

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Brackley Borough.

Contributors

Brackley (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/nfz76c2x>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



BOROUGH OF BRACKLEY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1967.



BOROUGH OF BRACKLEY.

Public Health Committee, December 1967.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Alderman N.W.F.Howard.
<u>Vice Chairman:</u>	Councillor E. White
<u>Aldermen:</u>	The Worshipful Mayor, Alderman B.P.C. Sheppard, J.P. R.J.Staniforth. E. Whitley.
<u>Councillors:</u>	F.T.Bartho. N. Eastwood. R.E.Farrow. F.V.Kirby. D. Newman. S.L.Pennell E.A.Scott. C.A.Sheppard. T. Wilks. J.R.Williams. J.F.Yates.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health:

Joan M. St. V. Dawkins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.
County Hall, Guildhall Road,
Northampton.
Tel: Northampton 34833.

Also holds appointments of :-

Medical Officer of Health Daventry Borough, Daventry R.D.C.
Brackley R.D.C., Brixworth R.D.C., Towcester R.D.C.,
Northampton R.D.C.
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, Northamptonshire
County Council, and from 1st October 1967
Acting Medical Officer of Health Higham Ferrers Borough, Rushden
Raunds and Oundle U.D.C.'s., and Oundle and Thrapston R.D.C.'s.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

I. Majid, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1st May)

Public Health Inspector:

Clifford Morgan, C.R.S.H.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

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

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors;

I have the honour to present the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector, on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Town.

The report serves two functions. The first, to give an annual assessment of the environmental factors relating to health together with the statistics, and secondly, to record some observations on general trends relating to community health as a whole. The latter also gives some advice on factors which are becoming inimical to the health of the community.

The number of deaths was slightly higher than last year showing an increase from 34 to 47 for 1967. The number of births also rose from 55 to 64; this has probably been due to an increase of population to 4,040 from 3,730. The causes of death were, in the majority from diseases of the heart and circulation and the cancers, and were in the older age groups. However 19 deaths occurred before the age of 65, three in the first year of life.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. The majority of notifications were for measles. The present low incidence of infectious diseases is pleasing, but it must always be remembered that, this satisfactory state could be jeopardised should people fail to remember that both high standards of personal hygiene and levels of immunisation of children must be constantly maintained. The Town has a good record for a high level of immunisations, and though no longer able to obtain the local figures I have every reason to believe that the standard is maintained. I wish to thank the general practitioners, nursing staffs and all those who are concerned for their co-operation in this necessary procedure. The parents who are the final arbiters in the decision to have their children immunised continue to respond readily and are thanked for their sensible attitude. All children should be immunised to diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus and smallpox, not forgetting the necessary booster immunisations particularly before school entry. The thirteen year old children are also vaccinated against tuberculosis. It is pleasing to record no cases of dysentery or food poisoning. There were however, 9 cases of infectious jaundice. It is probable that these diseases are all spread in a similar manner, and that their incidence can be curtailed by strict personal hygiene. Faulty methods of food handling and the failure to maintain a constant vigilance in the methods used in the preparation, sale and storing of food may result often in serious illness to the consumers of this infected food. Food premises of all types are regularly inspected and food handlers advised to conform to high standards. The Town has in addition a large chicken broiler preparation premises where your inspector maintains a regular inspection.

The Town provides excellent facilities for the elderly, both in the warden supervised individual homes and bungalow accommodation. These premises together with the County Council home at Brackley House in the High Street have catered adequately for the needs of the elder citizens and Brackley can be considered to be particularly well provided in this very necessary housing accommodation. The voluntary organisations also contribute greatly to their welfare providing many services which improve life for the elderly. These public spirited voluntary workers fulfil a truly worthwhile function and the thanks of the community are extended to them.

In general it can be concluded that the environmental health of the Town is satisfactory, though some necessary schemes still remain to be done. These must inevitably be deferred during this time of economic stringency.

During the year your Public Health Inspector visited all dwellings in the area which are deficient in standard amenities and all owners and occupiers were written to giving them information about the grants and facilities available for bringing the dwellings up to standard as defined in the Housing Act, 1964.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors
of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Medical
Officer of Health insubordinating that of the Public Health Inspector, on
the health and sanitary conditions of the Town.

The report covers two functions. The first, to give an annual
assessment of the environmental factors relating to health together with
the statistics, and secondly, to render some observations on general trends
relating to community health as a whole. The latter also gives some advice
on factors which are considered inimical to the health of the community.

The number of deaths was slightly higher than last year showing an
increase from 24 to 27 for 1937. The number of births also rose from 55
to 61. This has probably been due to an increase of population to 1,000
from 7,750. The census of health work, in the majority from classes of the
poor and education and the census, and was in the other age groups.
However, 17 deaths occurred before the age of 25, three in the first year of
life.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. The majority
of notifications were for measles. The present low incidence of infectious
diseases is pleasing, but it must always be remembered that, this is not
any more than a temporary respite. It is necessary to remember that both
high standards of personal hygiene and levels of immunization of children
must be constantly maintained. The Town has a good record for a high level
of immunization, and though no longer able to obtain the local figures
I have every reason to believe that the standard is maintained. I wish to
thank the General Practitioner, nursing staffs and all those who are
concerned for their co-operation in this necessary programme. The parents
who are the final arbiters in the decision to have their children immunized
continue to respond readily and are showing their sensible attitude.
All children should be vaccinated at birth, whooping cough, poliomyelitis,
tetanus and measles, and following the necessary booster immunizations
particularly before school entry. The thirteen year old children are also
vaccinated against tuberculosis. It is pleasing to record no cases of
tuberculosis or food poisoning. There were however, 9 cases of infectious
diseases. It is probable that these diseases are all spread in a similar
manner, and that their incidence can be curtailed by strict personal hygiene.
Daily intake of food, bathing and the taking of medicine a constant
vigilance in the kitchen and the preparation, sale and serving of food.
Any results which are shown in the community of this infected food.
Food premises of all types are regularly inspected and food handlers advised
to conform to high standards. The Town has in addition a large chicken
broiler production premises where your inspector maintains a regular
inspection.

The Town provides excellent facilities for the elderly, both in the
various supervised individual homes and budgetary accommodation. These premises
together with the County Council home at Brompton House in the High Street
have catered adequately for the needs of the elderly and Brooklyn can
be considered to be particularly well provided in this very necessary housing
accommodation. The voluntary organizations also contribute greatly to their
welfare providing many services which improve life for the elderly. These
public spirited voluntary workers fulfil a truly worthwhile function and the
thanks of the community are extended to them.

In general it can be concluded that the environmental health of the
Town is satisfactory, though some necessary reforms still remain to be done.
These must inevitably be deferred during this time of economic stringency.

During the past year Public Health Inspector visited all dwellings in
the area which are notified as standard dwellings and all owners and
occupiers were visited to give them information about the grants and
facilities available for bringing the dwellings up to standard as defined
in the Housing Act, 1936.

While environmental health is improving year by year, there still remain many hazards to health the prevention of which depends less on external circumstances than in the manner of life of the individual. While the hazards of infectious disease, malnutrition, poor housing and poverty are gradually eliminated, health is now assailed from other sources. I therefore wish to remind the citizens of Brackley of certain factors on which environmental health can have little influence and where it is only by the action of the individual himself, and the manner in which he (or she) lives that certain diseases may be prevented. These diseases which take an increasing toll of life are cancer of the lung, early arterial disease and accidents on the road and at home. The relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, together with chronic bronchitis, and coronary heart disease has now been established and accepted throughout the world. It is unlikely that any member of the community is now not aware of this fact. Yet the habit is not showing any signs of decrease and many young people start smoking each year. Should this hazard be caused by a failure in protection of the environment so that individuals as a result of such exposure would be likely to contract cancer there would be public acclamation that the danger should be removed. When however, the action is dependant on individual rectitude there is little or no response. It would appear to be easy to obtain co-operation when single actions such as attending for immunisation procedures are necessary but in long term where there is no immediacy of danger and where it is necessary to change a personal habit, which is pleasurable, it would appear to be impossible to succeed.

Again the incidence of early arterial disease, particularly in middle-aged males, resulting in coronary artery disease and strokes is showing no decline, and there is some evidence that it is increasing. This problem is arising in all civilised countries. Here again, though many factors are involved, there are two clear indications that the disease is less prevalent in those individuals who take regular exercise and in those who are not obese. Because of increasing transport, sedentary occupation and leisure, the need for the taking of regular exercise is lessening. Food is increasingly abundant and intake is often in excess of calorie output. In a primitive society these conditions do not occur. Regular exercise is as needful for health as fresh air and pure water. Again this is a pattern of life, which needs to be incorporated in a way of living and remains at the discretion of the individual.

Deaths from accidents are in the majority of cases preventable on both the road and in the home. Those occurring in the home affect, most often, either young children or the elderly, while those on the road are indiscriminate in their toll.

Finally it is perplexing that in removing material anxieties from society there is no lessening of mental ill health, either in individual suffering such as neuroses and mental illness or in society as evidenced by the increase in crime, delinquency, divorce and cruelty to children. Drug taking among teenage children is another disturbing factor.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Morgan for his helpful co-operation during the year and for his work in the compilation of this report. My thanks are also due to the County Medical Officer of Health for his ready co-operation in the supplying of information.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

JOAN M. ST.V. DAWKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Brackley.
September, 1968.

While environmental health is improving year by year, there still remain many hazards to health the prevention of which depends less on external circumstances than in the manner of life of the individual. While the hazards of infectious diseases, malnutrition, poor housing and poverty are gradually eliminated, health is now assailed from other sources. I therefore wish to review the effects of smoking of certain factors on which environmental health can have little influence and where it is only by the action of the individual himself, and the manner in which he (or she) lives that certain diseases may be prevented. These diseases which take an increasing toll of life are cancer of the lung, early uterine cancer and leukemia of the blood and of bone. The relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, together with various bronchitis, and coronary heart disease has now been established and accepted throughout the world. It is entirely true that member of the community is now not aware of this fact. Yet the habit is not showing any signs of decreasing and many young people start smoking each year. Should this hazard be removed by a failure in protection of the environment so that individuals as a result of such exposure would be likely to contract cancer there would be public realization that the danger should be removed. When however, the action is dependent on individual conduct there is little or no response. It would appear to be easy to obtain co-operation when single actions such as abstaining from immediate protection are necessary but in long term there is no likelihood of danger and where it is necessary to change a personal habit, which is characteristic, it would appear to be impossible to succeed.

Again the incidence of early uterine cancer, particularly in middle-aged women, resulting in early mortality and sterility is showing an increase, and this is now evident that it is increasing. This problem is existing in all civilized countries. Here again, though most factors are known, there are two main factors that the disease is less prevalent in those individuals who take regular exercise and in those who are not obese. Because of increasing frequency, necessary cooperation and education, the habit of regular exercise is increasing. Food is increasingly abundant and intake is often in excess of caloric output. In a primitive society these conditions do not occur. Regular exercise is an essential for health as fresh air and pure water. Again this is a pattern of life, which needs to be incorporated in a way of living and remains at the discretion of the individual.

Deaths from stroke are in the majority of cases preventable as both the food and in the home. These occurring in the home affect most often, stroke young children or the elderly, while those on the road are individuals in their path.

Finally it is surprising that in removing natural obstacles from society there is no incentive or reward for health, either in individual suffering such as nervous and mental illness or in society as evidenced by the increase in crime, delinquency, divorce and mortality of children. Every action must be seen as leading to another satisfying action.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Wilson for his helpful co-operation during the year and for his work in the organization of this report. By sharing are also due to the County Health Officer of Health for his ready co-operation in the supply of information.

I remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. W. DUNN,

Regional Director of Health.

Public Health Department,
Health Officer,
Brockley,
September, 1966.

SECTION A

Social Conditions of Area and Statistics.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1967

Area of Borough (Acres)...	...	...	...	1,685
Population (estimated Mid Year, 1967)	...	...	...	4,040
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967)	...	...	...	1,223
Rateable Value of Borough	...	...	...	£127,295
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£502

Live Births:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	31	29	64
Illegitimate	3	1	

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 17.5. The rate for England and Wales was 17.2.

Still-births: One still-birth was recorded during the year. This is equivalent to a still-birth rate of 15 per 1,000 total births. The rate for Northamptonshire was 15.0 and 14.8 for England and Wales.

The percentage of illegitimate live births of the total live births was 6.2. The rate for Northamptonshire was 7.07.

<u>Deaths (all causes)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	31	16	47

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 11.0. The rate of England & Wales is 11.2

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 4,040, and the vital statistics are based on this figure. The Estimated population is 310 more than that for the year 1966. The natural increase in population, that is, the increase of births over deaths is 13.

Deaths:

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough by the Registrar General after adjusting for inward and outward transferable deaths is 47. This number agrees with the deaths registered locally. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population is 11.0 as compared with 10.1 for the administrative County of Northamptonshire and 11.2 for England and Wales.

A table giving a list of the causes of death in the Borough at different periods of life during 1967 is given on page 7.

Area Comparability Factors: The area comparability factors provided by the Registrar General for the Borough are, for births 1.11 and for deaths, .95. 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.

SECTION A

General Statistics of Births and Deaths

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1967

Area of Borough (square miles) ...	1,682
Population (estimated mid-year, 1967) ...	6,045
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967) ...	1,252
Estimated Value of Borough ...	£17,222
Rate represented by a house rate ...	£12.00

Live Births	Deaths	Population
1967	31	29
1966	3	1

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 17.5. The rate for England and Wales was 17.5.

Still-Births: One still-birth was recorded during the year. This is equivalent to a still-birth rate of 12 per 1,000 total births. The rate for Northamptonshire was 12.0 and 12.8 for England and Wales. The percentage of illegitimate live births of the total live births was 8.2. The rate for Northamptonshire was 1.07.

Deaths (all causes)	Deaths	Population
1967	31	29
1966	3	1

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 17.5. The rate for England and Wales was 17.5.

Notes:
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 6,045, and the vital statistics are based on this figure. The estimated population is 310 more than that for the year 1966. The natural increase in population, that is, the increase of births over deaths is 12.

Deaths:
The total number of deaths registered to the Borough by the Registrar General after adjusting for known and unknown transferable deaths is 47. This number agrees with the deaths registered locally. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population is 17.5 as compared with 16.7 for the administrative County of Northamptonshire and 17.5 for England and Wales. A table giving a list of the causes of death in the Borough at different periods of time during 1967 is given on page 7.

Age-Standardized Factors: The age-comparability factors provided by the Registrar General for the Borough are, for births 1.11 and for deaths, 1.22. These local birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate factors, they are comparable with the 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 64, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 17.5 per 1,000 population. The rate for the administrative County of Northamptonshire was 18.0 and for England and Wales, 17.2.

Perinatal Mortality:

The perinatal mortality (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still-births) for the Borough was 31.0. The rate for Northamptonshire was 24.00 and for England and Wales 25.4.

Infant Mortality:

Three infant deaths under one year of age occurred in the Borough during the year under review. This equivalent to an infant mortality-rate of 47.0. The rate for the County of Northamptonshire was 18.0 and for England and Wales, 18.3.

The rate for the Borough would appear to be excessively high but is not significant in a small population.

Again this year the figures for deaths from Cancer of the lung are increased in England and Wales, rising to 28,250, as compared with 27,043 last year. Of the total figure, 23,546 were males and 4,704 females. In 1929 only 2715 people were recorded as dying from lung cancer and in the forty intervening years the figure has greatly increased. It has now been indisputably proved that there is a relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Smoking may also contribute to other conditions such as chronic bronchitis and can be an adverse factor in coronary heart disease. Yet each year thousands of young people start to smoke and many others continue with the habit. The efforts of health education would appear to be having little success. It is difficult to succeed in trying to prevent a habit which demands a sustained effort over many years. However, our purpose must continue to be aimed towards young people in an endeavour to prevent them from acquiring the smoking habit initially. Those whom children admire and therefore emulate have a responsibility to show by their example that cigarette smoking is a foolish habit.

The emergence of early degenerative disease of the arteries is now becoming significant among middle aged males who are often killed or crippled by coronary heart attacks or strokes, often at a time of life when they are making their greatest contribution to society. Many factors may contribute to this illness but one clear fact has emerged and that is that there is less evidence of early arterial disease in those who have regularly taken physical exercise. It is easy now to be sedentary and the taking of exercise may involve effort and even planning, but it is wise to establish the habit soon after leaving school and continue throughout life modifying the exercise to suit the years. The daily walk is probably the simplest, but many sports and hobbies require physical effort which can often be practised for many years and golf and gardening are two which can continue throughout life. The need to exercise moderation in food consumption and to watch against obesity together with the adoption of a benign and tolerant attitude to life and labours may indeed help to avert an early onset of arterial disease.

A small decline of approximately 9% has been reported in deaths from road accidents since the introduction of the breathalyser test. It is hoped that the decline will continue; however in 1967, 7,487 people died as a result of road accidents. Analysis by age shows that the 15 to 25 age group males locally predominating are affected. The necessity for proper maintenance of the vehicle, habitual use of safety belts in cars and helmets for motor cyclists together with driving with care and consideration for other road users is stressed.

The number of deaths which occurred in the Borough during the year was 61, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 17.5 per 1,000 population. The rate for the administrative County of Northamptonshire was 15.0 and for England and Wales 17.5.

Particular Mortality

The particular mortality (still-births and deaths under one year) was 1,000 live and still-births for the Borough was 51.0. The rate for Northamptonshire was 44.00 and for England and Wales 55.4.

Infant Mortality

Three infant deaths under one year of age occurred in the Borough during the year under review. This equivalent to an infant-mortality-rate of 17.0. The rate for the County of Northamptonshire was 15.0 and for England and Wales 18.5.

The rate for the Borough would appear to be excessively high but is not significant in a small population.

Again this year the figures for deaths from cancer of the lung are increased in England and Wales, rising to 28,750, as compared with 27,750 last year. Of the total figure, 25,250 were males and 3,500 females. In 1953 only 175 people were recorded as dying from lung cancer and in the forty intervening years the figure has greatly increased. It has not been infrequently pointed out that there is a relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Smoking may also contribute to other conditions such as chronic bronchitis and may be an adverse factor in coronary heart disease. For each year thousands of young people start to smoke and many others continue with the habit. The effect of habituation would appear to be having little success. It is difficult to succeed in trying to prevent habits which demand a sustained effort over many years. However, our purpose must continue to be aimed towards young people in an endeavour to prevent them from acquiring the smoking habit habitually. Those who children advise and therefore adults have a responsibility to show by their example that cigarette smoking is a foolish habit.

The emergence of early degenerative diseases of the arteries is now becoming significant among adults aged under the age of fifty when they are by common consent regarded as youthful. Many factors may contribute making their emergence unpredictable or inevitable. Many factors are contributory to this illness but one which has been mentioned and that is that there is less evidence of early arterial disease in those who have regularly taken physical exercise. It is easy now to be sedentary and the taking of exercise may involve effort and even planning, but it is also to establish the habit soon after leaving school and continue throughout life maintaining the exercise to suit the years. The daily walk is probably the simplest, but many sports and hobbies require physical effort which can often be practised for many years and give positive physical effort which can continue throughout life. The need to exercise moderate in food consumption and to watch against obesity together with the adoption of a healthy and satisfactory life and habits may indeed help to avert an early onset of arterial disease.

A small decline of approximately 10 per cent was reported in deaths from road accidents during the investigation of the Department for 1953. It is hoped that the decline will continue; however, in 1953, 1,450 people died as a result of road accidents. Analysis of the figures shows that the 15 to 25 age group makes a particularly high percentage of the total. The necessity for proper maintenance of the vehicle, habitual use of safety belts in cars and buses, the motorist's behaviour with driving with care and concentration for other road users is stressed.

Accidents in the home still also produce a high toll of deaths very nearly as high as those on the roads. Here, however, the elderly and the very young are the most affected. 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 years 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 night dresses, 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 and two from bronchitis 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 and Wales	Brackley Borough	Northamptonshire	England and Wales	Brackley Borough	Northamptonshire	England and Wales
1963	23.26	18.62	18.20	13.01	11.21	12.20	11.90	17.92	20.90
1964	17.08	19.10	18.40	12.12	10.56	11.30	-	18.36	20.00
1965	22.31	18.85	18.10	9.00	10.84	11.50	-	16.85	19.00
1966	16.36	18.54	17.70	7.60	11.12	11.70	-	16.01	19.00
1967	17.50	18.00	17.20	11.00	10.10	11.20	47.00	18.00	18.30

Deaths in the home still also produce a high toll of deaths very nearly as high as those on the roads. Here, however, the elderly and the very young are the most affected. This is illustrated by the fact that 90 per cent of the total deaths in the home are in the age group 65 years and over. The most common cause was poisoning, followed by burns and scalds, and finally infection and shock. Attention to details such as fire guards, fire resistant materials for children's night dresses, single structural alterations in houses for elderly people and provision of physical aids, keeping windows under lock and key are required to prevent these deaths.

The respiratory infections still take their toll though less than formerly. There were ten deaths from pneumonia and two from influenza 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 Hampshire and England and Wales for the last five years:-

Year	Birth-rate			Death-rate			Infant mortality rate	
	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births
1963	23.86	18.62	18.20	13.04	11.21	12.20	11.30	17.92
1962	17.08	19.10	18.40	12.12	10.36	11.30	-	18.36
1961	22.31	18.82	18.10	9.00	10.82	11.30	-	16.82
1960	16.36	18.52	17.70	7.60	11.12	11.30	-	16.91
1959	17.20	18.00	17.20	11.00	10.10	11.22	17.00	18.00

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages.	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks to under 1 year	Ages in years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over	
8. Measles	M F	1				1								
10. Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M F	2 2								1	1	1	1	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	3								1	2			
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	3 1									2	1	1	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	4 1									1	1	3	
18. Coronary, Disease, Angina	M F	9 4									3	2 2	4 2	
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	1											1	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	2						1					1	
23. Pneumonia	M F	2										1	1	
24. Bronchitis	M F	1 1		1								1		
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M F	1										1		
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F	1										1		
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	1										1		
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	3 2	1 1								1		1 1	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	2				1	1							
Total All Causes:	M F	31 16	1 1	1		1	1			1	10	5 7	11 5	

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services.

Laboratory Facilities:

The examination of pathological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford and medical practitioners in the Borough submit specimens direct to the laboratory. The Service which is free has also undertaken to examine specimens of milk, ice-cream, water and other specimens submitted from the health department.

Hospital Services:

The Hospitals available to residents of the Borough are, The Horton General Hospital, Banbury, Northampton General Hospital and the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. The Cottage Hospital situated in the Borough which has a small number of beds is available for certain cases.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are removed to the Isolation Hospitals at Northampton and Oxford.

County Council Services:

Ambulances: The County Council provide ambulance services for the removal to hospital of all general, medical, surgical and infectious cases. An ambulance station is situated in the Borough and the service is available at all times.

Child Welfare and Treatment 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 organised by the County Council continued to operate during the year under review.

Care and after care Services: The County authority provide a number of facilities for the crippled, aged persons, diabetics, the blind and those mentally ill, and are also responsible for preventive services in connection with tuberculosis.

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

Voluntary Organisations:

The Darby and Joan Club which has been established many years meets every Wednesday afternoon in the Town Hall; it is very well attended and very popular.

Meals on Wheels Service: This service is undertaken by members of the Women's Voluntary Service in conjunction with the Fatstock Marketing Corporation's establishment in the Buckingham Road. The staff at the Corporation's canteen prepare the meals and these are delivered in sealed containers to needy cases in the Borough by Members of Women's Voluntary Service. The work of the staff at the Canteen, and the ladies delivering the meals using their own cars is greatly appreciated.

General Provisions of Health Services

Laboratory Facilities:

The examination of pathological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford and medical practitioners in the Borough submit specimens direct to the laboratory. The Service which has also undertaken to examine specimens of milk, ice-cream, water and other specimens submitted from the health department.

Hospital Services:

The Hospitals available to residents of the Borough are, The Horton General Hospital, Basingstoke, Hampshire General Hospital and the Basingstoke Infirmary, Basingstoke. The Basingstoke Hospital situated in the Borough which has a small number of beds is available for certain cases.

Cases of infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are removed to the Basingstoke Hospital at Basingstoke and Basingstoke.

County Council Services:

Abolition: The County Council provide ambulance services for the removal of patients to hospital or for medical, surgical and dental treatment. An ambulance station is situated in the Borough and the service is available at all times.

Child Welfare and Treatment 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, Basingstoke. Child Welfare Clinics and Dental Clinics for School Children organized by the County Council continued to operate during the year under review.

Eye and Ear Services: The County Council provide a number of facilities for the original, aged persons, disabled, the blind and those mentally ill, and are also responsible for preventive services in connection with tuberculosis.

Services in the Home, Maternity and Health Visitor Services:

Services are provided directly by the County Council who have a health visitor's office established in the Borough. They also have a 'Home Help' service available in connection with illness and chronic cases treated at home.

Voluntary Organizations:

The Lady and Joan Club which has been established every year meets every Wednesday afternoon in the Town Hall; it is very well attended and very popular.

Welfare on Wheels Service:

The Women's Voluntary Service is connected with the Basingstoke Municipal Corporation's establishment in the Basingstoke Road. The staff at the Corporation's canteen prepare the meals and these are delivered in sealed containers to needy cases in the Borough by means of a Voluntary Service. The work of the staff at the canteen, and the ladies delivering the meals using their own cars 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 mains, all dwellings in the area received a piped water supply from the Board's mains during the year under review. The source of the supply is the River Great Ouse in Buckingham. Treatment consists of storage, sedimentation, chlorination and rapid sand gravity filtration. The water is non-plumbo solvent and during the year under review fluoride was not added to the water which has a natural fluoride content of approximately .2 part per million.

The total number of dwelling-houses connected to the mains is 1,223 and out of a total population of 4,040 approximately 4,014 are supplied with water from the Board's mains.

Generally the supply from the Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity. Twelve samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The reports show that, bacteriologically, they were satisfactory.

Sewerage and 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 outfall sewer to the detritus chamber for treatment.

The works continued to receive the trade effluent from the Farbrook 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 works by tanker.

Copies of the analyses 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. As I have previously stated the Council had under consideration from time to time the question of extending the works in order to deal satisfactorily with extra volumes of sewage from an increasing population and steadily rising throughput from the broiler factory, and during the course of the year negotiated with their Consultants for this purpose.

Forty-four houses in outlying parts of the area not served by the mains are not connected to the sewerage 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 reasonably clear throughout the season. The water is chlorinated by a drip feed, and comparator tests were taken regularly to ensure a residual chlorine content of the water.

Verminous Premises: No action was found to be necessary in connection with verminous premises.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960: Apart from two caravans occupied on separate sites which are well maintained, there are no large licensed sites in the area, and no problems arose with itinerant travellers.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICTWater Supply:

Water is supplied to the Borough by the Board Water Works, and with the exception of eight dwelling houses outside the area of the Board's mains, all dwellings in the area received a piped water supply from the Board's mains during the year under review. The source of the supply is the River Great Ouse in Buckingham. Treatment consists of storage, sedimentation, chlorination and rapid gravity filtration. The water is non-chlorinated and during the year under review fluoride was not added to the water which has a natural fluoride content of approximately 1 part per million.

The total number of dwelling-houses connected to the mains is 1,211 and out of a total population of 1,600 approximately 1,011 are supplied with water from the Board's mains.

Generally the supply from the Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity. Twelve samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The reports show that, bacteriologically, they were satisfactory.

Refuse and 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 filter bed to the other during treatment.

The works continued to receive the trade effluent from the Borough Marketing Corporation's Greater Brewery established in the Borough in 1959, and also the trade effluent from a factory engaged in the manufacture of spines etc., outside the administrative area of the Borough; this effluent is conveyed to the works by tanker.

Copies of the statements of the effluent discharges from the River Ouse received from the Ouse Catchment Board last year showed that the effluent failed to conform with the standard laid down by the Royal Commission. As I have previously stated the Council had under consideration from time to time the question of extending the works in order to deal satisfactorily with extra volumes of sewage from an increasing population and specially relating throughout from the Greater Brewery, and during the course of the year negotiated with their Committee for this purpose.

Forty-four houses in outlying parts of the area were served by the mains and not connected to the sewerage of the Borough.

Gravel Abatement: No action was found necessary in connection with gravel abatement.

Sedimentation Pool: The sedimentation 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 reasonably clear throughout the season. The water is chlorinated up a drip feed, and sedimentation tanks were taken regularly to ensure a residual chlorine content of the water.

Verminous Pests: No action was found to be necessary in connection with verminous pests.

Carrion Birds and Control of Invertebrates: Carrion birds were two carcasses supplied on separate areas which are well maintained, there are no large licensed sites in the area, and no problems arose with invertebrates.

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 previously stated 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 and no resistance to the poison was experienced.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The number of inspection and treatments carried out during the year were as follows:-

Local Authority premises...	...	...	1
Dwelling houses ...	...	...	32
Number infested by (1) Rats...	...	...	21
(2) Mice ...	...	...	4
Other premises ...	...	...	5

Baits are regularly laid at the refuse tip and sewage works; there was no evidence at either place of any degree of infestation.

Summary of Health Inspector's visits to premises:

Housing inspections...	...	...	...	262
Inspections of factories and workshops..	...	...	...	48
Inspections of bakehouses...	...	...	...	10
Inspections of meat hawkers' and transport vans	...	...	...	14
Inspections of fried fish shops...	...	...	...	17
Inspections of other food shops...	...	...	...	65
Inspections under the Offices, Shops and				
Railway premises Act. ...	...	...	...	54
Inspections in connection with rodent control	...	...	...	37
Inspections of premises where food is prepared				
for sale...	...	...	...	310
Inspections of caravans ...	...	...	...	25
Number of old drainages tested ...	...	...	...	8
Number of extensions of old drainages tested..	...	...	...	3

SECTION D.

Housing:

No new Council dwellings were erected during the year under review, but the Council had under consideration a scheme for a small estate of twenty-seven houses which would provide better equipped accommodation for those desiring it particularly those living in existing Council houses whose applications would receive priority for the proposed new houses. By this scheme it is hoped that increased accommodation of older Council houses would become available for those on the waiting lists.

Two private estates continued to erect dwellings and a total of 47 dwellings were completed during the year with 62 under construction at the end of the year.

Public Cleansing: House refuse was collected weekly using a 20 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 refuse is caused. As I have previously stated the present tipping ground is very full and a new tipping ground is urgently required.

Refuse Control: A part-time rodent operator is engaged 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 was continued to give satisfactory results and no resistance to the poison was experienced.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The number of inspection and treatment carried out during the year were as follows:-

Local Authority Premises.....	1
Dwelling houses.....	32
Number infested by (1) Rats.....	24
(2) Mice.....	4
Other premises.....	2

Refuse are regularly laid at the refuse tip and sewage works to was no evidence at either place of any signs of infestation.

Summary of Health Inspector's visits to premises:

Housing inspections.....	282
Inspections of factories and workshops.....	48
Inspections of businesses.....	18
Inspections of meat handlers' and transport vans.....	44
Inspections of fried fish shops.....	17
Inspections of other food shops.....	68
Inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.....	24
Inspections in connection with rodent control.....	37
Inspections of premises where food is prepared for sale.....	30
Inspections of caravans.....	22
Number of old dwellings tenanted.....	8
Number of extensions of old dwellings tenanted.....	3

SECTION 2

Housing:

No new Council dwellings were erected during the year under review, but the Council had under consideration a scheme for a small estate of twenty-seven houses which would provide better equipped accommodation for those desiring to purchase their own homes. It was hoped that this scheme would receive priority for the proposed new houses. By this scheme it is hoped that increased accommodation of other Council houses would become available for those on the waiting lists.

Two private estates continued to erect dwellings and a total of 47 dwellings were completed during the year with 62 under construction at the end of the year.

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 basin and kitchen sink, and satisfactory facilities for storing food. The Housing Act, 1964 make 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, 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 £2,033 were paid to owners during the year for improvements carried out to 12 dwellings which were all brought up to the "full standard."

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food:

Milk Supply: There are three main licensed milk dealers distributing milk in the Borough. Four shop-keepers are also licensed to sell milk, obtaining their supplies from the main milk dealers. There is also a licensed milk vending machine situated in the area. Nineteen samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Fifteen samples proved satisfactory, 3 failed the methylene blue test and one the phosphatase test as prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation) Order 1963. Follow up samples of the unsatisfactory samples proved satisfactory.

Eleven samples of ice-cream taken and submitted for examination proved satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955: The provisions of the Act relating to the nature and substance of food supplied to the public are enforced 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 1968:

Samples taken in the Borough of Brackley

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1968.

Milk...	...	...	...	18
Butter	...	...	...	1
Lard...	...	...	...	2
Marmalade	...	...	...	1
Meat Products	...	...	...	12
Orange Drink	...	...	...	1
White Bread	...	...	...	1
Total..				36

Remarks: It is again pleasing to be able to report that all the samples taken in the Borough during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination were found to be satisfactory and to conform with the appropriate labelling requirements.

Weights and Measures Act, 1963: A total of 5,133 articles of food were checked for weight or measure during the period under review and apart from a few minor deficiencies all were found to be correct.

F.J. Evans,

Chief Inspector.

Improvement of Dwellings: The provisions of the Housing, Planning and Housing Act, 1930, relating to standard dwellings, 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 basin and kitchen sink, and central heating facilities for storing food. The Housing Act, 1930 also contains provisions for the use of 1935. Where formerly the dwelling after improvement had to be regarded as a five standard amenity, 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 deemed up to a "reduced standard", that is, after improvement it must have a hot and cold water supply at a sink, a water closet, and satisfactory facilities 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 £2,000 were paid to owners during the year for improvements carried out in 12 dwellings which were all brought up to the "full standard."

SECTION 2

Inspection and Supervision of Milk:

Milk Supply: There are three milk licensed milk depots situated in the Borough. Two depots are also licensed to sell milk. Obtain their supplies from the main milk depots. There is also a small milk milking machine situated in the area. Milkmen samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Fifteen samples proved satisfactory. 5 failed the bacteriological test and one the phage test as prescribed by the Milk (Special Bacteriology) Order, 1955. Following samples of the unsatisfactory samples proved satisfactory.

When samples of ice-cream taken and submitted for examination proved satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938: The provisions of the Act relating to the nature and substance of food supplied to the public are enforced by Mr. W. 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 May 1956:

Analysis taken in the Borough of Brackley during the twelve months ending May 1956.

Milk...	...	...	18
Butter...	...	...	1
Lard...	...	...	5
Hamsters...	...	...	1
Hot Products...	...	...	12
Orange Drink...	...	...	1
White Bread...	...	...	1
Total...	...	...	38

Remarks: It is again pleasing to be able to report that all the samples taken in the Borough during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination were found to be satisfactory and to conform with the appropriate labelling requirements.

Weights and Measures Act, 1963: A total of 2,455 articles of food were checked for weight or measure during the period under review and again from a few minor deficiencies all were found to be correct.

W. J. Evans,
Chief Inspector.

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 35 food premises in the Borough where food is sold, served or prepared for sale. The premises are regularly visited and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The following table gives the various categories of food premises in the Town 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 Regulations (Wash hand basins etc.)	No. of premises to which article 19 of the Regs. applies. (Sinks for washing open food and equipment	Premises fitted to comply with article 19.
General provision Merchants... ..	9	9	9	2
Butchers	4	4	4	3
Sweets and Confectionery	3	3	-	-
Fishmongers	3	3	3	2
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Licensed premises..	10	10	10	10
Fruiterers	2	2	2	1
Total	35	35	32	24

Meat and Other Foods: There are no licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough. The only food voluntarily surrendered during the year was 4 lb. chopped pork.

Poultry Processing Premises: There is one poultry processing premises in the Borough which was established in 1959 by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation. The greatest percentage of the throughput is broilers but hens and capons are occasionally processed. The birds are electrically stunned before being bled. During the year under review 3,995,859 birds were received at the station for processing; 6,596 birds weighing 9 tons 8 cwt 25 lbs from the market being unfit for human consumption. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for consumption was .16. Close co-operation is maintained between the Corporation and the Public Health Inspector who makes a daily visit to the premises. Rejected birds, feathers and offal are removed daily to a processing station within the County for further utilisation.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1955: 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 35 food premises in the Borough where food is sold, served or prepared for sale. The premises are regularly visited and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

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

Trade	No.	No. of premises listed to comply with article 15 of the Regulations (Open hand basins, etc.)	No. of premises to which article 15 of the Regulations applies (Shops for washing open food and equipment)	Premises listed to comply with article 15 of the Regulations
General provision	9	9	9	9
Butchers	4	4	4	4
Sweets and Confectionery	3	3	-	-
Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Licensed premises	10	10	10	10
Restaurants	2	2	2	2
Total	35	35	35	35

Meat and Other Food: There are no licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough. The only food voluntarily surrendered during the year was 4 lb. chopped pork.

Poultry Processing Premises: There is one poultry processing premises in the Borough which was established in 1953 by the Pateck Marketing Corporation. The greatest percentage of the throughput is broilers but hens and capons are occasionally processed. The birds are electrically stunned before being bled. During the year under review 3,995,000 birds were received at the station for processing; 6,500 birds weighing 9 tons 8 cwt 25 lbs. From the market being unfit for human consumption. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for consumption was .16. Close co-operation is maintained between the Corporation and the Public Health Inspector who makes a daily visit to the premises. Rejected birds, feathers and offal are removed daily to a processing station within the County for further utilization.

SECTION F.

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 89 cases of infectious disease were notified, an increase of 16 cases on last year's figures.

Measles: The number of cases reported was 76. There was one death from this cause. This highly infective illness from which few individuals escape has its incidence almost exclusively during childhood. It usually follows a biennial incidence, with high numbers occurring in alternate years. The course of the illness is almost invariably benign, but complications which include otitis media, pneumonia, eye infections and very occasionally encephalitis do occur, and the illness itself is often severe. Complications can be effectively dealt with by the many antibiotics which are now available, but these drugs are themselves not all without side effects, are expensive and involve medical supervision. An effective measles vaccine has now been developed and it is anticipated that this will be available for general use during the course of next year, and it is anticipated that in future years measles in common with poliomyelitis and diphtheria will be virtually eradicated.

Whooping Cough: There were no cases notified. Acceptance rate to immunisation is high and the incidence of this condition is low. Cases still occur as immunisation is not completely effective; however in the majority of children who have received immunisation the illness is usually mild.

Scarlet Fever: Two cases were notified. This disease continues to exhibit its mild phase.

Pneumonia: Two cases were notified and two deaths were recorded from this illness.

Food Poisoning: There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

The condition is usually caused by one of the Salmonella organisms, the commonest being the Typhimurium strain or Para-typhoid 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 commonest.

Infective Hepatitis: Nine cases were notified. Acute Infective Hepatitis is a disease caused by a virus which attacks the liver and causes jaundice. It is mainly an infection of young people, of faecal-oral spread, and with an incubation period of 15 to 50 days. The incriminative routes of infection are from food handlers, water, and children to their mothers. The virus is present in faeces 16 days before jaundice, and up to 8 days after.

Serum hepatitis which is another form of infective hepatitis, has a longer incubation period of from 50 to 160 days and affects mainly adults and can be spread by blood transfusion and inefficiently sterilised equipment used by doctors, dentists, nurses and drug addicts and in the various tattooing processes. The clinical groups of these two types of hepatitis are indistinguishable. There is no specific treatment and a jaundiced adult would be away from work from six weeks to two months, and might not feel really fit for a year.

THE PREVALENCE OF THE CONTROL OVER THE PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE

During the year 55 cases of infectious diseases were notified, an increase of 10 cases on last year's figures.

Measles: The number of cases reported was 75. There was one death from this cause. This highly infectious disease from which few individuals escape has its incidence almost exclusively during childhood. It usually follows a clinical incidence, with high fevers occurring in alternate years. The course of the illness is almost invariably benign, but complications which include otitis media, pneumonia, eye infections and very occasionally encephalitis do occur, and the illness itself is often severe. Complications can be effectively dealt with by the many antibiotics which are now available, but these drugs are themselves not without side effects, are expensive and involve medical supervision. An effective measles vaccine has now been developed and it is anticipated that this will be available for general use during the course of next year, and it is anticipated that in future years measles is common with poliomyelitis and diphtheria will be virtually eradicated.

Whooping Cough: There were no cases notified. Incidence tends to be high and the incidence of this condition is low. Can still occur as immunity is not completely effective; however in majority of children who have received immunisation the illness is mild.

Scarlet Fever: Two cases were notified. This disease continues to exhibit its mild phase.

Pneumonia: Two cases were notified and two deaths were recorded from this illness.

Food Poisoning: There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

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 severe form of food poisoning. Food 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 source of infection can be numerous, uncooked contaminated (often forgotten) meat being today probably one of the commonest.

Infective Hepatitis: Nine cases were notified. Acute Infective Hepatitis is a disease caused by a virus which attacks the liver and causes jaundice. It is mainly an infection of young people, of school-age, spread, and with an incubation period of 15 to 50 days. The transmissible routes of infection are from food handlers, water, and children in their mothers. The virus is present in faeces 10 days before jaundice, and up to 8 days after.

Some hepatitis which is another form of infective hepatitis, has a longer incubation period of from 50 to 100 days and affects mainly adults and can be spread by blood transfusion and anaesthetics administered by doctors, dentists, nurses and drug addicts and in the various tattooing processes. The clinical groups of these two types of hepatitis are indistinguishable, there is no specific treatment and a jaundiced adult would be away from work from six weeks to two months, and might not feel really fit for a year.

Quarantine measures are of little value, and patients can be treated at home or in hospital provided adequate hand washing techniques are practised with current disinfection of excreta. Serum hepatitis can be virtually abolished if disposal equipment was generally introduced. In this County disposable equipment is used by the County Health Department in all procedures involving immunisation. Gamma globulin is of value for the protection of close contacts and pregnant women during epidemics.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year under review. The number of cases on register at the end of the year are as follows:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary... ..	3	4	7
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	1
Total	4	4	8

Quarantine measures are of little value, and patients can be treated at home or in hospital provided adequate nursing techniques are practiced with current isolation of contacts. Serum hepatitis can be virtually eliminated by disposal of equipment and generally introduced. In this County hepatitis equipment is used by the County Health Department in all procedures involving immunization. Cases of hepatitis are of value for the protection of close contacts and pregnant women during epidemics.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year under review. The number of cases on register at the end of the year was as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
February...	3	4	7
Nov-February...	1	-	1
<u>Total</u> ...	4	4	8

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 48. 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 Administrative 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	15		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	15	33		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises.				
Total... ..	23	48	-	-

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

Report for 1961. The number of factories on the register at the end of the year under review was 51, and the number of inspections made was 48. During the year a new factory came out from the list of those factories of which the details are given in the appropriate schedule.

Particulars on the Register of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

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)	Compulsory Provisions (5)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	12		
Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	15	25		
Other Provisions in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding authorities' premises).				
Total...	23	48	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which provisions were infringed (6)
			Noted by H.M. Inspector (4)	Noted by other inspectors (5)	
Not of class (2.1.)					
Overcrowding (Section 2.)					
Reasonable temperature (Section 3.)					
Adequate ventilation (Section 4.)					
Effective drainage of floors (Section 6.)					
Many Conventions (Section 7.)	2	2			
Inadequate					
Unsuitable or defective					
Not separate for women					
Not of class (2.1.)					
Total...	2	2	-	-	-

PART V 1 1 1 OF THE ACT

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						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
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.						

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)	Prose- cutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	18					
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.						
Textiles weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	18	-	-	-	-	-

WORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

22

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134	
	No. of persons engaged in work in the district	No. of persons engaged in work in the district	No. of persons engaged in work in the district	No. of persons engaged in work in the district
1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
52				
53				
54				
55				
56				
57				
58				
59				
60				
61				
62				
63				
64				
65				
66				
67				
68				
69				
70				
71				
72				
73				
74				
75				
76				
77				
78				
79				
80				
81				
82				
83				
84				
85				
86				
87				
88				
89				
90				
91				
92				
93				
94				
95				
96				
97				
98				
99				
100				



