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IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN  
DISTRICT.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1944.



D. A. McCracken, M.D.





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# Irthlingborough Urban District.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1944.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,910
Population 1921 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,911
„ 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621
„ 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,568
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002
„ „ „ 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208
„ „ „ 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Rateable value, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	£21,268
Product of a penny rate, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	£83

### Live Births.

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	66	29	37	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	
					<hr/> 72	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 15.76

### Stillbirths.

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
					<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 0.87

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Deaths (all causes)</b>	...	...	...	...	62	35	27	<b>13.57</b>

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
Other puerperal causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

### Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166.66
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>27.77</b>

<b>Deaths from</b> Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>



## Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

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### *Members of the Public Health Committee :*

MESSRS. J. W. CROUCH, C.C. (Chairman), P. R. DUNCAN, W. E. FAVELL, C. F. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, J. H. MCGIBBON, G. W. SMITH.

### *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

Medical Officer of Health,

DAVID ANDREW MCCrackEN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### *also holds appointments of*

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health.

Deputy School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Towcester Rural District Council.

Medical Officer, Kettering Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

### *Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Surveyor, etc. :*

EDWARD TURNBULL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

*Certified Sanitary Inspector.*

October, 1945.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of  
Irthlingborough.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. PALMER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1944. The report is drawn up on the lines suggested in Ministry of Health Circular No. 49/45.

The vital statistics are generally satisfactory. The birth rate of 15.76 shows a slight improvement of 0.96 on the rate of 14.80 per thousand of population for 1943. The death rate of 13.57 is 0.37 per thousand of population in excess of the rate of 13.20 for the previous year. The birth rate for 1944 was 2.19 per thousand in excess of the death rate.

The town was fortunate as compared with other districts in maintaining a constant supply of water during the whole of the year. There is a pressing need for many new houses in the town. The houses which were the subject of a public local enquiry in 1939 require demolition.

The incidence of zymotic diseases continues at a very low level. The success of the diphtheria immunisation scheme is very creditable but it is essential that all children be immunised if diphtheria is to become a curiosity in medical practice.

I acknowledge with gratitude the support I continue to receive from the members of the Public Health Committee and the advice and assistance afforded me by the Executive Officers of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. McCracken,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

**Area**—The area of the district is 2,910 acres.

**Population**—The Registrar-General estimated the resident population for 1944 to have been 4,568 persons. During the war years the population increased as a result of the district being scheduled as a reception area for evacuees who were sent to the town from the Greater London area and the East Coast under the Government Evacuation Scheme. In addition there was an influx of transferred war workers who were accommodated in the town. The pre-war population of 4,500 in 1938 increased to 5,237 in 1941 and thereafter with minor fluctuations diminished to the pre-war number. This war-time population is the largest number of persons who have lived in the town since 1902.

**Deaths**—The total number of deaths assigned to the district after adjustment for outward and inward transfers was 62 as compared with 60 in the previous year. The rate was 13.57 as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales. The following table shows the death rates for 1939-43, together with comparative rates for the Administrative County and England and Wales.

**Death Rates, 1940-44.**

<i>Irthlingborough</i>					<i>Standardised Death Rate</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Irthlingborough</i>	<i>Administrative County</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1940	55	27	28	10.9	10.3	11.3	14.3
1941	61	31	30	11.6	*	13.2†	12.9
1942	55	31	24	11.5	*	11.0†	11.6
1943	60	26	34	13.2	*	12.3†	12.1
1944	62	35	27	13.6	*	12.6	11.6

† *Recorded rate.*

The 'comparability factors' are not available for 1941-44 owing to the magnitude of local population movements and the uneven distribution of civilian war deaths. A list of the causes of death is given in Table No.1 page 15.

**Births**—The number of live births assigned to the district was 72 as compared with 86 in 1943. The number of births registered was equivalent to 15.76 per 1,000 of the civilian population as compared with the rate of 17.60 for England and Wales. The trend of the birth rate together with other vital statistics is shown in Table No. 2 page 16.

**Stillbirths**—The number of stillbirths registered was four as compared with six in 1943. The rate was 0.87 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.5 for the country as a whole.

**Maternal Mortality**—No deaths were ascribed to puerperal causes or other conditions associated with childbirth.

**Infant Mortality**—One legitimate female and one illegitimate male died in their first year of life. The rate of 27.77 is slightly above that for 1943 but compares very favourably with the rate of 46.00 for England and Wales. The local rates for the quinquennium 1940-44 together with comparative figures are as follows :

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Irthlingborough ...	70.18(4)*	86.98(6)*	22.22(2)*	23.25(2)*	27.77(2)*
Administrative County	40.30	48.10	34.50	40.40	38.00
England and Wales ...	55.00	59.00	40.00	49.00	46.00

\* *Number of deaths.*



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

**Laboratory facilities**—The laboratory work associated with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases and the bacteriological examination of water supplies is carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital. Chemical examination of the water supply is carried out by the Clinical Research Association in London. Examination of sewage and the effluent from the sewage works is carried out by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver of London. Samples of milk are examined for bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality at the County Council's laboratory in Northampton.

**Diphtheria antitoxin**—A supply of antitoxin is maintained at the Council Offices and is available free of charge to medical practitioners for use in the town.

**Ambulance service**—The ambulance service for accidents and non-infectious cases is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade who maintain a 25 h.p. Vauxhall Ambulance. The service is adequate for the needs of the town and the removals are carefully and expeditiously carried out. Cases of infectious disease are removed by the ambulance provided by the East Northants Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

**Nursing in the home**—The Irthlingborough Nursing Association which is affiliated with the Northamptonshire Nursing Association employs a Queens Nurse who is State Registered and holds the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Details of the work done during 1944 are as follows :

#### *Cases Nursed*

General 36	Midwifery 15	Maternity 35	Total Visits 2,121
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**Treatment Centres and Clinics**—The Child Welfare Clinic is held by the County Council at the Band Club on the first Thursday of each month. There is no antenatal clinic in the town, but expectant mothers attend the clinics at Wellingborough and Rushden. Orthopaedic cases attend the Manfield Orthopaedic Clinic held at Rushden, on alternate Fridays.

**Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases**—Hospital accommodation is provided by the East Northants Joint Isolation Hospital Board at their hospital at Finedon Road, Wellingborough. The precept levied on the Council by the Board was £125.



## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**Water Supply**—The water supply to the town is provided by the Urban District Council. There are no special Acts or Orders in operation. The statutory area of supply has an estimated population of some 4,400 persons. The total population supplied directly by the Undertaking amounts to 4,368 persons, of which 2,886 enjoy an internal piped water supply whilst 1,482 are dependent on stand pipes. The number of persons who are without access to a piped supply is thirty-two. The total demand on the supply per 24 hours amounts to some 257,200 gallons, of which 114,000 is for domestic consumption and 143,200 for trade purposes. The equivalent number of gallons per head of population for domestic purposes is 25.40 and for trade purposes 31.80.

The water supply is obtained from shallow wells sunk in the Nene Valley Gravels near Station Road. There are four wells, the principal or Town Well is 15'6" deep and 6' in diameter. This well is lined with three cast iron tubes each five feet in depth. The lowest section is perforated with  $\frac{5}{8}$ " holes. Adits amounting to 200 yards of 9" feeder drain augment the supply of water to the well. The average pumping level is six feet and the minimum three feet. The yield from this well is some 156,000 gallons per day. Two additional deep wells of 17' and 18' in depth and of 10" in diameter are used to augment the supply in the town well. The combined yield of these two wells is 72,000 gallons per day. A fourth well, 14.46 feet deep and three feet in diameter supplies water for trade purposes direct to the Midland Co-operative Laundry. This well yields some 72,000 gallons per day.

The motive power at the Town Well is provided by two gas engines, each of 28 H.P., which operate two vertical three-throw ram pumps, which can be operated together or independently. The actual pumping capacity of these pumps is 10,000 gallons per hour. The two auxiliary wells which feed the principal well, when required, are provided with 4 H.P., Diesel Oil Engines operating horizontal centrifugal pumps capable of delivering 3,000 gallons per hour.

The water pumped to the town for domestic consumption is filtered under pressure through three, eight feet diameter cylindrical, sand filters which are capable of dealing with 100 gallons per square foot per hour. The water is treated with sulphate of alumina at the rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain per gallon. All water pumped into supply for domestic consumption is treated with chlorine by means of a Paterson Gravity Chloronome. The normal dose of chlorine is 0.50, p.p.m., and de-chlorination is carried out with activated carbon.



The water for the town is pumped to a service reservoir near Windmill Road. This reservoir which was constructed in 1905 is built of mass concrete and lined with engineering bricks and bitumen. It has a concrete arched roof and is banked and covered to a depth of about one foot with earth. The reservoir is in good condition and has a capacity above the draw-off level of 689,000 gallons. The top water level is 284.93 O.D. and the draw-off level 271.68 O.D. The highest level supplied in the town is 267 O.D.

**Quantity.** The supply was adequate for the needs of the town and industry. In spite of the low rainfall a constant supply was maintained as contrasted with neighbouring districts where the supplies were intermittent during the greater part of the year.

**Quality.** The water supply was examined bacteriologically on fourteen occasions by the Bacteriologist at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory in Northampton. The water supplied for domestic use was sterile and conformed to Class 1 of the Ministry of Health's grading for piped water supplies. The reports on the water taken from the 3' well, which is only used for trade purposes showed on occasion some evidence of faecal pollution. The results of the bacteriological examinations are given in Table No. 3, page 17.

**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage**—There have been no material changes in the circumstances reported in 1943. The sewage works are carefully managed and maintained in a satisfactory condition. The problem at the sewage works is now not one of treatment but the disposal of the sludge.

**Closet Accommodation**—There are no special circumstances which call for comment.

**Disinfection**—No disinfecting apparatus is maintained by the Council. Concurrent and terminal disinfection is carried out with liquid and gaseous disinfectants as the occasion arises.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs**—No cases came to notice.

**Scabies**—Seven cases came to notice. One evacuee child was treated in hospital.

**Movable Dwellings : Public Health Act, 1936, S.269** — No licences were granted and no notices were served.

**Public Cleansing**—House refuse is removed by a 50 cwt. Bedford motor lorry to the Hayway tip where the controlled system of disposal is carried out as far as covering material is available. The number of loads collected was 663. Much attention has been given to the collection of salvage materials for the war effort.

Further details of the sanitary inspections etc., is given in Table No. 4, page 18.



## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

The housing situation is extremely acute in the town. The clearance of slum areas has been delayed with the result that a number of persons are occupying dilapidated property which should have been demolished years ago. The conditions under which some people are compelled to live in the areas scheduled for clearance are hurtful to the physical and mental states of the occupants and are not conducive to family life. Many new houses are needed to replace the slum areas and also for the general needs of the town.

In response to the Government's request that preparatory plans be drawn up for post-war housing, the Council gave careful consideration to the housing situation in the town. Initial steps were taken early in the year to plan a lay-out for 100 houses on land which was purchased in 1929 for the sewage farm and which has become superfluous for its original purpose. The site is on Addington Road and is continuous with the small estate of twenty-five houses which were completed in 1939. At the time of writing this report the Ministry of Health have only sanctioned the building of twenty-five houses on the site. This number appears to me to be exceedingly small in comparison with the slum clearance programme and general needs of the town.

In order to expedite the building of houses in the post-war period, arrangements were made at the request of the Ministry of Health to prepare sites ready for building operations as soon as circumstances would permit. With this object in view and to make the best use of existing machinery and man power the Council became a member of a local authority group. This group which comprises the Boroughs of Higham Ferrers and Kettering and Burton Latimer, Corby, Irthlingborough, Rushden and Raunds Urban Districts, entered into contracts with a large civil engineering firm to carry out the site preparations for all members of the group. Apart from making the size of the contracts sufficiently large enough to attract firms with adequate mechanical power this method of re-allocating machinery and man power makes use of men and equipment from aerodromes etc., whose construction had been completed.

Details of the Clearance Areas and other housing statistics were given in Table No. 6, page 27, of the Annual Report for 1939-42.



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply**—Samples of milk taken during the course of delivery to the consumers have been submitted at regular intervals to the County Laboratory for examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality. The samples are submitted to a standardised methylene blue test to determine if the milk will be sufficiently fresh to be drinkable for some 24 hours after delivery to the consumer. The thirty-two samples which were examined were all designated as "Good". All the samples conformed to the prescribed test for accredited milk and show a very marked improvement on the results for 1943. The classification of the results is arbitrary and based on a County standard, since there are no prescribed tests for bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality of non-designated milk.

The number of samples submitted and the results of the examination of the samples by the methylene blue test was :

Total .....	32
Good .....	32
Moderate .....	—
Bad .....	—

**Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940**—No meat inspection is carried out locally. Most of the meat for the town is inspected at the Rushden Co-operative Society's slaughterhouse which is controlled by the Ministry of Food. This rigid control of the meat supply is one of the best public health measures which have been evolved during the war and its continuation in principle has much to commend it as a permanent function of a local authority health department. Centralised slaughtering in selected abattoirs under the supervision of local authorities would ensure that all meat destined for the food of man would be inspected.

**Food Inspection**—Details of the unfit food surrendered is given in Table No. 4, page 18. There were no seizures of unfit food or meat. The need for official certificates of condemnation for the replacement of unfit food has resulted in a complete ascertainment of any unfit food held in the shops in the town.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox**—No cases were notified.

**Scarlet Fever**—Four cases were notified as compared with four in 1943. The cases were of mild type and no deaths were ascribed to this disease.

**Diphtheria**—It is again pleasing to report that no cases were notified. The last occasion on which cases were notified was in 1938.

**Diphtheria Prophylaxis**—This highly important branch of preventive medicine proceeded smoothly in accordance with the arrangements described in the Annual Reports of 1939-42. The work continues to be carried out by the County Council as the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, whilst in addition, a number of children are immunised by private arrangement between the local medical practitioner and the parents. The value of diphtheria immunisation throughout the country as a whole is shown by the following extract from the Summary Report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st March, 1944. "In the two years, 1942-43, the annual rate of incidence of diphtheria amongst immunised children, based on the estimated time of exposure to risk, was rather more than a quarter of that amongst the non-immunised, whilst the mortality ratio was about one to twenty-three. It is estimated that approximately five out of six of the children notified as suffering from diphtheria during the same period and about twenty-nine out of thirty of those who died from it, were children who had not been given the protection of immunisation." All children ought to be immunised against diphtheria and educational measures should be directed to inform the parents of children of the advantages of immunisation in childhood.

It is estimated that 43% of children under five years and 92% of those between five and fifteen years in the town were considered immunised as at 31st December, 1944.

**Measles**—The year 1944 was not a measles year and no cases were notified in the town.

**Pertussis (Whooping Cough)**—Only five cases were notified as compared with twelve in 1943. There were no deaths.



**Erysipelas**—This is the fifth successive year during which no cases were notified.

**Pneumonia**—Only three cases were notified as compared with five in 1943. The number of deaths assigned to "pneumonia" *all forms* was two.

Details of the monthly incidence and age grouping for the infectious diseases are given in Tables No. 5 and 6, page 19.

**Closure of Schools**—No schools were closed under the Elementary Educational Provisional Code, 1922, Article 57.

**Tuberculosis**—No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were three new cases of tuberculosis notified as compared with six in 1943. One case (male) had a pulmonary infection and two (one male, one female) had non-pulmonary lesions. There was a total of five deaths. Four persons died from pulmonary disease and one from non-pulmonary infection. The age grouping of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis are given in Table No. 7, page 20.



# SECTION G.

## STATISTICAL TABLES, 1944.

TABLE No. 1.

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	2	2	4
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	—	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)	...	...	...	—	—	—
	uterus (F)	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	2	1	3
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	2	2	4
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	—	—
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	6	3	9
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	11	15	26
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	1	—	1
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	—	2
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	1	2
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	2	1	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	1	—	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	2	1	3
ALL CAUSES					35	27	62

TABLE No. 2.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1944 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year		All Ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1891	2,998	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	4,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902	5,526	158	34.9	21	132.9	60	13.2
1903	4,728	152	32.1	23	151.3	63	13.3
1904	4,664	137	29.3	11	80.2	56	12.0
1905	4,664	150	32.1	14	93.3	55	11.7
1906	4,566	127	27.8	13	102.3	53	11.6
1907	4,600	111	24.1	13	117.1	57	12.3
1908	4,670	122	26.1	9	73.7	45	9.6
1909	4,750	98	20.6	8	81.6	44	9.2
1910	4,800	120	25.0	6	50.0	49	10.2
1911	4,630	124	26.7	17	137.0	56	12.0
1912	4,650	89	19.1	16	112.3	55	11.8
1913	4,675	108	23.1	5	46.2	39	8.3
1914	4,725	92	19.4	8	86.9	52	11.0
1915	4,790	95	20.1	15	157.8	60	12.5
1916	4,665	98	19.3	3	30.6	42	8.7
1917	4,445	56	11.2	6	107.1	50	11.2
1918	4,667	65	12.4	9	138.4	61	13.0
1919	5,011	73	13.9	6	82.1	50	9.9
1920	5,211	109	20.9	4	36.6	49	7.8
1921	4,911	90	18.3	6	66.6	47	9.5
1922	4,970	88	17.7	4	45.4	44	8.8
1923	4,956	69	13.9	6	86.9	50	10.0
1924	5,001	75	14.9	2	26.6	46	9.1
1925	4,946	77	15.5	5	64.9	57	11.5
1926	4,983	68	13.6	3	44.1	42	8.4
1927	4,934	79	16.0	3	37.8	57	11.5
1928	4,906	77	15.6	4	51.9	49	9.9
1929	4,934	74	14.9	4	54.0	55	11.1
1930	4,839	57	11.7	3	52.5	68	14.5
1931	4,715	64	13.5	4	62.8	50	10.6
1932	4,696	52	11.0	2	38.4	48	10.2
1933	4,679	63	13.4	1	15.8	61	13.0
1934	4,640	52	11.2	4	76.9	57	12.2
1935	4,547	55	12.0	3	56.3	46	10.1
1936	4,485	56	12.4	5	89.4	49	10.9
1937	4,484	67	14.9	2	29.8	54	12.0
1938	4,500	58	12.8	3	51.7	55	12.2
1939	‡ 4,542						
	† 4,663	70	15.4	3	42.8	49	10.5
1940	5,027	57	11.3	4	70.2	55	10.9
1941	5,237	69	13.2	6	86.9	61	11.6
1942	4,749	90	18.9	2	22.2	55	11.5
1943	4,535	86	14.8	2	23.2	60	13.2
1944	4,568	72	15.8	2	27.8	62	13.6

‡ Population for calculation of Birth-rate.

† Population for calculation of Death-rate.

TABLE No. 3.

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Etc., 1944.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Sampling Point</i>	<i>Test Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
March	10" Tube Well. 3' Well (Trade). Town Well— untreated. Rising Main— treated.	Coliform bacilli 2/100 m.l.	Satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli 2/100 m.l.	Satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli absent in 100 m.l.	Very satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli absent in 100 m.l.	Very satisfactory.
May	10" Tube Well. 3' Well (Trade).	Coliform bacilli 2/100 m.l.	Satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli 5/100 m.l.	Slightly suspicious but no evidence of faecal pollution.
September	Public Supply— treated.	Coliform bacilli absent in 100 m.l.	Very satisfactory.
	10" Tube Well. 3' Well (Trade).	Coliform bacilli 2/100 m.l.	Satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli 5/100 m.l.	A suspicious count with evidence of slight faecal pollution.
		Probable no. of faecal coli 2/100 m.l.	Slightly suspicious.
December	Town Well— untreated. Rising Main— treated.	Coliform bacilli 5/100 m.l.	Very satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli absent in 100 m.l.	
	3' Well (Trade).	Coliform bacilli 25/100 m.l.	Unsatisfactory but no evi- dence of faecal pollu- tion.
		Probable no. of faecal coli 0/100 m.l.	Satisfactory.
		Coliform bacilli 2/100 m.l. No faecal coli present. Coliform bacilli absent in 100 m.l.	Very satisfactory.



TABLE NO. 4.

**SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc., MADE BY THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

*Factory Act, 1937—*

Outworkers Notices	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	12
Fire Escape Certificate (S34)	...	...	...	...	1

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938—*

Slaughterhouses licensed	...	...	...	...	4
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*Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—*

Licensed slaughtermen	...	...	...	...	6
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*Housing (Public Health Act), 1936—*

Repairs—informal notices	...	...	...	...	3
Notices to provide dustbins	...	...	...	...	12

*Nuisances—*

Defective drains	...	...	...	...	5
Broken inspection cover	...	...	...	...	1
Premises fouled by dog	...	...	...	...	1

*Food surrendered—*

Tins of meat, milk, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
Bottles of pickles	...	...	...	...	23
Smoked fish	...	...	...	...	3 stones
Herrings	...	...	...	...	14 stones
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	12 stones
Sausages	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Chopped pork	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Corned beef	...	...	...	...	7½ lbs.

TABLE No. 5.

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1944.

<i>Disease.</i>	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTALS
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Pneumonia ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
TOTALS ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	12

TABLE No. 6.

## AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1944.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Removed to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	1	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	12	1	2



TABLE NO. 7.

## NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1944.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—25	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
—35	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—45	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	—





