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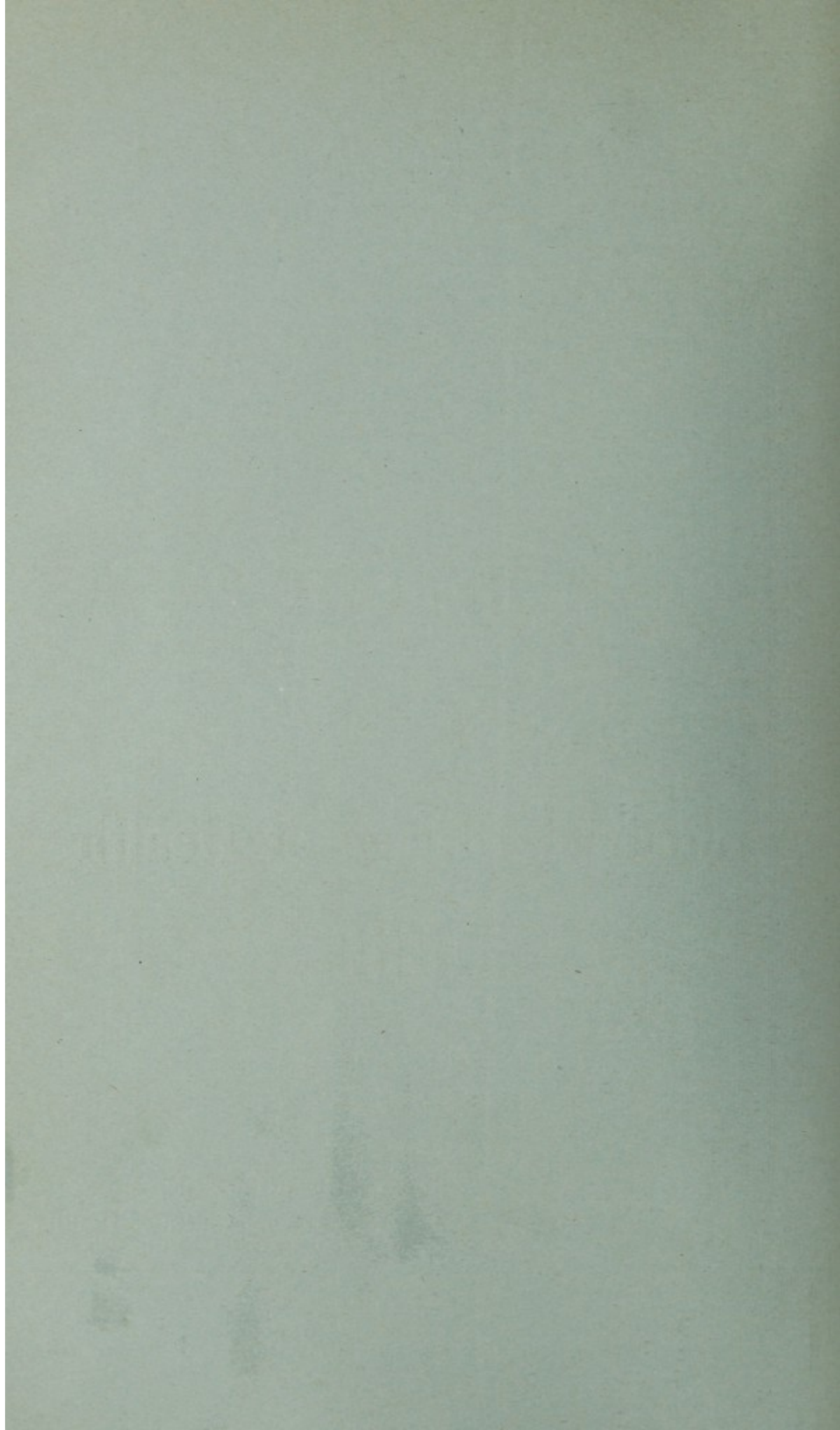
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BOROUGH OF NELSON.

REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1960

R. E. ROBINSON,
Medical Officer of Health.



BOROUGH OF NELSON

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman R. Wilcock (Chairman)

Councillor J. Stephenson (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor J. Helm, J.P.)(ex-officio)

Alderman W. Bannister

" Mrs. E. Kay, J.P.

" J. Shepherd

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

" W. Beardsworth

" F. Clifford

" P. S. Cox

" Mrs. M. Duffy

" J. Greenwood

" H. Ingham

" F. Mansfield

" C. B. Parkington

" 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, 1886.
 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
July 1960	Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 24 - Bye-Laws

Public Health Department,
St. Mary's Hospital,
Walsby.

Walsby, 1960.

To the Members and Members of the Health Committee.

Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Parish for the year 1960.

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.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	L. N. Brunskill, M.A.P.H.I. P. W. Riley, Appt'd, 26th Sept., 1960. J. H. Thompson, Appt'd, 12th Aug., 1960.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths
Clerks	Mrs. M. Pollard Miss K. Lambert
Pupil Public Health Inspector	J. H. Thompson, Appt'd, Additional Public Health Inspector 12th August, 1960.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

1930-1931

1930-1931, 1st year, 1st semester

1930-1931, 1st year, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 2nd year, 1st semester

1930-1931, 2nd year, 2nd semester

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

1930-1931, 3rd year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 3rd year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 3rd year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 3rd year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 4th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 4th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 4th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 4th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 5th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 5th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 5th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 5th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 6th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 6th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 6th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 6th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 7th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 7th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 7th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 7th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 8th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 8th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 8th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 8th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 9th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 9th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 9th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 9th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 10th year, 1st semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 10th year, 1st semester, 2nd semester

1930-1931, 10th year, 2nd semester, 1st semester

1930-1931, 10th year, 2nd semester, 2nd semester

Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

30th June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam 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 1960.

Various aspects of the work of the department are dealt with in detail in the body of the report and the statistical appendix attached.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year showed a further decrease of 250. However, the re-organisation of the principal industry, textiles, and the introduction of several new ones to the area, has given some measure of diversification of industry, and an increased prosperity. This is already attracting workers to the town and it is, therefore, hoped that along with the potential expansion in industry it will be the means of arresting, and indeed reversing, the decline in the population.

The Crude Live Birth Rate of 14.8 per 1,000 population was a decrease of only 0.1 on the previous year, which had the highest rate since 1948. On adjustment the Live Birth Rate was 1.1 per 1,000 less than the National Birth Rate.

The Crude Death Rate of 16.9 per 1,000 population was the highest since 1951, which had exactly the same rate. This is the highest Crude Death Rate recorded in Nelson. The adjusted Death Rate of 16.1 per 1,000 population was 4.6 per 1,000 higher than the National Death Rate.

A further reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate to 17.1 per 1,000 total births gave a figure of 4.6 per 1,000 less than that for England and Wales.

After six successive years, it is with regret that I have to report a Maternal Death. The Maternal Death Rate was therefore, 2.07 per 1,000 total births.

Information relative to work outside my control has again been supplied to me by colleagues in other departments, and other officials. This has been of great assistance to me in compiling this report.

I would, therefore, extend to them, to the Health Committee and also to members of my staff, my appreciation, and grateful thanks for their co-operation and 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,
El Carr Road,
Nairobi.

15th June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Dear Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my annual report on the health and general conditions of the Borough for the year 1960.

Various aspects of the work of the department are dealt with in detail in the body of the report and the statistical appendixes.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year showed a further increase of 250. However, the re-organisation of the principal industry, textiles, and the introduction of industrial zones to the area, has given some measure of diversification of industry and an increased prosperity. This is already attracting workers to the town and it is therefore hoped that along with the general expansion in industry it will be the means of increasing, and indeed reversing, the decline in the population.

The crude live birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 population was a decrease of only 0.1 on the previous year, which had the highest rate since 1955. On adjustment the live birth rate was 14.1 per 1,000 population, the National Birth Rate.

The crude death rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population was the highest since 1951, which had exactly the same rate. This is the highest crude death rate recorded in Britain. The adjusted death rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population was 0.5 per 1,000 higher than the National Death Rate.

A further comment on the infant mortality rate is that for 1960 total births were a figure of 4,400, less than that for England and Wales.

After six consecutive years, it is with regret that I have to report a National Death. The National Death rate was therefore, 2.7 per 1,000 total births.

Information relative to the health of the community has again been supplied to me by the Registrar in other departments, and other officials. This has been of great assistance to me in compiling this report.

I would, therefore, extend my thanks to the Health Committee and also to members of staff, my colleagues, and grateful thanks for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. J. J. J.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

Some of the older workers however, particularly women, have found difficulty in adopting themselves to the changed conditions brought about by the introduction of shift working. This has raised problems which have required re-organisation of social and domestic life, but on the other-hand there has been a reduction in the standard working week in many local industries.

There are indications that the increased prosperity of the area and the diversity of its industry are already attracting workers to the town. The potential expansion in both new and existing firms gives grounds for hope that the decline in the population which the town has suffered for many years now, will be arrested and indeed reversed.

The wider range of employment opportunities now available will, no doubt, provide scope for the increasing numbers of young people leaving school.

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 dull and wet but temperatures were normal. Air frost was recorded on 16 occasions, ground frost on 18, and although most of the rain fell in the latter part of the month it was the wettest January for 12 years, there being almost 6 inches of rain against an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

February was considerably brighter with 34% more than average sunshine and less than average rainfall. Mean temperatures for the month were normal, but there were several days at the beginning and at the end of the month when the daily temperatures were well above average, although there were many cold days and nights between. Air and ground frost were recorded on 18 occasions, but it was the sunniest February for 4 years.

The above average daily maximum and minimum temperatures which characterised the latter part of February continued for the first five days of March. Then followed a marked drop in temperatures for several days with ground and air frosts. Another cold spell occurred from the 20th - 23rd, but the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were rather above average. Over all, it was a dull dry month.

April and May were also dull with less than average sunshine but with normal rainfall. Daily maximum and minimum temperatures were above average, particularly in May which was fine and warm but not over bright, but with many quite warm days and nights. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were 3° and 3.2° above average respectively and the maximum shade temperatures reached 13.4° above average on the 26th.

The dry warm weather continued throughout June, which was very dry, warm and sunny with only 28% of average rainfall and 32% more than average sunshine. It was the driest June for 11 years with daily maximum and minimum temperatures each higher than average on 21 occasions. On the 6th the maximum temperature rose to 79.1° and to 79.6° on the 21st.

Coinciding with the commencement of July a complete change of weather occurred. There was a marked lack of sunshine, temperatures were below average and it rained on all but 4 days of the month, the total rainfall being more than double the monthly average. It was the wettest month since August 1957 and the wettest July since our records commenced in 1926.

August showed some improvement with an average amount of sunshine, but the rain still persisted, there being over $\frac{3}{4}$ " more than average. It rained every day from the 18th - 31st and very heavily on the 24th and 29th which together totalled almost 2 inches. During a cold spell from the 8th - 19th temperatures fell from 7° - 10° below average for the month.

Some recovery followed and warmer days in September gave almost normal mean temperatures for the month, although there was more than average sunshine, and only 75% of average rainfall.

Very wet conditions returned in November which had a rainfall more than 51% above average. It was the wettest for 9 years. Although the temperatures and hours of sunshine were normal.

December was also a wet month, but more than 31% of the total rainfall was measured in one day, the third, which was the wettest day since 26th February 1959. It was, however, a reasonably bright month, in fact the sunniest December for 3 years, but maximum and minimum temperatures were well below average during a cold spell from the 6th - 15th inclusive. Air frost was recorded on 12 days and ground frost on 16.

Greatest amount of sunshine in one day	14.3 hours on 25th June.
Greatest amount of rain in one day	1.7" on 3rd December.
Warmest day	21st June - 79.7° in shade.
Coldest day	15th February - 19.6° in shade.

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

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	227	216	443
Illegitimate	14	10	24
Total	241	226	467

Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	5.1%
Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population - Crude	14.8
Adjusted	16.0
Comparability Factor	1.08

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Total	8	8	16

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	33.1
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<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	249	234	483

<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	268	265	533

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude	16.9
Adjusted	16.1
Comparability Factor	0.95

Excess of deaths over live births

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

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	41.6

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	15.0
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births 10.7

Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000
total live and still births 43.5

Maternal Deaths

Maternal deaths (including abortion) 1
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) births 2.07

LIVE BIRTHS

The total of 467 live births (241 males and 226 females) assigned to Nelson during 1960, was a decrease of 7 on the previous year, but with the exception of 1959 it was the highest number since 1953. It was also 28 more than the mean figure for the five previous years.

Only 440 live births actually occurred in Nelson, and of those 92 were transferable to other districts, but 119 births occurring outside the borough were transferable to the Nelson total, the parents being Nelson residents.

The Crude Live Birth Rate was, therefore, 14.8 per 1,000 estimated population, a decrease of 0.1 per 1,000 on the previous year, but apart from 1959 the highest since 1948, and 1.3 per 1,000 greater than the mean crude rate for the previous 5 years.

Adjusting this for external comparison purposes, that is with other areas and the country as a whole, an Adjusted Live Birth Rate of 16.0 per 1,000 estimated population is obtained. This figure is also 0.1 per 1,000 lower than the previous year and 1.1 per 1,000 less than the rate for the country as a whole, which was 17.1 per 1,000 population or an increase of 0.6 per 1,000 on 1959.

An increase of 3 on the previous year's total of illegitimate live births gave a figure of 24 which represented 5.1% of the total live births, or rather less than the average percentage for recent years.

STILL BIRTHS

For the second year in succession 16 Still Births were registered, the highest figure since 1946. It was also 6 more than the mean for the previous five years.

The Still Birth Rates of 0.51 per 1,000 population and 33.1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, are 0.4 per 1,000 and 0.01 per 1,000 respectively higher than the corresponding rates for 1959. The rate per 1,000 population is also the highest since 1946.

The Still Birth Rates for England and Wales were 0.34 per 1,000 population and 19.7 per 1,000 related births, which were 0.01 per 1,000 and 1.0 per 1,000 respectively less than the 1959 rates.

DEATHS

A total of 533 deaths (268 males and 265 females) occurred during the year. This figure was an increase of 7 on the total deaths the previous year, and was the highest annual total since 1951.

The Crude Death Rate was 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population, an increase of 0.3 per 1,000 on the rate for 1959. It was also the highest rate since 1951, which was exactly the same 16.9 per 1,000 and was the highest Crude Death Rate recorded in Nelson.

The Adjusted Rate was 16.1 per 1,000 estimated population, an increase of 0.2 per 1,000 on the rate for 1959, and the highest post-war figure. It was also 4.6 per 1,000 higher than the rate of 11.5 per 1,000 for England and Wales, which was the largest such margin in post war years.

Coronary Disease/Angina, Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, Other Heart Diseases, and Cancer were again the principal causes of death. The first two of these causes showed a slight increase on the previous year, but deaths from cancer showed a decrease of 31, with a death rate of 2.13 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 3.08 per 1,000 in 1959. This was the smallest number of cancer deaths and the lowest rate since 1949. The Cancer death rate for the country as a whole was 2.16 per 1,000 or 0.03 per 1,000 greater than the Nelson figure.

More than 72% of the total deaths, rather more than last year, were of persons over the age of 65 years, which is double the percentage in this age group 35 years ago. The highest number of deaths was in the age group 75-80 years with 103 deaths or 19.3% of the total.

Almost 46% of the total deaths, an increase of over 5% on last year, took place in hospitals or institutions, mostly out of the borough. There were 66 more deaths than live births registered.

INFANT DEATHS

The total of 8 infant deaths was a reduction of 1 on the total for 1959, and was identical to the average figure for the previous 5 years. These gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 17.1 per 1,000 total births, a reduction of 1.9 on the previous year and 4.6 per 1,000 less than the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.

These deaths were classified as follows: Immaturity, 5, Congenital Malformations 2, and Pneumonia 1.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

There were 7 deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks, the same number as in 1959, and these gave a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 15.0 per 1,000 live births, an increase of 0.2 per 1,000 on the 1959 rate, but 0.6 per 1,000 less than the Neo-natal Mortality Rate for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL DEATHS

After six successive years without a maternal death, one was registered in 1960, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.07 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. The rate for England and Wales was 0.39 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Exhibits of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 2 of this report.

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GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Exhibits of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 2 of this report.

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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

Following some re-organisation of the Public Health Laboratory Service, the facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary Meadow Street, Preston, were made available for the use of the department.

Samples of water, milk, ice cream, etc., were submitted for examination and the results are given in the appropriate sections of this report.

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 service 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 supplied, making of fires and preparing cups of tea.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951 SECTION 47

Under this section no action was found to be necessary during the year 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 known, 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.

With the formation of the North Calder Water Board on 1st October, 1960, the Corporation Water Dept., ceased to exist as such. Water to the boroughs of Nelson and Colne, the urban districts of Barrowford, Briersfield and Trawden, and parts of the Burnley Rural District is supplied by the new Board. As regards the supply of water to Nelson, the merger has made no difference, the supply being derived from the gathering grounds previously in use. These, situate to east and west of the town, extend to some 1,250 acres. The storage reservoirs at Ogden and Coldwell have a combined capacity of 335.5 m. gallons, and the service reservoirs at Ridgaling and Walids House contain 7m. gallons. The Blackmoss and Walverden compensation reservoirs have a capacity of 135 m. gallons. The Whitehough Borehole is capable of producing 190,000 gallons per day, but only 23,000 gallons were drawn from it each day.

The average daily consumption of water per head of population was 50 gallons, of which about 33 gallons were for domestic and sanitary purposes. This represented a daily usage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. gallons, with an annual quantity of 823 m. gallons. Water was supplied to areas outside the borough, and these figures are based on a population of nearly 45,000.

The raw water is subject to filtration and chlorination treatment before going into supply. Regular sampling is carried out, and 112 samples were taken during the year. Of this number, 58 were samples of raw water and 51 were samples of treated water subjected to bacteriological examination. Three chemical analyses were also carried out. In every case, the result was classified as satisfactory. The waters have no plumbo-solvent action. The supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

With the exception of some 19 houses, having an estimated population of 45, situated in the more rural parts of the district, all houses have an internal piped water supply. Three rows of houses, embracing 33 dwellings, had joint service pipes replaced during the year. There remained an estimated 70 houses with joint service pipes giving an inadequate water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Almost the whole of the township is served by a system of sewers: the exceptions being those premises situated in the outlying districts, and a few premises so sited that it is impossible to drain them into a sewer. The emptying of pail closets at such premises is done by Cleansing Department, at intervals of 2 - 4 weeks.

Treatment of sewage, at a dry weather flow of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. gallons per day, is under taken at the Sewage Works at Lindred, under the control of Mr. H. Evans, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Here the sewage is screened before passing through detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, from which the effluent either passes into the river or is pumped to the canal, to compensate for water taken from the canal at Huncoat by the Central Electricity Authority. In dry weather, part of the final effluent is recirculated by returning it to the sedimentation tanks. Storm water, after passing through tanks, is discharged to the river. Sludge from the treatment process is available for horticultural and agricultural purposes.

Twenty two new houses were connected to the sewerage system during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Board is the authority responsible for water-courses.

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 moveable dustbins	12,960
Number of trough closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets	4,777
Number of fresh water closets	8,471

Conversions during 1960:

Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of privy closets to pail closets	Nil
Number of pail closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets ...	Nil
Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets	458
Number of premises at which moveable 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 12,572 houses on the water carriage system of drainage.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Fleet of purpose-built vehicles is maintained at the Cleansing Department for the various duties of street cleansing, gully emptying and the removal of house and trade refuse. The Department, under the control of Mr. V. Robinson, is situated in Charles Street, and approximately 25% of refuse collected is disposed of here by incineration. The remainder of the refuse, mainly of the domestic type, is disposed of by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme, where the level of the ground is being raised to provide playing fields.

Approximately 9,800 tons of refuse are dealt with annually, representing about 6 cwt. per person per annum, or 16.5 cwt. per 1,000 population per day.

The renewal of dustbins at domestic premises is effected out of the rate fund. Putrescible waste from butchers and greengrocers can be removed twice weekly at a charge of £1 per quarter, when suitable receptacles are provided in this charge. As far as circumstances allow, a weekly collection of refuse is made from domestic premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

Up to August, 1960, the inspectorial staff remained at two, which was one below establishment. Mr. Thompson, Pupil Public Health Inspector, was successful in passing the qualifying examination, and was appointed to fill the vacancy in August. An additional inspector, Mr. Riley, was also appointed, commencing duties in September. With a full complement of staff it has been possible to carry out routine inspections of types of premises hitherto inspected at infrequent intervals, when little more than keeping abreast of current complaints was all that was possible.

2401 premises were visited, representing an increase of 600 over the previous year's figure. As a result of these inspections, in connection with which 2,901 visits were made, 400 informal notices and 19 statutory notices were served. These notices covered 1,024 defects,

of which 419 were remedied during the year. Many of the notices were served towards the end of the year, giving little time for work to be completed before year end. More detailed information of the analysis of defects found and remedied is contained in the appropriate sections of the report.

The number of complaints received totalled 352 and showed a 25% increase over the previous year's figure. Of these, 272 were found to be justifiable, and action was taken or advice given in respect of these complaints. As might be expected, the nature of complaints was as varied as ever: the majority, some 80% referred to dwellings, with dampness in its various forms predominating. The omnipresent water-under-floor was the subject of 41 complaints, and dampness due to defective roofs, pointing or rainwater pipes and gutters was reported on 84 occasions. Defects in drainage took up 80 complaints, when 543 visits were made in tracing those defects, an increase of 25% on the 1959 figure, which was itself a 50% increase on the previous year's figure.

Smells from non-apparent sources were reported on 37 occasions, when various causes were found, ranging from that from an obstructed drain or an unsealed gully trap to a decomposing rodent, faulty electrical wiring, or the use of certain types of plastic. Complaints of noise originated from tinnitus in the hearer, the keeping of dogs, water hammer in the water supply pipes, or noise and vibration from industrial premises - in this latter connection, it was the introduction of two-shift working, and the consequent lengthening of the firm's working day, which led to complaints of vibration in houses, loss of sleep by young children and shift workers, and interference with television reception.

Complaints of insects and similar pests covered bugs, fleas, cockroaches, earwigs, and wasps' nests. The objectionable practice of scattering waste bread for birds on the street was reported on 3 occasions - people who do this do not stop to consider that they may also be attracting rats and other unwanted pests.

Lastly, a complaint that is becoming all too familiar of late, namely the misuse, damage and vandalism done to empty properties in the town. Some 19 complaints were made, quite justifiably, that empty premises were an eyesore and rapid deterioration was taking place. It was found that window glazing had been wilfully broken, entry gained into the premises, and in some cases fouling of the floors with excreta of both human and animal sources took place. Fires have been lit in some such premises, others have been practically gutted of everything usable or burnable. The rear yards soon become depositories for all kinds of rubbish and refuse, and from mid-summer onwards are liable to be used as stores for "Plot Night" bonfires. Even furnished but unoccupied houses are not immune from this depredation, as recent experience shows. Some owners have many times had to take steps to prevent unauthorised access to their premises. One wonders at the mentality of individuals responsible for such acts, and one can but speculate on the root causes of such behaviour. Where an owner leaves his property sound and secure against trespass, it is surely not too much to expect that it should remain intact against his return.

	INSPECTION	RE-INSPECTIONS
Atmospheric Pollution Survey	-	11
Bakehouses	104	6
Boiler plants	9	-
Butchers' shops	86	7
Closets, water	5	7
Closets, waste water	20	19
Complaints received	352	330
Complaints confirmed	272	109
Dairies, milkshops and milkstores	47	-
Drains inspected	70	-
Drains smoke test	2	-

	INSPECTIONS	RE-INSPECTIONS
Drains colour test	177	148
Drains defective	87	59
Entertainment houses	2	-
Fish frying establishments	46	4
Food (preserved) manufacturers	164	9
Food catering establishments	86	2
Food shops and warehouses	344	7
Factories - power	109	1
Factories - non- power	-	1
Fishmongers' shops	11	-
Houses, defective	66	401
Houses, detailed inspection	20	25
Houses, overcrowding	1	-
Houses, Certificate of Disrepair	5	2
Ice-cream manufacturers	4	-
Ice-cream retailers	62	2
Infectious/Notifiable Diseases	36	8
Insect infestations	24	-
Interviews	443	-
Houses, dirty	3	-
Houses, clearance area	19	8
Houses, smoke control	46	-
Markets	37	-
Meat and food inspections	515	-
Meat and food condemnations	286	-
Meetings with owners	127	-
Meetings with contractors	57	-
Miscellaneous	313	2
Notices served:		
Verbal	252	-
Informal	148	-
Statutory P.H.A.	19	-
Offensive accumulations	12	6
Pet stores	4	-
Public houses	6	1
Rats and mice	5	2
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	30	-
Milk (biological test)	92	-
Milk (methylene blue test)	101	-
Milk (phosphatase test)	27	-
Milk (turbidity test)	6	-
Water, etc.	45	-
Slaughterhouses	432	-
Schools	43	2
Smoke observations	144	-
Verminous premises	8	-
Verminous articles	3	-
Verminous persons	1	-
Watercourses	4	-
Water supply	6	4

SHOPS ACTS

Mr. F. Clegg, a member of the Town Clerk's staff, 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.

It is again pleasing to record that industrial smoke in Nelson showed a further decrease. The number of observations was smaller than in 1959, and the 144 thirty minute observations revealed that the prescribed limits under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were exceeded on 14 occasions. This represents a percentage of 9.7%, as against 18.6% for a similar comparison in 1959. Comparison on a similar basis for previous years are not possible, since the systems of recording smoke observations are dissimilar. It is possible, however, to compare emissions of black smoke over the years. From 1952 to 1957, the average annual percentage of observations showing offences of black smoke emissions was 4.7%. After the coming into operation of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations in 1958, the recorded emissions of black smoke offences dropped to 2.7% in 1959, and were reduced to a new low point of 2.1% in 1960.

The latest Annual Report of the Director of Fuel Research of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research shows that estimates of the emission of smoke over the whole of the country have decreased steadily by about 11 percent during the three years 1955 to 1958. The decrease was largely in industrial smoke (almost 24%), smoke from domestic sources showing a decrease of slightly under 4%. Smoke emission from railways decreased by 7.5% during that period. The estimated smoke emission amounted to over 2,000,000 tons, over half of which originated from domestic chimneys. It is interesting to note that over the same period in London "the decrease in the emission of smoke is much more pronounced, 25 percent, as compared with 11 per cent, and is due mainly to a big drop in the domestic coal consumption".

Research workers have been able to devise methods of assessing the amount of smoke emitted from a domestic fire. It will be appreciated that the amount of smoke passing unburned up the chimney flue depends on several factors, including the type of coal, type of appliance, whether the fire is idling or burning quickly, and the amount and frequency of refueling the fire. From this information it is possible to arrive at the figure for an average household, burning three tons of bituminous coal per year. The startling result is that in the winter months, each house may produce over a pound of smoke a day. Over a year the emission of smoke will be at least two hundred weights. Assuming 12,000 houses in Nelson entirely dependent on bituminous coal for heating purposes, this amounts to 1,200 tons of smoke discharged every year. (For comparison's sake, a similar weight of earth would be removed to provide the out-door swimming pool at Marsden Park). At an average sulphur content of 1.5%, the domestic fires in Nelson emit 540 tons of sulphur a year, equivalent to over 1500 tons of sulphuric acid.

The cost to the community of atmospheric pollution tends to be taken for granted. A thought back to the disastrous effects of the London Fog of December 1952 serves to remind us that, given similar meteorological conditions again, history could all too easily repeat itself. The economic aspect of pollution pales into insignificance when compared with the premature deaths of 4,000 people in Greater London following four days' fog.

Nelson is classified as being situated in a Black Area, and as one of 324 such authorities it is expected that steps be taken by the formation of Smoke Control Areas to mitigate atmospheric pollution. Three adjacent local authorities had already embarked on such plans, and during the year it was agreed that a survey be carried out in one part of the borough in order to ascertain the extent of the problem in Nelson. A report on this preliminary survey was presented to the Health Committee later in the year.

Recordings of atmospheric pollution continued during the year, when monthly analyses were made of the deposited matter and estimates made of the sulphur dioxide content of the air. The total solids deposited represented 151.5 tons per square mile, a figure very similar to the Nelson annual average, but some 50 tons a year less than the national average, as represented by over 1,000 deposit gauges. The figure for sulphur dioxide emissions, whilst showing a 3% decrease on the average over eight years, is still nearly 28% above the national figure, obtained from over 1,100 sites.

The closure of some textile mills during the year brought one or two problems of smoke emission when the premises were re-occupied towards the end of the year. Some of the new firms found that the existing boiler plants, which formerly produced steam for many purposes, were far too large for their more modest steam demands. Consequently, some smoke emission was inevitable with plant grossly underloaded. In each case plans were in hand for the replacement of the boilers with smaller and more efficient plant. In some factories, opportunity was taken to replace older and inefficient boilers with modern boilers of a high order of efficiency.

Byelaws under s. 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were confirmed during the year. The effect of these byelaws, which become part of the Building Byelaws, is to require the provision of appliances using gas, electricity, coke or anthracite for heating or cooking in new buildings.

A summary of the offences observed from industrial chimneys is given in the following tables.

OFFENCES UNDER THE REGULATIONS

144 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.

14 offences	-	7	1	4	-	1	1
% offences	-	50	7.1	28.6	-	7.1	7.1
% total obs.	-	4.9	0.7	2.8	-	0.7	0.7

GROUP 1 OFFENCES

This classification covers the emission of dark smoke, the permitted period for which varies from 10 minutes to 41 minutes in an eight hour period depending upon the number and type of furnaces served by a chimney. Observations normally are taken over a thirty minute period, and in 5 instances an offence was committed during the period of observation. In most cases the excess period was of short duration.

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

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

GROUP 2 OFFENCES

This group relates to the continuous emission of dark smoke, caused otherwise than by soot-blowing, for a period exceeding 4 minutes. This is the group which proves to be the bogey for most offenders, but again many of the offences were of comparatively short duration.

The table shows the actual period in minutes of the emission of dark smoke.

Full 30 minutes	-
Over 25 minutes but less than 30 minutes ..	-
" 20 " " " " 25 " ..	1
" 15 " " " " 20 " ..	-
" 10 " " " " 15 " ..	3
" 6 " " " " 10 " ..	5
" 4 " " " " 6 " ..	4

GROUP 3 OFFENCES

This group covers the emission of black smoke in excess of the prescribed limit of 2 minutes in 30 minutes.

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

The types of offence show a remarkable similarity to those recorded in 1959, the percentage being almost identical. The blasts of black smoke, so characteristic of certain factories ten years ago, have all but disappeared. Smoke emission seems to be decreasing annually, and many industrialists have sought the advice of fuel technologists with consequent improvement to their steam raising plant. A well run plant with a high order of efficiency can only show benefits in terms of fuel economy and cleaner air.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Corporation maintain two swimming baths and slipper baths at premises in Bradley Road, where over 150,000 bathers took advantage of these facilities during the year. An open air swimming pool is available during the summer months at Marsden Park.

At both premises water from the public supply is used, and continuous circulation and treatment of water is practised. The public baths operate on a 3 hour turnover cycle, and the open air pool on a 6 hour turnover period.

Twenty nine samples of swimming bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, when 18 were reported upon as satisfactory. The remaining samples, taken at the start of the season, were somewhat below the prescribed standards, but later samples showed the treatment to be effective.

DISINFESTATION

Forty-two houses were found to be infested during 1960, and disinfection was carried out in each case by the Department. Four of the houses affected were municipal houses. The majority of cases concerned infestations by cockroaches, along with other non-parasitic insects such as golden spider beetles and earwigs. Two wasps' nests were also disposed of.

The common insect pests of bygone years, bugs and fleas, are not often encountered nowadays.

Many householders continued to take advantage of the free supplies of insecticidal powder and disinfectant available from the Department's office.

Disinfection is carried out using insecticidal powder and lacquer, residual spray and smoke generator methods, from all of which satisfactory results were obtained.

RODENT CONTROL

A full time rodent operative is employed on the staff of the Cleansing Department, and the following information has been supplied by Mr. V. Robinson, Director of Cleansing.

	Type of Property		
	Non- agricultural		Agricultural
	Houses	All Other	
No. of properties in district	12074	3411	35
No. of properties inspected	64	65	1
Total inspections (inc. re-inspections).	168	166	5
No. of properties inspected found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	-	-
minor	20	25	1
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	44	40	-
No. of infested properties treated	64	65	1
Total treatments carried out	64	65	1
No. of "Block" control schemes	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

Forty-three visits were paid to the 23 schools in the borough, when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established within the district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	247	110	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-
Total	266	111	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

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

3. No notification of outworkers was received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no such premises within the district.

CANAL BOATS

No inspections of canal boats were made during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There remained three premises registered under the provisions of the Act.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The chief sanitary requirement remains the conversion of the 4,777 waste water closets to the more hygienic fresh water closets. The insanitary waste water closet is almost impossible to keep clean and sweet, as well as being a constant source of trouble and expense due to tendency to obstruction. Such a closet exposes a certain amount of potential physical danger to children too.

It is extremely pleasing, therefore, to report that 458 of these closets were replaced by fresh water closets during 1960. The introduction of Standard Grants has given a much needed stimulus to closet conversions, as it has also done to the provision of other amenities, formerly thought of as luxuries, but now happily regarded as essentials, namely bath, lavatory basin, hot and cold piped water supply, and suitable food store. Applications for grants for these purposes continued during the year, and in addition to the conversion of the 458 waste water closets, approval was given for the installation of some 150 baths and lavatory basins, together with piped supplied of hot and cold water. The administrative aspect of the Standard Grant Scheme is dealt with by Mr. R. Hartley, Building Inspector of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

HOUSING

Nearly 1200 visits were made during 1960 in connection with housing matters, when 174 informal and 19 statutory notices were served, covering 539 defects. During this period a total of 356 defects were remedied. Of this number 171 were defects found during 1959. It has become increasingly apparent that many owners are experiencing difficulties in finding contractors able and willing to undertake repair work, especially if the amount of work involved is comparatively small. It would appear that the volume of work available in the district exceeds the supply of the appropriate craftsmen, since many have left the building trade to take up more lucrative employment in other industries. The position is aggravated by the demand for Standard Improvement Grants, resulting in increased work for the plumbing trade in particular. However, 151 houses were rendered fit in all respects during the year.

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

	Found : Remedied		Found in 1959
	During 1960	Remedied in 1960	Remedied in 1960
<u>Roofs, etc.</u>			
Defective roof	33	13	14
Defective roof flashing	4	2	6
Defective chimney stack	3	-	1
Defective chimney flashing	7	4	4
Defective chimney pot	-	-	2
Defective chimney pot flashing	2	-	-
Defective eavesgutters	50	13	6
Defective rainwater downspout	30	15	5
<u>Walls, external.</u>			
Defective pointing	38	8	15
<u>Doors.</u>			
Defective door/frame	16	-	5
Defective weatherboard	1	-	2
Defective pointing	7	-	-
<u>Windows.</u>			
Defective window frame/sashes	41	3	20
Broken sashcords	12	3	-
Broken glazing	6	2	-
<u>Ceilings.</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	18	2	4
Damp ceiling plaster	8	5	-
<u>Walls, internal.</u>			
Defective wall plaster	35	3	10
Damp wall plaster	33	11	13
<u>Floors.</u>			
Defective stone floors	6	-	-
Defective wood floors	8	1	1
Damp floors	4	1	-
<u>Staircases.</u>			
Defective/absent handrail	2	1	1
Defective stone treads	2	-	-

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1959</u>
	<u>During 1960</u>		<u>Remedied in 1960</u>
<u>Firegrates, flues, etc.</u>			
Defective firegrate	4	2	2
Defective fireback	6	2	2
Defective flue	4	2	3
Defective backboiler	1	1	-
<u>Sinks, etc.</u>			
Defective sink	3	1	-
Defective sink waste pipe	8	3	2
Defective lavatory basin	-	-	1
Defective bath waste pipe	2	1	-
<u>Drainage.</u>			
Defective drain	39	33	15
Obstructed drain	15	10	1
Defective dishbrick	10	3	2
Defective gully	-	-	1
Defective soil pipe	-	-	2
Defective tippler	6	5	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation.</u>			
Defective roof	13	6	1
Defective wall	4	2	1
Defective door/frame	-	-	5
Defective w.c. seat	5	1	4
Defective w.c. basin	2	2	-
Defective w.c. flush pipe	3	1	1
<u>Yards.</u>			
Defective yard wall	6	1	3
Defective yard gate	4	2	2
Defective yard surface	10	3	6
<u>Fuel store.</u>			
Defective door/frame	3	3	2
Defective structure	2	1	1
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>			
Accumulation of refuse	9	5	3
House insecure against trespass	9	5	1
Dirty house	2	2	-
Inadequate ventilation	2	-	-
Defective vent grate	1	1	-
Defective gas fittings	-	-	1

HOUSING STATISTICS

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Number of new houses erected during the year:		
(i) By the local authority	22	nil
(ii) By other local authorities	nil	nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	nil	nil

1. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 174
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 692
- (c) No. of dwellinghouses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. 174

- (2) Total no. of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit 5

2. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u>			
	Demolished		
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	11	10
(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.O.H	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3. Unfit houses Closed:

	Number	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(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	139	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Ss. 9 & 16 Hsg. Act, '57	12	-
(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:

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority..	412
(b) Applications approved by local authority ..	401
(c) Work completed	427
(d) Remarks	nil

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

As in previous years, there was again no actual shortage in the town, although the Housing Superintendent reported an increase of almost 40% in the number of active applications for Corporation houses during the year. The number of houses empty at year end, 200, was nearly 25% less than that for 1959.

Twenty two new houses were erected by the local authority during the year, with the erection of a further two houses under consideration.

OVERCROWDING

There were no known cases of overcrowding. One alleged case was investigated, but was not confirmed upon inspection.

1. General Information
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____
Zip: _____
Date: _____

2. History of the Case
The following is a summary of the events leading to the present situation:
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
(d) _____
(e) _____
(f) _____
(g) _____
(h) _____
(i) _____
(j) _____
(k) _____
(l) _____
(m) _____
(n) _____
(o) _____
(p) _____
(q) _____
(r) _____
(s) _____
(t) _____
(u) _____
(v) _____
(w) _____
(x) _____
(y) _____
(z) _____

3. Current Status
The case is currently being handled by the following parties:
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
(d) _____
(e) _____
(f) _____
(g) _____
(h) _____
(i) _____
(j) _____
(k) _____
(l) _____
(m) _____
(n) _____
(o) _____
(p) _____
(q) _____
(r) _____
(s) _____
(t) _____
(u) _____
(v) _____
(w) _____
(x) _____
(y) _____
(z) _____

4. Conclusion
The case is being handled in accordance with the following plan:
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
(d) _____
(e) _____
(f) _____
(g) _____
(h) _____
(i) _____
(j) _____
(k) _____
(l) _____
(m) _____
(n) _____
(o) _____
(p) _____
(q) _____
(r) _____
(s) _____
(t) _____
(u) _____
(v) _____
(w) _____
(x) _____
(y) _____
(z) _____

MILK SUPPLY

The number of samples of milk obtained for all purposes was 347. Of this total, 96 were samples obtained by the Lancashire County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the chemical composition of the milk. The remaining 251 samples, submitted for bacteriological and biological examination, were taken by the Department.

Four of the chemical analyses were adversely reported upon, particulars of which are given later in this section.

The results of the other milk samples were as shown below:-

Total no. of samples submitted for Biological examination 92	RESULTS		
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NO RESULT
(i) Tuberculosis	-	86	6
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	31	47	18
(iii) Brucellosis - Culture Test	-	-	-
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test .	12	-	-

Samples submitted for Statutory Tests	No. of samples	Result		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	101	85	16	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	52	25	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test		27	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	6	6	-	-

It is again gratifying to report that no milk sample was found to be tuberculous. The last such sample was discovered in mid 1956.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following foodstuffs were found in the course of inspection to be unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

Type of Food	Containers	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	315		13	2	26	8½
Fruit	740		7	3	17	2½
Vegetables	356		2	0	10	1
Fish	84			1	1	12¾
Milk	73			1	12	2
Miscellaneous	158		5	3	24	4½
Total	1726	1	10	1	7	15¼

MEAT INSPECTION.

The two private slaughterhouses continued in operation during the year, although one was to close down at year end. A 100% inspection of meat was carried out, requiring 432 visits, including the thankless and unpaid regular Sunday and Bank Holiday inspections.

The following table shows the monthly analysis of animals slaughtered.

Month	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	40	9	-	432	302	513
February	35	2	1	405	26	469
March	33	5	-	224	35	297
April	29	5	-	273	27	334
May	34	2	-	242	22	300
June	25	3	-	268	9	305
July	28	3	-	374	10	415
August	42	4	-	529	16	591
September	44	2	-	455	17	518
October	48	3	-	530	24	605
November	34	9	1	468	23	540
December	37	2	-	356	52	447
Total	429	49	2	4556	298	5334

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	429	49	2	4556	298	-
Number inspected	429	49	2	4556	298	-

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS
AND CYSTICERCI:

Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	1	9	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	154	24	-	227	35	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci .	36.4%	49.0%	50.0%	5.2%	12.1%	-

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.0%	-

CYSTICERCOSIS:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1595	30	1919	3544
Tuberculosis only .	-	-	44	44
Totals.	1595	30	1963	3588

FOOD PREMISES

As referred to in an earlier section, the bringing up to strength of the inspectorial staff resulted in a much wider inspection of premises being made possible. This is reflected to a great extent in the increased number of inspections of food premises. Over 1,000 visits were made to all types of premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. It was found necessary to serve 207 informal notices in respect of 445 infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The majority of these visits were made in the last quarter of the year, which left little time for owners to comply with the Department's requests before the end of the year. The difficulties of the building trade, referred to earlier, also influenced the speed at which repairs and replacements could be done. These two reasons account for the fact that comparatively few of the defects found during the year were remedied by year end. The requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations have, on the whole, been accepted very well by the food trade, and co-operation between the trade and the department has been generally good.

The following table itemises the defects found and remedied during the year in all types of food premises.

	Found : Remedied		Found in 1959
	During 1959		Remedied in '60
<u>Structural defects.</u>			
Defective roof.....	1	1	-
Defective ceiling	10	-	1
Defective wall surface	9	-	-
Defective door	1	-	-
Defective floor	13	3	1
Defective floor covering	5	1	1
Defective glazing	1	-	-
Defective stair treads	1	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	2	-	-
Inadequate lighting	4	-	-
Defective drain	4	2	-
Defective sink waste pipe	1	-	-
Defective w.c. compartment roof	1	-	-
Defective w.c. compartment walls	2	-	-
Defective water closet	2	-	-
Insufficient w.c. accommodation	2	-	-
Absence of i.v.s. to w.c. compartment ..	2	-	-
<u>Hygiene defects.</u>			
Defective/absent sink	23	-	-
Defective/absent wash hand basin	85	1	2
Absent/insufficient hot water supply ..	56	1	1
Defective water heater	1	-	-
Absence of toilet requisites	31	-	2
Absence of hand washing notice	4	-	-
Want of redecoration walls/ceilings ...	61	16	3
Dirty floor	1	-	-
Defective display counter/shelving	1	-	-
Misuse of room/equipment	11	-	1
Defective equipment	9	-	-
Dirty equipment	2	2	-
Unsatisfactory food storage	2	-	-
Inadequate food protection	45	2	1
Inadequate storage for waste	5	1	3
Inadequate removal of waste	1	-	-
Accumulation of unnecessary materials ..	1	-	-
Absence of protective clothing	9	-	-
Absence of clothing locker	26	-	2
Absence of first-aid equipment	2	-	2
Dirty yard	1	1	-
Dirty w.c. compartment	7	1	-

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

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	153
Greengrocers & fruiterers (inc. those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	38
Fishmongers (inc. those selling poultry, game, etc.)	4
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	56
Bakers and/or confectioners.	66
Fried fish shope	26
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionary, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	66
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars, and similar watering establishments	81
Others	7

No. of food premises registered under section 16 of Food & Drugs Act, '55

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which Registration effected</u>	<u>No. registered at end of year</u>	<u>No. of inspections of registered premises during year</u>
Butchers	Lancs. Cty. Col.	34	71
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	(Rivers Bd. &	59	167
Baking & Catering/Cafe	General Powers)	2	8
Mixed and Grocery	Act, 1938 - s.	5	12
Fish Friers	116 or Food &	-	-
Cooked Meats, etc.	Drugs Act, 1955, s. 16	3	15
Total		103	273

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 during 1960 by officers of the County Council.

A total of 160 samples was obtained, consisting of 96 samples of milk (5 of which were Channel Islands milk), and 64 others comprising:-

2 Syrup	1 Parrish's chemical food B.P.C.
2 Custard powder	1 Epsom salts B.P.
2 Fish, canned	1 Drinking chocolate
2 Butter	1 Sherry flavouring
1 Yeast tablets	1 Herbal drink
1 Compound codeine tablets	1 Liquid praffin B.P.
3 Flour confectionery	1 Aspirin tablets B.P.
1 Cider vinegar	1 Indigestion powders
1 Milk shake syrup	1 Marmalade
1 Coffee	1 Canadian Cheddar Cheese
3 Honey	1 Danish bacon
1 Olive oil	1 Lemon cheese
1 Soft drink	1 Irish creamery butter
1 Boric acid ointment B.P.C.	1 Breakfast food
1 Baking powder	1 Cooking fat
2 Compound liquorice powder	1 Marzipan
1 Tincture of iodine	1 Battenburg
1 Granulated sugar	1 Jelly cake decorations
1 Salmon spread	1 Christmas tree decorations
1 Potted salmon with butter	1 Shredded beef suet

2 Pork sausages	1 Plum pudding
1 Meat, canned	1 soup, canned
1 Cod-Liver Oil B.P.	1 Vegetables, canned
1 Boracic acid crystals	1 Almonds, ground
1 Bread	1 Currants
2 Self-raising flour	1 Lard
1 Multiple vitamin tablets	

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

Type of Sample	Results of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 3.6% extraneous water.	Same vendor - cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 Informal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 3.8% extraneous water.	
1 Boric Acid content B.P.C.	Contained only 0.7% boric acid B.P.C. limits 0.9 - 1.1% boric acid.	Packers cautioned and stock withdrawn from sale.
1 Compound liquorice powder	Sulphur content only 4.9% Compound liquorice powder B.P.C. should contain 8% sulphur.	Vendor and manufacturer communicated with.
1 Pork sausage	Meat content 57.0%. Poor in meat content. Contained 175 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.80%, deficient 6.6% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.65%, deficient 11.6% fat. Low in solids-not-fat.	Farmer interviewed.

ICE - CREAM

Thirty samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, of which 24 gave satisfactory results, being placed in provisional grades 1 or 2. Of the samples manufactured in Nelson, eight were satisfactory, and one sample was placed in provisional grade 3. In this latter case, subsequent samples were all found to be satisfactory.

The actual grading of the samples were:

Provisional Grade 1	16
Provisional Grade 2	8
Provisional Grade 3	2
Provisional Grade 4	4

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1904, the following were designated and 29 articles of clothing and bedding, etc., were destroyed.

For the year 1904, the following were designated and 29 articles of clothing and bedding, etc., were destroyed.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

The total of 622 notifications received during the year was an increase of 375 on the previous year, an increase of approximately 250 on the annual average over recent years, and the highest number since 1957. Measles with a total of 516 cases, the highest since 1957, was the main factor in the large increase although there was some increase in the notification of whooping cough. Almost all the measles occurred during the last 4 or 5 months of the year with the peak in November.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis.

From a case incidence point of view the Nelson figures compared favourably with the country as a whole, except in the rates for Measles, where the Nelson figure was almost five times greater than the national figure.

With the exception of Tuberculosis, which is dealt with in a subsequent section, there were no deaths from notifiable diseases.

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 to hospital three patients, one suffering from Scarlet Fever, one Pneumonia and the other a case of Acute Encephalitis - Infective.

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

TUBERCULOSIS

Only 17 notifications of new cases of tuberculosis were received during the year, 7 male and 7 female respiratory cases, and 3 male non-respiratory cases. This was a reduction of 2 cases on the previous year and with the exception of the year 1957 was the smallest annual number of notifications yet received.

The incidence rate was therefore 0.54 per 1,000 estimated population (respiratory 0.44 per 1,000 and non-respiratory 0.10) compared with 0.524 per 1,000 estimated population (respiratory 0.462 and non-respiratory 0.062) for England and Wales as a whole.

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

<u>Respiratory Cases</u>			<u>Non-respiratory cases</u>		
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Sex</u>	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Housewife	..	6	Schoolboy	1	-
Retired	3	-	Clerk	1	-
Engineer	1	-	Retired	1	-
Machinist	..	1			
Plastic moulder	1	-			
Sub-post Master	1	-			
Joiner's labourer	1	-			
Total	7	7		3	-

There were 2 deaths, one male and one female, both respiratory which gave a death rate of 0.06 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.075 per 1,000 population (respiratory 0.068 and non-respiratory 0.007) for England and Wales as a whole.

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 milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172

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

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 5 dwellinghouses were fumigated and 52 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.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

Section 1. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

Section 2. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

Section 3. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

Section 4. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

Section 5. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

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Section 7. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

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Section 10. The following is a list of the lands owned by the United States in the State of California, and the same is hereby published for the information of the public.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

2

1

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL

Month	Barometer				Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall Inches	Mean Daily Rainfall Inches	Greatest fall in one day		No. of days with rain	No. of days with- out rain
	Highest Reading Millibars	Day	Lowest Reading Millibars	Day	Mean Reading Millibars			Inches	Day of Month		
January	1035.3	6	991.5	19	1014.4	5.96	0.19	1.26	30	20	11
February	1044.9	8	988.2	19	1006.2	2.78	0.10	0.35	24	19	10
March	1033.0	20	993.6	9	1012.8	1.57	0.05	0.29	1	12	19
April	1031.3	17	996.8	10	1017.6	2.68	0.09	0.75	12	20	10
May	1027.8	25	1008.2	13	1018.7	1.63	0.05	0.74	12	9	22
June	1026.4	27	996.6	9	1017.1	0.85	0.03	0.22	7	11	19
July	1023.0	20	994.9	11	1009.4	8.09	0.26	1.25	5	27	4
August	1019.1	26	1001.0	18	1010.8	5.32	0.17	1.06	29	23	8
September	1028.8	24	996.6	15	1014.3	2.70	0.09	0.61	22	19	11
October	1024.7	15	994.8	21	1005.0	4.32	0.14	0.62	8	21	10
November	1021.7	7	979.0	2	1002.2	7.17	0.24	1.21	26	26	4
December	1028.1	16	981.2	4	1008.5	5.50	0.18	1.73	3	23	8
For 1960	1044.9	8th Feb.	979.0	2nd Nov.	1011.4	48.57	0.13	1.73	3rd Dec.	230	136
For 1959	1044.6	17th Feb.	959.1	27th Oct.	1014.6	34.74	0.09	1.78	26th Oct.	171	194

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES

Month	In Screen						On Grass				In Ground						
	Mean	Highest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Min. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Min. Temp.	Day of Month	Mean Temp.						
											1 ft.	4 ft.					
January	41.5	52.4	22	31.0	13	32.8	49.0	23	21.0	14	37.15	6.7	29.4	12.4	14	36.5	43.5
February	41.8	58.8	29	33.4	11	31.9	47.0	29	19.6	15	36.65	9.9	28.5	15.6	14	37.5	41.6
March	45.3	56.0	25	33.8	8	36.5	46.6	1	29.6	22	40.90	8.8	34.2	25.4	22	41.3	42.9
April	53.9	58.8	20	47.6	14	39.1	50.4	6	28.1	17	46.50	14.8	35.1	25.0	17	46.0	44.3
May	61.0	71.4	26	49.2	1	45.5	54.0	26 & 27	33.8	2	53.25	15.5	41.0	28.4	2	53.1	48.3
June	67.6	79.7	21	58.2	13 & 9	50.4	58.0	22	39.4	30	59.00	17.2	45.2	28.9	30	59.8	53.2
July	63.2	69.1	4	59.0	22	50.9	56.8	28	43.1	1	57.06	12.5	46.8	36.9	1	59.3	55.7
August	62.9	69.2	22	56.4	11	50.3	59.4	22	41.1	10	56.60	12.6	46.0	34.8	10	59.3	56.4
September	59.2	71.0	11	51.0	30	48.0	58.0	11	38.0	26	53.60	11.2	43.6	33.0	21 & 26	56.7	56.1
October	53.3	63.0	4	48.5	13	43.7	53.8	4	26.4	13	48.50	9.6	39.8	20.8	13	50.2	52.0
November	47.3	56.4	1	42.2	27	38.4	45.0	2	28.6	7	42.85	8.9	35.2	23.4	7	43.8	48.6
December	42.0	49.6	2	35.1	6	33.6	43.8	18	25.3	13	37.80	8.4	30.4	19.8	11	38.6	44.5
For 1960	53.3	79.7	21st June.	31.0	13th Jan.	41.8	59.4	22nd Aug.	19.6	15th Feb.	47.50	11.5	37.9	12.4	14th Jan.	48.7	48.9
For 1959	55.3	82.0	4th July.	29.0	10th Jan.	42.5	63.0	25th Aug.	11.0	16th Jan.	48.92	12.8	38.4	12.0	26th Jan.	49.4	49.2

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	17.9	0.6	3.2	16	13	18
February	62.1	2.1	8.3	17	21	8
March	72.8	2.3	9.9	24	23	8
April	123.5	4.1	12.3	19	24	6
May	157.2	5.1	12.3	24	27	4
June	232.9	7.8	14.3	25	30	-
July	121.6	3.9	10.2	9	29	2
August	141.1	4.5	11.9	2	28	3
September	112.7	3.8	8.4	11	26	4
October	47.6	1.5	7.4	12	21	10
November	37.5	1.2	5.8	7	18	12
December	17.9	0.6	3.3	21	15	16
For 1960	1144.8	3.1	14.3	25th June	275	91
For 1959	1319.9	3.6	15.3	14th June	290	75

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1960 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	5.96	2.78	1.57	2.68	1.63	0.85	8.09	5.32	2.70	4.32	7.17	5.50	48.57"
% of Average	132.4	81.5	62.5	109.4	70.6	28.4	211.2	117.2	66.8	90.8	151.3	125.6	109.2%
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	98.9		66.6		105.5		129.8		122.4				

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in Hours	17.9	62.1	72.8	123.5	157.2	232.9	121.6	141.1	112.7	47.6	37.5	17.9	1144.8 hrs.
% of Average	69.9	134.7	82.6	97.2	91.0	131.7	81.9	100.8	110.1	63.3	104.2	104.1	99.1%
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	1155.7 hrs.
Group % of Average	95.6		107.6		102.5		96.0		80.2				

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	7.28	6.01	6.06	5.96
February	3.34	2.69	4.49	2.78
March	1.62	1.29	1.59	1.57
April	3.23	2.67	3.61	2.68
May	2.05	1.60	2.03	1.63
June	1.67	0.95	1.39	0.85
July	11.73	8.37	8.50	8.09
August	7.10	6.08	7.07	5.32
September	3.19	2.51	3.21	2.70
October	3.69	4.08	5.62	4.32
November	6.38	7.29	8.33	7.17
December	6.34	5.23	6.23	5.50
Totals	59.62	48.77	58.15	48.57
Monthly Average	4.97	4.06	4.84	4.05

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEARS AVERAGES

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total		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
1960	34,670	490	14.1	564	16.3	5	10	2	4.04	6	12	5	10
1961	34,240	464	13.6	580	16.9	13	27	1	2.10	13	26	10	22
1962	33,900	455	13.4	465	13.7	10	22	1	2.15	8	18	6	13
1963	33,510	487	14.5	526	15.7	10	20	1	2.01	16	33	12	25
1964	33,390	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	nil	nil	8	22	6	16
Average for 5 years		453	13.3	528	15.5	12	21	1	2.06	10	22	8	17
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	32,060	432	13.5	489	15.3	9	20	nil	nil	11	26	5	12
1959	31,720	474	14.9	526	16.6	16	33	nil	nil	9	19	7	15
Average for 5 years		439	13.5	507	15.6	10	23	nil	nil	8	20	6	13
1960	31,470	467	14.8	533	16.9	16	33	1	2.07	8	17	7	15

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND
NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1960.

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population
Births:				
Live Births	782,673	17.1	467	* 14.8
Still Births	15,734	(0.34 19.7(a))	16	(0.51 33.1(a))
Deaths:				
All causes	526,278	11.5	533	* 16.9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,426	0.075	2	0.06
Respiratory	3,094	0.068	2	0.06
Non-respiratory	332	0.007	-	nil
Cancer (all forms)	98,691	2.16	67	2.13
Lung and bronchus	21,992	0.48	16	0.51
Other cancer	76,699	1.68	51	1.62
Maternal Mortality (total)	311	0.39(a)	1	2.07(a)
Maternal Causes (excluding Abortion)	248	0.31(a)	1	2.07(a)
Due to Abortion	63	0.08(a)	nil	nil(a)
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 live Births	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 live Births
Infant Mortality	16,961	21.7(b)	8	17.1
Neo-natal Mortality	12,188	15.6(b)	7	15.0

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

(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 45,755,000

(2) 31,470

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

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 16.0 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.09)

Death Rate 16.1 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.95)

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1960.

WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2	0.06
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	2	1	3	0.10
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	0.03
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	7	11	0.35
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	3	16	0.51
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6	0.19
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	0.03
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	10	30	0.95
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3	0.10
16. Diabetes	-	3	3	0.10
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	38	50	88	2.80
18. Coronary disease, angina	64	49	113	3.59
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8	0.25
20. Other heart disease	26	41	67	2.13
21. Other circulatory diseases	11	20	31	0.99
22. Influenza	-	1	1	0.03
23. Pneumonia	8	5	13	0.41
24. Bronchitis	18	12	30	0.95
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	2	2	0.06
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	6	2	8	0.25
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3	0.10
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3	0.10
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-	7	0.22
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1	0.03
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2	0.06
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	24	48	1.52
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	0.16
34. All other accidents	10	12	22	0.70
35. Suicide	4	1	5	0.16
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
All causes	268	265	533	16.93

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM
VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1955-1959 INCLUSIVE

Cause of death	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
	Death Rate per 1000 of population				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	00.03	00.03	00.12	00.21	00.09
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	00.03	-	00.03	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	00.03	-	00.03	00.06	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	00.73	00.62	00.40	00.58	00.72
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	00.50	00.34	00.37	00.43	00.30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	00.19	00.09	00.16	00.18	00.24
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	00.13	00.22	00.06	00.03	00.12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	01.42	01.56	01.11	01.10	01.05
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	00.13	00.03	00.16	-	-
16. Diabetes	00.16	00.12	00.12	00.15	00.24
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	02.90	02.37	02.66	02.94	02.14
18. Coronary disease, angina	03.28	03.21	02.94	02.94	02.41
19. Hypertension with heart disease	00.25	00.15	00.43	00.12	00.30
20. Other heart disease	02.08	02.46	02.38	02.32	02.44
21. Other circulatory diseases	00.66	00.56	00.59	00.55	00.69
22. Influenza	00.09	-	00.16	-	00.06
23. Pneumonia	00.35	00.25	00.40	00.34	00.36
24. Bronchitis	00.66	00.81	00.80	00.86	01.02
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	00.09	00.09	00.06	00.09	00.09
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	00.22	00.09	00.22	00.21	00.15
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	00.09	-	00.06	00.03	00.06
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	00.13	00.06	00.16	00.31	00.15
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	00.16	00.09	-	00.15	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	00.06	00.15	00.06	00.03	00.06
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	01.39	01.22	01.21	01.28	01.17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	00.16	00.09	00.19	00.06	-
34. All other accidents	00.47	00.37	00.43	00.55	00.54
35. Suicide	00.19	00.15	00.25	00.24	00.33
36. Homicide & operations of war	-	00.06	00.06	00.06	-
All causes	16.58	15.25	15.62	15.93	14.87

VITAL STATISTICS
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS IN FIVE-YEAR GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGES, FROM 1920-1960.

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5
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	0.4
15 - 45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	2.8
45 - 65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	22.3
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1	Not available	69.1	69.7	72.6
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	533
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,470
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.9

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	1	1	-	5	2	5	3	8	1.50
Over 1 and under 2 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	0.38
" 2 " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5 " " 10 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.38
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.19
" 20 " " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25 " " 30 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " " 35 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	0.38
" 35 " " 40 "	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	2	5	0.94
" 40 " " 45 "	4	2	-	1	2	-	6	1	7	1.31
" 45 " " 50 "	6	4	-	1	1	3	7	6	13	2.44
" 50 " " 55 "	6	7	2	1	11	1	15	7	22	4.13
" 55 " " 60 "	16	3	2	-	9	5	23	8	31	5.81
" 60 " " 65 "	12	20	2	1	17	7	27	26	53	9.94
" 65 " " 70 "	33	14	3	-	13	19	43	33	76	14.26
" 70 " " 75 "	30	32	2	5	20	13	48	40	88	16.51
" 75 " " 80 "	32	45	2	6	13	21	43	60	103	19.32
" 80 " " 85 "	21	30	6	6	8	13	23	37	60	11.25
" 85 " " 90 "	10	19	1	-	9	14	18	33	51	9.57
" 90 " " 95 "	1	5	-	-	1	-	2	5	7	1.31
" 95 " " 100 "	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.38
Totals	175	187	21	22	114	100	268	265	533	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.	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
January	18	20	2	2	12	11	28	29	57	1.81
February	18	28	-	4	11	7	29	31	60	1.91
March	24	15	2	2	6	5	28	18	46	1.46
April	13	18	1	1	15	9	27	26	53	1.68
May	9	18	-	3	9	11	18	26	44	1.40
June	12	14	4	1	11	7	19	20	39	1.24
July	7	11	-	-	14	9	21	20	41	1.30
August	13	9	2	2	7	6	18	13	31	0.98
September	11	9	3	-	7	14	15	23	38	1.21
October	12	11	2	2	4	9	14	18	32	1.02
November	12	15	1	2	8	6	19	19	38	1.21
December	26	19	4	3	10	6	32	22	54	1.72
Totals	175	187	21	22	114	100	268	265	533	16.94

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	10	2	5	-	-	-	7	-	5	7	1	5	3	1	2	4	-	3	-	5	4	-	1	38	4	23	
February	12	1	5	3	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	2	10	3	-	4	-	5	-	3	6	-	2	46	4	18	
March	10	4	2	2	-	1	5	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	4	-	8	-	3	3	-	3	39	4	11	
April	6	2	4	2	-	4	5	-	-	4	-	9	3	-	2	2	-	5	-	2	4	-	1	31	2	24	
May	11	2	1	2	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	7	3	-	4	3	2	4	-	2	-	-	1	27	3	20	
June	10	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	6	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	4	2	-	1	26	5	16	
July	3	-	4	2	-	1	4	-	3	1	-	3	4	-	4	1	-	2	-	6	1	-	1	16	-	23	
August	4	1	4	1	1	-	2	-	1	4	-	2	3	2	-	2	-	5	-	3	1	-	1	22	4	13	
September	2	-	4	1	-	1	3	1	5	3	-	3	6	2	-	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	4	20	3	21	
October	4	2	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	4	1	1	7	-	1	3	-	2	23	4	13	
November	5	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	6	-	2	4	2	3	3	-	1	-	3	5	-	2	27	3	14	
December	13	4	5	2	-	-	3	-	2	6	-	-	5	2	3	5	1	8	-	-	3	-	5	45	7	16	
Totals	90	24	38	18	1	14	38	1	22	46	2	44	49	14	24	33	1	55	-	34	33	-	24	362	43	214	
Nett Deaths	104			31			59			88			59			46			89			57			533		

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1960.

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	60 123	13 30 or 24.4%	17	4 12	3 11 or 91.7%	8	29 52	27 50 or 96.1%	23	85 163	37 69 or 42.3%
30th June	34 82	9 18 or 21.9%	9	5 10	5 9 or 90.0%	4	55 62	35 59 or 95.2%	24	64 134	39 68 or 50.7%
30th September	31 62	6 13 or 21.0%	7	2 7	1 3 or 42.8%	2	28 57	26 55 or 96.5%	29	54 112	31 65 or 58.0%
31st December	50 95	7 14 or 14.7%	7	7 14	6 12 or 85.7%	6	22 43	20 40 or 93.0%	20	65 124	21 42 or 33.9%
Total for the year	175 362	35 75 or 20.4%	40	21 43	15 35 or 81.4%	20	114 214	108 204 or 95.3%	96	268 533	128 244 or 45.8%

VITAL STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1960 ACCORDING TO AGES AND CAUSES

Cause of death	Neo-natal Deaths											Other Infant Deaths											Total Infant Deaths
	Age at death (days)											Age at death (months)											
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	14-	21-	Total	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	
<u>Pneumonia</u>																							
<u>Lobar-pneumonia</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Congenital Malformations</u>																							
<u>Congenital hydrocephalus</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy</u>																							
(a) Immaturity, with other subsidiary condition		-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Immaturity, unqualified		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

VITAL STATISTICS
ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1960 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION OF GROWTH.

Location of Growth	Under 5 yrs M. F.	Age Groups										Total M. F.	Total	Rate 1960 pop'n.
		5-25 M. F.	24-40 M. F.	40-45 M. F.	45-50 M. F.	50-55 M. F.	55-60 M. F.	60-65 M. F.	65-70 M. F.	70-75 M. F.	75-80 M. F.	80-85 M. F.	85-90 M. F.	
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:														
Mouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.06
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:														
Stomach	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	4	0.35
Large Intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	0.19
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	0.10
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	0.10
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:														
Trachea & Bronchus of Lung	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	10	0.41
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	0.10
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:														
Breast	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	6	0.19
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Other & Unspecified Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	0.10
Bladder & Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	0.10
Kidney	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	0.16
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:														
Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Other & Unspecified Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic Tissues	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	0.12
Totals	1	-	-	5	3	1	5	6	9	4	6	2	4	2.13
			4	5	2	7	12	13	10	6	3	4	67	

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE,
FOR THE YEARS 1955-1960 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:						
Tongue	0.06	0.03	0.03	-	-	-
Mouth	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
Pharynx	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.03
Other parts, unspecified	-	0.03	-	0.06	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:						
Oesophagus	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.06	-
Stomach	0.72	0.58	0.40	0.62	0.73	0.35
Small intestine inc. duodenum ..	-	0.03	0.03	0.06	-	-
Large intestine	0.21	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.35	0.19
Rectum	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.10
Liver & biliary passages	0.06	-	0.03	0.09	0.09	-
Pancreas	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.10
Peritoneum	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:						
Larynx	-	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	-
Trachea & bronchus of lung	0.12	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.41	0.41
Lung	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.10
Mediastinum	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:						
Breast	0.24	0.18	0.16	0.09	0.19	0.19
Cervix Uteri)	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.21	0.13	0.03
Corpus Uteri)						
Uterus)						
Ovary	0.03	-	0.06	0.06	0.03	-
Other female genital organs	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Prostate	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.10
Testis	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Kidney	-	0.06	-	0.09	-	0.16
Bladder & other urinary organs .	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.10
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:						
Skin	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain & Other parts of Nervous	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.03	-
System						
Endocrine glands	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-
Bone	-	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.03	0.13	0.12
Tissues						
Other	0.09	0.06	0.06	-	0.13	0.03
All sites	2.44	2.32	2.25	2.87	3.09	2.13

CASES OF INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1960.

[illegible]

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1960 WITH THOSE OF THE
TWO PREVIOUS YEARS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifiable Diseases	Cases Notified			Cases removed to hospital		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
Scarlet Fever	11	37	31	1	4	5
Measles	516	139	27	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	69	7	7	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	13	13	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -						
Paralytic	-	-	7	-	-	6
Non-paralytic	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	1	-	-	1	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	15	46	35	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	3	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	3	2	13	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	622	247	136	3	4	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

COMPARISON OF 1960 FIGURES WITH FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS AND AVERAGE

Notifiable Disease	Notifications received during					Total for 5 yrs	Average number per yr.	Notifications 1960
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	20	7	20	31	37	115	23.0	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	372	11	606	27	139	1155	231.0	516
Whooping Cough	50	88	44	7	7	196	39.2	69
Pneumonia	15	11	28	13	13	84	16.8	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic	6	-	-	7	-	13	2.6	-
Non-paralytic	1	-	-	1	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Encephalitis -								
Infective	3	-	-	-	-	3	0.6	1
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	91	7	35	46	185	37.0	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	4	1	1	-	6	1.2	-
Erysipelas	2	1	1	-	3	7	1.4	2
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2	-
Food Poisoning	6	32	-	13	2	53	10.6	3
Totals	485	245	708	136	247	1821	364.2	622

INFECTIOUS & 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	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	27	25	102	196	157	516
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	3	3	5	26	9	12	5	5	69
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	5	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Totals	5	5	3	3	4	11	12	55	34	115	205	168	622

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Bradley	Central	Cloverhill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverdon	Whitfield	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	3	-	4	1	1	11
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	69	35	82	65	78	43	107	37	516
Whooping Cough	15	1	12	5	11	10	12	3	69
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	4	4	1	4	1	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Totals	86	38	96	78	94	61	124	45	622

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1960.

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	89	0.002	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	239	0.005	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	630	0.014	2	0.06
Scarlet Fever	32,166	0.703	11	0.35
Whooping Cough	58,030	1.268	69	2.19
Diphtheria	53	0.001	-	-
Erysipelas	2,954	0.065	2	0.06
Smallpox	1	0.000	-	-
Measles	159,314	3.482	516	16.40
Acute Pneumonia	14,543	0.318	3	0.10
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	258	0.006	-	-
Non-paralytic	125	0.003	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	145	0.003	1	0.03
Post Infectious	116	0.003	-	-
Dysentery	43,269	0.946	15	0.48
Food Poisoning	7,722	0.169	3	0.10
Puerperal Pyrexia	8,807	0.192	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	21,129	0.462	14	0.44
Meninges & C.N.S.	199	0.004	-	-
Other	2,662	0.058	3	0.10

Estimated Home Population (1) 45,755,000.
(2) 31,470.

(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 1960.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
75 and upwards	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	7	3	-	1	1	-	-
	14		3		2		-	

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 22 YEARS

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	Rate per 1,000 population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1960	7	7	3	-	17	0.54
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

1960	1	1	-	-	2	0.06
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 1960.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of cases on register commencement of year	105	85	190	12	12	24	117	97	214
Number of cases added to register during the year:-									
(a) New Cases	7	7	14	3	-	3	10	7	17
(b) Inward Transfers from other districts	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total Cases	113	92	205	15	12	27	128	104	232
Number of cases removed from register during year:									
(a) Died	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
(b) Recovered	11	5	16	1	-	1	12	5	17
(c) Left District	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
(d) ?Whereabouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deletions	15	5	20	1	-	1	16	5	21
Number of cases on register at end of year	98	87	185	14	12	26	112	99	211

INDEX

	<u>Text</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Appendix</u> <u>Page</u>
Appendix - Statistical Tables	47	-
Acts and Byelaws Adopted	4	-
Health Committee	3	-
Staff of the Public Health Department	5	-
<u>Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area</u>	9	-
Barometric Pressure, Humidity and Rainfall	-	1
Births	13,14	-
Birth Rates, Death Rates & Analysis of Mortality & Comparison with England and Wales	-	7
Climatological Conditions	11	1 - 5
Deaths	13,14	8 - 16
Deaths from Cancer, Analysis - 1960	-	15
Deaths from Cancer, Analysis - 1955-1960	-	16
Deaths, Infant	13,15	14
Deaths, Maternal	14,15	-
Deaths, Monthly Analysis in Wards	-	12
Deaths, Monthly Analysis Showing Rates per 1,000 population	-	11
Deaths, Neo-natal and Infant	15	14
Deaths occurring in Hospital and Institutions	-	13
Deaths, Percentages in year groups according to ages over period of 40 years with 1960 in comparison	-	10
Death Rates, Birth Rates & Analysis of Mortality & Comparison with England and Wales, etc.	-	7
Deaths, Summary of Ages	-	11
Deaths, Various Causes during 1960 & equivalent rates	-	8
Deaths, Various Causes during 1955-59 & equivalent rates	-	9
Humidity	-	1
Infant Deaths	13,15	14
Maternal Deaths	14,15	-
Mortality Analysis, Birth Rates, Death Rates and Comparison with England and Wales	-	7
Neo-natal Deaths	15	14
Rainfall	-	5
Social Conditions	10	-
Statistical Tables	47	-
Stillbirths	13,14	6,7
Sunshine, Monthly Figures and Averages, etc.	-	3,4
Temperatures, Maximum, Minimum, Grass & Ground	-	2
Vital Statistics, 1960	13	7
Vital Statistics for 1960, previous 10 years and 5 years averages	-	6
<u>General Provision of Health Services for the Area</u>	17	-
Hospitals	18	-
Laboratory Facilities	18	-
National Assistance Acts - Section 47	18	-
Other Services	19	-
Tuberculosis Service	19	-
Venereal Diseases Clinics	18	-
Welfare of the Aged	18	-
<u>Sanitary Circumstances of the Area</u>	21	-
Atmospheric Pollution	26	-
Camping Sites and Movable Dwellings	25	-
Canal Boats	30	-
Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District	30	-
Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings	30	-
Disinfestation	28	-
Drainage and Sewerage	22	-
Factories Act, 1937	29	-
Offensive Trades	29	-
Public Cleansing	23	-
Public Health Inspections	23	-

	Text Page	Statistical Appendix Page
<u>Sanitary Circumstances of the Area (cont'd)</u>	21	-
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	30	-
Rivers and Streams	22	-
Rodent Control	28	-
Sanitary Accommodation	23	-
Schools	29	-
Shops Acts	25	-
Swimming Baths & Pools	28	-
Water Supply	22	-
<u>Housing</u>	31	-
Houses, Sufficiency of Supply	35	-
Housing defects	32	-
Housing statistics	33	-
Overcrowding	35	-
<u>Inspection and Supervision of Food</u>	37	-
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	41	-
Food Inspection	38	-
Food Premises	40	-
Ice Cream	42	-
Meat Inspection	38	-
Milk Supply	38	-
<u>Prevalence of Control Over Infectious Diseases</u>	43	-
Disinfection after Infectious Diseases	45	-
Infectious & Other Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)	44	17
Infectious Diseases, Case Rate Comparison with England and Wales, etc.	-	20
Infectious Diseases, Cases Notified & Age Analysis	-	17
Infectious Diseases, 1959 in Comparison with 5 years and Average	-	18
Infectious Diseases, 1958-1960 Comparison	-	18
Infectious Diseases, Disinfection After	45	-
Infectious Diseases, Hospital Accommodation for	44	-
Infectious Diseases, Monthly Incidence	-	19
Infectious Diseases, Ward Analysis & Notifications	-	19
Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis)		
Regulations, 1925	45	-
Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172	45	-
Tuberculosis	45	-
Tuberculosis, Age & Sex Analysis of New Cases & Deaths	-	21
Tuberculosis, Cases on Register during year	-	23
Tuberculosis, New Cases & Deaths 1939-1960	-	22
Tuberculosis, Notifications, Patients' Occupations	45	-
Tuberculosis Service	19	-

