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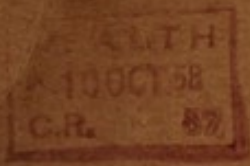
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BOROUGH OF NELSON.



REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1957.

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.



BOROUGH OF NELSON

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1957

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor R. Wilcock (Chairman)

Councillor C. B. Parkington (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor J. Shepherd, J.P.)

Alderman W. Bannister

" R. Bland

" F. Rycroft

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister

"	J. W. Butterfield
---	-------------------

" P. S. Cox

" Mrs. M. Duffy

" J. Greenwood

" H. Ingham

" Mrs. E. Kay

" F. Mulligan

" K. Sutcliffe

" F. Sykes

" A. T. Wells

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

Nelson Water and Gas Act, 1866.

Nelson Local Board Act, 1879.

Nelson Improvement Act, 1886.

Nelson Local Board Act, 1888.

Nelson Corporation Act, 1903.

Nelson Provisional Orders, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1890, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1904.

Borough of Nelson (Extension) Order, 1897.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 1891.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted 1896.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts adopted 1912.

The Nelson Corporation Act, 1921.

The Public Health Act, 1925, except Sections 15, 35 and 41.

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

Dates of Adoption.

1890	Common Lodging Houses.
1897	Offensive trades: Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Gut Scraper.
1897	Nuisances.
1897 & 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 Public Health Inspector	G. Pritchard, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	L. N. Brunskill, M.A.P.H.I. T. Riley - Resigned: 10th July, 1957. M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths,
Clerks	Mrs. M. P. Hardwick, Miss M. Bracewell,
Pupil Public Health Inspector	J. H. Thompson,

Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

31st July, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the borough for the year 1957.

Comprehensive statistics and comparisons together with my comments thereon are given in the body of the report.

There was a further decrease of 370 in the number of estimated population and the number of deaths again exceeded the number of live births, but there was only a slight decrease in the Live Birth Rate. The Adjusted Live Birth Rate was only 1.7 per 1000 less than the national figure.

An increase of two in the number of still births gave the largest figure since 1951, and the highest Still Birth Rate since 1954. This rate was 4.6 per 1000 live births higher than the national rate, although the rate per 1000 population was identical with the corresponding national rate.

For the fourth successive year there was no maternal death, but the Infant Mortality rate of 23.2 per 1000 live births was the highest since 1953, although this did not compare unfavourably with the national figure of 23.0.

Efforts to eliminate premature deaths from preventable causes such as accidents in the home and respiratory diseases need to be intensified. Of the 14 deaths classified to other accidents, 9 of these were due to accidents in the home. Constant publicity is required to help reduce the number of accidents from this cause, which account for more than 6000 deaths each year in England and Wales.

Deaths from respiratory diseases are accelerated by the excessive amount of smoke in the atmosphere, emitted from industrial plants, domestic fires and from heavy tobacco smoking.

Regulations made under the Clean Air Act, 1956, prescribing the permissible limits of smoke emission from chimneys, demand a higher standard, and this should prove a step forward in the control of atmospheric pollution.

Any campaign to reduce these hazards is dependent on the full co-operation of industrialists, householders and also the tobacco smokers.

During the latter half of the year measles attained epidemic proportions, mainly among pre-school children. This gave an incidence rate of 18.74 per 1000 population. Fortunately although wide-spread in its incidence the infecting virus was relatively mild.

In the September of the year, following on the heels of the outbreak of Influenza in Colne, cases appeared in Nelson. It quickly spread throughout the schools giving rise to 30% to 40% absenteeism. It was reported that a few adults had suffered from this infection but the outbreak faded away in three or four weeks without any very serious complications.

Immunisation against certain infectious diseases is now given during the early years of life. Facilities are available for inoculation against whooping cough, diphtheria, smallpox, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis, but the response still leaves much to be desired. It is only by achieving a high degree of immunity that it can be expected to maintain a low incidence of infectious diseases.

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for information concerning their departments included in this report, and to the members of the Health Committee and my staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONSOF THE AREA.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	3,446
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 1957	32,330
Number of inhabited houses -	
Census, 1951	12,162
End of 1957, according to Rate Books	12,270
Number of Uninhabited houses -	
Census, 1951	222
End of 1957, according to Rate Books	290
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1957.	£349,058
General Rate, 1957/58 (s/d. in the £.)	20s.0d.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,335

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1957/58 was £6,385, which is equivalent to a rate of 4.78d. in the £.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for mid-1957 is 370 less than the estimate for the previous year and 2,054 less than the Census figure for 1951.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The main industries are the manufacture of textiles, metal goods and sugar confectionery; engineering, woodworking, dyeing and the transport and distributive services.

Full employment was maintained generally, throughout the year, particularly in industries other than textiles where there was also a certain amount of overtime working.

In the main industry, the manufacture of textiles, contraction continued, although the amount of short-time working was low except at holiday times, when there was some extension of normal holidays. By year-end the outlook in the industry was causing marked concern; orders were becoming far more difficult to obtain and stocks were accumulating.

Young and mobile redundant workers were usually quickly absorbed into other industries but often outside the town or immediate area. The problems of age and immobility are still with us.

The real need is the diversification of industry, and there is in the area a substantial amount of empty factory space available.

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.

Taking the year as a whole we had a little more than average rainfall and hours of bright sunshine. Although the early months of the year were much drier and warmer than usual, the summer and autumn months from July to October were mainly dull and wet.

January was exceptionally mild with maximum temperatures in the 50's several days, and only less than average from the 13th - 19th. The rainfall and sunshine were also below average. These conditions continued through February, and March was unusually mild with temperatures on 2 or 3 days typical of June. The daily maximum and minimum temperatures were above average during most of the month.

April brought a return to dry conditions, only a little over 20% of the average rainfall and more sunshine, with maximum and minimum temperatures above the monthly average. The following month was rather cool, but dry, and with plenty of sunshine. June continued this remarkable weather, being the sunniest since 1950 and the warmest since 1940.

Conditions changed in July, for although the mean temperatures were about average the month was mostly cold and wet. August commenced in fine style with maximum shade temperatures in the seventies, but there was a deterioration on the 5th with a marked drop in temperatures and 0.3" of rain was measured. Indeed, some rain was measured on all but 5 days of the month, with 0.8" on the 19th and over 1.0" on the 24th. The minimum temperatures dropped as low as 40° on the night of the 29th. Similar weather continued through September, which was the dullest and coldest since 1952 and the wettest for seven years. October was warmer, in fact a little warmer than average, but rather dull and over four inches of rain fell during the last five days.

November made a somewhat belated attempt to recompense by being dry, mild and sunny. There were no really cold days, but a touch of frost during several nights. December also gave us more than average sunshine, in fact the most recorded in December since 1948. There was, however, also more than average rainfall. On the last day 2.04" of rain was measured, which made it the wettest day since 26th June, 1953.

Greatest amount of sunshine in one day	15th & 17th June	- 15.1 hours
Warmest day	28th June	- 81.0° in shade.
Coldest day	20th February	- 22.1° in shade. 14.2° on ground.
Wettest day	31st December	- 2.04" 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		Greatest fall		No. of days with rain	No. of days with- out rain
	Highest Reading Millibars	Day	Lowest Reading Millibars	Day	Mean Reading Millibars	Inches	Mean Daily Rainfall Inches	Inches	Day of Month		
January	1044.6	16	998.0	24	1018.5	4.15	0.13	0.71	4	24	7
February	1030.3	28	973.4	13	1003.5	3.18	0.11	0.51	23	20	8
March	1023.7	1	989.4	20	1010.5	3.98	0.13	0.78	15	18	13
April	1038.0	25	1013.8	11	1024.1	0.51	0.02	0.19	17	6	24
May	1035.1	25	998.7	12	1018.2	1.10	0.04	0.22	17	13	18
June	1037.8	13	1003.0	8	1018.8	2.40	0.08	0.62	3	12	18
July	1026.7	31	993.7	12	1012.1	5.35	0.17	1.32	12	19	12
August	1030.9	2	987.1	9	1011.6	5.51	0.18	1.04	24	22	9
September	1025.9	26	996.8	13	1012.4	6.15	0.20	1.20	11	23	7
October	1028.1	1	999.6	18	1015.7	6.91	0.22	1.34	28	20	11
November	1034.4	23	971.8	5	1018.8	1.99	0.07	0.50	4	12	18
December	1031.0	2	975.8	11	1011.9	6.75	0.22	2.04	31	19	12
For 1957	1044.6	16th Jan.	971.8	5th Nov.	1014.7	47.98	0.13	2.04	31st Dec.	208	157
For 1956	1039.9	3rd Feb.	971.1	10th Jan.	1016.0	43.98	0.12	1.39	1st Aug.	223	143

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES.

Month	In Screen						On Grass			In Ground					
	Mean	Maximum			Minimum			Mean Temp	Mean Range	Mean Temp					
		Highest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Min. Temp.	Day of Month			1 ft.	4 ft.				
January	45.6	55.2	5	34.3	14	35.8	44.5	5	27.4	11	32.1	20.2	11	39.6	42.3
February	44.4	51.8	8	38.6	15,19	33.9	43.1	8	22.1	20	29.6	14.2	20	38.8	41.8
March	52.6	68.4	12	42.1	5	41.3	50.0	10	30.5	25	37.1	24.7	25	43.8	43.0
April	52.8	61.0	5	45.9	8	38.5	48.5	4	28.1	13	33.5	21.8	13	46.1	45.3
May	57.0	64.9	31	46.9	7	39.6	48.6	13	30.1	6	35.4	20.8	6	50.4	47.7
June	66.1	81.0	28	53.2	9	46.5	60.9	29	35.1	23	39.8	27.3	24	57.5	52.0
July	64.7	77.1	6	55.8	13	53.1	61.0	7	46.1	11	46.3	35.7	11	60.3	55.7
August	62.9	77.0	1	55.9	15	52.0	58.0	9	40.0	29	48.9	34.6	29	59.7	57.0
September	56.7	63.0	7	49.8	29	47.2	54.4	18	36.0	30	43.4	30.4	30	54.3	54.8
October	55.5	65.8	8	51.0	21,22,30	43.5	52.4	16	34.5	1	39.8	29.8	22	50.2	51.9
November	46.7	53.0	21	42.0	15	39.1	48.0	28	25.9	7	35.3	17.8	7	44.0	48.2
December	43.5	54.0	20	36.1	15	34.7	43.0	27	24.3	15	30.0	15.4	15	39.8	44.2
For 1957	54.0	81.0	28 June	34.3	14 Jan	42.1	61.0	7 July	22.1	20 Feb	37.6	14.2	20 Feb	48.7	48.7
For 1956	51.7	76.0	11 June	24.3	1 Feb	40.3	58.2	23 Sep	10.1	2 Feb	35.7	2.6	2 Feb	47.1	47.4

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	24.1	0.8	4.5	10,24	15	16
February	57.7	2.1	6.4	22	25	3
March	76.1	2.5	8.9	27	23	8
April	141.0	4.7	11.8	30	29	1
May	199.6	6.4	14.2	22	31	0
June	293.1	9.8	15.1	15,17	30	0
July	117.0	3.8	14.4	1	27	4
August	100.7	3.2	13.7	1	28	3
September	94.6	3.2	9.7	8	23	7
October	75.8	2.4	7.8	3	22	9
November	39.8	1.3	6.4	10	14	16
December	23.5	0.8	4.8	1	10	21
For 1957	1243.0	3.4	15.1	15,17 June	277	88
For 1956	1198.3	3.3	13.1	13 June	266	100

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1957 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS,
AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE.

RAINFALL.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in inches	4.15	3.18	3.98	0.51	1.10	2.40	5.35	5.51	6.15	6.91	1.99	6.75	47.98"
% of Average	88.3	89.1	160.5	20.7	47.6	79.7	145.8	130.0	157.3	144.6	40.2	163.0	108.0%
Average 26 years	4.70	3.57	2.48	2.47	2.31	3.01	3.67	4.24	3.91	4.78	4.95	4.14	44.31"
Group % of average	105.2				51.5	107.2		143.9			112.6		

SUNSHINE.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in hours	24.1	57.7	76.1	141.0	199.6	293.1	117.0	100.7	94.6	75.8	39.8	23.5	1243.0 hrs.
% of Average	95.6	131.8	89.7	114.4	117.6	165.4	80.0	71.3	92.8	102.3	106.1	125.7	108.7%
Average 26 years	25.2	43.8	84.8	123.2	169.8	177.2	146.5	141.3	101.9	74.1	37.5	18.7	1143.8 hrs.
Group % of average	102.7				134.8	110.0		80.2			106.8		

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	6.08	4.36	4.30	4.15
February	3.63	3.49	4.37	3.18
March	5.55	4.12	4.91	3.98
April	0.99	0.52	0.46	0.51
May	2.12	1.13	1.48	1.10
June	2.59	2.27	2.75	2.40
July	7.16	5.29	5.46	5.35
August	6.87	5.76	6.35	5.51
September	7.98	6.54	6.76	6.15
October	9.71	7.20	6.59	6.91
November	2.10	1.99	2.59	1.99
December	7.53	6.54	6.88	6.75
Totals	<u>62.31</u>	<u>49.21</u>	<u>52.90</u>	<u>47.98</u>
Monthly Average	<u>5.19</u>	<u>4.10</u>	<u>4.41</u>	<u>3.99</u>

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate	Males	216	)	409
	Females	193	)	
Illegitimate	Males	5	)	22
	Females	17	)	
Total				431

Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population - Crude 13.3
 - Adjusted 14.4
 Comparability Factor 1.08

STILL BIRTHS:

Legitimate	Males	5	)	11
	Females	6	)	
Illegitimate	Males	-	)	1
	Females	1	)	
Total				12

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 27

DEATHS:

Males	249
Females	256
Total	505

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population - Crude 15.6
 - Adjusted 15.2
 Comparability Factor 0.97

INFANT DEATHS:

Under 12 months of age				
Legitimate	Males	6	)	10
	Females	4		
Illegitimate	Males	-	)	-
	Females	-		
Under 4 weeks of age				
Legitimate	Males	2	)	6
	Females	4		
Illegitimate	Males	-	)	-
	Females	-		

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births 23

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births 14

MATERNAL DEATHS:

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

Excess of Deaths over Live Births	Males	28
	Females	46
	Total	74

LIVE BIRTHS.

The total of 431 live births was a decrease of 13 on the previous year. Actually only 367 births occurred in Nelson, and 62 of those were outward transfers, but 126 Nelson babies were born outside the borough.

Calculated on the estimated population the Live Birth Rate was therefore 13.3 per 1,000, which was a decrease of 0.3 per 1,000 on the previous year, but 0.3 per 1,000 greater than the mean of the previous 5 years.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate of 14.4 per 1,000 population was a decrease of 0.4 per 1,000 on the previous year and 1.7 less than the Live Birth Rate for England and Wales.

As in 1956, there were again 4 more illegitimate births than in the previous year, and this made a total of 22, the highest number for 10 years. These gave Illegitimate Birth Rates of 0.68 per 1,000 of population and 51.0 per 1,000 total births, increases of 0.13 and 5.5 respectively on the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS.

An increase of 2 in the number of Still Births on the previous year gave a total of 12. This was the highest number since 1951, and gave Still Birth Rates of 27.0 per 1,000 total births and 0.37 per 1,000 population. The former rate was the highest since 1954.

The rates for England and Wales were 22.4 per 1,000 total births or 4.6 per 1,000 less than Nelson, and 0.37 per 1,000 population which was the same as Nelson.

DEATHS.

The 505 deaths assigned to Nelson were calculated as follows: From the 408 deaths which took place in Nelson, 49 were deducted as outward transfers or persons who had been non-resident in the borough, but 146 residents died elsewhere and so this number was added to give the nett deaths for the year. This figure was 16 less than the previous year but 3 more than the mean for the previous 5 years.

The Crude Death Rate of 15.62 per 1,000 population was a reduction of 0.3 per 1,000 on the previous year, but 0.6 per 1,000 higher than the figure for the immediate previous quinquennial period. Excluding 1956 it was the highest death rate since 1953.

Converting this by the use of the Comparability Factor, which incidentally was higher by 0.01, gave the Adjusted Death Rate of 15.2 per 1,000 population, the figure used for external comparison. This was 0.1 less than the rate for 1956, an insignificant difference, but 3.7 higher than the Death Rate for England and Wales or an increase of 0.1 per 1,000 on the previous year.

The principal causes of death were the same as in previous years, namely, Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System; Coronary disease, Angina; Other Heart and Circulatory Conditions, and Cancer, although the total from these causes was almost identical to last year. There were 3 less deaths from Cancer, giving a Cancer death rate of 2.26 per 1,000, a decrease of 0.04 on the previous year, but 0.17 more than the rate for the country as a whole, which was an increase of 0.01 on the corresponding rate for the previous year.

In the age groups the largest number of deaths, 105 or 20.79% of the total occurred in the 70 - 75 years group followed by the 75 - 80 years and 65 - 70 years groups with 17.03% and 15.25% of the total respectively. The deaths of persons over 65 years of age amounted to 71.7% of the total compared with 68.3% in 1956. This trend coupled with a reduction in the younger age groups has been evident over the last 35 years, and, will of course, continue with the current changes in the age structure of the population.

The number of deaths exceeded the number of live births by 74 (28 males and 46 females).

From the ward analysis the largest number of deaths, 96 or 19% of the total, were in Bradley Ward. This is not quite so high as it would appear superficially, as this ward has the highest population with approximately 17% of the total.

Deaths occurring in hospitals or institutions showed a reduction of 3.2% on the previous year, but this was slightly higher than the average over recent years.

INFANT DEATHS

This year 10 infant deaths, all legitimate, were assigned to Nelson, an increase of 2 on the previous year, and gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 23 per 1,000 live births. Last year the rate was 18 per 1,000 and the mean for the previous 5 years (1952-56) was 20 per 1,000 live births.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1957 was 23.0 per 1,000 births, the lowest ever recorded and 0.8 less than 1956, the previous lowest. The Nelson rate of 23.2 per 1,000 thus compares favourably.

With 2 exceptions, these deaths occurred in hospital and the causes were Prematurity 5, Pneumonia 3, Infanticide 1, and Inhalation of regurgitated food 1.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

Seven deaths occurred of infants under the age of four weeks giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 13.9 per 1,000 live births. These figures were a decrease of 1 death and 1.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 1956.

The Neo-natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 16.5 per 1,000 live births, or 2.6 per 1,000 greater than Nelson.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

For the fourth successive year no maternal death was registered.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 0.47 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, a reduction of 0.09 per 1,000 on the previous year.

The following Tables show:-

1. Vital Statistics for 1957 and the previous 10 years, with 5 years' averages.
2. Comparison of Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for 1957 with figures for England and Wales.
3. Deaths from Various Causes during 1957, with equivalent Death Rates.
4. Death Rates from Various Causes for the years 1952-1956 inclusive.
5. Percentage of Total Deaths in Year Groups according to ages, over a period of 35 years, and in 1957.
6. Summary of Ages at Death during 1957.
7. Monthly Analysis of Deaths showing Monthly Death Rates during 1957.
8. Monthly Analysis of Deaths in wards during 1957.
9. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions in relation to total deaths during 1957.
10. Analysis of Neo-natal and Infant Deaths according to ages and Causes of Death during 1957.
11. Analysis of Deaths from Cancer during 1957 according to site, age groups and location of primary growth.
12. Death Rates from Cancer according to site, for the years 1952-1957 inclusive.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEARS AVERAGES.

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Neo-natal Rate per 1,000 live births
		No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
1947	33,140	667	20.1	497	14.9	11	16	1	1.47	27	40	-
1948	34,530	567	16.4	520	15.0	15	25	nil	nil	23	40	-
1949	34,530	478	13.8	548	15.9	14	28	nil	nil	17	36	-
1950	34,670	490	14.1	564	16.3	5	10	2	4.04	6	12	10
1951	34,240	464	13.6	580	16.9	13	27	1	2.10	13	28	22
Average for 5 years		533	15.6	541	15.8	11	21	0.8	1.54	17	31	-
1952	33,900	455	13.4	465	13.7	10	22	1	2.15	8	18	13
1953	33,510	487	14.5	526	15.7	10	20	1	2.01	16	33	25
1954	33,390	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	nil	nil	8	22	16
1955	33,220	414	12.5	494	14.9	6	14	nil	nil	5	12	7
1956	32,700	444	13.6	521	15.9	10	22	nil	nil	8	18	16
Average for 5 years		434	13.0	502	15.0	9	21	0.4	0.83	9	20	15
1957	32,330	431	13.3	505	15.6	12	27	nil	nil	10	23	14

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND
ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND NELSON
FOR THE YEAR 1957.

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population
Births:				*
Live Births	722,952	16.1	431	13.3
Still Births	16,254	(0.37 (22.4(a))	12	(0.37 (27.7(a))
Deaths:				*
All Causes	514,946	11.5	505	15.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	4,784	0.11	5	0.15
Respiratory	4,250	0.09	4	0.12
Non-respiratory	534	0.01	1	0.03
Cancer (all forms)	94,007	2.09	73	2.26
Lung and bronchus	19,118	0.43	12	0.37
Other cancer	74,889	1.67	68	1.89
Maternal Mortality (total)	349	0.47(a)	nil	nil
Maternal Causes (excluding Abortion)	288	0.39(a)	nil	nil
Due to Abortion	61	0.08(a)	nil	nil
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 live births
Infant Mortality	16,641	23.0(b)	10	23.2
Neo-natal Mortality	11,904	16.5(b)	6	13.9

(a) Per 1000 total (live & still) births

(b) Per 1000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 44,907,000
 32,330

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

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.4 per 1000 (Comp. Fact.1.08)
 Death Rate 15.2 per 1000 (Comp. Fact.0.97)

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	3	1	4	0.12
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	1	-	1	0.03
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	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	8	13	0.40
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	1	12	0.37
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5	0.16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	0.06
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	20	36	1.11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	3	5	0.16
16. Diabetes	-	4	4	0.12
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	40	46	86	2.66
18. Coronary disease, angina	65	30	95	2.94
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	5	14	0.43
20. Other heart disease	23	54	77	2.38
21. Other circulatory diseases	9	10	19	0.59
22. Influenza	3	2	5	0.16
23. Pneumonia	8	5	13	0.40
24. Bronchitis	19	7	26	0.80
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2	0.06
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	5	2	7	0.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	1	2	0.06
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4	5	0.16
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2	0.06
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	28	39	1.21
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6	0.19
34. All other accidents	4	10	14	0.43
35. Suicide	2	6	8	0.25
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2	0.06
All causes	249	256	505	15.62

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM
VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1952-1956 INCLUSIVE

Cause of death	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
	Death Rate per 1,000 of population				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	00.21	00.09	00.06	00.18	00.32
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	00.03	00.03	-
3. Syphilitic disease	00.06	00.03	00.03	00.06	00.12
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	00.09	00.09	-	00.06	00.03
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	00.58	00.72	00.36	00.48	00.91
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	00.43	00.30	00.27	00.44	00.35
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	00.18	00.24	00.27	00.27	00.12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	00.03	00.12	00.12	00.12	00.09
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	01.10	01.05	01.26	01.43	00.86
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	00.21	-
16. Diabetes	00.15	00.24	00.12	00.06	00.06
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	02.94	02.14	02.19	02.39	02.30
18. Coronary disease, angina	02.94	02.41	02.16	02.36	01.95
19. Hypertension with heart disease	00.12	00.30	00.42	00.51	00.26
20. Other heart disease	02.32	02.44	02.10	02.80	02.39
21. Other circulatory diseases	00.55	00.69	00.99	00.62	00.88
22. Influenza	-	00.06	00.03	00.06	-
23. Pneumonia	00.34	00.36	00.45	00.27	00.29
24. Bronchitis	00.86	01.02	01.02	00.71	00.88
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	00.09	00.09	00.03	00.18	00.03
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	00.21	00.15	00.12	00.03	00.18
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	00.03	00.06	00.09	00.03	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	00.31	00.15	00.12	00.30	00.18
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	00.15	-	00.18	00.15	00.09
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	00.03	00.03
31. Congenital malformations	00.03	00.06	00.06	00.06	00.12
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	01.28	01.17	01.59	01.31	00.97
33. Motor vehicle accidents	00.06	-	00.18	00.03	-
34. All other accidents	00.55	00.54	00.42	00.33	00.12
35. Suicide	00.24	00.33	00.48	00.18	00.18
36. Homicide and operations of war	00.06	-	-	-	-
All causes	15.93	14.87	15.12	15.69	13.71

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS IN FIVE-YEAR GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGES, FROM 1920-1955, WITH
1957 ADDED FOR COMPARISON

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1957
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	2.0
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8	Not available	0.4	0.6	0.8
5 - 15 years	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.4		0.4	0.6	0.0
15 - 45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	2.4
45 - 65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	23.1
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1		69.1	69.7	71.7
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	505
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	32,330
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	15.6

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	2	1	-	-	4	3	6	4	10	1.98
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.20
" 2 " " 5 "	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	0.59
" 5 " " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " " 20 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 " " 25 "	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25 " " 30 "	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	0.40
" 30 " " 35 "	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	3	0.59
" 35 " " 40 "	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	0.40
" 40 " " 45 "	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	5	0.99
" 45 " " 50 "	11	8	1	4	2	1	12	5	17	3.37
" 50 " " 55 "	9	8	-	2	4	1	13	7	20	3.96
" 55 " " 60 "	16	11	1	3	6	6	21	14	35	6.93
" 60 " " 65 "	11	23	1	3	11	4	21	24	45	8.91
" 65 " " 70 "	34	31	4	10	14	12	44	33	77	15.25
" 70 " " 75 "	33	54	2	6	12	14	43	62	105	20.79
" 75 " " 80 "	25	36	-	-	13	12	38	48	86	17.03
" 80 " " 85 "	16	38	-	4	11	2	27	36	63	12.47
" 85 " " 90 "	11	11	1	1	4	2	14	12	26	5.15
" 90 " " 95 "	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	0.99
Totals	174	234	13	36	88	58	249	256	505	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			Rate per 1,000 Pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number			
							M.	F.	Total	
January	18	20	2	2	10	4	26	22	48	1.48
February	18	22	1	-	8	4	25	26	51	1.58
March	19	25	1	6	4	3	22	22	44	1.36
April	17	18	1	2	9	5	25	21	46	1.42
May	8	21	-	1	6	3	14	23	37	1.14
June	11	15	2	2	9	5	18	18	36	1.11
July	11	14	1	1	8	8	18	21	39	1.21
August	6	11	2	3	6	4	10	12	22	0.68
September	18	29	-	5	9	6	27	30	57	1.77
October	9	13	-	5	8	4	17	12	29	0.90
November	13	21	2	3	6	8	17	26	43	1.33
December	26	25	1	6	5	4	30	23	53	1.64
Totals	174	234	13	36	88	58	249	256	505	15.62

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN WARDS.

Month	Bradley		Central		Cloverhill		Marsden		Netherfield		Southfield		Walverden		Whitefield		Total	
	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T	Deaths in Nelson	Out in T
January	13	4 1	3	- 1	2	- 3	4	- 3	2	- 1	4	- 2	8	- 2	2	- 1	38	4 14
February	8	1 1	4	- -	8	- 4	3	- -	8	- 3	-	- 1	2	- 3	7	- -	40	1 12
March	15	7 -	2	- 1	3	- -	4	- 1	5	- -	1	- 1	10	- -	4	- 4	44	7 7
April	11	3 3	-	- 4	3	- -	5	- 1	4	- 1	3	- 1	5	- 2	4	- 2	35	3 14
May	3	- 1	2	- -	3	- 1	5	- 1	2	- 1	3	- 3	7	- 2	4	- 1	29	1 9
June	8	4 3	1	- 2	4	- -	3	- 1	6	- 2	1	- -	3	- 3	-	- 3	26	4 14
July	5	2 7	1	- -	7	- -	3	- 2	3	- 1	-	- 2	4	- 2	2	- 2	25	2 16
August	7	5 2	-	- 2	1	- -	1	- -	5	- 3	-	- 1	-	- 1	3	- 1	17	5 10
September	13	5 3	3	- 1	6	- 2	5	- 2	7	- 2	2	- 3	7	- 1	4	- 1	47	5 15
October	6	4 1	1	- 1	2	- 1	5	- 3	3	- -	2	- 2	1	- -	2	- 2	22	5 12
November	13	5 3	5	- 2	4	- 1	1	- -	4	- 1	4	- 1	2	- 5	1	- 1	34	5 14
December	15	6 -	3	- -	6	- -	5	- 1	9	- 7	5	- -	3	- 4	5	- 1	51	7 9
Totals	117	46 25	25	- 14	49	- 14	44	- 17	58	- 15	25	- 17	52	- 25	38	- 19	408	49 146
Nett Deaths		96	39		62		60		72		42		77		57		505	

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

Quarter Ended	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	55 67 122	10 21 17.2%	4 8 12	4 8 100.0%	22 11 33	21 10 31	73 70 143	27 40 27.9%
30th June	36 54 90	6 17 18.8%	3 5 c	3 8 100.0%	24 13 37	22 13 35	57 62 119	25 44 37.0%
30th September	35 53 88	6 10 16 18.1%	3 9 12	3 9 100.0%	23 18 41	20 18 38	55 62 117	23 42 35.9%
31st December	48 60 108	10 27 25.0%	3 14 17	2 12 14 82.3%	19 16 35	19 15 34	64 62 126	27 47 37.3%
Totals for the year	174 234 408	32 49 81 19.8%	13 36 49	12 34 46 93.8%	86 58 146	82 56 138 94.5%	249 256 505	102 71 173 34.2%

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1957 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	7-14	21-13	20	28	Total	1-1	2-3	4-5	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-Totals						
Carbon-monoxide poisoning-Infant-icide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
Inhalation of re-gurgitated food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1				
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3				
Prematurity	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5				
Totals	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	7	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	10				

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1957 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION OF GROWTH

Location of Growth	Under 15 yrs										Age Groups										Rate per 1,000 pop'n	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Total
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:																						
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:																						
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.09
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.40
Small intestine incl. duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Large intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.09
Biliary passages and liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.19
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:																						
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.06
Trachea & bronchus of lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.25
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.12
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:																						
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.16
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.06
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.06
Other & Unspec. Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.06
Bladder & Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
OTHER UNSPECIFIED SITES:																						
Brain & Other parts of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.06
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic tissues ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.19
Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.06
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2.25
	1	1	-	2	5	5	9	10	13	11	11	4	1	1	73	73					73	

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE, FOR
THE YEARS 1952-1957 INCLUSIVE.

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1000 of population					
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:						
Tongue	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Pharynx	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03
Other parts, unspecified	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:						
Oesophagus	0.03	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.09
Stomach	0.88	0.47	0.35	0.72	0.58	0.40
Small Intestine inc. duodenum.	0.23	-	0.05	-	0.03	0.03
Large Intestine	-	0.38	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.19
Rectum	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.09
Liver & Biliary Passages	-	-	0.03	0.06	-	0.03
Pancreas	0.09	0.11	0.23	0.12	0.06	0.19
Peritoneum	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:						
Larynx	0.06	0.05	0.03	-	0.03	0.06
Trachea & Bronchus of Lung ...	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.27	0.25
Lung	0.23	0.29	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.12
Mediastinum	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:						
Breast	0.12	0.38	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.16
Cervix Uteri)	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.06
Corpus Uteri)						
Uterus)						
Ovary	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	-	0.06
Other female genital organs ..	0.03	0.05	0.03	-	-	0.03
Prostate	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.06
Testis	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Other unspecified male genital organs	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Kidney	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06	-
Bladder & Other urinary organs	-	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.03
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:						
Skin	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	-
Eye	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Brain & other parts of nervous system	-	0.05	-	0.03	0.06	0.06
Endocrine Glands	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
Bone	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.03
Lymph Nodes	-	0.03	0.08	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic tissues	-	0.21	-	0.03	0.06	0.19
Other	-	-	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.06
All Sites	2.33	2.95	2.28	2.44	2.32	2.25

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE YEAR 1964					TABLE 2. - SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE YEAR 1965				
Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area
1	100	1	100	1	1	100	1	100	1
2	200	2	200	2	2	200	2	200	2
3	300	3	300	3	3	300	3	300	3
4	400	4	400	4	4	400	4	400	4
5	500	5	500	5	5	500	5	500	5
6	600	6	600	6	6	600	6	600	6
7	700	7	700	7	7	700	7	700	7
8	800	8	800	8	8	800	8	800	8
9	900	9	900	9	9	900	9	900	9
10	1000	10	1000	10	10	1000	10	1000	10
11	1100	11	1100	11	11	1100	11	1100	11
12	1200	12	1200	12	12	1200	12	1200	12
13	1300	13	1300	13	13	1300	13	1300	13
14	1400	14	1400	14	14	1400	14	1400	14
15	1500	15	1500	15	15	1500	15	1500	15
16	1600	16	1600	16	16	1600	16	1600	16
17	1700	17	1700	17	17	1700	17	1700	17
18	1800	18	1800	18	18	1800	18	1800	18
19	1900	19	1900	19	19	1900	19	1900	19
20	2000	20	2000	20	20	2000	20	2000	20
21	2100	21	2100	21	21	2100	21	2100	21
22	2200	22	2200	22	22	2200	22	2200	22
23	2300	23	2300	23	23	2300	23	2300	23
24	2400	24	2400	24	24	2400	24	2400	24
25	2500	25	2500	25	25	2500	25	2500	25
26	2600	26	2600	26	26	2600	26	2600	26
27	2700	27	2700	27	27	2700	27	2700	27
28	2800	28	2800	28	28	2800	28	2800	28
29	2900	29	2900	29	29	2900	29	2900	29
30	3000	30	3000	30	30	3000	30	3000	30
31	3100	31	3100	31	31	3100	31	3100	31
32	3200	32	3200	32	32	3200	32	3200	32
33	3300	33	3300	33	33	3300	33	3300	33
34	3400	34	3400	34	34	3400	34	3400	34
35	3500	35	3500	35	35	3500	35	3500	35
36	3600	36	3600	36	36	3600	36	3600	36
37	3700	37	3700	37	37	3700	37	3700	37
38	3800	38	3800	38	38	3800	38	3800	38
39	3900	39	3900	39	39	3900	39	3900	39
40	4000	40	4000	40	40	4000	40	4000	40
41	4100	41	4100	41	41	4100	41	4100	41
42	4200	42	4200	42	42	4200	42	4200	42
43	4300	43	4300	43	43	4300	43	4300	43
44	4400	44	4400	44	44	4400	44	4400	44
45	4500	45	4500	45	45	4500	45	4500	45
46	4600	46	4600	46	46	4600	46	4600	46
47	4700	47	4700	47	47	4700	47	4700	47
48	4800	48	4800	48	48	4800	48	4800	48
49	4900	49	4900	49	49	4900	49	4900	49
50	5000	50	5000	50	50	5000	50	5000	50

GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

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.

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.

Faeces	21
Sputum	1
Swabs - throat	1
- other	2
Urine - bacteriological examination	1
- pregnancy test	7
Total	<u>33</u>

CARE OF THE AGED.

The welfare scheme of the local authority has been in existence now for many years, and continues to provide most effectively for the care of the aged in their own homes.

The scheme is supplementary to the services provided by the County Council, and is administered by a standing committee of the Corporation, but also functions in conjunction with a Voluntary Aid Committee which meets regularly. Financed by the Mayor's Welfare Fund, it is also supported by contributions from employers, voluntary organisations, flag days, etc.

The work carried out by the Welfare Workers covers such services as social visits to aged persons, shopping and other errands, collecting pensions, and services in the home, e.g. meals, curtains, windows, coal supplies, making of fires and preparing cups of tea.

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 Health Visitors employed specifically for tuberculosis work by the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6. These Health Visitors work under the direction of the Chest Physician and 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 or 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. Relaxation classes, conducted by a qualified Physiotherapist are also held at this centre.

No post-natal clinics are held, but every effort is made by the health visiting staff to encourage mothers to have a post natal examination. These examinations are chiefly carried out either at Maternity Hospitals or by General Practitioners. Dental care and treatment is also available for expectant and nursing mothers.

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.

Convalescent Home Care.

Arrangements for the admission of adults and children under school age to Convalescent and Recuperative Homes are made through the Divisional Health Office.

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.

Medical supervision is exercised by the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer who makes regular visits for the examination of children.

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 benefits provided are now well established.

There is an ever increasing demand on the service, and there is an apparent need for additional services which would be particularly beneficial for the aged patients.

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. The demands on this service are increasing year by year.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Divisional medical staff conduct immunisation and vaccination sessions at the various clinics and schools as required. Protection is now available against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis.

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 Service.

The duties of the County Council under Section 51 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, are delegated to the Divisional Health Committee and 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, speech therapy, 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.

The County Council Scheme for the care of the aged in their own homes was started some three years ago as an experimental basis, and has proved most successful. As the result of various means of propaganda the health and welfare services available for the aged are now well known throughout the Division, and are being extensively used. The scheme operates under the supervision of a Divisional Welfare Organiser.

Further information regarding these and other services provided by the Divisional Health Committee may be obtained from my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.

Pendle Hill and the Blackmoss and Ogden Valleys form the gathering grounds on the western side of the town, with a catchment area of 2,000 acres. To the east, an area of 1,850 acres situate among the hills leading from Boulsworth Moor and the Coldwell Valley forms another catchment area. The total capacities of all reservoirs, including compensation reservoirs, is 470,500,000 gallons. The average daily consumption of water is over two million gallons, at the rate of about 45 gallons per head of population. This figure includes water used for manufacturing and trade purposes, as well as domestic use.

The water supply is filtered and chlorinated, and bacteriological samples are taken regularly to ensure the quality of both the raw and the treated water. Some 114 samples were examined, all of which were reported to be satisfactory. These were evenly divided between the raw and treated water. In addition, 8 chemical analyses were carried out, four each of raw and treated water. All eight samples gave satisfactory results. No liability to plumbo-solvent action was recorded.

A piped water supply is provided to all houses in the town, seventeen new houses being connected to the public mains supply during the year. Four hundred and twenty yards of new mains extensions were laid. Nineteen houses, with an estimated population of 48, are supplied with water from private supplies. These are dwellings situate in the rural parts of the area.

Forty-four houses had joint service pipes replaced during the year, but there still remain an estimated 300 houses in which the water supply is not adequate, due to defective water supply pipes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The urban areas of the district are all served by sewers, having an estimated daily dry weather flow of 1,750,000 gallons. Certain isolated properties are situate in unsewered areas, and the emptying of pail closets is undertaken by the Cleansing Department. Extensions to the sewers were laid in Marsden Hall Road North and Hallam Crescent, five new houses being connected during the year.

The treatment of sewage is carried out at Linedred Works, and consists of screening, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks. The final effluent is pumped to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, serving as compensation for water taken from the Canal at Huncat by the Central Electricity Authority. Storm water, after passing through tanks, goes to Pendle Water. Sludge from the treatment purposes is stored in digestion tanks during the summer months, and later utilised on agricultural land.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The responsibility for dealing with watercourses lies with 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	12,915
Number of trough closets	nil
Number of waste water closets	5,873
Number of fresh water closets	7,345
Conversions during 1957:	
Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	nil
Number of privy closets to pail closets	nil
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	294
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 12,534 houses on the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Over 9,000 tons of refuse are removed and dealt with annually. The bulk of domestic refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme. The remainder of the domestic refuse is incinerated with trade refuse at the Charles Street Depot, where it provides a source of steam.

Refuse is collected in purpose-built vehicles at weekly intervals from domestic and trade premises. A bi-weekly collection is made of putrescible waste from food shops, to which suitable galvanised receptacles are hired.

The Cleansing Department also maintains a fleet of vehicles for street sweeping, gully cleansing, and the emptying of pail closets and middens at premises not served by a sewerage system.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

A total of 3,172 visits was made to 1,847 premises of all types during the year. The following table shows the number of inspections and re-inspections made for all purposes.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Re-inspections.</u>
Bakehouses	51	104
Boiler Plants	8	2
Butchers' Shops	41	69
Complaints Received	269	70
Complaints Confirmed	223	176
Dairies, Milkshops and Milkstores	8	2
Drains Inspected	77	11
Drains Smoke Test	17	-
Drains Colour Test	120	29
Drains Defective	38	35
Educational Talks Given	1	-
Entertainment Houses	1	-
Fish Frying Establishments	16	17
Food (Preserved) Manufacturers	61	59
Food Catering Establishments	48	35
Food Shops and Warehouses	148	60
Factories - Power	14	19
Factories - Non-Power	3	2
Fishmongers' Shops	8	7
Hawkers' Vans	6	5

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Houses, Certificate of Disrepair	33	-
Houses, Defective	84	807
Houses, Detailed Inspection	26	25
Houses, Dirty	2	4
Houses, Overcrowding	4	2
Ice-Cream Retailers	15	-
Infectious/Notifiable Diseases	36	3
Insect Infestations	17	2
Interviews	538	-
Markets	92	-
Meat and Food Inspections	615	-
Meat and Food Condemnations	337	-
Meetings with Owners	182	-
Meetings with Contractors	66	-
Miscellaneous	477	82
Notices served:		
Verbal	162	-
Informal	80	-
Statutory B.H.A.	14	-
Offensive Accumulations	9	5
Pet Stores	6	1
Piggeries	5	1
Public Houses	2	-
Rats and Mice	6	1
Samples Submitted:		
Ice-Cream	53	-
Milk (Biological Test)	66	-
Milk (Methylene Blue Test)	99	-
Milk (Phosphatase Test)	25	-
Milk (Turbidity Test)	4	-
Rag Flock	5	-
Water, etc.	6	-
Slaughterhouses	420	-
Schools	21	-
Smoke Observations	390	-
Stables	1	-
Verminous Premises	2	-
Verminous Articles	1	-
Workplaces	1	1

The number of inspections made is naturally lower than the figure for 1956, since the Department was without the services of one inspector for six months of the year. Repeated advertisements failed to attract a single applicant to fill the vacancy. This staff shortage is reflected in the number of purely routine visits it was possible to undertake. The number of smoke observations made suffered in this respect, being 146 lower than in 1956.

SHOPS ACT

The responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of these Acts rests with Mr. F. Clegg, Shops Inspector.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

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

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Due to the staffing position, a reduction was necessary in the number of smoke observations made during the year. Three hundred and ninety observations were made of the forty six factory chimneys in the district, each observation being of thirty minutes' duration.

The number of observations during which black smoke was emitted for two minutes or above was eight, relating to seven chimneys. The longest period of black smoke emission was six minutes five seconds - an improvement on the full thirty minutes' continuous emissions of black smoke which have occasionally been recorded in past years. In a further fifteen instances black smoke was seen to be emitted for periods of less than two minutes, seven of these being emissions of less than one minute's duration.

The Clean Air Act of 1956 is not yet complete in that regulations prescribing the permissible limits of smoke emission have still to be made, but it is expected that a higher standard will be required. Improvements in both boilerhouse plant and the way in which coal is fired would seem to be necessary in many of the town's factories if the requirements envisaged by the Act are to be complied with.

The following table gives comparisons over recent years of the emissions of black smoke in excess of two minutes' duration.

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of observations	390	536	587	583	589	509
Full 30 minutes emission	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 25 mins. but less than 30 mins	-	-	-	-	1	-
" 20 " " " " 25 "	-	-	-	2	1	2
" 15 " " " " 20 "	-	-	4	-	2	1
" 10 " " " " 15 "	-	-	6	3	-	3
" 5 " " " " 10 "	2	2	7	12	3	12
" 2 " " " " 5 "	6	6	30	18	19	15
Totals	8	8	47	35	26	34

Percentage of observations showing black smoke in excess of 2 minutes.

1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
2.1%	1.4%	8%	6%	4.4%	6.6%

This authority is one of the 250 local authority co-operating bodies in connection with the investigation of atmospheric pollution, carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Five types of instrument are used in this investigation of which two types are in use in Nelson. These are instruments for measuring deposited matter and the estimation of sulphur dioxide present in the air. It will be realised that the figures obtained from these two instruments relate only to the state of atmospheric pollution in their immediate vicinity, and that a change in wind direction for instance will drive the pollution away from the recording apparatus. So it is impossible with the present equipment to obtain a true picture of the pollution of the air we breathe. To do this would mean the provision of additional instruments in various parts of the town. The figures recorded for 1957 were the highest in the six years in which measurements have been taken.

The following table shows the amount of total solids deposited over the years, the figures representing tons per square mile per month. The figures, being subject to the limitations described in the previous paragraph, do not necessarily mean that each of Nelson's five and a half square miles were fouled by the stated amounts of aerial refuse. It will be noted that, in the month of October, this amounted to over 10 tons more than the average over the past five years.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>1957</u>
January ...	-	11.56	13.28	7.56	13.15	11.39	16.68
February ..	-	10.35	11.33	5.57	7.92	8.79	12.59
March	10.74	11.43	7.36	6.83	8.95	9.06	16.94
April	9.97	9.44	7.32	13.12	8.92	9.75	8.38
May	9.64	8.82	10.71	13.12	11.52	10.76	10.14
June	12.99	10.01	8.63	10.37	9.75	10.35	12.69
July	9.17	13.85	16.11	3.44	12.49	11.01	17.32
August	12.74	10.04	11.23	9.42	16.40	11.97	16.76
September .	16.56	11.30	15.45	11.23	11.70	13.25	16.63
October ...	9.48	7.29	16.67	14.79	13.12	12.27	22.37
November ..	6.79	11.24	13.88	7.26	12.09	10.25	6.95
December ..	20.68	10.39	17.88	23.36	19.98	18.46	16.10
Annual Total	118.76	125.72	149.85	126.07	145.99	137.31	173.55

The other type of instrument is used for the determination of the sulphur dioxide present in the air. The figures represent empirical units, for comparative purposes only, but here again they show an increase, only slightly above the 1956 figure, but greater than the five-year average. Here, also, the October figure shows an appreciable increase.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>1957</u>
January ...	-	4.35	2.42	3.56	4.14	3.62	4.21
February ..	-	3.07	1.95	2.34	2.96	2.58	3.81
March	2.02	2.66	2.80	2.40	2.48	2.47	3.20
April	1.70	1.70	2.02	2.61	2.13	2.03	2.18
May	-	1.15	1.50	2.10	2.19	1.74	1.81
June	1.31	0.87	1.87	1.71	1.71	1.49	1.24
July	0.93	1.30	1.61	0.65	1.31	1.16	1.03
August	1.33	1.74	1.76	1.28	1.95	1.61	1.55
September .	1.43	1.74	2.27	2.20	1.82	1.89	1.96
October ...	1.99	2.29	3.35	2.79	2.86	2.66	3.71
November ..	2.29	1.83	3.42	3.02	2.10	2.53	3.00
December ..	3.47	3.38	3.67	3.73	4.59	3.77	3.87
Average ...	1.83	2.17	2.39	2.37	2.52	2.29	2.63

In the following tables are shown the monthly averages for the winter and summer periods for the years 1952 to 1957. These show the summer period of 1957 to be slightly less polluted than of late years, although this is offset by the greater pollution in the winter months.

Winter Period.

52/53	53/54	54/55	55/56	56/57	Average
2.97	2.45	3.12	3.19	3.46	3.04

Summer Period.

52	53	54	55	56	57	Average
1.34	1.42	1.84	1.76	1.85	1.63	1.65

Compared with the latest published figures attained by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research from approximately 900 sites in the country, these show Nelson to be rather above the national average. The national figures range from 0.15 units at clean sites in summer to 8.9 units at highly polluted sites in winter, with average recordings of 1.24 units in summer, 2.37 in winter, with a yearly average of 1.87 units.

The year's figures for sulphur dioxide estimation followed the usual trend in showing a seasonable rise and fall, which was not comparable with the deposition of solids. Here the month of July was noteworthy in providing the highest figure ever recorded for that month, and the second highest for the year. The figure for November was singularly low, following an abnormally high figure for October.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools, but the Public Baths Department maintain two swimming baths, together with slipper baths, in premises in Bradley Road. Open air swimming facilities are provided in Marsden Park. At both premises water filtration and chlorination are in operation.

DISINFESTATION.

The disinfestation work carried out during the year was principally against cockroaches and similar types of insects, the incidence of typically verminous conditions being low as in former years. Twenty-four houses were disinfested, four of them council houses. Satisfactory results were obtained using smoke generation and residual spray methods of disinfestation.

Householders calling at the Department's Offices for advice were also given insecticidal powder where they desired to treat their own premises.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out under the direction of Mr. V. Robinson, Director of Cleansing, who has supplied the following information.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural Houses	Other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	11,997	3,193	35
No. of properties inspected	475	236	24
No. of properties found infested by:			
Rats - major	-	-	-
minor	54	21	2
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	69	42	-
No. of infested properties treated	113	62	2

SCHOOLS.

There are 25 schools within the district, all served by main water supplies and with a water carriage system of sewage disposal. The main defects are the lack of satisfactory hand washing facilities.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades established within the district

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	32	5	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	280	33	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	-	-	-
Total	316	38	3	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-

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

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no such premises within the district.

CANAL BOATS.

It was not possible to intercept any canal boats during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Five samples of filling materials to which the Act applies were taken during the year. These comprised one sample each of coir fibre, woollen flocks and washed wool flocks, and two samples of rag flock. All samples were reported to be satisfactory when submitted to the Prescribed Analyst.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Four premises were registered during the year under the above Act for the sale of pet animals. Seven inspections were made of these premises, when no contraventions of the provisions of the Act were observed.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

This Order provides for the boiling of certain classes of waste food-stuffs before they are fed to animals, and for the registration and licensing of certain classes of boiling plant. Two applications for licensing were received during the year, and after inspection of the plant, licences were granted to the owners.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Although the annual number of conversions of waste water closets to fresh water closets continues to rise, this conversion problem remains. There are 5,873 waste water closets still to be converted to the fresh water type.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
BOARD OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR
1901-1902
CHICAGO, ILL., 1902

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HOUSING

The majority of the houses are of the stone-built terraced type. They are well built and the general standard is reasonably high. With the coming into operation in July of the Rent Act, 1957, and the Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1957, many owners took action to increase the rents of their houses to the permissible limits. As a result of this, a number of tenants followed the course open to them under the Act by serving on their landlords notices of defects of repair. Where agreement was not reached between tenant and landlord, the tenant was able to apply to the Council for a Certificate of Disrepair in respect of his house. Thirty two such applications were received during the last three months of the year. Undertakings by the landlords to remedy defects were accepted in nine instances, and certificates of disrepair issued to the tenants in the remainder of the cases. One of the undertakings was honoured during the year.

Under the Rent Act tenants have an opportunity of asking for the repair and replacement of items which can not be accepted for inclusion on notices served under the Public Health Act. Whilst items of structural defect such as defective roofs, pointing, plasterwork, etc., were included on tenants' applications for certificates of disrepair, many items referred to broken window catches and door fasteners, broken window glazing, defective electrical wiring and switches, absence of garden gates and perished painting. These were items which a local authority could not include when taking action under the Public Health Act.

In addition to action taken under the Rent Act, 1957, which is essentially an act between landlord and tenant, action was also taken under the Public Health Act, 1936 to remedy defects and secure the abatement of nuisances in houses. Some 110 houses were inspected, and 102 informal notices covering 365 defects were served during the year. Fifty-five notices, together with 43 served the previous year, had been complied with at the year end. The total number of defects remedied was 367, of which 114 were found during the year. The number of inspections of house property for this purpose was 942. Of the 102 houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit, 55 houses were made fit during the year. Forty-two of these were rendered fit as a result of informal action, and twelve following the service of formal notice under the Public Health Act, 1936. The remaining house was rendered fit by the local authority as a result of the failure of an owner to comply with a Court Order made in November, 1956. At a hearing held in the Court in March, 1957, the owner was fined and the Corporation were instructed to carry out the work.

The six Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were confirmed during the year. An enquiry was held into objections received in respect of two of these areas. The Orders covered 38 dwellinghouses. During the year a further Clearance Order covering eight houses was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

In connection with the repair of defective houses, 248 meetings were arranged during the year with owners and contractors.

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

	<u>Found: Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1956</u>
	<u>During 1957</u>		<u>Remedied in 1957.</u>
<u>Roofs, etc.</u>			
Defective roof	18	4	19
Defective chimney flashing	2	1	8
Defective eaves gutters	24	8	18
Defective rain water downspout ..	29	14	19

	Found : Remedied		Found in 1956.
	During 1957		Remedied in 1957
<u>Walls, (external)</u>			
Defective pointing	14	4	21
Absence of vent. grid	-	-	1
<u>Doors, (external)</u>			
Defective door	4	-	3
<u>Windows</u>			
Defective window	40	4	26
Broken sash-cords	9	-	15
Defective pointing	7	3	6
<u>Ceilings</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	20	5	14
<u>Walls, (internal)</u>			
Defective wall-plaster.....	39	8	21
Dampness	18	7	19
<u>Floors</u>			
Defective floors (stone)	5	-	2
Defective floors (wood)	9	-	4
Defective skirting boards	2	1	3
<u>Doors (internal)</u>			
Defective door	-	-	1
<u>Staircases</u>			
Defective/absent handrail	6	-	3
Defective staircase	1	-	1
<u>Firegrates, flues, etc.</u>			
Defective firegrate	2	-	3
Defective fireback	3	-	-
Defective flue	3	-	1
Defective back boiler	-	-	2
<u>Sinks, etc.</u>			
Defective sink	3	1	4
Defective sink waste pipe	7	2	4
Defective wash hand basin	-	-	1
<u>Drainage</u>			
Defective tippler	5	5	7
Defective gully	1	-	1
Defective drain	25	22	8
Defective soil pipe	1	-	-
Obstructed drain	1	1	-
<u>W.C. Accommodation</u>			
Defective roof	7	3	3
Defective wall	6	2	-
Defective wall pointing	5	1	-
Defective wall rendering	2	-	1
Defective floor	3	1	-
Defective door	8	1	1
Defective seat	4	1	3
Defective cistern	1	1	1
Defective water pipe	3	2	-
Defective flush pipe	4	3	-

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1956</u>
	<u>During 1957</u>		<u>Remedied in 1957</u>
<u>Yards</u>			
Defective yard surface.....	9	5	2
Defective yard gate	2	-	4
Defective yard wall	4	-	-
<u>Coal Store</u>			
Defective structure	4	1	-
Defective door	1	-	3
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Rodent infestation	1	1	-
Accumulation of refuse	1	-	-
Defective water main	2	2	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

	Houses	Flats
Number of new houses erected during the year:-		
(i) By the local authority	5	-
(ii) By other local authorities	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	-	-

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

- (1)(a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 110
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 942
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:
- (a) No. found during year 9
- (b) Total No. (or estimated no.) existing at the end of year ... 75
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 102

2. Houses Demolished:-

Houses Demolished:-	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas - (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936 ...	Nil	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	Nil	-	-
	Number		

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

(1) Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Section 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	Nil	-	-
(2) Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2), 1949	Nil	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 ...	Nil	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	42	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	12	1
(b) Housing Act, 1936	-	-
(3) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	-	-

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of year:

	Number of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col.(1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 2	-	-
(b) Under Section 3	-	-
(c) Under Section 4	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

Number of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col.1 (2)
-	-

7. Housing Act, 1949, Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year:	Private bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of dwelling Schemes	No. of houses or other buildings affected	No. of dwelling Schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	20	20	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	20	20	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	5 houses	20 flats
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	14 houses	14 houses
			5 houses	20 flats
			14 houses	14 houses
(e) Work completed	24	24	5 houses	20 flats
			14 houses	14 houses
(f) Additional separate dwellings incl. in (e) above	-	-	14 houses	14 houses
(g) Any other action taken under the Act (give brief particulars)	Nil.			

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

As in previous years, the main requirements of applicants on the Corporation Housing List are for Aged Persons' Bungalows. There were some 350 applicants for accommodation of this type, with 600 applications for two - and three bedroom type houses and flats. At least 75% of these applicants already have houses but require a Corporation house for various reasons, viz. want a smaller house or a larger house, require a house with a bath or a garden, or desire to live near their work. There is, however, no shortage of houses in the borough, there being almost 300 unoccupied at the end of the year. The majority of these were offered for sale, and it was too soon after the coming into operation of the Rent Act to foretell whether owners of these houses would decide to offer them as rented accommodation, such houses being decontrolled from rent limits.

The erection of 8 Corporation houses was in hand at year end, with a further 40 houses contemplated.

OVERCROWDING

Three cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, and upon investigation two of these were proved. In each case it was found that the overcrowding arose from the taking in of boarders. The householders were warned to reduce the number of boarders, and the overcrowding was abated.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN DWELLINGHOUSES, FACTORIES, AND FOOD PREMISES.

Informal action was taken on 14 occasions in respect of properties other than dwellinghouses, factories and food premises. Nine of these notices, together with two served the previous year were complied with, resulting in thirteen items of repair being carried out.

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1956</u>
	<u>During 1957</u>		<u>Remedied in 1957</u>
Dirty ceiling	1	1	-
Dirty walls	1	1	-
Absence of wash hand basin	1	-	-
Defective drain	4	4	1
Defective w.c. compt. door	3	2	-
Defective w.c. accommodation	2	1	-
Dirty w.c. compartment	1	1	-
Defective coke store	1	-	-
Insufficient storage for waste food	1	-	-
Accumulation of rubbish	3	2	-

The first of these is the fact that the food supply is not uniform throughout the year. It is more abundant in some months than in others, and this fact must be taken into account in planning the food supply for the year.

The second of these is the fact that the food supply is not uniform throughout the country. It is more abundant in some parts than in others, and this fact must be taken into account in planning the food supply for the country.

FOOD SUPPLY IN THE UNITED STATES			
Year	Wheat	Corn	Barley
1910	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1911	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1912	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1913	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1914	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1915	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1916	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1917	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1918	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1919	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1920	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

OF FOOD.

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1912	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1913	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1914	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1915	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1916	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1917	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1918	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1919	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000
1920	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	500,000,000

MILK SUPPLY.

For milk sampling purposes there were 71 different sources of milk within the district during the year. Of this number, eight were undesignated raw milks, of which only two were sold retail. The other six were sold wholesale for subsequent pasteurisation in other areas.

The time will not be far distant when all milk sold within this area will be required to be a designated milk, that is a milk produced from tuberculin tested cattle or a heat-treated milk such as pasteurised or sterilized.

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	40	5	3	3	51
Non-designated	2	-	-	6	8
Pasteurised	4	-	-	-	4
T.T. Past.	4	-	-	-	4
Sterilized	4	-	-	-	4
Total	54	5	3	9	71

It is pleasing to report that none of the samples submitted for biological examination showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. Eleven of the samples submitted for keeping quality under the methylene blue test were reported as unsatisfactory. Only two of these samples failed to satisfy the test during the summer period (between 1st May and 31st October) both milks being tuberculin tested milks produced and sold in the district. The remaining nine milks were all produced outside the district, eight of them being tuberculin tested milks, with one non-designated milk. All the heat-treated milk samples gave satisfactory results.

	No. of samples	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) Raw milk -			
(i) Biological test	47	47	-
(ii) Methylene Blue test	99	88	11
(b) Pasteurised milk -			
(i) Phosphatase test	25	25	-
(c) Sterilized milk -			
(i) Turbidity test..	4	4	-

At the year end there were 154 registered distributors of milk: 10 distributors operated from dairies in the district, 117 operated from shops other than dairies, and 27 distributors operated from premises outside the district. Thirty-five dealers' licences were issued in respect of tuberculin tested milk, with 37 licences issued in respect of pasteurised milk and 130 licences to retail distributors of sterilized milk.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Containers</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Meat	483		14	2	15	0
Fruit	1058		10	1	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetables	471		2	3	11	1
Fish	805		1	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	104			2	25	9
Miscellaneous	195		4	1	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	3116	1	14	1	21	2$\frac{1}{2}$

MEAT INSPECTION.

Meat inspection duties continued to encroach on the leisure hours of the staff. Four hundred and twenty visits were paid to the two licensed slaughterhouses, including regular Sunday and Bank Holiday working. The number of animals slaughtered showed an increase of almost 11% over the previous year's figures. The high standard of animals slaughtered is reflected in the low percentage figures for diseased animals and the corresponding low weight of meat and offal condemned. Both these figures are in general lower than those for the previous year. On two occasions specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination to assist in the judgement of the meat.

The following table shows the monthly figures of animals slaughtered.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	63	19	548	45	2	677
February	65	23	283	62	-	433
March	54	24	188	59	1	326
April	30	22	236	52	3	343
May	42	15	350	41	-	448
June	42	11	369	18	2	442
July	38	13	351	14	2	418
August	48	15	404	20	-	487
September	39	17	492	24	1	573
October	21	23	518	45	-	607
November	25	18	411	57	-	511
December	21	19	341	122	1	504
Total	488	219	4491	559	12	5769

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

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	488	219	12	4491	559	-
Number inspected	488	219	12	4491	559	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	3	10	4	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	176	131	-	322	70	-
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	36.06%	59.81%	25.00%	7.39%	13.23%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	11	-	-	34	-
Percentage of number ins- pected affected with Tuberculosis	3.48%	5.02%	-	-	6.26%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The weights in pounds of carcasses and organs rejected are given in the table below.

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Organs	Total
All diseases except Tuberculosis	1124	184	3870	5178
Tuberculosis only ..	119	849	1108	2076
Totals	1243	1033	4978	7254

FOOD PREMISES

The number of inspections made of all types of food premises was 829. It was found necessary to take informal action on 120 occasions, in respect of 271 defects. The number of defects remedied during the year was 312, of which 136 were the subject of 35 notices served the previous year. Eighty-one of the 120 notices served during 1957 were completed during the year.

The improvements made during the year are analysed in the following table.

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1956</u>
	<u>During 1957</u>		<u>Remedied in 1957</u>
<u>Structural defects</u>			
Defective roof	-	-	1
Defective wall surface	9	5	13
Defective ceiling	2	1	5
Defective window frame	1	-	-
Defective window pane	-	-	1
Defective floor	10	4	4
Defective floor covering	17	11	-
Defective firegrate	-	-	1
Inadequate ventilation	2	-	-
Defective yard	1	1	-
Defective w.c. comp. wall surface ..	1	-	-
Defective water closet	2	1	-
Defective drain	1	-	1
Defective gully	-	-	1
Absence of i.v.s. to san. accomm....	1	1	1
Defective waste food storage	2	1	-
<u>Hygiene defects</u>			
Defective sink	15	8	9
Absence of sink	4	3	-
Defective wash hand basin	1	-	-
Absence of wash hand basin	39	29	22
Absent/insufficient hot water supply	15	8	12
Absence of cold water supply	5	5	-
Absence of toilet requisites	1	1	2
Absence of hand washing notice	1	1	-
Want of redecoration of walls/ceilings	43	28	29
Want of redecoration of paintwork ..	1	-	-
Want of redecoration of w.c. compt..	2	1	-
Dirty floor	1	1	-
Dirty equipment	4	4	5
Insufficient equipment	11	8	1
Defective equipment	8	6	-
Protective clothing required	1	1	-
Dirty protective clothing	-	-	1
Absence of clothing locker	5	4	8
Absence of first-aid equipment	12	6	4
Inadequate food protection	49	34	7
Improper use of room	4	3	1
Inadequate refuse storage	-	-	1
Accumulation of rubbish	-	-	5

No. of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year:-

Type of Business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	90
Greengrocers & fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	46
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	4
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	60
Bakers and/or confectioners	80
Fried fish shops.	31
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	25
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	82
Others	-

No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Type of Business	Legislation under which registration effected	No. registered at 31.12.57	No. of inspections of registered premises during year
Butchers	Lancs. Cty.	37	87
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	Council Riv-	85	155
Baking & Catering/Cafe	ers (Bd. &	5	19
Mixed and Grocery	General	5	19
Fish friers	Powers) Act,	2	5
Cooked meats, etc.	1938-S.116	3	14
	or Food &		
	Drugs Act,	137	299
	1955, S.16.		

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne for the Following list of food samples obtained in Nelson by officers of the County Council.

A total of 165 samples was obtained, consisting of 117 samples of milk and 48 samples other than milk, comprising:-

1 Caffeine tablets	1 Cocoa
3 Glycerin	1 Cooking fat
1 Cooling powders	2 Epsom salts
1 Cornflour	1 Indigestion tablets
1 Fruit curd	1 Lard
1 Vinegar	1 Rose hip syrup
3 Flour confectionery	1 Malt milk and cocoa beverage
2 Meat - canned	1 Sauce
1 Castor sugar	2 Wines
1 Sugar	3 Dried Fruit
1 Olive oil	1 Dried ginger
1 Vitamin cordial	3 Mincemeat
2 Drinking chocolate	2 Marzipan
3 Fish - canned	1 Jelly
1 Custard powder	1 Flavouring (vanilla)
2 Salad cream	1 Ground cinnamon

The samples were examined in the County Laboratory and with the exception of those listed below, were found to be genuine:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
C.6918	Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 0.6% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned. Further samples.
C.7210	Milk	Fat 2.60% deficient 13.3% Fat.	Vendor notified.
C.7452	Milk	Fat 2.90%, deficient 3.3% Fat.	Vendor notified.
C.7761	Milk	Fat 2.80%, deficient 6.6% Fat.	Vendor notified.
C.8887	Rose Hip Syrup	Labelling of Food Order requires declaration of Vitamin C in milligrams per fluid ounce and not per 100 mls.	Packers communicated with.
C.8889	Marzipan	No name or address, no name of food, or list of ingredients on label. Ground almond content only 20%. Marzipan should contain at least 25% of ground almond.	Vendor communicated with.

ICE CREAM

Fifty three samples of ice cream were examined during the year, the products of sixteen manufacturers. The bacteriological standard of these samples was high, as the results show:

Provisional Grade 1	45
Provisional Grade 2	4
Provisional Grade 3	3
Provisional Grade 4	1

The first two grades are regarded as satisfactory, and of the twelve samples of ice cream produced in Nelson eleven were placed in these grades, nine of them being grade 1 samples. The remaining sample was reported to be grade 3. Re-sampling of the ice-creams in the lower grades showed later samples to be upgraded to grade 1.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The policy of on-the-spot discussions with food handlers on the necessity for hygienic practices when dealing with food in all its stages of processing and handling was continued during the year. The provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, many of them new, were explained and discussed with shopkeepers, with particular reference to the individual circumstances of each premises, virtually every one producing its own problem.

A highly successful film show was held, at which about 150 people attended. Several films dealing with food hygiene were shown, when interest was stimulated in the cause and effects of food poisoning, and how it could be circumvented. Many of the audience felt they had learned the reason behind the requests of the Department for constant vigilance for cleanliness in handling other people's food.

The results were compared to the data obtained in the first experiment, and it was found that the results were in good agreement.

Results of the experiment with the variable frequency

Frequency (Hz)	Amplitude (V)	Phase (deg)
100	1.0	0
200	1.5	15
300	2.0	30
400	2.5	45
500	3.0	60
600	3.5	75
700	4.0	90
800	4.5	105
900	5.0	120
1000	5.5	135
1100	6.0	150
1200	6.5	165
1300	7.0	180
1400	7.5	195
1500	8.0	210
1600	8.5	225
1700	9.0	240
1800	9.5	255
1900	10.0	270
2000	10.5	285
2100	11.0	300
2200	11.5	315
2300	12.0	330
2400	12.5	345
2500	13.0	360

The results of the experiment with the variable frequency are shown in the table above. The amplitude of the signal increases with frequency, and the phase shift also increases. The results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

Conclusions

The results of the experiment show that the amplitude of the signal increases with frequency, and the phase shift also increases. The results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The experiment was successful in demonstrating the relationship between frequency, amplitude, and phase shift.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS)

The total of 708 notifications received was a considerable increase, and in fact was the largest number for four years. Most of these, 606, were cases of measles and occurred mainly amongst pre-school children in the period from July to November. The case incidence of this disease was 18.74 per 1,000 population, compared with 14.11 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Notifications of pneumonia were also rather more than average, and the incidence figure a little higher than the national rate.

There were no notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis or Food Poisoning.

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 it was found necessary to admit 17 patients to Infectious Diseases Hospitals, an increase of 7 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 1957 and with those of the two previous years.
3. Comparison of Notifications for 1957 with the previous five years and average.
4. Monthly incidence of Notifications during 1957.
5. Ward analysis of Notifications during 1957.
6. Comparison of case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales and Nelson for 1957.

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

[illegible]

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1957 WITH THOSE
OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS

Notifiable Diseases	Cases Notified			Cases removed to hospital		
	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955
Scarlet Fever	20	7	20	7	2	4
Measles	606	11	372	7	-	1
Whooping Cough	44	88	50	2	3	1
Pneumonia	28	11	19	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -						
Paralytic	-	-	6	-	-	6
Non-paralytic	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	-	-	3	-	-	3
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	91	6	1	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	4	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	2	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	32	6	-	-	-
Totals	708	245	485	17	10	17

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Comparison of 1957 figures with figures for previous 5 years and average.

Notifiable Disease	Notifications received during					Total for 5 yrs.	Average Number per yr.	Notifi- cations 1957
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	88	65	119	20	7	299	59.8	20
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	118	576	98	372	11	1175	235.0	606
Whooping Cough	76	144	95	50	88	453	90.6	44
Pneumonia	33	26	27	19	11	116	23.2	28
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis								
Paralytic	4	3	-	6	-	13	2.6	-
Non-paralytic	-	1	-	1	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Encephalitis								
Infective	-	-	1	3	-	4	0.8	-
Post Infectious	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	-
Dysentery	1	-	53	6	91	151	30.2	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	4	5	1.0	1
Erysipelas	1	6	3	2	1	13	2.6	1
Malaria	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Food Poisoning	8	11	9	6	32	66	13.2	-
Totals	330	834	408	485	245	2302	460.4	708

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	20
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4	-	2	4	14	41	158	57	79	94	110	43	606
Whooping Cough	16	3	4	3	7	1	4	-	-	-	3	3	44
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	17	6	1	-	28
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	7
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	6	7	10	22	44	164	60	97	103	121	52	708

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Disease	Bradley	Central	Clover Hill	Marsden	Hetherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	2	2	9	5	20
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	91	47	53	89	98	68	100	60	606
Whooping Cough	7	2	3	9	10	3	7	3	44
Acute Pneumonia	3	2	5	1	3	7	5	2	28
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	103	53	63	99	115	82	123	70	708

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Comparison of Case Rates for Certain Diseases Notified during the
year 1957.

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	123	0.00	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	310	0.01	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1,031	0.02	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29,544	0.66	20	0.62
Whooping Cough	85,004	1.89	44	1.36
Diphtheria	40	0.00	-	-
Erysipelas	3,585	0.08	1	0.03
Smallpox	4	0.00	-	-
Measles	633,596	14.11	606	18.74
Acute Pneumonia	32,697	0.73	28	0.87
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	3,175	0.07	-	-
Non-paralytic	1,666	0.04	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	170	0.00	-	-
Post Infectious	155	0.00	-	-
Dysentery	28,898	0.64	7	0.22
Food Poisoning	9,146	0.20	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	11,831	0.26	1	0.03
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	29,310	0.65	14	0.43
Meninges and C.N.S.	326	0.01	1	0.03
Other	3,481	0.08	1	0.03

Estimated Home Population (1) 44,907,000
(2) 32,330

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

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 16 new notifications received during the year, 14 respiratory (9 males and 5 females) and 2 non-respiratory (1 male and 1 female). This was a reduction of 6 cases (all respiratory) on the previous year, and gave a case rate of 0.49 per 1000 population (respiratory 0.43 per 1000 and non-respiratory 0.06 per 1000) a reduction of 0.18 per 1000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.74 per 1000 population (respiratory 0.65 and non-respiratory 0.09 per 1000) a reduction of 0.06 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.
Clerk	-	1	Assistant storekeeper	1	-
Club steward	1	-	Weaver	-	1
Compositor	1	-			
Housewife	-	2			
Labourer	1	-			
Mill foreman	1	-			
Overlooker	1	-			
Painter & Decorator	1	-			
Pre-school child	1	-			
School child	-	1			
Warehouseman	1	-			
Weaver	-	1			
Unemployed	1	-			

Five deaths from tuberculosis were registered, (3 males and 1 female, respiratory, and 1 male, non-respiratory), and these gave a death rate of 0.15 per 1000 population (respiratory 0.12 and non-respiratory 0.03 per 1000). This was a decrease of 0.06 per 1000 on the previous year. Two of the deaths, a respiratory and a non-respiratory, both males, were un-notified cases of tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Death Rates for England and Wales as a whole are, Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.09 per 1000 and Non-respiratory Tuberculosis 0.01 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 1957 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 19 years, 1939-1957.
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 group 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
45 to 55 years	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 to 65 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	9	5	1	1	3	1	1	-
	14		2		4		1	

TUBERCULOSISParticulars of New Cases and Deaths Over Period of 19 years.

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	Rate per 1000 population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1957	9	5	1	1	16	0.49
1956	10	10	-	2	22	0.67
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.

1957	3	1	1	-	5	0.15
1956	4	3	-	-	7	0.21
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	88	72	160	15	21	36	103	93	196
Number of cases added to register during the year:-									
(a) New Cases	9	5	14	1	1	2	10	6	16
(b) Inward transfers from other districts	7	4	11	1	-	1	8	4	12
(c) Restored to register	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases removed from register during the year:-									
(a) Died	5	2	7	-	1	1	5	3	8
(b) Recovered	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
(c) Left district	2	5	7	-	1	1	2	6	8
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases on register at end of the year	97	73	170	15	19	34	112	92	204

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 50 rooms in 39 dwellinghouses were fumigated and 476 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 situate at the Cleansing Department, Charles Street, Nelson.

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