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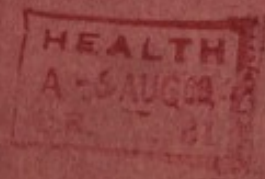
BOROUGH OF NELSON.



REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1959.

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.







*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Office,
21, Carr Road,
Nelson.*



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BOROUGH OF NELSON

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1959

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman R. Wilcock (Chairman)

Councillor J. Stephenson (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor A. T. Wells, J.P.)(ex-officio)

Alderman W. Bannister

" Mrs. E. Kay, J.P.

" J. Shepherd

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister, J.P.

" W. Beardsworth

" P. S. Cox

" Mrs. M. Duffy

" J. Greenwood

" H. Ingham

" S. C. Johnson

" F. Mansfield

" F. Mulligan

" K. Sutcliffe

" Miss S. Windle

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
1958	Good Rule & Government and Prevention of Nuisances

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.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths
Clerks	Miss M. Bracewell Miss K. Lambert
Pupil Public Health Inspector	J. H. Thompson

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Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

31st May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1959.

The uncertainty of the fate of the various textile firms gave rise to a further reduction in the population figure. Young, active couples moved elsewhere. This resulted in a larger proportion of old people remaining.

In spite of this the Live Birth Rate was the highest since 1948, and the Adjusted Rate only 0.4 per 1,000 population less than that for the country as a whole.

The Death Rate was the highest since 1951, and on adjustment was 4.3 per 1,000 population higher than the National Death Rate, which emphasises my remarks regarding the age distribution of the population. A decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate reduced this to less than the National Rate again, and I am pleased to report another year, the sixth successive, without a maternal death.

An increase in the reported cases of notifiable diseases was mainly due to measles, but the incidence rate was less than expected and there were no deaths. These days the virus seldom kills but deaths that do occur are usually due to complications. No poliomyelitis was reported but there was rather more dysentery, mostly confirmed to be of the Sonne type.

Fewer cases of Tuberculosis were notified, but from the very successful survey made by the No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit during the previous year, and whose final report is now to hand, the incidence of the tuberculosis discovered showed a considerable increase on the previous survey in 1954. The rate of findings in industry had more than doubled. This was however, not peculiar to the Nelson survey, but also to those carried out in the immediately surrounding areas, which also showed much higher findings than surveys for the country as a whole.

As I pointed out last year this indicates the need for another follow-up survey, and I would endorse the recommendation of Dr. Capper the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, that this should take place as soon as possible.

I am once again grateful to my colleagues in other departments and other officials who have very kindly supplied me with information relative to work outside my control, which has been of appreciable value to me in the preparation of this report. Also I would express my thanks to you Mr. Chairman and your Committee for your co-operation, and also to the members of my staff for their loyal assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
St. Louis, Mo.
March 1, 1940.

Dear Sir:

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in presenting to you my annual report on the health and vital statistics of the city for the year 1939.

The mortality of the city for the year 1939 was 15.1 per 1,000 live births, a slight increase from the 14.8 per 1,000 live births for the year 1938. This is a further reflection of the general decline in the death rate since 1935. The leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, and pneumonia.

In 1939 the city had 15,100 live births, an increase from 14,800 in 1938. The infant mortality rate was 15.1 per 1,000 live births, an increase from 14.8 in 1938. The leading causes of infant mortality were pneumonia, diarrhea, and congenital anomalies.

The health of the city for the year 1939 was generally good. The death rate was 15.1 per 1,000 live births, a slight increase from 14.8 in 1938. The leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, and pneumonia. The infant mortality rate was 15.1 per 1,000 live births, an increase from 14.8 in 1938. The leading causes of infant mortality were pneumonia, diarrhea, and congenital anomalies.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	3,446
Ordinance level, lowest point	350 feet
Ordinance level, highest point	1,100 feet
Ordinance 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 1959	31,720
Number of inhabited houses -	
Census, 1951	12,162
End of 1959, according to Rate Books	12,308
Number of uninhabited houses -	
Census, 1951	222
End of 1959, according to Rate Books	261
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1959.	£409,657
General Rate, 1959/60 (s/d. in the £)	20s.6d.
Sum represented by a penny rate (1959-60)	£1,515

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1959/60 was £7,475, which is equivalent to a rate of 4.93d in the £.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for mid-1959 was 340 less than the estimate for the previous year and 2,664 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.

The textile industry is still predominant in the town and its fluctuating circumstances affected the employment situation. From April conditions improved, short-time working began to be reduced and many firms reported larger orders than for many years. With the enactment of the Cotton Industry Re-organisation Act in July, some firms decided to close-down under the provisions of the Act, and as a result the final months of the year saw a considerable movement of labour within the industry. By year-end five firms had closed-down and there were others to follow in the new year. The remaining firms reported good business. Resulting from the re-organisation, many mills had introduced second, third or part-time evening shifts and these had meant the re-absorption of most redundant labour. Difficulties were experienced by many of the older workers in adapting themselves to the shift-system.

This general improvement was in turn reflected in other industries which maintained full employment, and indeed some firms increased their labour force.

A new industry was introduced at Edward Street Mill, former cotton trade premises, and at the end of the year another firm also acquired an empty cotton mill in the town with a view to commencing production in 1960. These firms will afford employment opportunities for cotton operatives becoming redundant in early 1960 from mills closing-down under the Cotton Re-organisation Scheme, and will also give a promising start to providing the diversity of industry which has long been needed in the district.

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.

January was cold, dry and sunny with some snow and fog at the end of the month. It was, however, the sunniest January recorded in over 30 years, although the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were several degrees below average. Air frost was recorded on 22 days and ground frost on 24.

February and March were both dull and dry, but on the whole warmer than usual although both air and ground frosts were recorded in March.

The lack of sunshine continued throughout April which was the dullest for eight years, and the amount of rainfall, half-inch more than average, did little to offset the deficiency of almost five inches below average in the aggregate for the first three months.

May with little more than half the normal rainfall, 23% more than average sunshine and mean maximum and minimum temperatures 4° and 2.5° above average respectively, was the driest, brightest and warmest for eleven years. June gave us rather more than average rainfall but plenty of bright sunshine and warm days.

This very warm, bright, dry weather continued throughout July, August and September. From the 26th July to 30th September only 1.15" of rain fell. Each of these months had well above the average amount of bright sunshine, September having as much as 70% more, and was the sunniest and driest September on our records. During the second week maximum temperatures in the shade were recorded in the higher 70° , or 16° - 17° above average for the month.

Similar conditions continued into October, and until the 17th only 0.18" of rain was measured, although rain had actually fallen on four days. However from the 18th to the 31st, a further 5.01" fell, giving a monthly total of 0.43" above average. On the 26th, 1.78" of rain was recorded and that was the wettest day since 31st December, 1957. In spite of that the total bright sunshine for the month was 57% above average, and the mean maximum and minimum temperatures 6.5° and 4.3° above average respectively.

November brought a change to more seasonal conditions with normal temperatures and sunshine but with an increased rainfall, so that it was the wettest November for 5 years. Ground and air frosts were recorded several nights.

December was a comparatively warm month, but with only 71% of average sunshine. There was, however, 79% more than normal rainfall, rain having fallen on all but six days.

On the whole, 1959 gave us 78.1% of normal rainfall, the holiday months July to September inclusive had only 33.8% of average, there were seven consecutive months (May to November) with more than average sunshine and the total for the year was 14.2% more than average.

It was the sunniest and driest year since 1955.

Greatest amount of sunshine in one day - 14th June - 15.3 hours.

Warmest day 4th July - 82.0° in shade.

Coldest day 16th January - 11.0° in shade.

Wettest day 26th October - 1.78" rain.

Statistical tables giving various climatological information are contained on pages no. 1 to 5 of the Appendix to this report.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	254	199	453
Illegitimate	13	8	21
Total	267	207	474
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births			4.4%
Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population - Crude			14.9
Adjusted			16.1
Comparability Factor			1.08

STILL BIRTHS:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	9	7	16

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 32.7

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:	Males	Females	Total
	276	214	490

DEATHS:	Males	Females	Total
	265	261	526
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude			16.6
- Adjusted			15.9
Comparability Factor			0.96

Excess of deaths over live births 52

INFANT DEATHS:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year of age - Legitimate	3	5	8
- Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	4	5	9
Under 4 wks. of age - Legitimate	2	4	6
- Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	3	4	7
Under 1 wk. of age - Legitimate	2	3	5
- Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	3	3	6

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.6

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	14.8
--	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	12.7
---	------

Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	44.9
--	------

Maternal Deaths

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	nil
Maternal mortality per 1000 total (live and still) births	nil

LIVE BIRTHS

With the exception of 1953 the number of live births assignable to Nelson for the year 1959 was the highest since 1950. Of the 476 live births registered in Nelson, 81 were outward transfers, but there were 79 inward transfers from other areas, leaving a nett total of 474 live births (267 males and 207 females) an increase of 42 on the previous year.

This figure gave a Crude Live Birth Rate of 14.9 per 1,000 estimated population, which was an increase of 1.4 on the previous year, 2.1 per 1,000 higher than the mean for the 5 previous years, and the highest rate since 1948.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate was 16.1 per 1,000 population, an increase of 1.6 on the previous year and only 0.4 per 1,000 less than the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

For the first time since 1954 there was a decrease instead of an increase in the number of illegitimate live births registered, and it is a coincidence that the numbers that year and in 1959 were the same, 21. These formed 4.4% of the total live births, a decrease of 1.4% on the previous year, and gave Illegitimate Live Birth Rates of 0.66 per 1,000 population and 48.9 per 1,000 total live births, which were decreases of 0.11 and 8.9 on the rates for 1958.

STILL BIRTHS

There were 7 more still births registered than in the previous year, giving a total of 16. This was 6 more than the mean for each of the previous two quinquennial periods and the highest annual figure since 1946.

The Still Birth Rates were therefore 32.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births and 0.50 per 1,000 population. The former was an increase of 12.3 per 1,000 on 1958 and 12.0 higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales, whilst the latter was an increase of 0.22 per 1,000 population on 1958, and 0.15 higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales. Both the local rates were the highest since 1946.

DEATHS

Although only 366 deaths were registered as occurring in Nelson during the year and 34 of those were outwardly transferable to other areas, 194 Nelson residents died outside the town, making the total deaths for the year 526.

This was an increase of 37 on the previous year, 23 more than the mean for the immediately previous quinquennial period and the highest figure since 1953, which had exactly the same number of deaths.

The Crude Death Rate of 16.6 per 1,000 population was the highest since 1951, and 1.3 per 1,000 greater than 1958 figure which was the lowest since 1955. The mean death rate for the period 1954-1958 inclusive was 15.3 per 1,000 population or 1.2 per 1,000 less than that for 1959.

Adjusting this figure for purposes of external comparison gave us an Adjusted Death Rate of 15.9 per 1,000 population, the highest figure in post war years. This rate was 1.3 higher than in 1958, and 4.3 higher than the 1959 death rate for England and Wales which was the largest difference in post war years.

The principal individual causes of death were the same as in recent years, Coronary Disease/Angina, Cancer, Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, and Other Heart and Circulatory Diseases. Deaths from Cancer, increased by 6, giving a death rate of 3.09 per 1,000 population, an increase of 0.22 per 1,000 and 0.95 per 1,000 greater than the corresponding rate for the country as a whole.

Monthly analysis of the deaths showed that February and April, each with 61, had the largest numbers. Deaths of persons 65 years of age or over accounted for 71.5% of the total, which was almost identical to each of the previous two years and from the age groups the 75-80 years with 102 deaths or 19.39% of the total was the largest. From the ward analysis the largest number of deaths or 19.0% of the total, occurred in Bradley Ward, but this was roughly proportional on a ward population basis. The deaths of Nelson residents occurring in hospitals or institutions accounted for 40.7% of the total deaths, an increase of over 6% on last year and on the average figure for the previous 6 years.

The number of deaths exceeded the number of live births by 52. The smallest such margin since 1953.

INFANT DEATHS

There were 9 deaths of infants under 12 months of age. This was one less than the previous year and gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births, which was 6.5 per 1,000 less than the 1958 rate and 1.0 less than the mean rate for the previous 5 years.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 22.0 per 1,000 live births or 3.0 per 1,000 higher than the Nelson rate.

With regard to the causes of these deaths, 4 were classified as due to Birth Injuries, Asphyxia and Infections of the Newborn, 3 to Immaturity and 2 to Pneumonia.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Seven of the infant deaths took place at ages under 4 weeks. This was an increase of 2 on 1958, and gave a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 14.8 per 1,000 live births or an increase of 3.2 per 1,000 on the rate for the previous year.

The Neo-natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 15.8 per 1,000 live births so the local rate bears favourable comparison.

MATERNAL DEATHS

For the sixth successive year no maternal death was registered.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for the country as a whole was 0.38 per 1,000 total (live & still) births, or 0.05 per 1000 less than the previous year.

Statistical Tables giving vital statistics and other relative information are given on pages 6 - 16 of the Appendix to this Report.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

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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.

General Hospitals in the Burnley district available to Nelson residents are as follows:-

Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson.
Hartley Hospital, Colne.
General Hospital, Burnley.
Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, and the committee also provides recuperative accommodation at the Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

Maternity Hospitals available in the group are as follows:-

Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

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, were available during the year for the use of this department and samples of milk, ice-cream and other materials were submitted for examination, 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 were 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	11
Sputum	1
Swabs - throat	14
- nasal	3
Urine - pregnancy test	10
Blood	2
Total	41

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The welfare scheme of the local authority which has been in existence now for many years, 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 Borough of Nelson forms part of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6 and the following is a summary of the services provided by the County Council and administered from the Divisional Health Office, Oakleigh, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.

- Ambulance Service
- Care of the Aged in their own homes
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
 - Child Welfare Centres
 - Ante-Natal Clinics
 - Post-Natal Care
 - Dental Care
 - Day Nurseries
 - Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children
 - Problem Families
- Health Visiting
- Home Help Service
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Midwifery Service
- Mental Health Service
 - Mental Deficiency
 - Mental Illness
- National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services
 - Residential Accommodation
 - Temporary Accommodation
- Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
 - Health Education and Propaganda
 - Care and After Care
 - Convalescent Home Care
 - Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment
 - Home Help
 - Health Visiting
 - Protection of Children
 - Loan of Nursing Equipment
 - Night Helps and Evening Helps
- Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons
 - Welfare of the Blind
 - Welfare of the Partially Sighted Persons
 - Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons
 - Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons

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

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The gathering grounds, 4,250 acres in extent, serving the Corporation Water Department reservoirs are situate in the high ground to the east and west of the town. The storage reservoirs at Ogden and Coldwell have a total capacity of 335.5 m. gallons which, together with the 135 m. gallons capacity of the compensation reservoirs at Blackmoss and Walverden, gives a total capacity of 470.5 m. gallons. The two service reservoirs at Ridgaling and Waids House have a combined capacity of 7 m. gallons.

An estimated population of some 45,000 in Nelson and surrounding districts is supplied with an average of 2,257,189 gallons of water daily. This figure, approximating to 50 gallons per head of population per day, includes both water used for domestic and sanitary purposes and that used for manufacturing and trade purposes.

Routine filtration and chlorination of raw water is carried out, and all 140 samples of raw and treated water taken during the year showed the water to be of good bacteriological and chemical quality. No liability to plumbo-solvent action was recorded.

The summer of 1959 will long be remembered as the Great Drought. Over the year, the rainfall as measured at Ogden and Coldwell was only about 80% of the average, whilst in August and September, this dwindled to as low as 7½%. In spite of this, supplies of water were maintained throughout the drought. Temporary extra supplies were taken from Black Moss Reservoirs and from a spring on Pendle Hill. The emergency measures, together with an extremely good response to appeals for water economy, made it possible to maintain a continuous water supply over the exceptionally dry period.

All premises in the district, with the exception of various isolated dwellings totalling 19, have a piped water supply. This included 12,550 dwellinghouses, with an estimated population of 31,660. Thirteen new houses were connected to the public mains during the year, when 21 yards of mains were laid. In addition 384 yards of mains were laid, to provide more adequate supplies of water. New supplies were provided to 62 houses, but it is estimated that there still remain 200 houses with joint service pipes with an inadequate water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from the outlying districts of the authority, and a few premises in some of the urban parts of the town, where no public sewers are reasonably available or the situation of the properties is such that it is impracticable for connections to be made to a sewer, the whole of the township is served by sewerage systems. The emptying of pail closets at unsewered premises is undertaken by the Cleansing Department.

At the Sewage Works at Linedred, treatment is effected by settlement tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks. The final effluent is discharged into the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, to compensate for water taken from the canal by the Central Electricity Authority at the Huncoat Power Station. Sludge from the treatment process is digested and later used for horticultural and agricultural purposes.

During the year 23 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Board is the authority responsible for dealing with watercourses.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Number of middens	24
Number of closets attached to these middens	28
Number of pail closets	23
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	nil
Number of movable dustbins	12,937
Number of trough closets	nil
Number of waste water closets	5,235
Number of fresh water closets	8,013
Conversions during 1959:	
Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	nil
Number of privy closets to pails, etc.	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 freshwater closets	329
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. at the end of the year.

There are 12,550 houses on the water carriage system of drainage.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A fleet of vehicles, under the control of the Director of Cleansing, is maintained for the collection of domestic and trade refuse, the sweeping of roads and the cleansing of street gullies. Other equipment is available for duties such as snow clearing and road gritting, and general haulage vehicles and vans are also available. The emptying of pail closets at the few premises dependent upon this type of sanitation is also undertaken by the Cleansing Department.

The renewal of dustbins at domestic property is effected out of the rate fund. Shops with waste food refuse are provided with containers which are removed and cleansed twice a week at a quarterly charge of £1. The total amount of refuse dealt with annually approaches 10,000 tons. Of this amount, 72% is disposed of by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme. The remainder of the refuse is disposed of by incineration at the Depot after separation. Here it provides a source of steam for various purposes.

As far as circumstances permit, a weekly collection of refuse is made from domestic premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The total number of premises visited during the year was 1,809 to which 2,481 visits were made. As a result of these inspections, 411 defects were discovered, the subject of 188 notices, both formal and informal. Legal proceedings were necessary in respect of three dwellinghouses. More detailed information is contained in later sections of the report dealing with the appropriate subject.

	<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	<u>RE-INSPECTIONS</u>
Bakehouses	42	16
Boiler plants	23	-
Butchers' shops	57	12
Closets, water	1	-
Closets, waste water	2	-
Complaints received	282	26
Complaints confirmed	244	268

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Dairies, milkshops and milkstores	7	1
Drains inspected	64	11
Drains smoke test	12	-
Drains colour test	141	76
Drains defective	64	70
Fish frying establishments	17	3
Food (preserved) manufacturers	71	12
Food catering establishments	31	7
Food shops and warehouses	99	30
Factories - power	13	14
Factories - non-power	-	1
Fishmongers' shops	2	-
Houses, defective	69	525
Houses, detailed inspection	2	1
Houses, overcrowding	2	2
Houses, Certificate of Disrepair	4	10
Houses, Clearance Areas	14	10
Ice-cream manufacturers	1	-
Ice-cream retailers	14	-
Infectious/Notifiable Diseases	115	12
Insect infestations	23	4
Interviews	435	-
Markets	51	-
Meat and food inspections	568	-
Meat and food condemnations	399	-
Meetings with owners	130	-
Meetings with contractors	61	-
Miscellaneous	301	-
Notices served:		
Verbal	89	-
Informal	90	-
Statutory P.H.A.	9	-
Offensive accumulations	7	1
Outworkers	4	-
Pet stores	4	-
Rats and mice	9	-
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	45	-
Milk (biological test)	107	-
Milk (methylene blue test)	88	-
Milk (phosphatase test)	24	-
Milk (turbidity test)	6	-
Water, etc.	10	-
Slaughterhouses	458	-
Schools	6	-
Smell observations	291	-
Verminous premises	2	-
Watercourses	11	-
Water supply	2	-
Workplaces	1	-

The long, dry summer, whilst reducing the number of complaints of dampness in its various forms, was responsible for a number of complaints relating to drainage. The continued absence of storm water to flush and scour drains and sewers gave rise to complaints of smell; in many cases, the resealing of gully traps from which water had evaporated was the easy solution. The number of visits in connection with drainage work was 50% higher than in the previous year.

SHOPS ACTS

Mr. F. Clegg is the appointed Shops Inspector for the enforcement of the provisions of the Shops Acts.

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

Observations, each of thirty minutes' duration, were taken of factory chimneys on 291 occasions. The picture obtained from this showed that industrial smoke emissions were of a reduced nature when compared with the observed emissions of the latter part of 1958.

It will be remembered that the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations came into operation on 1st June, 1958. The Regulations define smoke emissions into three groups, whereas previously the emission of black smoke was the sole offence.

Under the new Regulations, an offence may be created under the following group headings:-

Group 1. The emission of dark smoke for longer than 10 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 8 hours, or 14 minutes in 8 hours if soot-blowing is carried out within that period. The 10 and 14 minutes to be extended as follows in the case of chimneys serving more than one furnace;

a chimney serving 2 furnaces - 18 and 25 minutes respectively
a chimney serving 3 furnaces - 24 and 34 minutes respectively
a chimney serving 4 or more furnaces - 29 and 41 minutes

respectively

(The two furnaces of a single Lancashire boiler to count as only one furnace unit).

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

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

When the observation records of 1959 are compared with the period June to December, 1958, when the definition of an infringement of the Regulations is the same, the 1959 figure for offences covering all groups is 18.6% compared with 24.2% for the 1958 period. Taking recorded emissions of black smoke only, the 1959 figure is just half that of the previous year, namely 2.7% against 5.4%. The average figure over the period 1952-57 for black smoke emissions was 4.7%.

During 1959, then, it would appear that atmospheric pollution from industrial sources showed a commendable reduction. Figures for the domestic contribution to the fouling of the air we breathe are not available, but knowing that upwards of 12,000 dwellinghouses are each adding their quota of smoke, discharged at a low level, it will be realised that industry is not the sole cause of the smoke haze apparent at times in the valley in which Nelson lies with other conurbations. This valley is classified as a "Black Area" by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which expects authorities in such areas to take steps, by the formation of Smoke Control Areas, to deal with the abatement of atmospheric pollution. As the name implies, smoke in such areas is controlled, as distinct from being entirely eliminated, as was the case under the former Smokeless Zones. In Smoke Control Areas it is possible to exempt certain classes of building, e.g. industry, so that whilst a whole Area may not be entirely smokeless, the degree of pollution will be materially reduced. The question of the formation of a Smoke Control Area was under consideration at the latter end of the year.

An analysis of the types of offence observed in the emission of smoke from industrial chimneys is given below. -As observations have shown since the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations came into operation on 1st June, 1958, it is the emission of dark smoke, covered by groups 1 and 2, that accounted for 85% of the offences.

OFFENCES UNDER THE REGULATIONS
(291 observations)

291 Obs'v'ns :	Gp.1 only:	Gp.2 only:	Gp.3 only:	Gps.1&2:	Gps.1&3:	Gps.2&3:	Gps.1,2&3
54 offences	2	29	4	15	-	-	4
% offences	3.7	53.7	7.4	27.8	-	-	7.4
% total obs.	0.7	9.9	1.4	5.2	-	-	1.4

GROUP 1 OFFENCES

In 21 cases, the prescribed maximum period, which varies according to the number of furnaces, was exceeded during the thirty-minute observation period, although the Regulations allow an eight-hour period.

The excess period, in minutes, over the maximum permitted period in these cases was as follows:

Full 20 minutes	1
Over 15 minutes but less than 20 minutes ..	2
" 10 " " " " 15 "	4
" 5 " " " " 10 "	2
" 2 " " " " 5 "	3
Up to 2 minutes	9

GROUP 2 OFFENCES

From this table, showing the periods of continuous emission of dark smoke, it will be seen that many of the offences were slight.

Full 30 minutes	2
Over 25 minutes but less than 30 minutes ..	1
" 20 " " " " 25 "	1
" 15 " " " " 20 "	3
" 10 " " " " 15 "	12
" 6 " " " " 10 "	14
" 4 " " " " 6 "	15

GROUP 3 OFFENCES

This group relates to the emission of black smoke in excess of the prescribed 2 minutes in 30 minutes.

Over 5 minutes but less than 10 minutes ...	2
" 4 " " " " 5 "	2
" 3 " " " " 4 "	1
" 2 " " " " 3 "	3

In the offences observed in this group, the periods of emission of black smoke are much lower than in previous years, when occasionally a full thirty minutes' emission of black smoke could be observed.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The measurement of atmospheric pollution, by means of the standard deposit gauge and the lead dioxide methods, continued during the year.

The figures obtained show no significant changes from the average concentrations recorded since the sites were established in 1952.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The three public swimming baths and pools are owned by the Corporation. An open air pool is maintained at Marsden Park, and is in use throughout the season. All-the-year-round bathing facilities are provided in the Public Baths in Bradley Road, where, in addition to eighteen slipper baths, there are two plunge baths with a total capacity of 92,000 gallons. At both premises the necessary changing rooms, etc. are provided.

At the Open Air Pool, the treated town mains water supply is used, and continuous filtration is in operation. This is based on a six-hourly cycle.

Town mains water is also used at the Public Baths. Filtration, by alumina ferric and common soda, and continuous flow chlorination, is carried out at the rate of 400 gallons per minute, giving an average turnover of $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours. This cycle can be speeded up on either bath if necessary.

Tests are made several times per day, to ensure a chlorine content of 0.3 - 0.5 p.p.m. and a pH value of 6.9 - 7.2.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation was carried out at 49 dwellinghouses during the year, 6 of these being council houses. The prolonged spell of warm weather provided optimum conditions for the life cycle of household pests, and the bulk of the disinfestation treatment was directed against such pests as cockroaches and golden spider beetles. Few cases of vermin such as bugs and fleas are met with in these days. Supplies of insecticidal powder, and also of disinfectant for various purposes, were continued to be distributed free of charge to householders. Treatments carried out by the Department were effected by smoke generator, insecticidal powder and lacquer, and residual spray methods, from all of which satisfactory results were obtained.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control by a full time Operator is carried out under the direction of Mr. V. Robinson, Director of Cleansing, who supplied the following information.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural Houses	All Other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	12030	3469	35
No. of properties inspected	62	75	6
Total inspections (inc. re-inspections).	139	114	12
No. of properties inspected found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	-	1
Minor	22	47	5
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	40	28	-
No. of infested properties treated .. .	62	75	6
Total treatments carried out	69	77	8
No. of "Block" control schemes	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

It is pleasing to be able to report that the gradual improvement of sanitary conditions at the 23 schools continued during the year. With one exception, and in this case the matter was well in hand, all schools have at last obtained satisfactory hand washing facilities.

Over the last few years, various improvements have been carried out, including the repair of unsatisfactory yard surfaces and the replacement of tank-flushed water closets by individually flushed water closets. All the schools are provided with mains supply of water, and the drainage is connected to the public sewers.

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	Number of:	
			Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Ss.1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authority	28	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	275	27	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. Outworkers' premises)	12	-	-	-
Total	315	28	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were ins- tituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To. H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient ..	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective . . .	-	2	-	5	-
Total ..	-	3	-	6	-

3. Outwork: Four outwork rs, all connected with the textile trade, were notified during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

There are no such premises in the district.

CANAL BOATS

No inspections of canal boats were made during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

At year end there were registered three premises on which rag flock or other filling materials were used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, etc.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

The conversion of 329 waste water closets during the year was a step towards the abolition of this type of closet and its replacement by the sanitary water closet. With the introduction during the year of Standard Grants, the number of waste water closet conversions rose, and applications for the Grant continued into 1960. The chief sanitary requirement remains the conversion of 5,235 waste water closets to fresh water closets.

HOUSING

Visits to dwellinghouses during the year totalled 765. As a result, 421 defects were remedied of which 232 defects were found during the previous year. A total of 344 defects were found during the year, when 189 of these were remedied. The continued fine weather during the summer months enabled many contractors to make up the leeway of external repair work occasioned by the previous lack of suitable weather conditions.

In all, some 137 informal notices were served, of which 80 were complied with during 1959. Three notices were subsequently cancelled for various reasons, such as change of owner or property becoming vacant, and nine statutory notices were served. Thirty nine informal notices served the previous year were complied with during 1959.

Legal proceedings were necessary in respect of the non-compliance with statutory notices in respect of three dwellinghouses, all under the same ownership. A nuisance order was granted in each case, together with fines and costs of £8.5.0.

Action under the Rent Act, 1957 was not occasioned nearly so much as in 1958. Only 14 inspections were found necessary this year, although tenants continued to call at the office for general advice about the Act.

In connection with clearance areas, 23 houses were demolished during the year, when 53 persons in 21 families were displaced.

The following table analyses the defects found and remedied in dwellinghouses.

	Found : Remedied		Found in 1958
	During 1959	Remedied in 1959	
<u>Roofs, etc.</u>			
Defective roof	19	11	11
Defective roof flashing	8	1	3
Defective chimney pot	1	-	1
Defective chimney flashing	4	-	3
Defective eavesgutters	26	22	13
Defective rainwater downspout	13	10	17
<u>Walls, external.</u>			
Defective pointing	30	13	17
<u>Doors, external.</u>			
Defective door	4	-	9
Defective doorstep	2	1	-
<u>Windows.</u>			
Defective window frame/sashes	26	7	28
Broken sashcords	4	4	11
<u>Ceilings.</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	9	4	11
<u>Walls, internal.</u>			
Defective wallplaster	16	7	15
Dampness	15	7	15
<u>Floors.</u>			
Defective stone floors	2	-	6
Defective wood floors	5	3	2
Defective skirting boards	-	-	1
<u>Staircases.</u>			
Defective/absent handrail	1	-	4

	Found : Remedied		Found in 1958
	During 1959		Remedied in 1959
<u>Firegrates, flues, etc.</u>			
Defective firegrate	7	6	2
Defective fireback	10	8	4
Defective flue	6	2	-
<u>Sinks, etc.</u>			
Defective sink	3	3	1
Defective sink waste pipe	9	7	8
Defective bath waste pipe	-	-	1
<u>Drainage.</u>			
Defective tippler	14	13	5
Defective dishbrick	5	3	1
Defective soil pipe	5	3	-
Defective drain	39	23	6
Obstructed drain	2	1	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation.</u>			
Defective roof	5	2	1
Defective wall	5	4	6
Defective door/frame	6	-	6
Defective seat	7	4	3
Dirty w.c.	2	1	-
Defective w.c. basin	3	1	3
<u>Yards.</u>			
Defective yard surface	13	7	11
Defective yard gate	3	2	3
<u>Fuel store.</u>			
Defective door	-	-	2
Defective structure	1	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>			
Accumulation of refuse	8	5	1
Dirty house	4	3	-
Inadequate water supply	-	-	1
Burst water pipe	1	1	-
Defective lighting	1	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

	Houses	Flats
Number of new houses erected during the year:		
(i) By the local authority	17	nil
(ii) By other local authorities	nil	nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	6	nil
1. <u>Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:-</u>		
(1)(a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		149
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose		765
(2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:		
(a) No. found during year		-
(b) Total no. (or estimated no.) existing at end of year ..		11
(3) No. of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit		
		137

2. Houses Demolished

<u>In Clearance Areas:</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	23	53	21
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas.</u>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.C.H. . . .	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
	Number		

3. Unfit Houses Closed:

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

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in Which Defects were Remedied:

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	120	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Ss.9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957	7	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

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

Position at end of year:	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Ss. 34 or 53	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occu- pants of Houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

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

Action during year	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwell- ing houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling- houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	24	24	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	24	24	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	2	4
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	2	4
(e) Work completed	-	-	1	2
(f) Additional separate dwellings inc. in (e) above	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts (give brief particulars)		Nil		

8. House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:

Action during year:	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
(a) Submitted to local authority	354	354	
(b) Approved by local authority	323	323	
(c) Work completed	80	80	

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

The number of empty dwellinghouses decreased slightly during 1959, but at year end there were still approximately 260 vacant houses. With very few exceptions, these were all for sale. The number of applicants for the tenancies of Corporation houses at year end was 479, an increase of 86 during the year. The greatest demand, some 47%, is for aged persons' bungalows. Other applicants require two or three-bedroomed houses, flats, aged persons' houses, or disabled persons' bungalows on the new Woodlands Estate.

Local authority housing schemes in hand at year end included 32 dwellings on Woodlands Estate, with the building of 2 houses in Barkerhouse Road contemplated.

OVERCROWDING

Two cases of suspected overcrowding were investigated but only one was found to be overcrowded. This was due to the taking in of a sub-tenant and family, and was subsequently abated when notice to quit was served on the sub-tenant.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

From April of this year, all retail sales of milk in Nelson have been required to be of designated milk, namely tuberculin tested milk or heat treated milks such as pasteurised or sterilised. The milks sampled were found to be of a high quality, both from the bacteriological standard, as sampled by the local authority, and from the chemical standard, as sampled by the County Council. Only 3 out of 88 raw milks, and 1 out of 24 heat-treated milks, failed the prescribed tests. Two of the 97 County Council milk samples proved unsatisfactory, details of which are given later in this section.

For the third successive year, no milk sample was found to be tuberculous.

	No. of samples	Results:	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) <u>Raw milk -</u>			
(i) Biological test	86	86	-
(ii) Brucellosis	21	21	-
(iii) Methylene blue test	88	85	3
(b) <u>Pasteurised milk -</u>			
(i) Phosphatase test	24	23	1
(c) <u>Sterilised milk -</u>			
(i) Turbidity test	6	6	-

No. of milk distributors registered and operating from

(a) Dairies in the district	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Shops other than dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	117

No. of dealers' licences in respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk	35
No. of retail distributors of Pasteurised Milk	 39
No. of retail distributors of Sterilised Milk	 134

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	424		16	1	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Fruit	929		8	2	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	250		4	2	10	0	
Fish	106			1	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milk	111			2	3	4	
Miscellaneous	191		2	0	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total	2011		1	12	2	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection was carried out at the two private slaughterhouses on 458 occasions during the year, including regular Sunday and Bank Holiday working.

That a good quality animal is slaughtered is reflected in the relatively small amount of meat and offal condemned - the number of animals slaughtered being nearly 500 up on last year's figure, but the weight of unfit meat and offal being nearly seven cwts. less.

The following table shows the monthly analysis of animals slaughtered.

Month	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	24	10	-	379	30	443
February	18	10	-	225	35	288
March	32	8	-	245	75	360
April	29	9	-	296	53	387
May	25	7	-	308	25	365
June	19	4	-	392	29	444
July	17	9	-	355	11	392
August	25	7	-	463	21	516
September	26	5	-	546	21	598
October	30	8	-	549	25	612
November	38	5	-	510	33	586
December	37	4	1	447	57	546
Total	320	86	1	4715	415	5537

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	320	86	1	4715	448	-
Number inspected	320	86	1	4715	448	-

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS
AND CYSTICERCI:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	11	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	178	60	-	585	62	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	55.6%	69.7%	-	12.6%	14.2%	-

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	4	-	-	9	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.2%	6.6%	-	-	2.2%	-

CYSTICERCOSIS:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The weights in pounds, of meat and offal condemned are shown in the following table.

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Organs	Total
All diseases except Tuberculosis	615	309	3432	4356
Tuberculosis only .	96	150	177	423
Totals ...	711	459	3609	4779

FOOD PREMISES

Fifty five defects were found on 422 inspections of various types of food premises. Thirty one informal notices were served, and 21 of these, covering 32 defects, were completed during the year. In addition, 43 items discovered the previous year were also remedied. The higher standards set by the Food Hygiene Regulations are being widely set into practice, as is shown by the reduced numbers of defects found this year.

The improvements effected are analysed below:

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1958</u>
	<u>During 1959</u>		<u>Remedied in 1959</u>
<u>Structural defects.</u>			
Defective wall surface	-	-	2
Defective ceiling	1	-	1
Defective door	-	-	2
Defective floor	3	-	2
Defective floor covering	5	2	6
Inadequate ventilation	1	-	-
Defective drain	2	2	1
Insufficient w.c. accommodation .	1	1	-
<u>Hygiene defects.</u>			
Defective sink	3	1	2
Absence of sink	-	-	1
Absence of wash hand basin	1	-	3
Absent/insuff. hot water supply .	3	2	3
Want of redecoration walls/ceilings	21	14	6
Dirty floor	1	1	-
Defective display counter/shelving	1	1	-
Insufficient equipment	-	-	1
Dirty equipment	3	3	-
Absent/insufficient refrigeration	-	-	1
Inadequate food protection	2	1	4
Protective clothing required	-	-	1
Absence of clothing locker	1	1	1
Absence of first aid equipment ..	-	-	3
Inadequate refuse storage	2	1	1
Accumulation of unnecessary materials	-	-	1
Dirty yard	1	1	-
Infestation of mice	1	1	-

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

Type of business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	82
Greengrocers & fruiterers (inc. those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	41
Fishmongers (inc. those selling poultry, game, etc.) .. .	4
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	51
Bakers and/or confectioners .. .	74
Fried fish shops .. .	30
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	23
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments .. .	79
Others .. .	4

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

Type of business	Legislation under which registration effected	No. registered at end of year	No. of inspections of registered premises during year
Butchers	Lancs. Cty.	37	59
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	Ccl. (Rivers	77	128
Baking & Catering/Cafe	Bd. & Gene-	4	17
Mixed and Grocery	ral Powers)	5	19
Fish Friers	Act, 1938 -	2	3
Cooked Meats, etc.	s.116 or Food	3	13
Total	& Drugs Act, 1955, s.16	128	239

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act by officers of the County Council.

A total of 165 samples was obtained, consisting of 97 samples of milk (2 Channel Islands milk) and 68 others comprising:-

1 Compound syrup of hypophosphites	1 Honey
1 Semolina	2 Olive oil
3 Ammoniated mercury ointment	1 Fruit squash
2 Rose hip syrup	1 Potatoes
1 Chilli sauce	2 Table jelly
1 Skimmed milk powder	1 Cod liver oil
2 Barley	1 Glucose drink
1 Tincture of iodine	1 Rose hip tablets
1 Raspberry syrup	1 Coffee & chicory essence
1 Skimmed milk - canned	1 Treacle
1 Indigestion tablets	2 Borax B.P.
2 Ice-lollies	1 Fresh fruit
2 Mixed peel	1 Bacon
1 Fruit juice	1 Blancmange powder
1 Parrishes chemical food B.P.C.	3 Sweets
1 Molasses	1 Ice-cream
3 British wines	1 Butter
1 Camphorated oil	2 Liquid paraffin
3 Soup - canned	1 Rice
1 Double cream	3 Mince-meat
1 Yeast tablets	2 Beef suet
1 Yoghurt	1 Cold cure
1 Baking powder	1 Flour
1 Salad cream	1 Herbal medicine
1 Glycerin	

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis, and a list of those samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity is detailed below:-

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Rose Hip Syrup	Labelling of Food Order states that Vitamin C should be declared in milligrammes per 100 millilitres of fluid and not per fluid ounce.	Packers communicated with.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Yoghourt (made from goat's milk)	Fat-free dry matter only 8.0%. Normal yoghurt when made from cows' milk is a concentrated product containing 10-11% fat free dry matter. Goats' milk yoghurt should be no more dilute than this.	Manufacturers communicated with.
Formal milk	Fat 2.85%. Deficient 5% fat.	Vendor notified.
Tincture of Iodine	Contained 3.38% iodine & 3.4% potassium iodide.B.P. maximum limit is 2.7% each.	Vendor interviewed
Glycerin	Contained 0.5% excess water.	No action.
Informal school milk	Contained 30 mgms. (dry weight) decomposing leaf material and fungus in bottom of bottle and adhering to sides.	Dairy cautioned.
Ice-lollies	Consisted of an ice-cream lolly. To justify title "Cream-Ice Lolly" all the fat used should be butter.	Manufacturers written to.
Ice-lollies	Consisted of ice-cream lolly wrapped in paper probably intended for another product. The small amount of fruit juice present does not justify the title "Cocktail Lolly".	Manufacturers written to.
Sweets	Labelled "Nurse Grant's Invalide Toffee". See "Advertising, Labelling and Composition of Food, P.10, Para. 32.	Packers written to.
Beef suet	Beef fat content only 78%. Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952, re- quires not less than 83% beef fat.	Packers notified.
Parrishes Chemical Food	Contained 1.01% w/v of ferrous phosphate. B.P.C. limits for ferrous phosphate are 0.85-0.95%.	No action taken.

ICE-CREAM

It is pleasing to report that of 45 samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination, 41 can be regarded as quite satisfactory. All the Nelson produced samples fell into this category. The products of 12 manufacturers were sampled.

The actual gradings of the samples were:

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

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

There was an increase of 111 notifications received compared with the previous year, making a total of 247 against 136. This increase was largely accounted for by the 139 cases of measles, although this number was not quite so large as might have been expected from this biennially-epidemic disease, only 27 cases having been notified during 1958.

A slight increase was also evident in the number of cases of dysentery which was also rather higher than average. Most of these occurred during January and February and many of the cases were amongst children of pre-school age. In many instances laboratory findings confirmed the presence of organisms of the Sonne type.

Only two cases of food poisoning were notified and there was no notification of Poliomyelitis.

Case incidence rates compared very favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole, with the exception of dysentery, in which the local rate exceeded the national by 0.67 per 1,000 and was in fact almost double.

In spite of the increase in the cases of measles the Nelson incidence rate was only 4.58 per 1,000 population compared with 11.880 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths from notifiable diseases, except tuberculosis, which is dealt with in a subsequent section.

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.

Excluding tuberculosis, it was only found necessary to admit 4 patients, all suffering from scarlet fever, to Infectious Diseases Hospitals, a reduction of 12 on the previous year.

Statistical tables are given on pages 17 - 20 inclusive of the Appendix to this report.

TUBERCULOSIS

At the time of writing my Annual Report for 1958, I had to pass comment on the significant increase in the number of notified cases of tuberculosis, and suggested that this could be credited to the findings of the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey which was carried out in the borough during that year.

I was then only in possession of brief preliminary information regarding the survey, but I have now received from Dr. J. F. Capper, the Medical Director of the Unit, his final report on the survey, and I would therefore like to quote the following extracts therefrom.

"RESPONSE.

In this survey we x-rayed 10,850 examinees, while in 1954 we x-rayed 13,757 examinees. Part of this decrease in numbers is accounted for by the fact that in 1954 we x-rayed 1,512 schoolchildren over 11 years of age which, due to Ministry of Health regulations we were not allowed to x-ray in this survey. There was also a drop in industrial examinees which is accounted for by the cotton recession. There was again a high General Public response, but the lack of General Practitioner referrals is accounted for by the special sessions held for them at the Chest Clinic.

FINDINGS.

In all 23 cases of active tuberculosis were discovered giving a rate of 2.1 per thousand examinees. We also found 11 cases of tuberculosis requiring only occasional supervision. It is noted that the tuberculosis rate is equally distributed between the sexes, but it is interesting to note that the rate of finding in industry is 2.5 per thousand x-rayed while the General Public rate is 1.5 per thousand x-rayed. The rate of finding in industry in 1954 was only .91 per thousand and for General Public 1.17 per thousand. It will be noticed, therefore, that the industry findings rate has more than doubled and a conclusion must therefore be drawn that the focal point of the next survey must be based on industry.

The rate of tuberculosis discovered in 1954 was 1.24 per thousand and this included the group requiring only occasional supervision, as in those days our classifications were different. This shows an increase of tuberculosis in the recent survey which is in line with the rest of the area, i.e. Burnley, Colne, Brierfield, and Padiham and is much higher than the average rate for the country as a whole.

SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITIES.

We discovered two cases of malignant neoplasm, both males, and these were referred to the Chest Clinic for treatment.

The survey was very successful, particularly in view of the cotton recession, but it is obvious with the figures shown that the next survey should take place as soon as possible."

During 1959 only 19 notifications of new cases of tuberculosis were received, 15 respiratory cases (10 males and 5 females) and 4 non-respiratory cases (3 males and 1 female), a reduction of 15 on the previous year.

This gave an incidence rate of 0.59 per 1,000 population (Respiratory 0.47, Meninges and C.N.S. 0.03, and Other 0.09) compared with 0.603 per 1,000 population (Respiratory 0.540, Meninges 0.005 and Other 0.058) for England and Wales as a whole.

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

<u>Respiratory Cases</u>			<u>Non-respiratory cases</u>		
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Sex</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Pirn winder	-	1	Mechanic	1	-
School child	1	1	Fitter	1	-
Weaver	1	-	Receptionist	-	1
Clerk	2	-	Not stated	1	-
Shop keeper	-	1			
Salesman	1	-			
Conductress	-	1			
Labourer	1	-			
App. Engineer	1	-			
Mechanic	1	-			
Roller Carrier	1	-			
Stonemason	1	-			
Canteen Assistant	-	1			
Total	10	5		3	1

Two deaths from tuberculosis wereregistered during the year, both were males, one a respiratory case and the other a non-respiratory. These gave a death rate from this cause of 0.06 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.085 per 1,000 for England and Wales (Respiratory 0.077 and non-respiratory 0.008 per 1,000).

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.

Statistical tables are given on pages 20-23 inclusive of the Appendix to this report.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172

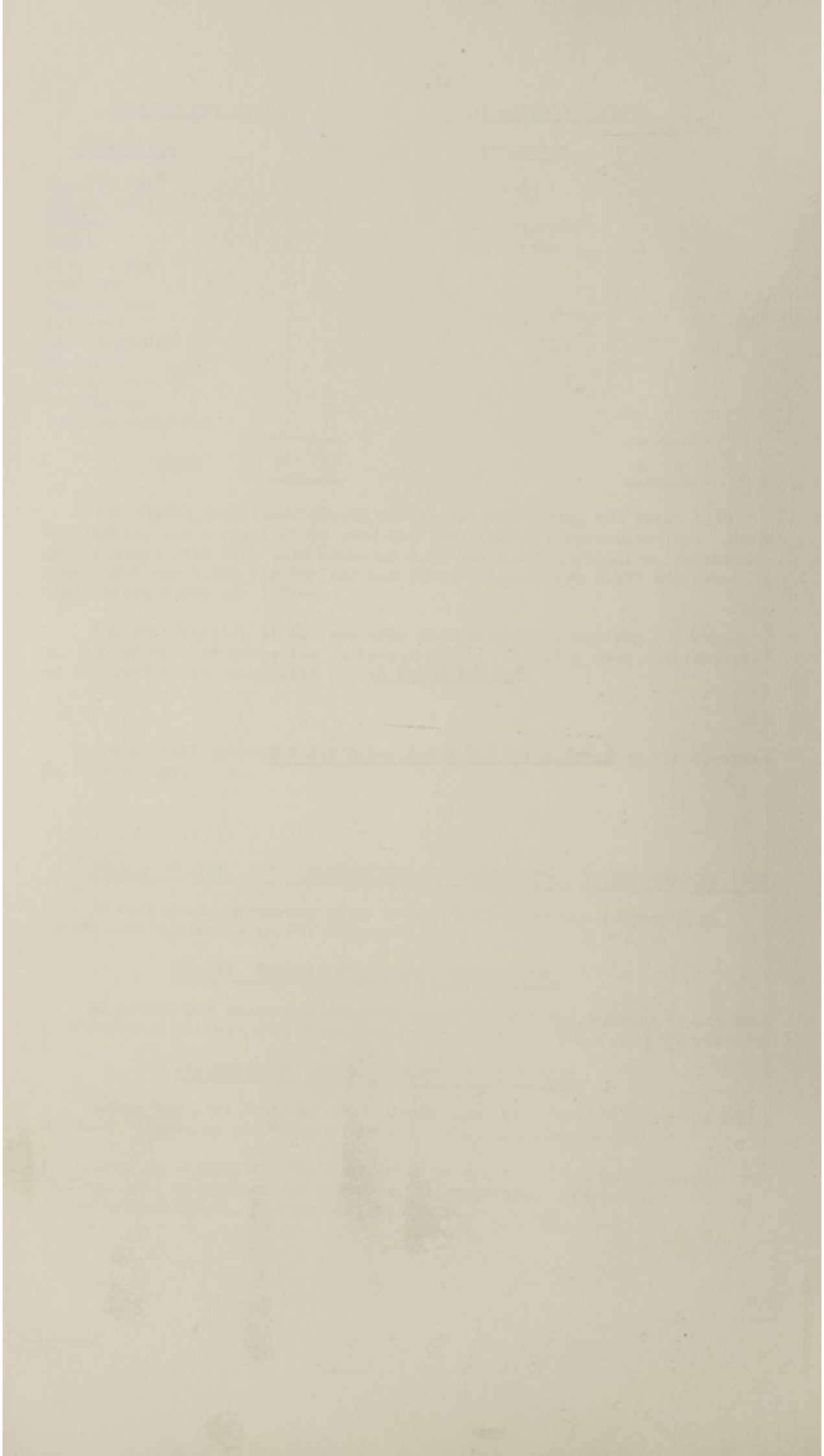
No action was necessary under this section for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 58 rooms in 58 dwellinghouses were fumigated and 339 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.

APPENDIXSTATISTICAL TABLES



CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES

Month	In Screen										Mean Temp.	Mean Range	On Grass			In Ground		
	Maximum					Minimum							Mean	Lowest	Temp.	Day of month	Mean Temp.	
	Mean	Highest	Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest	Temp.	Day of Month	Highest	Min.	Temp.								
																	1 ft.	4 ft.
January	38.1	49.2	19	29.0	10	26.6	42.4	20	11.0	16	32.35	11.5	23.0	12.0	26	35.3	41.7	
February	43.6	56.8	27	32.8	6	35.0	45.0	26	25.0	2	39.30	8.6	32.4	18.0	2	36.7	39.6	
March	48.6	58.8	2	37.0	18	37.7	46.8	3	30.8	16	43.15	10.9	33.4	23.4	13	42.2	42.3	
April	53.1	65.8	14	41.2	6	40.4	50.0	13	31.0	19	46.75	12.7	36.5	25.4	30	46.5	44.5	
May	62.0	74.0	11	49.8	20	44.8	51.4	12	32.0	5	53.40	17.2	40.1	26.0	5	53.2	48.1	
June	64.4	75.6	24	55.4	9	49.9	59.5	24	40.4	19	57.15	14.5	46.1	32.0	19	58.5	52.6	
July	67.9	82.0	4	56.4	13	52.5	61.2	5	41.8	15	60.20	15.4	48.3	35.5	15	62.1	56.1	
August	67.9	81.4	20	60.0	31	52.9	63.0	25	41.4	31	60.40	15.0	48.4	32.4	31	62.0	57.8	
September	65.1	77.4	10	55.8	17	47.6	54.0	21	33.4	27	56.35	17.5	41.8	28.0	27	57.7	57.3	
October	60.3	75.2	3	46.0	27	46.5	55.0	5	32.8	29	53.40	13.8	41.3	21.0	29	52.5	54.8	
November	47.3	56.0	2	37.0	10	38.9	47.6	23 24	22.4	12	43.35	8.9	35.1	17.4	12	44.7	49.8	
December	44.9	51.0	19	39.8	21	37.6	41.8	31	33.0	2	41.25	7.3	34.3	26.8	2	41.6	46.3	
For 1959	55.3	82.0	4th July	29.0	10 Jan	42.5	63.0	25 Aug	11.0	16 Jan	48.92	12.8	38.4	12.0	26 Jan	49.4	49.2	
For 1959	52.5	74.5	10 Aug	29.1	22 Jan	41.3	58.8	2nd Sep	12.6	23 Jan	46.88	11.2	37.6	8.9	22 Jan	47.9	48.0	

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL

Month	Barometer				Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall		Mean Daily Rainfall		Greatest fall in one day		No. of days with rain	No. of days with- out rain
	Highest Reading Millibars	Day	Lowest Reading Millibars	Day		Mean Reading Millibars	Inches	Inches	Inches	Day of Month			
January	1036.8	25	974.4	22	1011.0	92.4	3.30	0.11	0.70	1	13	10	
February	1044.6	17	1016.0	28	1031.2	92.3	0.65	0.02	0.27	4	9	19	
March	1029.9	16	983.1	5	1013.2	87.4	1.55	0.05	0.23	17	16	15	
April	1028.9	21	983.8	8	1007.9	78.9	2.95	0.10	0.52	7	17	13	
May	1030.2	13	1003.4	9	1019.9	70.1	1.30	0.04	0.64	10	8	23	
June	1040.0	14	1002.7	8	1018.5	75.3	3.10	0.10	0.74	24	14	16	
July	1024.6	19	1001.1	12	1015.7	73.1	3.26	0.11	0.90	26	18	13	
August	1029.0	26	997.9	14	1018.8	73.5	0.62	0.02	0.21	13	8	23	
September	1029.8	28	1010.9	21	1022.8	77.0	0.32	0.01	0.27	21	3	27	
October	1028.5	23	959.1	27	1012.5	86.7	5.19	0.17	1.78	25	16	16	
November	1026.4	4	984.4	14	1007.0	93.2	5.01	0.17	0.56	25	24	6	
December	1020.4	12	973.9	27	996.9	90.8	7.49	0.24	1.29	26	25	6	
For 1959	1044.6	17th Feb	959.1	27th Oct.	1014.6	82.6	34.74	0.09	1.78	26th Oct.	171	194	
For 1958	1039.5	23rd Oct.	974.9	8th Feb.	1009.2	86.0	45.31	0.12	1.11	7th June	239	126	

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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	45.1	1.5	5.8	24	18	13
February	28.2	1.0	6.8	27	13	15
March	58.5	1.9	7.3	15	24	7
April	95.5	3.2	11.8	30	29	1
May	213.4	6.9	14.3	24	30	1
June	193.8	6.5	15.3	14	29	1
July	181.1	5.8	13.2	19	30	1
August	161.0	5.2	12.5	18	30	1
September	174.4	5.8	10.5	14	25	5
October	118.5	3.8	8.7	6	31	0
November	38.2	1.3	5.1	6	19	11
December	12.2	0.4	2.1	3	12	19
For 1959	1319.9	3.6	15.3	14th June	290	75
For 1958	929.0	2.5	12.5	18th June	258	107

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1959 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS,
AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE

RAINFALL

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in inches	3.30	0.65	1.55	2.95	1.30	3.10	3.26	0.62	0.32	5.19	5.01	7.49	34.74"
% of Average	75.3	19.1	61.8	120.4	56.3	103.7	85.1	13.7	7.9	109.0	105.7	171.0	78.1%
Average 31 years	4.50	3.41	2.51	2.45	2.31	2.99	3.83	4.54	4.04	4.76	4.74	4.38	44.46"
Group % of average	52.8			94.8			57.3			35.8			127.4

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in hours	45.1	28.2	58.5	95.5	213.4	193.8	181.1	161.0	174.4	118.5	38.2	12.2	1319.9 hrs
% of Average	176.2	61.2	66.4	75.1	123.6	109.6	122.0	115.0	170.3	157.6	106.1	70.9	114.2%
Average 31 years	25.6	46.1	88.1	127.1	172.7	176.8	148.5	140.0	102.4	75.2	36.0	17.2	1156.7 hrs
Group % of Average	182.5			105.5			117.5			132.1			131.5

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONSRAINFALL

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	3.91	3.05	3.15	3.30
February	1.23	0.72	0.63	0.65
March	1.94	1.38	2.11	1.55
April	3.23	2.67	3.61	2.95
May	2.05	1.60	2.03	1.30
June	3.70	3.12	3.70	3.10
July	4.83	3.14	3.22	3.26
August	0.66	0.60	0.97	0.62
September	0.51	0.30	0.33	0.32
October	7.10	5.26	5.44	5.19
November	5.91	5.00	5.67	5.01
December	8.52	7.21	7.81	7.49
Totals	43.59	34.05	38.87	34.74
Monthly Average	3.63	2.84	3.24	2.89

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEARS AVERAGES

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Total Infant Mortality		Neo-natal Mortality	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births
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	5	10
1951	34,240	464	13.6	580	16.9	13	27	1	2.10	13	28	10	22
1952	33,900	455	13.4	465	13.7	10	22	1	2.15	8	18	6	13
1953	33,510	487	14.5	526	15.7	10	20	1	2.01	16	52	12	25
Average for 5 years		475	13.5	537	15.7	10	21	1	2.06	12	25	-	-
1954	33,390	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	nil	nil	8	22	6	16
1955	33,220	414	12.5	494	14.9	6	14	nil	nil	5	12	3	7
1956	32,700	444	13.6	521	15.9	10	22	nil	nil	8	18	7	16
1957	32,330	431	13.3	505	15.6	12	27	nil	nil	10	23	6	14
1958	32,000	432	13.5	489	15.3	9	20	nil	nil	11	26	5	12
Average for 5 years		418	12.8	503	15.4	10	22	nil	nil	8	20	5	13
1959	31,720	474	14.9	526	16.6	16	33	nil	nil	9	19	7	15

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND

NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1959.

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population
Births:				*
Live Births	750,170	16.5	474	14.9
Still Births	15,889	(0.35 20.7(a))	16	(0.50 32.7(a))
Deaths:				*
All Causes	527,574	11.6	526	16.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,855	0.085	2	0.06
Respiratory	3,475	0.077	1	0.03
Non-respiratory	380	0.008	1	0.03
Cancer (all forms)	97,116	2.14	98	3.09
Lung and bronchus	21,063	0.46	16	0.50
Other cancer	76,053	1.68	82	2.59
Maternal Mortality (total)	291	0.38(a)	nil	nil
Maternal Causes (excluding Abortion)	244	0.32(a)	nil	nil
Due to Abortion	47	0.06(a)	nil	nil
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 live births
Infant Mortality	16,471	22.0(b)	9	19.0
Neo-natal Mortality	11,881	15.8(b)	7	14.8

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

(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 45,386,000

(2) 31,720

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

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 16.1 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.08)

Death Rate 15.9 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.96)

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1959.

WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.03
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	13	10	23	0.73
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	2	16	0.50
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6	0.19
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	0.13
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	18	45	1.42
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	3	4	0.13
16. Diabetes	2	3	5	0.16
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	34	58	92	2.90
18. Coronary disease, angina	64	40	104	3.28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	7	8	0.25
20. Other heart disease	31	35	66	2.08
21. Other circulatory diseases	12	9	21	0.66
22. Influenza	1	2	3	0.09
23. Pneumonia	3	8	11	0.35
24. Bronchitis	12	9	21	0.66
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	3	0.09
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	3	7	0.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	0.09
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4	0.13
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5	0.16
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	2	0.06
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	25	44	1.39
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5	0.16
34. All other accidents	7	8	15	0.47
35. Suicide	3	3	6	0.19
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
All causes	265	261	526	16.58

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM
VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1954-1958 INCLUSIVE

Cause of death	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	Death Rate per 1000 of population				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	00.03	00.12	00.21	00.09	00.06
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	00.03	-	-	00.03
3. Syphilitic disease	-	00.03	00.06	00.03	00.03
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	00.09	00.09	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	00.62	00.40	00.58	00.72	00.36
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	00.34	00.37	00.43	00.30	00.27
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	00.09	00.16	00.18	00.24	00.27
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	00.22	00.06	00.03	00.12	00.12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	01.56	01.11	01.10	01.05	01.26
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	00.03	00.16	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	00.12	00.12	00.15	00.24	00.12
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	02.37	02.66	02.94	02.14	02.19
18. Coronary disease, angina	03.21	02.94	02.94	02.41	02.16
19. Hypertension with heart disease	00.15	00.43	00.12	00.30	00.42
20. Other heart disease	02.46	02.38	02.32	02.44	02.10
21. Other circulatory diseases	00.56	00.59	00.55	00.69	00.99
22. Influenza	-	00.16	-	00.06	00.03
23. Pneumonia	00.25	00.40	00.34	00.36	00.45
24. Bronchitis	00.81	00.80	00.86	01.02	01.02
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	00.09	00.06	00.09	00.09	00.03
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	00.09	00.22	00.21	00.15	00.12
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	00.06	00.03	00.06	00.09
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	00.06	00.16	00.31	00.15	00.12
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	00.09	-	00.15	-	00.18
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	00.15	00.06	00.03	00.06	00.06
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	01.22	01.21	01.28	01.17	01.59
33. Motor vehicle accidents	00.09	00.19	00.06	-	00.18
34. All other accidents	00.37	00.43	00.55	00.54	00.42
35. Suicide	00.15	00.25	00.24	00.33	00.48
36. Homicide & operations of war	00.06	00.06	00.06	-	-
All causes	15.25	15.62	15.93	14.87	15.12

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS IN FIVE-YEAR GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGES, FROM 1920-1955,
WITH 1959 ADDED FOR COMPARISON

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1959
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.7
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8		0.4	0.6	0.4
5 - 15 years	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.4		0.4	0.6	0.6
15 - 45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	3.6
45 - 65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1	Not available	26.9	25.5	22.2
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1		69.1	69.7	71.5
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	526
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,720
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.58

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH

Age Groups	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		total deaths allocated to Nelson			% of each group to total deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	1	2	-	-	3	3	4	5	9	1.71
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	0.38
" 5 " " 10 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.19
" 10 " " 15 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	0.38
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	0.38
" 20 " " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.19
" 25 " " 30 "	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	3	0.57
" 30 " " 35 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	0.57
" 35 " " 40 "	3	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	5	0.95
" 40 " " 45 "	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	0.95
" 45 " " 50 "	4	-	1	-	4	1	7	1	8	1.52
" 50 " " 55 "	4	4	1	-	2	3	5	7	12	2.28
" 55 " " 60 "	16	8	-	1	13	6	29	13	42	7.99
" 60 " " 65 "	13	24	-	6	12	12	25	30	55	10.46
" 65 " " 70 "	29	25	3	3	15	13	41	35	76	14.45
" 70 " " 75 "	33	28	2	6	11	13	42	35	77	14.64
" 75 " " 80 "	38	43	4	4	18	11	52	50	102	19.39
" 80 " " 85 "	11	44	-	3	14	15	25	56	81	15.40
" 85 " " 90 "	12	14	-	-	4	6	16	20	36	6.84
" 90 " " 95 "	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	0.76
" 95 " " 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	170	196	11	23	106	88	265	261	526	100.00

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

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett deaths for Nelson			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number			Rate per 1,000 pop'n
							M.	F.	Total	
January	25	19	2	1	8	5	31	23	54	1.70
February	20	23	-	2	12	8	32	29	61	1.92
March	18	21	2	3	14	5	30	23	53	1.67
April	23	23	3	3	9	12	29	32	61	1.92
May	11	17	-	1	5	11	16	27	43	1.35
June	6	11	-	2	7	8	13	17	30	0.95
July	12	13	1	2	11	7	22	18	40	1.26
August	7	16	1	-	7	2	13	18	31	0.98
September	7	11	-	2	9	5	16	14	30	0.95
October	10	13	-	2	5	6	15	17	32	1.01
November	17	15	2	3	7	10	22	22	44	1.39
December	14	14	-	2	12	9	26	21	47	1.46
Totals	170	196	11	23	106	88	265	261	526	16.58

VITAL STATISTICS
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN WARDS

Month	Bradley			Central			Cloverhill			Marsden			Netherfield			Southfield			Walverden			Whitefield			Total		
	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T
January	15	2	5	3	-	3	9	1	-	6	-	1	5	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	44	3	13
February	12	2	7	3	-	2	4	-	2	6	-	4	5	-	1	4	-	1	5	-	2	4	-	1	43	2	20
March	11	5	4	3	-	-	4	-	2	4	-	2	6	-	2	2	-	2	3	-	5	6	-	2	39	5	19
April	13	3	2	2	-	2	5	1	3	5	-	2	8	1	3	4	-	1	6	-	6	3	-	2	46	6	21
May	2	2	4	4	-	2	6	-	1	3	-	3	6	-	-	4	-	1	3	-	3	-	2	28	1	16	
June	5	2	3	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	5	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	17	2	15	
July	4	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	3	4	1	2	4	-	3	4	-	2	4	-	3	25	3	18
August	4	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	2	3	-	-	7	-	1	-	2	23	1	9	
September	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	3	2	-	1	18	2	14
October	4	1	4	3	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	23	2	11
November	9	3	1	1	-	4	2	-	3	2	-	1	7	2	1	3	-	-	5	-	4	3	-	3	32	5	17
December	3	1	5	3	-	2	6	-	1	5	-	5	3	1	1	4	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	3	28	2	21
Totals	84	24	40	26	1	22	45	2	15	46	1	27	56	6	25	35	-	9	48	-	31	26	-	25	366	34	194
Nett Deaths	100			47			58			72			75			44			79			51			526		

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1959.

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	63 126	8 11 19 or 15.1%	4 6 10	4 5 9 or 90.0%	34 18 52	32 17 49 or 94.2%	93 75 168	36 23 49 or 29.2%
30th June	40 91	5 10 15 or 16.9%	3 6 9	3 5 8 or 88.8%	21 31 52	20 30 50 or 96.1%	58 76 134	22 35 47 or 35.1%
30th September	26 66	3 4 7 or 10.6%	2 4 6	2 1 3 or 50.0%	27 14 41	27 12 39 or 95.1%	51 50 101	28 15 43 or 42.5%
31st December	41 83	5 10 15 or 18.0%	2 7 9	2 6 8 or 88.8%	24 25 49	24 24 48 or 97.9%	63 60 123	27 28 55 or 44.7%
Totals for the year	171 366	21 35 56 or 15.3%	11 23 34	11 17 28 or 82.3%	106 88 194	103 83 186 or 95.9%	265 261 526	113 101 214 or 40.7%

VITAL STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1959 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)										
	1-11	12-15	16-20	21-28	Total	1-11	12-15	16-20	21-28	Total	1-11	12-15	16-20	21-28	Total						
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2				
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Birth Injuries, Asphyxia & Infections of Newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Intra-cranial & spinal injury at birth	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
(a) Without mention of immaturity	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
(b) With immaturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Post-natal Asphyxia & Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
(a) Without mention of immaturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other Sepsis of Newborn	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
(a) Without mention of immaturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Immaturity, unqualified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Totals	4	1	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	9				

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE,
FOR THE YEARS 1954-1959 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:						
Tongue	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	-	-
Pharynx	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	-
Other parts, unspecified	-	-	0.03	-	0.06	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:						
Oesophagus	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.06
Stomach	0.35	0.72	0.58	0.40	0.62	0.73
Small intestine inc. duodenum	0.05	-	0.03	0.03	0.06	-
Large intestine	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.35
Rectum	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.19
Liver & biliary passages	0.03	0.06	-	0.03	0.09	0.09
Pancreas	0.23	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.22	0.13
Peritoneum	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:						
Larynx	0.03	-	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03
Trachea & bronchus of lung ...	0.08	0.12	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.41
Lung	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.09
Mediastinum	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:						
Breast	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.16	0.09	0.19
Cervix Uteri)	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.21	0.13
Corpus Uteri)						
Uterus)						
Ovary	0.03	0.03	-	0.06	0.06	0.03
Other female genital organs ..	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
Prostate	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.16
Testis	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
Kidney	-	-	0.06	-	0.09	-
Bladder & other urinary organs	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.06
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:						
Skin	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03
Eye	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Brain & Other parts of Nervous System	-	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.03
Endocrine glands	-	0.03	-	-	0.06	-
Bone	-	-	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03
Lymph Nodes	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic Tissues	-	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.03	0.13
Other	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.06	-	0.13
All sites	2.28	2.44	2.32	2.25	2.87	3.09

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1959 WITH THOSE OF THE
TWO PREVIOUS YEARS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifiable Diseases	Cases Notified			Cases removed to hospital		
	1959	1958	1957	1959	1958	1957
Scarlet Fever	37	31	20	4	5	7
Measles	139	27	606	-	-	7
Whooping Cough	7	7	44	-	-	2
Pneumonia	13	13	28	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -						
Paralytic	-	7	-	-	6	-
Non-paralytic	-	1	-	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	46	35	7	-	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	2	13	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	247	136	708	4	16	17

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

COMPARISON OF 1959 FIGURES WITH FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS AND AVERAGE

Notifiable Disease	Notifications received during					Total for 5 yrs	Average number per yr.	Notifications 1959
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	119	20	7	20	31	197	39.4	37
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	98	372	11	606	27	1114	222.8	139
Whooping Cough	95	50	88	44	7	284	56.8	7
Pneumonia	27	19	11	28	13	98	19.6	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	2	0.4	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic	-	6	-	-	7	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	53	6	91	7	35	192	38.4	46
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	4	1	1	7	1.4	-
Erysipelas	3	2	1	1	-	7	1.4	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	-
Food Poisoning	9	6	32	-	13	60	12.0	2
Totals	408	485	245	708	136	1982	396.4	247

INFECTION & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	3	7	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	37
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4	2	-	3	60	55	15	-	-	-	-	-	139
Whooping Cough	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
Acute Pneumonia	3	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	17	2	-	7	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	46
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	39	25	13	8	72	61	17	2	2	2	2	4	247

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Bradley	Central	Cloverhill	Harsden	Ketherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	6	2	4	1	10	2	7	37
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	4	17	19	28	57	11	2	139
Whooping Cough	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	7
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	3	4	-	-	4	1	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	3	6	6	11	4	13	2	46
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Totals	10	14	31	34	40	74	32	12	247

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1959.

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	119	0.003	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	376	0.008	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	745	0.016	-	-
Scarlet Fever	47,889	1.055	37	1.17
Whooping Cough	33,208	0.732	7	0.22
Diphtheria	103	0.002	-	-
Erysipelas	3,200	0.071	3	0.09
Smallpox	1	0.000	-	-
Measles	539,207	11.880	139	4.38
Acute Pneumonia	26,789	0.590	13	0.41
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	733	0.016	-	-
Non-paralytic	289	0.006	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	138	0.003	-	-
Post Infectious	119	0.003	-	-
Dysentery	35,600	0.784	46	1.45
Food Poisoning	9,992	0.220	2	0.06
Puerperal Pyrexia	10,723	0.236	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	24,499	0.540	15	0.47
Meninges & C.N.S.	244	0.005	1	0.03
Other	2,636	0.058	3	0.09

Estimated Home Population (1) 45,386,000

(2) 31,720

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

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THE
DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SEX DURING 1959.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
35 to 45 years	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	10	5	3	1	1	-	1	-
	15		4		1		1	

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASESTUBERCULOSISPARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 21 YEARS

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	Rate per 1,000 population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1959	10	5	3	1	19	0.59
1958	17	15	-	2	34	1.06
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

1959	1	-	1	-	2	0.06
1958	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
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

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

NUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1959.

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of cases on register at commencement of year	102	86	188	13	18	31	115	104	219
Number of cases added to register during the year:-									
(a) New Cases	10	5	15	3	1	4	13	6	19
(b) Inward Transfers from other districts	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Total Cases	114	93	207	16	19	35	130	112	242
Number of cases removed from register during year:									
(a) Died	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3
(b) Recovered	4	2	6	2	5	7	6	7	13
(c) Left district	3	6	9	1	1	2	4	7	11
(d) ? Whereabouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Total deletions	9	8	17	4	7	11	13	15	28
Number of cases on register at end of year	105	85	190	12	12	24	117	97	214

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