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I

BOROUGH OF BRACKLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1966.

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BOROUGH OF BRACKLEY

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Year 1966.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Brackley.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present the report of the Medical Officer of Health incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector. I assumed duties on June 1st following the death of my colleague Dr. A. Lucas. An amalgamation of health divisions 1 and 2 was created under section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1933, whereby the Boroughs of Daventry and Brackley together with the Rural Districts of Brackley, Brixworth, Daventry, Northampton and Towcester were combined to form the Health Area of South and West Northamptonshire.

The health of Brackley remains highly satisfactory with a birth rate just below and a death rate well below the national average. There were no infant or maternal deaths. All but a few of the deaths last year were caused by diseases of old age such as degenerative conditions of hearts and arteries, chronic respiratory diseases and the cancers. Of the total of 34 deaths, 30 were over the age of 55.

It must be remembered, however, that health depends now on two major factors. The first which is dependent on environmental control and this together with the benefits of science and the provisions of the welfare state should succeed in achieving very high standards. The strict maintenance of environmental control must however be constantly exerted particularly in relation to the control of infectious disease, in the handling and preparation of food, and in high standards of hygiene in shops, factories and institutions. The prevention of certain diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus and smallpox can be attained by a high level of immunisation in the community, and parents must be reminded to have all their infants regularly immunised, not forgetting the important booster doses at fifteen months and at school entry. Boys and girls at thirteen years are also vaccinated against tuberculosis.

The second factor on which health is so dependent is the activities of the individual himself. Though people are living longer, there are, however, certain adverse signs relating to the general pattern of life at the present time that merit some comment.

The prevention of ill-health and unhappiness, will be increasingly in the power of the individual himself and the choice made will depend to some degree on the knowledge that he possesses, and the guidance given him in the use of this knowledge. The role, therefore, of the doctor, particularly those whose practice lies in prevention, should be that of health educator. This report, once of necessity a statistical analysis of environmental control may now additionally be used for the purpose of health education. I endeavour, therefore, each year to lay stress on matters relating to general health as well as those that are purely of local concern.

Man may soon be renamed, not homo sapiens, but a new species, homo-sedentarius. A being whose calorie intake far exceeds his energy output and who, as a result will become specially prone to those degenerative diseases that appear to be increasing in prosperous societies. The consumption of concentrated carbo-hydrate has only lately been considered as a factor which may contribute or even cause early degenerative changes or disease in the body, among which, arterial disease, resulting in coronary thrombosis and strokes, diabetes and dental decay may be cited. Other morbid conditions yet unknown may similarly be related to chemical additives, hormones and antibiotics in the diet.

REPORT OF HEALTH

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1906

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of the Borough of Reading.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors,

I have the honor to present the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1906. I am glad to say that the health of the Borough has been maintained at a high level. The death rate has been lower than in any previous year, and the prevalence of infectious diseases has been less than in any previous year. This is due to the measures taken by the Council and the Medical Officer to improve the sanitary conditions of the Borough and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

The health of the Borough remains highly satisfactory with a death rate just below the national average. There were no epidemics of any kind. All but a few of the deaths last year were caused by diseases of old age and degenerative conditions of heart and arteries, chronic respiratory diseases and the cancer. Of the total of 24 deaths, 20 were over the age of 50.

It must be remembered, however, that health depends now on two major factors. The first is dependent on environmental control and this together with the benefits of science and the provision of the water supply should be maintained at a high standard. The strict enforcement of environmental control measures, however, is not sufficient to ensure the health of the Borough. It is necessary to maintain a high level of hygiene in the handling and preparation of food, and in high standards of hygiene in shops, factories and institutions. The prevention of certain diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus and scarlet fever can be attained by a high level of cleanliness in the community, and parents must be reminded to have all their infants vaccinated against the important diseases at fifteen months and at annual entry. Boys and girls at thirteen years are also vaccinated against diphtheria.

The second factor on which health is so dependent is the activities of the individual himself. Though people are living longer, there are, however, certain advantages relating to the general pattern of life at the present time that merit some comment.

The prevention of ill-health and weakness, will be increasingly in the power of the individual himself and the choice made will depend on the knowledge that he possesses, and the guidance given him in the use of this knowledge. The rate, therefore, of the doctor, particularly those whose practice lies in preventive medicine, should be that of health education. This report, one of necessity a statistical analysis of environmental control may now additionally be used for the purpose of health education. I endeavor, therefore, each year to lay stress on various points to general health as well as those that are purely of local concern.

It may now be pointed out, however, that a new epidemic, non-infectious disease, is being called attention to in the form of the "energy crisis" and this, as a result of the progress made in the treatment of these degenerative diseases, has only lately been considered as a factor which may contribute to the development of degenerative changes or disease in the body, among which, arteriosclerosis, resulting in coronary thrombosis and stroke, diabetes and general decay may be cited. Other conditions, however, may also be related to electrical activities, hormones and antibodies in the blood.

The motor car, both by causing accidents and by lack of physical exercise which results from its use, is another hazard in our lives. In this Country last year, over 7,952 people were killed and many more thousands injured. Each year this figure rises, and if a world total of killed and mutilated was assessed, it would be seen that more have died as a result of the motor vehicle than have been killed in battles over many years. It is a sad reflection, that the development of mental maturity is far behind the ingenuity necessary for the invention of machines.

Deaths from accidents in the home, maintain a similar high figure. In this case the majority involved are the young and the elderly.

The incidence of lung cancer rises annually. Last year there were 27,013 deaths from cancer of the lung in England and Wales. In 1939 there were 6,214 deaths. The relationship between cancer of the lung and heavy cigarette smoking is now accepted and unimpeachable. Yet smoking continues, and many young people start this habit each year. Were these deaths caused by unchecked infectious disease, there would be a national outcry and a clamour that such an outrage had not been prevented. Yet when action is left to individual choice the habit remains and the death rate continues to rise. It is the duty of all who influence the young, to show them by their own example that smoking is harmful. Parents, doctors and teachers who smoke heavily cannot hope that children will not follow their example.

Finally in the field of mental health, there appears, despite the benefits of the Welfare State, to be little sign that mental and psychiatric illness are diminishing. The increase in delinquency and crime, the divorce rate and the high figure of convictions for cruelty to young children indicate that a community, though experiencing ever increasing material prosperity, still lacks stability. The causes here are more complex and the remedies may be obscure, Perhaps living can become too easy and without the stimulation of the necessity for endeavour, a society may gradually decline.

In conclusion I wish to thank Mr. Morgan for his excellent work during the year and for his help in the compilation of this report.

Finally, I express my appreciation to the County Medical Officer of Health for his ready co-operation in the supplying of information.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Joan M. St. V. Dawkins,

September 1967

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Committee, December 1966

The Worshipful the Mayor, Alderman N.W.F.Howard, Alderman Mrs. P.A.Simons;
Alderman P.H.E.Smith: Alderman R.J. Staniforth: Councillors B.P.C.Sheppard (Chairman)
F.T.Bartho: N. Eastwood: R. Farrow: R. Morey: D. Newman: Mrs. A.E.Nutt; T. Wilks:
E. White: E. Whitley.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health: From January to May: Arthur Lucas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
D.P.H. (Deceased) From 1st June:- Joan M. St. V. Dawkins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
also holds appointments of Medical Officer of Health Daventry Borough, Rural Districts
of Brackley, Brixworth, Daventry, Northampton and Towcester, and Senior Assistant
County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Inspector: Clifford Morgan, C.R.S.H.

Summary of Vital Statistics 1966

Area of Borough (Acres)	1,685
Population (estimated Mid-Year, 1966)	3,730
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966).	1,176
Rateable Value of Borough	£120,890
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£475

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Eng. & Wales</u>
Legitimate	25	28	55	
Illegitimate	1	1		
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			16.36	17.7

Still-Births There were no still-births recorded during the year under review. The rates for Northamptonshire and England & Wales respectively were 11.13 and 15.4 per 1,000 live and still-births.

The percentage of illegitimate live births of the total live births was 3.6.

<u>Deaths(all causes)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	14	20	34

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 7 .6. England and Wales 11.7.

Deaths from:-

Puerperal sepsis & other Puerperal causes... .. .	Nil
Deaths of infants under one year.	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).	6
Deaths from Measles.... .. .	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion	Nil

Area:

There was no change in the area of the administrative Borough during the year which remains at 1,685 acres.

Population:

The resident mid-year home population as estimated by the Registrar General was 3,730, and the vital statistics are based on this figure. The estimated population is 100 more than that for the year 1966. The natural increase in population, that is the increase of births over deaths is 21.

Deaths:

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough by the Registrar General after adjusting for inward and outward transferable deaths is 34. This number agrees with the deaths registered locally. The death rate per 1,000 based on the mid-year estimated population is 7 .6, as compared with 11.12 for the administrative County of Northamptonshire and 11.7 for England and Wales.

A table giving a list of the causes of death in the Borough at different periods of life during 1966, is given on page 6.

Area Comparability Factors:

The area comparability factors provided by the Registrar General for the Borough are, for births 1.11 and for deaths .84; when local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate factors, they are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales or with corresponding adjusted rates for any other area. The crude rates for the Borough for the year under review have been adjusted accordingly.

Summary of Vital Statistics 1966

Area of Borough (Acres) 1,682
 Population (estimated Mid-Year, 1966) 3,130
 Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966) 7,170
 Notable Value of Borough £120,800
 Sex represented by a Party Rate 2472

Statistics from Vital Statistics for the year

<u>Sex & Wales</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>England</u>	<u>Wales</u>	<u>Births</u>
	25	28	25	103
		1	1	11
	17.7	10.30		Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population

Still-Births There were no still-births recorded during the year under review. The rates for Northamptonshire and England & Wales respectively were 11.1 and 12.4 per 1,000 live and still-births. The percentage of illegitimate live births of the total live births was 3.6.

<u>Deaths (all causes)</u>	<u>England</u>	<u>Wales</u>	<u>Total</u>
	14	20	34
			11.7
			Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 7.6. England and Wales

- Deaths from:-
- Deaths from pneumonia, influenza or whooping cough 111
 - Deaths from cancer (all ages) 4
 - Deaths from heart disease (under 5 years of age) 111
 - Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion 111
 - Deaths of infants under one year 111
 - Deaths from other parasitic diseases 111

Area: There was no change in the area of the administrative borough during the year which remains at 1,682 acres.

Population: The resident mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 3,130, and the vital statistics are based on this figure. The estimated population is 100 more than that for the year 1965. The natural increase in population, that is the increase of births over deaths is 51.

Deaths: The total number of deaths assigned to the borough by the Registrar General after adjusting for inward and outward transients deaths is 34. This number agrees with the deaths registered locally. The death rate per 1,000 based on the mid-year estimated population is 10.8, as compared with 11.12 for the administrative County of Northamptonshire and 11.7 for England and Wales. A table giving a list of the causes of death in the borough at different periods of life during 1966, is given on page 6.

Area Comparability Factors: The area comparability factors provided by the Registrar General for the borough are, for births 1.11 and for deaths 0.81 when local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate factors, they are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales or with corresponding adjusted rates for any other area. The crude rates for the borough for the year under review have been adjusted accordingly.

Births: The number of births which occurred in the Borough during the year was 55, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 16.36 per 1,000 population. The rate for the administrative County was 18.54 and England and Wales 17.7.

Infant Mortality: No infant deaths under one year of age occurred in the Borough during the year under review. The rate for the County was 16.01 per 1,000 live births and England and Wales 19.0.

This year again, nationally, the number of deaths from cancer of the lung has increased; statistics also show an increase in a lower age group. Males still predominate but females are catching up due to the increase in the number of female cigarette smokers. In 1929, 2,751 died from cancer of the lung, in 1939, 6,214, in 1963, 24,434, in 1965, 26,399 and in 1966, 27,013. The relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung has been firmly established. Publicity in press and television have brought it home to all. Yet each year thousands of young people start to smoke and many others continue to indulge in heavy cigarette smoking. The best chance of success in treatment of cancer of the lung lies in early detection. All individuals over the age of 45 should have their chest X-rayed regularly. However, the best cure is prevention, either to abstain from smoking or to give it up. Health educators, parents and those in contact with children should both warn and set an example not to smoke.

The main causes of death at the present time are degenerative diseases of the arteries. Improved standards of living and the successful control and treatment of infections have no doubt increased the number of elderly people in the community, but the emergence of early degenerative disease is now becoming significant. With the mechanisation of industry and improved transport facilities in particular the development and widespread use of motor vehicles, the proportion of people who have adequate exercise has declined and the number of sedentary workers including office workers and business executives has increased. Again modern food technology and the use of scientific knowledge and methods in the production of foods have enormously increased the range and quantity available. Seasonal variations in food supplies have almost disappeared and price is within the means of most.

The net result is that food consumption has gone up. Now 100 lbs of sugar per head per year is used compared with about one fifth of this quantity hundred years ago; the same is true for fats and other starchy foods. At the same time, the need for physical exercise has diminished. Early degenerative disease is much less common in under-developed countries. It is wise to be physically active as possible, take regular physical exercise to an amount which does not cause undue fatigue, breathlessness or palpitation and to exercise moderation in the consumption of starchy and fatty foods.

Road accidents in Great Britain since the beginning of the beginning of the century have caused 1,000,000 deaths. In 1966, 7,985 died on the roads compared with 7,952 in 1965. Thus on an average day throughout the year, 22 road users were killed or one death occurred approximately every 66 minutes. Analysis by age has shown the 15 to 25 year group to be most at risk due to temperamental failures of individuals. The necessity of proper maintenance of the vehicle, habitual use of safety devices such as belts in cars or helmets on motor-cycles and driving with due consideration for the safety of other road users is stressed.

Confirmed figures regarding accidents in the home for 1966 have not yet been published but provisional figures indicate a general worsening of the situation. Falls constitute by far the most frequent cause of accidental death in and around the house, about 59 per cent of the total. Nearly 90 per cent of these fatalities were to people in the age group 65 and over. The next most common cause was poisoning followed by burns and scalds, and finally suffocation and choking. Attention to details such as fire guards, fire resistant materials for children's nightdresses, simple structural alterations in houses for elderly people and provision of physical aids, keeping medicines under lock and key, are required to prevent these deaths.

The respiratory infections still take their toll though less than formerly. There were two deaths from pneumonia in the Borough during the year under review.

Births: The number of births which occurred in the Borough during the year was 33, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 16.36 per 1,000 population. The rate for the administrative County was 18.22 and England and Wales 17.7.

Infant Mortality: No infant deaths under one year of age occurred in the Borough during the year under review. The rate for the County was 16.01 per 1,000 live births and England and Wales 19.0.

This year again, nationally, the number of deaths from cancer of the lung has increased; statistics also show an increase in a lower age group. Males still predominate but females are catching up due to the increase in the number of female cigarette smokers. In 1929, 2,751 died from cancer of the lung, in 1939, 6,244, in 1947, 8,434, in 1955, 26,399 and in 1966, 37,017. The relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung has been firmly established. Publicity in press and television have brought it home to all. For each year thousands of young people start to smoke and many others continue to indulge in heavy cigarette smoking. The best chance of success in treatment of cancer of the lung lies in early detection. All individuals over the age of 45 should have their chest X-rayed regularly. However, the best cure is prevention, either to abstain from smoking or to give it up. Health educators, parents and those in contact with children should both aim to set an example not to smoke.

The main causes of death at the present time are degenerative diseases of the arteries, improved standards of living and the successful control and treatment of infectious have no doubt increased the number of elderly people in the community, but the emergence of early degenerative diseases is now becoming significant. With the socialization of industry and improved transport facilities in particular the development and widespread use of motor vehicles, the proportion of people who have adequate exercise has declined and the number of sedentary workers including office workers and business executives has increased.

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The net result is that food consumption has now a low 100 lbs of sugar per head per year is used compared with 150 lbs in 1950. The same is true for fats, the same time, the food for physical exercise has diminished. Early degenerative diseases is much less common in under-developed countries. It is also to be physically active as possible, take regular physical exercise to an amount which does not cause undue fatigue, breathlessness or palpitation and to exercise moderation in the consumption of strongly and fatty foods.

Head accidents in Great Britain since the beginning of the beginning of the century have caused 7,000,000 deaths. In 1966, 7,982 died on the roads compared with 7,952 in 1965. There on an average day throughout the year, 32 road workers were killed or one death occurred approximately every 40 minutes. Analysis by age was shown the 15 to 25 year group to be most at risk and to be responsible for a large proportion of the road deaths. The necessity of proper maintenance of the vehicle, lights and safety devices such as belts in cars or helmets on motor-cycles and driving with due consideration for the safety of other road users is stressed.

Confirmed figures regarding accidents in the home for 1966 have not yet been published but provisional figures indicate a general worsening of the situation. This consists by far the most frequent cause of accidental death in and around the house, about 39 per cent of the total. Nearly 50 per cent of these fatalities were to people in the age group 65 and over. The next most common cause was poisoning followed by burns and scalds, and finally entrapment and choking. Attention to detail such as the guards, fire resistant materials for children's nightdresses, nappies structural alterations in houses for elderly people and provision of physical aids, keeping washbasins water lock and key, are required to prevent these deaths.

The respiratory infections still take their toll though less than formerly. There were two deaths from pneumonia in the Borough during the year under review.

The following table gives the birth-rate, death-rate and infant mortality rate for the Borough, the administrative County of Northamptonshire and England and Wales for the past five years:-

Year	Birth-rate			Death-rate			Infant mortality Rate		
	Brackley Borough	Northamptonshire	England & Wales	Brackley Borough	Northamptonshire	England & Wales	Brackley Borough	Northamptonshire	England & Wales
1962	23.8	18.37	18.0	14.5	11.07	11.9	59.5	19.54	21.4
1963	23.26	18.62	18.2	13.01	11.21	12.2	11.90	17.92	20.9
1964	17.08	19.10	18.4	12.12	10.56	11.3	-	18.36	20.0
1965	22.31	18.85	18.1	9.0	10.84	11.5	-	16.85	19.0
1966	16.36	18.54	17.7	7.6	11.12	11.7	-	16.01	19.0

The following table gives the birth-rate, death-rate and infant mortality rate for the Borough, the administrative County of Northamptonshire and England and Wales for the past five years:-

Year	Birth-rate			Death-rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Borough	Northamptonshire	England & Wales	Borough	Northamptonshire	England & Wales	Borough	Northamptonshire	England & Wales
1928	16.7	18.8	17.7	11.1	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1929	18.7	18.8	18.7	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1930	17.0	18.8	18.1	9.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1931	17.0	18.8	18.1	8.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1932	17.0	18.8	18.1	8.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1933	17.0	18.8	18.1	8.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1934	17.0	18.8	18.1	8.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1935	17.0	18.8	18.1	8.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2
1936	17.0	18.8	18.1	8.0	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2

Causes of Death at different periods of life during the year 1966.

Cause of death	Sex.	Total all ages.	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	Age in years.															
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over.							
10. Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasm.	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease.	M F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide.	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Causes.	M F	14 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Causes of Death at different periods of life during the year 1906.

Cause of death	Sex.	Total	Under 1 year	1-5	Age in Years							
					5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35 & over	
Total All Causes	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	10
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	8
22. Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Other Circulatory Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Other heart disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Rheumatism with heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Venous Lesions of Internal System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other Rheumatoid Arthritis Rhegman	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Rheumatoid Rhegman, Strain	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Rheumatoid Rhegman, Lung, Strain	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Rheumatoid Rhegman Strain	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities: The examination of pathological specimens and samples of water is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford. The service is free and Medical Practitioners in the Borough submit pathological specimens direct to the laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities: Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are removed and treated at the Isolation Hospitals at Northampton or Oxford.

The County Council operated a full time ambulance service for removal to hospital of surgical and non-infectious cases.

Treatment Centres and Clinics: The Infant Welfare Clinic continued to operate during the year and sessions were held on the Second Thursday of every month at the Womens Institute, Manor Road; Orthopaedic Clinics, Vision Clinics and Dental Clinics for School Children which are organised by the County Council operated during the year under review. Preventive and after-care services for tuberculosis cases are administered by the County Council.

Nursing in the Home, Midwives, and Health Visitor Service: These are provided directly by the County Council who have a health visitor's office established in the Borough. The County Council have a 'Home Help' service available in connection with infirm and chronic cases treated at home.

Voluntary Organisations: The long established Darby and Joan Club meets every Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall; it is very popular and well attended. The Woman's Voluntary Service undertakes the 'Meals on Wheels' service and their work is greatly appreciated.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply: Water is supplied to the Borough by the Bucks Water Board, and with the exception of eight dwelling houses outside the area of the Board's main, all dwelling houses in the Borough received a piped water supply from the Board's main. The total number of dwelling houses connected to the mains is 1176 and out of the total population of 3,730 approximately 3,704 are supplied with water from the Board's main.

Seven samples of water were taken and submitted for examination, the reports show that, bacteriologically, they were satisfactory.

Generally the supply from the Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity. With few exceptions, water service pipes are either galvanised iron, copper or polythene and as the water is fairly hard there is no liability to plumbo-solvent action.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage disposal work comprises two filter beds, two sedimentation tanks, sludge and humus lagoons with electrical plant for lifting the level of one outfall sewer.

The works continued to receive the trade effluent from the Fatstock Marketing Corporation's Broiler Factory established in the Borough in 1959, and also the trade effluent from a factory engaged in the Manufacture of spices, etc., outside the administrative area of the Borough. This effluent is conveyed to the Sewage Works by tanker.

Copies of analysis of the effluent discharging into the River Ouse received from the Ouse Catchment Board Authority showed that the effluent failed to conform with the standard laid down by the Royal Commission. The Committee considered during the year the question of extending the works to deal satisfactorily with a greater population.

Fourty-four houses in outlying parts of the district not served by the mains are not connected to the sewerage of the Borough.

Laboratory Facilities: The examination of pathological specimens and samples of water is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford. The service is free and Medical Practitioners in the Borough submit pathological specimens direct to the laboratory.

Isolation Facilities: Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are removed and treated at the Isolation Hospitals at Northampton or Oxford.

The County Council operated a full time ambulance service for removal to hospital of surgical and non-surgical cases.

Treatment Centres and Clinics: The Infant Welfare Clinic continued to operate during the year and sessions were held on the second Thursday of every month at the Women's Institute, Market Road; Gynaecology Clinic, Vision Clinic and Dental Clinic for School Children which are organised by the County Council during the year under review. Preventive and after-care services for tuberculous cases are administered by the County Council.

Home in the Home, Midwives, and Health Visitor Services: These are provided directly by the County Council who have a Health Visitor's office established in the Borough. The County Council have a Home Help service available in connection with illness and domestic cases treated at home.

Voluntary Organisations: The long established Dairy and Lion Club meet every Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall; it is very popular and well attended. The Women's Voluntary Service undertake the 'Meals on Wheels' service and their work is greatly appreciated.

Water Supply: Water is supplied to the Borough by the Bucks Water Board, and with the exception of eight dwelling houses outside the area of the Board's main, all dwelling houses in the Borough receive a piped water supply from the Board's main. The total number of dwelling houses connected to the main is 1,170 and out of the total population of 3,150 approximately 2,700 are supplied with water from the Board's main.

Seven samples of water were taken and analysed for examination. The reports show that, bacteriologically, the water is satisfactory. Generally the supply from the Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity. With few exceptions, water services pipes are either galvanized iron, copper or polythene and as the water is fairly hard there is no liability to lime-solvent action.

sewage disposal: The sewage disposal works comprises two filter beds, two sedimentation tanks, sludge and humus lagoons with electrical plant for lifting the level of one outlet sewer. The works continued to receive the trade effluent from the Talsbrook Refining Corporation's Refinery, established in the Borough in 1939, and also the trade effluent from a factory engaged in the manufacture of pipes, etc., outside the administrative area of the Borough. This effluent is conveyed to the sewage works by tanker. Copies of analysis of the effluent discharging into the River Ouse received from the Ouse Catchment Board Authority show that the effluent failed to conform with the standard laid down by the Royal Commission. The Committee considered during the year the question of extending the works to deal satisfactorily with a greater population. Forty-four houses in existing parts of the district not served by the main are not connected to the sewerage of the Borough.

Camping Sites: There are no camping sites in the administrative area of the Borough.

Smoke Abatement: No action was found necessary in connection with smoke abatement.

Swimming Pool: The Swimming Pool owned by the Council was used during the year and was filled with water from the mains. The sand filter and plant continued to operate satisfactorily, keeping the water clear throughout the season. The water is chlorinated by a drip feed, and comparator tests were taken regularly to ensure a residual chlorinated content of the water.

Eradication of bed bugs: No action was necessary in connection with premises infested with bed bugs.

Public Cleansing: House refuse was collected weekly using a 24 cubic yard 'tip-up' Karrier vehicle. Generally one part of the Borough was covered on Thursdays and the other on Fridays. The tipping ground is situated at a part of the district where no nuisance is caused. As I have stated previously the present tipping ground is very full and a new tipping ground is urgently required.

Rodent Control: A part-time rodent operator is employed to carry out this work. The services of the operator continued to be free to householders who readily report the presence of rodents in and around their premises. A charge is made for the treatment of business premises. The use of warfarin with oatmeal base continued to give satisfactory results. The number of inspections and treatments made during the year was as follows:-

Local authority premises.....	1
Dwelling houses.....	19
All other including business.....	
premises.....	7
Agricultural holdings.....	-
<hr/>	
Total	27
<hr/>	

	<u>Non agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties inspected following notification... ..	36	1
Number infested by (i) Rats	24	1
(ii) Mice	8	

Baits are regularly laid at the refuse tip and sewage works and if found necessary treated with poison.

Two manholes of the sewerage of the Borough were baited during the year under review. In each case there were part takes: these were followed up successfully.

Summary of Sanitary Inspection during the year

Number of visits and inspections:-

Housing inspections	195
Inspections of factories and workshops	54
Inspections of bakehouses	8
Inspections of meat hawkers' and transport vans	10
Inspections of butchers shops	18
Inspections of fried fish shops	14
Inspections of other food shops	56
Inspections under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.....	47
Inspections in connection with rodent control	36
Inspections of premises where food is prepared for sale	132
Number of extensions of old drainages tested	6

Laboratory Facilities: The examination of pathological specimens and samples of water is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford. The service is free and Medical Practitioners in the Borough submit pathological specimens direct to the Laboratory.

Amputation Facilities: Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are removed and treated at the Infirmary Hospital at Northampton or Oxford.

The County Council operated a full time amputation service for removal to hospital of surgical and non-infectious cases.

Treatment Centres and Clinics: The Infant Welfare Clinic continued to operate during the year and sessions were held on the second Thursday of every month at the Women's Institute, Manor Road; Orthopaedic Clinics, Vision Clinics and Dental Clinics for School Children which are organised by the County Council during the year under review. Preventive and after-care services for tuberculous cases are administered by the County Council.

Home visits in the Home, Midwives, and Health Visitor Services. These are provided directly by the County Council who have a Health Visitor's office established in the Borough. The County Council have a 'Home Help' service available in connection with tuberculous and chronic cases treated at home.

Voluntary Organisations: The long established Party and Loan Club meets every Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall; it is very popular and well attended. The women's Voluntary Service undertake the 'Meals on Wheels' service and their work is greatly appreciated.

Water Supply: Water is supplied to the Borough by the Sharn Water Board, and with the exception of eight dwelling houses outside the area of the Board's main, all dwelling houses in the Borough receive a piped water supply from the Board's main. The total number of dwelling houses connected to the main is 1,176 and out of the total population of 5,750 approximately 5,700 are supplied with water from the Board's main.

Seven samples of water were taken and subjected for examination, the reports show that, bacteriologically, copper and acidity. Generally the supply from the Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity. With few exceptions, water service pipes are either galvanised iron, copper or polythene and as the water is fairly hard there is no liability to plumbic-solvent action.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage disposal work comprises two filter beds, two sedimentation tanks, sludge and humus lagoons with electrical plant for lifting the level of one overflow sewer. The works continued to receive the trade effluent from the Talsbrook Marketing Corporation's Broiler Factory established in the Borough in 1952, and also the trade effluent from a factory engaged in the manufacture of glass, etc., outside the administrative area of the Borough. This effluent is conveyed to the Sewage Works by tanker.

Copies of analysis of the effluent discharging into the River Ouse received from the Ouse Catchment Board Authority showed that the effluent failed to conform with the standard laid down by the Royal Commission. The Committee considered during the year the question of extending the works to deal satisfactorily with a greater population. Forty-four houses in outlying parts of the district not served by the main are not connected to the sewerage of the Borough.

Camping Sites: There are no camping sites in the administrative area of the Borough.

Smoke Abatement: No action was found necessary in connection with smoke abatement.

Swimming Pool: The Swimming Pool owned by the Council was used during the year and was filled with water from the mains. The sand filter and plant continued to operate satisfactorily, keeping the water clear throughout the season. The water is chlorinated by a drip feed, and comparator tests were taken regularly to ensure a residual chlorinated content of the water.

Eradication of bed bugs: No action was necessary in connection with premises infested with bed bugs.

Public Cleansing: House refuse was collected weekly using a 24 cubic yard 'tip-up' Karrier vehicle. Generally one part of the Borough was covered on Thursdays and the other on Fridays. The tipping ground is situated at a part of the district where no nuisance is caused. As I have stated previously the present tipping ground is very full and a new tipping ground is urgently required.

Rodent Control: A part-time rodent operator is employed to carry out this work. The services of the operator continued to be free to householders who readily report the presence of rodents in and around their premises. A charge is made for the treatment of business premises. The use of warfarin with oatmeal base continued to give satisfactory results. The number of inspections and treatments made during the year was as follows:-

Local authority premises.....	1
Dwelling houses.....	19
All other including business.....	7
	premise
Agricultural holdings.....	-
Total	27

	<u>Non agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties inspected following notification... ..	36	1
Number infested by (i) Rats	24	1
(ii) Mice	8	

Baits are regularly laid at the refuse tip and sewage works and if found necessary treated with poison.

Two manholes of the sewerage of the Borough were baited during the year under review. In each case there were part takes: these were followed up successfully.

Summary of Sanitary Inspection during the year

Number of visits and inspections:-

Housing inspections	195
Inspections of factories and workshops	54
Inspections of bakehouses	8
Inspections of meat hawkers' and transport van	10
Inspections of butchers shops	18
Inspections of fried fish shops	14
Inspections of other food shops	56
Inspections under the Offices, Shops &	
Railway Premises Act.....	47
Inspections in connection with rodent control	36
Inspections of premises where food is prepared	
for sale	132
Number of extensions of old drainages tested	6

Sanitary Effect: There are no complaints in the administrative area of the Borough.

Smoke Abatement: No action was found necessary in connection with smoke abatement.

Swimming Pools: The Swimming Pool owned by the Council was used during the year and was filled with water from the mains. The sand filter and plant continued to operate satisfactorily, keeping the water clear throughout the season. The water is chlorinated by a drip feed, and comparison tests were taken regularly to ensure a residual chlorinated content of the water.

Exhaustion of bed bugs: No action was necessary in connection with premises infested with bed bugs.

Public Cleansing: House refuse was collected weekly using a 24 cubic yard 'tip-up' motor vehicle. Generally one part of the Borough was covered on Thursdays and the other on Fridays. The tipping ground is situated at a part of the district where no nuisance is caused. As I have stated previously the present tipping ground is very full and a new tipping ground is urgently required.

Robotic Control: A part-time robotic operator is employed to carry out this work. The services of the operator continued to be free to householders who readily report the presence of rodents in and around their premises. A change is made for the treatment of business premises. The use of certain with special bass continued to give satisfactory results. The number of inspections and treatments made during the year was as follows:-

Local authority premises.....	1
Dwelling houses.....	19
All other including business.....	7
Agricultural holdings.....	-
Total.....	27

<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Non agricultural</u>	Number of properties inspected following notification.....
1	36	37
1	36	Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice 8

Tests are regularly laid at the refuse tip and sewage works and if found necessary treated with poison. Two samples of the sewage of the Borough were tested during the year under review. In each case there were four taken: these were followed up successfully.

Summary of Sanitary Inspection during the year

Number of visits and inspections:-	
Housing inspections.....	192
Inspections of factories and workshops.....	24
Inspections of public houses.....	8
Inspections of meat handlers' and transport vans.....	18
Inspections of butchers shops.....	14
Inspections of fish shops.....	25
Inspections of other food shops.....	47
Inspections under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.....	36
Inspections in connection with rodent control.....	132
Inspections of premises where food is prepared for sale.....	6
Number of extensions of old drainage tested.....	6

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Twenty-five old peoples flats on the Council's Bridgewater site commenced at the end of 1965 were complete during the year under review. Like the Charter House site, communication is provided between the flats and the Warden's accommodation which is in the same building as the flats.

The Valley Road estate, a scheme for the provision of 50 dwellings for sale commenced at the end of 1965 was completed during the year. Seventeen private enterprise dwellings were completed during the year and these were 37 under construction at the end of December.

Improvement of dwellings: The provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, relating to standard grants, which are obligatory on the part of the Council, make available to owners grants for providing any or all of the five standard amenities, that is, a fixed bath or shower, wash basin, water closet, a hot and cold water supply at a bath or shower, wash hand basin and kitchen sink, and satisfactory facilities for storing food. The Housing Act, 1964, which came into operation on 16th August of the year 1964, make certain amendments to the Act of 1959. Where formerly the dwelling after improvement had to be equipped with all five standards amenities, referred to in the new Act as the "full standard", under the new Act a dwelling may, if it is not reasonably practicable to provide the "full standard", be brought up to a "reduced standard" that is after improvement it must have a hot and cold water supply at a sink a water closet, which, if reasonably practicable must be in or accessible from within the dwelling and satisfactory facilities for storing food. To qualify for a standard grant a dwelling must have a further life of at least fifteen years for human habitation and in the case of lease-hold property, not less than five years of the lease remains unexpired.

Standard grants amounting to £958 were paid to owners during the year under review for improvements carried out to six dwellings.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply: There are three main licenced milk dealers distributing milk in the Borough. Four Shop-keepers are also licenced to sell milk, obtaining supplies from the main milk dealers. There is also a licenced milk vending machine.

Twenty-two samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for testing. Nineteen samples satisfied both tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation) Order 1963. Three samples satisfied the phosphatase test but failed the methylene blue test. Follow-up samples of the unsatisfactory samples proved satisfactory.

Three samples of ice-cream taken and submitted for testing proved satisfactory.

Food Hygiene(General) Regulations 1960: These Regulations provide for the cleanliness of food premises, hygienic methods of handling food, the cleanliness of persons engaged in the food trade and the action to be taken when they suffer from or are carriers of certain infections. There are 34 food premises in the Borough where food is sold, served or prepared for sale. The shops are regularly visited and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The following table gives the various categories of food premises in the Borough and the numbers fitted to comply with certain articles of the General Regulations:-

Twenty-five old houses built on the Council's site commenced at the end of 1955 were completed during the year under review. Like the Charter House site, communication is provided between the flats and the urban's accommodation which is in the same building as the flats. The Valley Road estate, a scheme for the provision of 50 dwellings for sale commenced at the end of 1955 was completed during the year. Seventeen private enterprise dwellings were completed during the year and there were 37 under construction at the end of December.

Improvement of dwellings: The provisions of the House Rents and Housing Act, 1959, relating to standard rents, which are obligatory on the part of the Council, make available certain grants for providing any or all of the five standard amenities, that is, a fixed bath or shower, wash basin, water closet, a hot and cold water supply at a bath or shower, wash hand basin and kitchen sink, and satisfactory facilities for storing food. The Housing Act, 1964, which came into operation on 15th August of the year 1964, makes certain amendments to the Act of 1959. Where formerly the dwelling after improvement had to be equipped with all five standard amenities, referred to in the new Act as the "full standard", under the new Act a dwelling may, if it is not reasonably practicable to provide the "full standard", be brought up to a "reduced standard" that is after improvement it must have a hot and cold water supply at a sink water closet, which, if reasonably practicable must be in or accessible from within the dwelling and satisfactory facilities for storing food. To qualify for a standard grant a dwelling must have a further life of at least fifteen years for human habitation and in the case of leasehold property, not less than five years of the lease remains unexpired. Standard grants amounting to £258 were paid to owners during the year under review for improvements carried out to six dwellings.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MILK

SECTION 2

Milk Supplies: There are three main licensed milk dealers distributing milk in the Borough. Four Shop-keepers are also licensed to sell milk, obtaining supplies from the main milk dealers. There is also a licensed milk vending machine. Twenty-two samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for testing. Nineteen samples satisfied both tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Bacteriological) Order 1951. Three samples satisfied the phosphatase test but failed the tryptic blue test. Follow-up samples of the unsatisfactory samples proved satisfactory. Three samples of ice-cream taken and submitted for testing proved satisfactory.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960: These Regulations provide for the cleanliness of food premises, hygienic methods of handling food, the cleanliness of persons engaged in the food trade and the action to be taken when they suffer from or are carriers of certain infections. There are 24 food premises in the Borough where food is sold, served or prepared for sale. The shops are regularly visited and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained. The following table gives the various categories of food premises in the Borough and the numbers fitted to comply with certain articles of the General Regulations:-

Trade	No.	No. of premises fitted to comply with article 16 of the Regs.(Wash-hand basins etc.)	No. of premises to which article 19 of the Regs. applies.(Sinks for washing open food & equipment.)	Premises fitted to comply with article 19.
General provision Merchant... ..	9	9	9	-
Butchers... ..	4	4	4	4
Sweets & Confectionery ...	3	3	-	-
Fishmonger ...	3	3	3	2
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Licenced premises	10	10	10	10
Fruiterers ...	2	2	2	-
Total	35	35	32	20

Meat and Other Foods: There are no licenced slaughter-houses in the area. The following list of food stuffs were voluntarily surrendered during the year, being unfit for human consumption.

Imported mutton... ..	116 lbs
Boiled ham	36 lbs 9 ozs.
Pork sausages	48 lbs.
Cooked ox tongue.. ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Poultry processing premises: There is one poultry processing premises in the area which was established in 1959 by F.M.C. (Meat) Limited, Poultry Division. The greatest percentage of the total through-put is broilers but hens and capons are occasionally processed. The birds pass through a "Naywick" apparatus where they are electrically stunned before being bled.

During the year under review, 3,437,882 birds were received at the station for processing; 5,517, a total weight of 8 tons, 18 cwts, 1 qr. 9 lbs were with-held from the market being unfit for human consumption. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit was .16. Feathers and offal estimated at 20 tons weekly are transported daily from the broiler station to a firm within the County where they are processed to feather meal and offal meal. Close co-operation is maintained between the Corporation and the Public Health Inspector.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955: The provisions of this Act relating to the nature and substance of food supplied to the public are operated by Mr. F.J.Evans, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, to whom I am indebted for the following information relating to the work carried out by his Department in the Borough during the twelve months ending 31st March 1957:-

Samples taken in the Borough of Brackley during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1967.

Milk... ..	10
Beef suet	1
Cheese	2
Condiments... ..	3
Fruit and vegetables	2
Lard etc.	3
Lemon drink.. ..	1
Marmalade	1
Medicaments.. ..	5
Sausages	2
Steak and kidney pie	1
Tea	1
Vinegar	1
Sausage Rolls	1
Total... ..	34

Trade	No.	No. of premises listed to comply with article 16 of the Regs. (Hand-basin etc.)	No. of premises to which article 17 of the Regs. applies (Sinks for washing open food & equipment.)	Premises listed to comply with article 18.
Total ...	35	35	35	30
Butcher	2	2	2	-
General provision	4	4	4	4
Sweets & Confectionery	3	3	-	-
Pastry	3	3	3	3
Colas	4	4	4	4
Licensed premises	10	10	10	10
Butcher	2	2	2	-

Meat and Other Foods: There are no licensed slaughter-houses in the area. The following list of food stalls were voluntarily surrendered during the year, being unfit for human consumption.

Boiled ham	...	...	...	...	...
Pork sausages	...	...	...	...	...
48 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
35 lbs 2 ozs.	...	...	...	...	...
112 lbs	...	...	...	...	...

Poultry processing premises: There is one poultry processing premises in the area which was established in 1939 by E.M.C. (Kool) Limited, Poultry Division. The percentage of the total throughput is butchers but hens and turkeys are occasionally processed. The birds pass through a "hygiene" apparatus where they are electrically stunned before being bled.

During the year under review, 2,637,882 birds were received at the station for processing; 2,217, a total weight of 5 tons, 18 cwt, 2 lbs were with-held from the market being unfit for human consumption. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit was 18.7. Poultry and other animals at 30 tons weekly are transported daily to the poultry station in a lorry within the County where they are processed to feather and other meat. Close co-operation is maintained between the Corporation and the Public Health Inspector.

Food and Drugs Act, 1937: The provisions of this Act relating to the nature and substance of food supplied to the public are operated by Mr. F.J. Evans, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, to whom I am indebted for the following information relating to the work carried out by his Department in the Borough during the twelve months ending 31st March 1937:-

Samples taken in the Borough of Berkeley during the twelve months ending 31st March 1937

Total	...	...	...	...	...
Sausage rolls	...	...	...	...	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...
Steak and kidney pie	...	...	...	...	...
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...
Medicaments	...	...	...	...	...
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...
Lowen drink	...	...	...	...	...
Lard etc.	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...
Condiments	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...
Soft soap	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks: For the second successive year I am able to report that all the samples taken in the Borough were found to be completely satisfactory.

Weights and Measures Act, 1963: 1,676 articles of food were checked for weight or measure during the year and no significant discrepancies were found.

F.J. Evans.
Chief Inspector.

SECTION F. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease

During the year 73 cases of infectious disease were notified, an increase on last year's figure of 34 cases. This was due to the increase in measles notifications which continues its biennial incidence.

The year's figures were satisfactorily low for other types of infectious disease. There were two cases of pneumonia, one case of whooping cough and one case of food poisoning.

Measles. The number of cases reported was 69. This disease though highly infectious is now, like scarlet fever, of a benign character, seldom showing serious complication. However, in the more delicate and occasionally in normal children, the unpleasant complications of eye, ear, or lung infection still occur. These, however, are usually soon and successfully dealt with by the large number of effective antibiotics that are now available.

Whooping Cough. Only one case was notified. The County Council and many general practitioners have now adopted the method of early immunisation to this illness, starting at 2 - 3 months, and it is to be hoped that there will be fewer cases of this disease which, when it attacks in early infancy, can be distressing and often dangerous.

Pneumonia. Two cases were notified and two deaths were recorded.

Food Poisoning: One case of food poisoning was notified and on investigation it was discovered that the infection was contracted abroad. The condition is usually caused by one of the Salmonella organisms the commonest being the Typhimurium strain or Paratyphoid A or B. The Staphylococcus gaining an entry to food from an infected spot or boil on the hands, arms or face of a food handler may also cause a severe form of food poisoning. Some chemical contaminants can be an occasional cause. More rarely, Typhoid fever and botulism may occur. However, the commonest form of food poisoning is the Salmonella gaining entry into food by faulty hygiene of food handlers. The sources of infection can be numerous, uncooked contaminated (often imported) meat being today probably one of the most commonest.

Tuberculosis: The number of cases of tuberculosis on register at the end of the year were as follows:-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary... ..	3	4	7
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	1
Total... ..	4	4	8

Remarks: For the second successive year I am able to report that all the samples taken in the borough were found to be completely satisfactory.

Weights and Measures Act, 1907: 1,676 articles of food were checked for weight or measure during the year and no significant discrepancies were found.

F. J. Evans,
Chief Inspector.

SECTION 2. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases

During the year 15 cases of infectious diseases were notified, an increase on last year's figure of 24 cases. This was due to the increase in measles notifications which continues its gradual increase.

The year's figures were satisfactorily low for other types of infectious diseases. There were two cases of pneumonia, one case of whooping cough and one case of food poisoning.

Measles. The number of cases reported was 99. This disease though highly infectious is now, like scarlet fever, of a benign character, seldom showing serious complications. However, in the more delicate and occasionally in normal children, the unpleasant complications of eye, ear, or lung infection still occur. These, however, are usually soon and successfully dealt with by the large number of effective antibiotics that are now available.

Whooping Cough. Only one case was notified. The County Council and many general practitioners have now adopted the method of early immunization to this illness, starting at 2-3 months, and it is to be hoped that there will be fewer cases of this disease which, when it attacks in early infancy, can be distressing and often dangerous.

Pneumonia. Two cases were notified and two deaths were recorded.

Food Poisoning. One case of food poisoning was notified and an investigation it was discovered that the infection was contracted abroad. The condition is usually caused by one of the *Salmonella* organisms the commonest being the *Typhimurium* strain or paratyphoid A or B. The *Staphylococcus* gaining an entry to food from an infected spot or hole on the hands, arms or face of a food handler may also cause a severe form of food poisoning. Some chemical contaminants can be an occasional cause. More rarely, typhoid fever and cholera may occur. However,

the commonest form of food poisoning is the *Salmonella* gaining entry into food by faulty hygiene of food handlers. The source of infection can be numerous, uncooked contaminated (often imported) meat being today probably one of the most common.

Tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis on register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Total	Female	Male	...	...	...	...
7	4	3	...	...	...	Factory...
1	-	1	...	...	...	Non-Factory...
8	4	4	...	...	...	Total...

Factories Act, 1961: The number of factories on the Register at the end of the year under review was 23, and the number of inspections made was 54. During the year a soap factory gave out box-making to home workers particulars of which are shown in the appropriate schedule.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector:

(1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3 & 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	19		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	15	35		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)				
Total... ..	23	54		

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)					
Overcrowding (Section 2.)					
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3.)					
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4.)					
Ineffective drainage of floors. (Section 6.)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1			
(b) Unsuitable or Defective					
(c) Not separate for Sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total... ..	1	1	-	-	-

Year under review was 25, and the number of inspections made was 24. During the year a camp factory gave out box-making to home workers part-timers of which are shown in the appropriate schedule.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

(1)	Number on Register	Number of		(2)
		Inspections	Written Notices	
	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	19		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	12	35		
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)				
Total...	20	54		

2. Cases in which offences were found:-

Particulars	Found	Banned by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which offences were found.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			By H.M. Inspector	By L.A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Customs)	1				
(a) Ineffective	1				
(b) Ineffective or Ineffective					
(c) Not suitable for sexes					
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7.)					
Floors (Section 6.)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6.)					
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4.)					
Unreasonable temperature (Section 5.)					
Overcrowding (Section 5.)					
Total...	1				

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing						
Houshold linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nts						
Curtains and Furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grannels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

(Sections 122 and 123)

Section 122		Section 123			
Return of Work	No. of out-putters in receipt of list	No. of items for delivery to various parts of the country	No. of items for work in various parts of the country		Process-Returns
			(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					
Washing)					
and)					
cleaning)					
etc.,)					

PART V 1 1 1 OF THE ACT (contd.)

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	19					
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	19	-	-	-	-	-



