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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1938.

KETTERING :
H. RICHARDSON, WATER STREET.



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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,

December, 1938.

Members :

Councillor	G. B. Smith, C.C. (Chairman).
Alderman	J. Haynes, J.P. (His Worship the Mayor).
„	Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P.
„	H. Martin, J.P.
„	C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
„	D. F. Underwood.
Councillor	T. F. de la Court.
„	Mrs. C. F. Lewin (Deputy Mayor).
„	W. J. Litchfield.
„	J. R. Sadler.
„	W. A. Swinger.
„	E. A. Timson.
„	A. E. Tutty.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE,

December, 1938.

Members :

Alderman	Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P. (Chairman).
„	J. Haynes, J.P. (His Worship the Mayor).
„	J. E. P. Dainty, C.C.
Councillor	T. F. de la Court.
„	W. Dyson.
„	H. Hodge, C.C.
„	W. Martin.
„	A. E. Munn.
Mrs. E. Northern	} Co-opted Members.
Mrs. E. E. Porter	
Mrs. E. Thompson	
Mrs. L. Warwicker	

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

Cecil B. Hogg, M.D., Ch.B. (Aberd.), D.P.H. (Lond.). (1)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

F. Bentham, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Lond.). (1)

*Ophthalmic Surgeon :

E. Harries Jones, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

*Orthopaedic Surgeon :

F. Wilson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Aberd.).

*Consultant Obstetrician :

R. Watson, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belf.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
M.R.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon :

J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (Glasg.).

*Veterinary Surgeon :

Trevor F. Spencer, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. E. Deuce, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

F. W. Drury, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

E. G. Pollard, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

(until 10th December, 1938).

H. T. Pizzey, A.R.S.I. (1) (3) (4)

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

Miss H. Ryding. (1) (6) (7)

Miss G. Barrett. (1) (5) (6)

Miss A. M. Young. (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss B. F. Lister. (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss M. Cruse. (1) (5) (6) (7) (from 1st February, 1938).

Miss G. K. Jeffreys. (1) (5) (6) (7) from 9th February, 1938).

Clerks :

R. F. Burns (until 30th April, 1938).

K. Birdsall (from 20th June, 1938).

R. Sindall.

L. S. Brace.

* Part time.

(1) Exchequer Grants.

(2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.

(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'
Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.

(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and
Other Foods.

(5) General Hospital Trained Nurse.

(6) Certified Midwife.

(7) Health Visitor's Certificate.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Child Welfare.	School Lane.	Monday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.	Kettering Borough Council.
Ante-natal Clinic.	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers.	St. Philip's Hall. School Lane.		"
Post-natal Clinic.	Examination of mothers after childbirth.	School Lane.	First Tuesday of month 10 a.m.	"
Minor Ailment Clinic.	Treatment of minor ailments.	Manor House.	Every week-day 9 a.m.	"
Dental Clinic.	Dental treatment.	Manor House.	Every week-day by appointment.	"
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles.	Manor House.	By appointment.	"
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Examination and supervision of cripples.	Practical Subjects Centre, School Lane.	First & Third Mondays of month 2 p.m.	Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.
After-care Clinic.	After-care of orthopaedic cases.	Practical Subjects Centre, School Lane.	Second & Fourth Mondays of month 2 p.m.	"
Orthopaedic Treatment Clinic.	Treatment of orthopaedic cases.	Practical Subjects Centre, School Lane.	Tuesdays & Fridays by appointment.	"
Cleansing Station.	Treatment of scabies and cleansing of verminous cases.	Disinfecting Station.	By appointment.	Kettering Borough Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Examination of definite and suspected cases of tuberculosis.	Market Street.	Friday, 10 a.m.	Northamptonshire County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING.

May, 1939.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

I beg to submit to you my tenth Annual Report on the Health of Kettering.

The contents have been compiled in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 1728, dated the 25th October, 1938. The vital statistics which are included are based on information supplied by the Registrar-General ; this was received on the 18th May.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough for mid-1938 is 33,900. In view of the fact that as a result of the survey made in February, 1939, in connection with the Government Evacuation Scheme the population was found to be 35,071, the question of the revision of the first-mentioned figure was raised with the Registrar-General. The answer received was to the effect that the figure of 33,900 was calculated in accordance with the usual procedure and that it was not possible to engage in discussion of individual estimates. Thus the various rates in the Report are calculated on a population figure of 33,900.

The birth rate has increased from 14.12 to 14.16 but it is still below that for England and Wales which is 15.1. The death rate from all causes is 10.10 compared to 11.6 for the country as a whole. The death rates from typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, from small-pox, from scarlet fever and from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under 2 years of age are nil in each instance ; while those from measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and influenza are 0.03, 0.03, 0.03 and 0.06 respectively, which is lower in each case than the corresponding figures for England and Wales with the exception of whooping cough where the figure is the same. The maternal mortality rate is 4.00. The infantile mortality is 43.75.

Heart disease, cancer and cerebral haemorrhage were the chief causes of death accounting for 44% of the total number.

Although a considerable amount of time was given by some members of the staff to air-raid precautions and evacuation scheme duties the normal work of the Department has suffered no diminution in volume ; this was brought about by much of the extra work being carried out outside the normal working hours.

Major J. P. Haugh, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied me with information regarding water supply, sewerage, etc., which is embodied in the Report.

The staff have carried out their duties during a difficult period in a very satisfactory manner and I wish to thank them for their loyal and willing assistance.

Finally I desire to express to the members of the Committees to which I am responsible, my appreciation of their great interest and help in the public health work of the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

CECIL B. HOGG,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live-Births :					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	459	251	208
Illegitimate		...	...	...	21	13	8
Totals	...	...	...	...	480	264	216

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 14.16

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Still Births :	...	...	...	...	20	11	9
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births							40.00

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths :	...	...	...	...	346	177	169

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 10.10

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					...	4.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	43.75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				43.57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				47.62

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	53
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	Nil.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000). ...	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London ...	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
KETTERING ...	14.16	0.59	*10.10	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.00	43.75

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—
 { per 1,000 Live Births : 0.89
 { " " Total Births : 0.86
 { per 1,000 Live Births : 2.08
 { " " Total Births : 2.00

The maternal mortality rates for Kettering are as follows :—
 { per 1,000 Live Births : 2.08
 { " " Total Births : 2.00

* Corrected death rate.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimated resident population ...	33,900
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	9,831
Rateable Value	£227,580
Sum represented by a penny rate	£880

Social Conditions :—The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows :—

Boot and Shoe Manufacture, which is the staple industry.
 Ready-made Clothing and Corset Manufacture.
 Ironstone Quarrying and Smelting.
 Engineering, particularly in relation to the Boot and Shoe Trade.

The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Kettering, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the number of persons registered as unemployed or partly unemployed.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Total</i>
December, 1938 :—				
Wholly unemployed	614	122	4	740
Temporarily stopped	188	27	1	216
Totals ...	802	149	5	956

The number of wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped in December, 1938, was 5.1% of the insured population.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Total</i>
March, 1939 :—				
Wholly unemployed	486	144	—	630
Temporarily stopped	166	15	1	182
Totals ...	652	159	1	812

The number of wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped in March, 1939, was 4.3% of the insured population.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid-year, 1938, is 33,900, and the vital statistics in this report are based on that figure.

Births.—(a) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1938 as 480, of which 264 were males and 216 were females. This gives a live birth rate of 14.16 per 1,000 total population, compared with 14.12 in 1937 and 15.1 for England and Wales. Twenty-one births were illegitimate, 13 males and 8 females.

(b) Stillbirths.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1938 was 20, of which 11 were males and 9 females. This gives a stillbirth rate of 40.00 per 1,000 total births, and 0.59 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 346, of which 177 were males and 169 were females. Twenty-six residents died outside the area and 71 non-residents died within the area.

Taking the estimated population figure of 33,900, the crude death rate for 1938 is 10.21 but the corrected death rate, i.e., the rate which would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of the district was in the same proportion as the rest of England and Wales, is 10.10 compared with 11.6 for England and Wales.

The Registrar-General's comparability factor for the correction of the death rate of Kettering is 0.99.

The death rate for the different wards is given below.

Ward	Population	Deaths (including inward transfers)	Death Rate (crude)
Kingsley	4556	46	10.09
Northfield	5181	54	10.42
St. Andrew's	4810	53	11.04
Avondale	4523	44	9.73
St. Peter's	4580	45	9.82
St. Mary's... ..	5149	48	9.32
Barton	5101	56	10.97
	33900	346	10.21

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
All causes	177	169	346
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers...	—	—	—
2. Measles	1	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	—	1
5. Diphtheria	1	—	1
6. Influenza	—	2	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	2
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	8	9	17
10. Other tuberculous diseases	4	5	9
11. Syphilis	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	—	1	1
13. Cancer, malignant disease	25	28	53
14. Diabetes	—	8	8
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	14	17	31
16. Heart Disease	37	34	71

17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	11	14	25
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
	Special causes (included in No. 35 above)							
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Diarrhoea (2 years and over)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Deaths of infants under 1 year :—							
	Total	...	...	...	...	11	10	21
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Inquests.—Nineteen inquests were held on residents and the following verdicts recorded :—

Death due to natural causes, viz., arterio sclerosis	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by falling down in her dwelling-house	...	1
Death from natural causes, viz., angina pectoris	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received in the Parish of Kettering there not being sufficient evidence to show how such injuries were received	...	1
Death from fracture of the base of the skull accidentally received by colliding with a motor van whilst riding a pedal cycle at Kettering	...	1
Death from electric shock accidentally received by faulty electric apparatus in her parent's bathroom...	...	1
Death from toxæmia caused by scalds by accidentally falling into a bath of boiling water in his father's home	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by his falling down a lift shaft at Kettering	...	1

Death from injuries accidentally received by falling down- stairs in his son's dwelling-house at Kettering ...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by falling downstairs at Kettering	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by falling down in the yard attached to her dwelling-house	1
Death from natural causes, viz., respiratory failure due to progressive muscular atrophy	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by falling downstairs in her dwelling-house	1
Death from gas gangrene due to infection from old war wound during Great War, gunshot wound right elbow	1

Suicides.

Suicide by inhaling carbon monoxide gas (domestic) whilst temporarily insane	2
Suicide by poisoning by taking an overdose of aspirin at Barton Seagrave whilst temporarily insane ...	1
Suicide by drowning himself in the River Nene in the Parish of Wellingborough whilst temporarily insane	1
Suicide by poisoning herself by drinking lysol in a field in the Parish of Pytchley whilst temporarily insane	1

Deaths of Residents in Institutions.

Kettering General Hospital	69
Kettering Public Assistance Institution	42
Kettering Infectious Diseases Hospital	2
Mental Hospital, Upton	3
General Hospital, Northampton	2
Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton	1
Rushden House Sanatorium	3
Woodfield Nursing Home, Finedon	1
Middlesex Hospital, St. Marylebone, London	5
Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth	1
Royal Chest Hospital, Shoreditch	1
Broadmoor Asylum, East Hampstead	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London ...	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.**—This work is carried out mainly by the staff of the Kettering District Nursing Association. During the year the total number of patients attended by the District Nurses was 943 and the total number of visits was 20,933.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.** By arrangement between the Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association, District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under 5 years whose parents are not members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme. During the year 169 visits were paid to 10 cases.

Midwives.—The Medical Officer of Health for Northamptonshire County Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, gives the total number of midwives practising in the Borough at the end of the year as 10, and the number employed by voluntary associations as 3.

Laboratory Facilities.—Water, milk, foodstuffs, swabs, etc., requiring laboratory examination are sent to the Clinical Research Association, London. The following list shows the specimens submitted for examination during the year.

Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	55
Water—Well (chemical examination)	...	...	...	...	50
	(bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	6
Swimming bath	...	...	...	...	4
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	11
Blood	...	...	...	...	3
Faeces	...	...	...	...	4
Urine	...	...	...	...	4

Also 122 samples of milk were submitted to the County Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, for examination by the methylene blue reduction test.

Specimens of sputum taken in connection with tuberculosis are sent for examination to the Tuberculosis Officer at the County Hall, Northampton.

Specimens taken in connection with venereal diseases are sent to the laboratory of the Northampton General Hospital.

Legislation in Force.—The adoptive acts and bye-laws in force are those detailed in the Annual Report for 1931. No additions have been made.

Hospitals.—The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of the Borough are the following :—Kettering and District General Hospital, London Road Public Assistance Hospital, Leicester Royal Infirmary, Northampton General Hospital, Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Kettering Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Rushden House Sanatorium.

KETTERING AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is maintained by voluntary contributions. The Secretary-Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information :—

Number of In-Patients at beginning of year 81

 " " admitted during year :—

Surgical	Male	...	...	...	458
"	Female	...	...	...	439
Medical	Male	...	...	...	132
"	Female	...	...	...	168
Children	...	...	...	...	415
Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	128
Private	...	...	...	...	88

1828

1909

Number of In-Patients discharged during year :—

Cured	...	...	...	...	1301
Relieved	...	...	...	...	342
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	105
Deaths	...	...	...	...	90

1838

Number of In-Patients at end of year ...

71

1909

Out-Patients :—

Fractures	...	...	...	...	163
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	29
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	102
Dental	...	...	...	...	210
Eye	...	...	...	...	392
X-Ray	...	...	...	...	2190
Artificial Sunlight	...	...	...	...	177
Massage	...	...	...	...	496
Casualty Cases	...	...	...	...	794
Obstetrical and Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	233

4786

Number of operations performed ... 1189

 do. living births ... 107

 do. stillborn births ... 22

Daily average number of patients ... 85.87

Average length of stay in hospital (days) ... 17.05

Number of Radiographs ... 4170

 do. attendances X-Ray ... 146

 do. do. Sunlight ... 4527

 do. do. Massage ... 8679

 do. do. Ophthalmic ... 979

 do. do. Ear, Nose and Throat ... 143

 do. do. Obstetrical and Gynaecological ... 360

 do. do. Orthopaedic ... 58

 do. do. Fractures ... 610

Average cost per patient ... £10-2-4³/₄d.

Average cost per occupied bed per week £4-2-11³/₄d.

KETTERING JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1938.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report on the work during the year of the hospitals under your control.

Brixworth Rural District Council became a constituent member of the Board in the early part of the year and patients from their area were dealt with from April 1st onwards.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Table I. gives a summary of the cases with the district from which they were admitted to the hospital. Six patients were carried over from 1937, 111 were admitted, 101 were discharged, 4 died and 12 remained in hospital on the 31st December. The number of completed cases was 105 with a percentage mortality of 3.8. The average number of days in hospital was 28.05. Table II. shows the monthly admissions from the various districts.

Scarlet Fever.—Five patients were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 59 were sent in as cases of this disease, 57 were discharged cured and 7 remained in hospital at the end of the year. Table III. shows the age and sex of the patients. Of the 57 completed cases 6 were found after observation not to be suffering from scarlet fever, the final diagnoses being gastro-enteritis 2 cases, bronchitis, measles, chronic nephritis, malnutrition. The average number of days in hospital was 28.66.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-four patients were admitted as cases of diphtheria. Table IV. shows the age and sex of the patients. Three were found after observation not to be suffering from the disease, the final diagnosis being in each case tonsillitis; they were discharged cured. Of the other 21 cases 15 were discharged cured, 2 died and 4 were in hospital at the end of the year. Two patients suffered from scarlet fever in addition to diphtheria. The 2 fatal cases were laryngeal in type and arrived in hospital after several days illness; one died after 9 hours in hospital and the other after 37 hours. The average number of days in hospital of all the cases admitted as suffering from diphtheria was 37.33.

Erysipelas.—One patient was in hospital at the beginning of the year. Six patients, of whom 4 were males aged 23, 23, 50 and 80 years and 2 were females aged 19 and 32 years, were admitted. Six patients were discharged cured and 1 remained in hospital on the 31st December. The average number of days in hospital of the 6 completed cases was 12.14.

Enteric Fever :—One case of paratyphoid fever, a female aged 22 years, was admitted. She was discharged cured after 49 days in hospital.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis :—Four patients, of whom 2 were males aged 2 and 3 years and 2 were females aged 2 and 48 years, were admitted as cases of this disease. The male child aged 3 years was found after observation not to have cerebro-spinal fever, the diagnosis being bronchitis and tonsillitis. The adult female patient was admitted moribund on the seventh day of illness and died after being in hospital 22 hours. The other 2 cases recovered. The average number of days in hospital was 21.5.

Measles.—Five males, aged 4, 6, 6, 7 and 18 years, and 1 female aged 11 months, were admitted with measles. The disease in each of the children was complicated by bronchitis. Broncho-pneumonia led to the death of the boy aged 7 years. The average number of days in hospital was 18.

German Measles.—Four members of the staff of the Kettering and District General Hospital, 3 nurses and 1 maid, were admitted suffering from this disease. They were discharged cured, the average number of days in hospital being 10.75.

Chicken-pox.—One infant suffering from chicken-pox and abscesses of the leg and face was admitted. He was discharged home cured after 19 days.

Other Diseases.—A boy aged 12 years was admitted suffering from septic sores and lymphadenitis because he had been in contact with his brother, a case of scarlet fever admitted to hospital the previous day and his mother was being confined at home. He was discharged cured in 25 days.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The following specimens were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London.

Swabs of throat	...	...	...	108
Swabs of nose	...	...	...	65
Spinal fluid	...	...	...	7
Urine	...	...	...	2
Faeces	...	...	...	2

Small-pox Hospital.

It was not necessary to open this hospital during the year for the reception of patients.

I desire to thank the Matron for her assistance and the members of the staff for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CECIL B. HOGG, *Medical Officer.*

TABLE I.

Summary of Cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1938

Complaint for which admitted.	Borough of Kettering			Kettering Rural District			Rothwell Urban District			Desboro' Urban District			Burton Latimer Urban District			Brixworth Rural District (from 1/4/38)			TOTALS					
	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1938			In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1938			In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1938			In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1938			In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1938			In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1938			Admitted during 1938	Recovered	Transferred to other institutions.	Died	Percentage case mortality	Average number of days in hospital
	Admitted during 1938	Discharged during 1938	Died	Admitted during 1938	Discharged during 1938	Died	Admitted during 1938	Discharged during 1938	Died	Admitted during 1938	Discharged during 1938	Died	Admitted during 1938	Discharged during 1938	Died	Admitted during 1938	Discharged during 1938	Died						
Scarlet Fever ...	4	28	30	2	1	22	19	4	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	5	4	—	59	56	1	—	—	28
Diphtheria ...	—	6	4	1	1	18	15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	28	22	—	2	8.3	37
Erysipelas ...	1	4	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	12
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	49
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	25	21
Measles ...	—	3	2	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	16.6	18
German Measles	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	10
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	19
Septic Sores ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	25
Totals ...	5	46	46	2	3	150	42	2	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	111	99	2	4	3.8	28
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	2	4	—	12

TABLE II.
MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, 1938.

Month	Borough of Kettering					Kettering Rural District					Rothwell Urban District		Desboro' Urban District			Burton Latimer Urban District		Brixworth Rural District		Totals								TOTALS
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Measles	German Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Measles	Septic Sores	Scarlet Fever			Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Measles	German Measles	Chicken-pox	Septic Sores		
January	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
February	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	
March	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	10	
April ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	
May ...	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	14	
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
July	4	1	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	
August	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	
September	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	
October	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
November	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
December	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Totals	28	6	4	1	3	4	22	18	2	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	59	28	7	1	4	6	4	1	1	1	111	

TABLE III.

Age and Sex of Patients admitted as cases of Scarlet Fever during 1938.

Ages.	Borough of Kettering		Kettering Rural District		Rothwell Urban District		Desborough Urban District		Burton Latimer Urban District		Brixworth Rural District		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
1—2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2—3	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
3—4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4
4—5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
5—10	7	7	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	13
10—15	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
15—20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20—30	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
30 & over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	14	14	10	12	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	29	30

TABLE IV.

Age and Sex of Patients admitted as cases of Diphtheria during 1938.

Ages.	Borough of Kettering		Kettering Rural District		Rothwell Urban District		Desborough Urban District		Burton Latimer Urban District		Brixworth Rural District		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5—10	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	4
10—15	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
15—20	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20—30	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
30 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	1	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	13

Ambulance Facilities.—The ambulance services in the Borough of Kettering and the surrounding areas are carried out by :—

(1) The St. John Ambulance Brigade which maintains 6 motor ambulances under the supervision of the Corps Superintendent who is resident in Kettering. Two of these vehicles are stationed in Kettering, 1 in Burton Latimer, 1 in Weldon, 1 in Desborough and 1 in Islip. Co-operation is maintained between the workers in immediate charge of the ambulances and the area served is approximately that from which patients are admitted to the Kettering and District General Hospital. The services of the ambulances are not restricted in any way so that a patient always completes the journey in one vehicle. Within the Borough a call for an ambulance can be made from any of the combined police, ambulance, fire alarms which have recently been placed on the streets within short distances of each other.

(2) The motor ambulance belonging to the Joint Hospital Board which covers the area from which cases are admitted to the Board's Infectious Diseases and Small-pox Hospitals.

There are 3 Novux Respirators in Kettering. One is kept at the Kettering and District General Hospital. The second belongs to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and is available at short notice in cases of gas poisoning. The third is kept at the Fire Station whence it can be taken by the staff to outbreaks of fire or on request to the assistance of medical practitioners.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. A list of these is given on page 6. Information regarding the work carried out is given under the appropriate headings.

Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.—Twenty-three Surgeon's Clinics and 25 After-care Clinics were held. The following table shows the number of cases on the books and the attendances.

	Cases on Books	Attendances	
		Orthopaedic Clinic	After-care Clinic
Kettering school children	267	448	264
Kettering children under school age ...	116	176	148
Kettering adults	111	219	74
Adults and children from outside the Borough	200	365	149
	694	1208	635

The number of cases treated and the attendances at the Treatment Clinic are given below :—

	Number of cases	Attendances
Kettering school children	34	465
Kettering children under school age	2	40
Kettering adults	33	773
Adults and children from outside the Borough	35	720
	104	1998

Further information regarding the Kettering children is given in the Child Welfare section of this Report and in the Report upon the School Medical Service.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—Although a full and sufficient supply was maintained throughout the year it was thought advisable on the 12th May on account of a period of dry weather for the Council to issue notices calling for economy in the use of water.

The pressure filters, the slow sand filters and the chlorination plants at Cransley and Thorpe Reservoirs have given excellent results. A chlorograph for measuring and recording the dosage of chlorine hour by hour at Cransley and a portable hardness testing set have been added to the equipment.

During the past year 45,000,000 gallons of water were pumped from the Harrington supply to Thorpe Malsor Reservoir.

The Eye Brook Reservoir is in course of construction and arrangements regarding the supply to Kettering have been made ; this supply will commence on completion of the work.

New mains and extensions have been laid in the Oval, Rothwell Road Cemetery, Headlands, Headlands cul-de-sac, Headlands Housing Estate, Burns Road, Polwell Lane, Kipling Road, Drury's Windmill Avenue Estate and Bowhill. A new 1½ inch main has been laid from the existing 3 inch main at the Small-pox Hospital to the boundary ; the supply is given to premises outside the Borough by arrangement with the Rothwell Urban District Council.

Samples of water from the town mains and inlet to the filters at the Cransley Reservoir have been submitted monthly to the Council's Analysts and excellent reports have been received. Samples of water from the Clover Hill well have also been examined regularly. In September a report which indicated slight pollution was received ; in consequence of this the water from this well has not been used since the 19th September for the purpose of augmenting the other sources of supply.

Typical reports of the reservoir water and of the treated water are as follows :—

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000	20.12.38	
	Inlet to filters (Cransley Reservoir)	Outlet of Reservoir (Clover Hill)
Appearance ...	Opalescent, and slight deposit of mineral and organic debris	Clear and bright
Colour ...	Yellow-grey	Normal
Odour ...	Faint earthy	Nil.
Reaction pH ...	Neutral 7.7.	Neutral 7.7.
Free Carbonic Acid ...	1.1	1.1
Electric Conductivity at 20°C. ...	430	430
Total Solids, dried at 180°C. ...	29.0	29.0
Chlorine in chlorides ...	1.4	1.5
Alkalinity as calcium carbonate ...	14.5	14.5
Hardness :—		
Total ...	22.0	22.0
Temporary ...	12.5	12.5
Permanent ...	9.5	9.5
Nitrogen in nitrates ...	0.10	0.10
Nitrites ...	Trace	Distinct trace
Free Ammonia ...	0.0024	0.0116
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0200	0.0120
Albuminoid Nitrogen	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F. ...	0.150	0.100
Metals—Iron ...	0.020	0.005
Bacteriological Results—		
Number of bacteria growing on agar per c.c. or ml. in		
1 day at 37°C. ...	38	3
2 days at 37°C. ...	40	5
3 days at 20 C. ...	540	7
Bacillus Coli ...	Present in 20 c.c. Absent in 10 c.c.	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes) ...	Present in 100 c.c. Absent in 10 c.c.	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.
	This sample is not unduly discoloured or turbid. The water is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, and is of normal organic and bacterial purity for a sample of the raw water.	This sample is clear and bright, of normal colour, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character, although not unduly so, contains no excess of salinity and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity in which respects it is considered wholesome in character and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

During the year 46 samples of water were obtained from wells supplying 77 houses and submitted for chemical examination. The Analysts reported unfavourably upon 40 of the above samples from wells which supplied 71 houses. Six samples of water were also obtained from wells supplying 7 houses and submitted for bacteriological examination ; all of these were favourably reported upon by the Analysts.

Consequent upon the above reports 56 houses, including 21 outstanding from 1937, were provided with the town's water supply. In addition 18 houses had the town's water supply laid on voluntarily. Since 1919, 800 houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Health Department.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The 42 inch culvert between St. Peter's Avenue and Stamford Road which last year replaced a 36 inch one is working satisfactorily ; in June after an exceptionally heavy rain storm no flooding of the Stamford Road area, as used to occur, was seen.

Plans, sections and estimates have been completed and the approval of the Ministry of Health obtained for the laying of the 48 inch diameter concrete tubes between Piper's Hill Road and Boddington Road, 30 inch diameter concrete tubes between Avondale Road and Cedar Road and a 27 inch diameter concrete tube surface water sewer between Cedar Road and Byron Road. On the completion of this work the whole length of the East Brook in the built-up area will be culverted.

Work has been commenced on the new main sewerage scheme.

Owing to the nature of the subsoil in the Barton Seagrave area nuisances have arisen there by reason of the septic tanks failing to function satisfactorily after periods of heavy falls of rain or snow. In view of these conditions and the development now taking place it is essential that the sewers should be provided for that area as soon as possible. This matter is at present receiving the attention of the Council and instructions for the preparation of plans and estimates of costs of the proposed sewers have been given. It is desirable that this work should be carried out concurrently with the scheme for the provision of the new trunk sewer and the new sewage disposal works so that the Barton Seagrave sewers will be ready to function as soon as the new sewage disposal works are completed.

Rivers and Streams.—The rivers and streams were carefully watched in order to prevent pollution. Special attention was paid to the West Brook to minimise any pollution from the Council's Sewage Works.

On one occasion in consequence of a defective private sewer, pollution of the West Brook was found to be caused by the discharge therein of crude sewage. The attention of the owners was called to this nuisance and immediate steps were taken by them to place the sewer in a satisfactory state of repair.

Closet Accommodation.—Continued development in the Barton Seagrave and Windmill Avenue areas makes the need of the new trunk sewer more apparent. In the meantime all new properties have been provided with septic tanks arranged so that they can be easily connected to the new sewerage system.

The methods of disposal of 427 houses which are not connected to the Council's sewerage system are as follows :—

	Original Urban District	Barton Seagrave Area	Total
Houses on the water carriage system to private sewage works	156	—	156
Houses on the water carriage system to septic tanks or cesspools	20	133	153
Houses with pail, earth or chemical closets, or privy	25	93	118
Total	...	...	427

Public Cleansing.—This is carried out in a satisfactory manner and the streets are kept in a cleanly state. The new 750 gallon gully emptier is an efficient time and labour saving machine. Controlled tipping has been used satisfactorily to dispose of the major part of the town's refuse.

Public Conveniences.—Plans and estimates have been prepared for the provision of public conveniences at Wellington Street, the Cemetery, the recreation grounds in the Headlands, Weekley Glebe, Northampton Road and Grafton Street.

Private Street Works.—During the year private street works were carried out in Burns Road, Kipling Road and the lane parallel to Silver Street.

Schools.—The schools were maintained in a proper state of cleanliness throughout the year. The town's water supply is laid on to each school. Out-of-date trough closets are unfortunately still in use in 2 schools.

Information regarding the health of the elementary school children, infectious diseases affecting them, etc., is given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Service. No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Satisfactory progress in the sanitary improvement of the town continues and 4,123 defects or nuisances were remedied during the year.

Preliminary notices were served in respect of 508 premises and verbal intimations were given in respect of 150 premises.

Following non-compliance with certain of these notices 73 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned. As a sequel of this procedure it was necessary to serve statutory notices in respect of 36 premises.

Two hundred and seventy-eight complaints were received and 14 of them were referred to other departments for attention.

House Inspection.—During the year, 651 houses were inspected for the following reasons :—

Infectious disease...	...	...	...	...	41
In respect of complaints	...	...	...	...	307
Coming under observation	...	...	...	...	123
At request of builders	...	...	...	...	40
At request of owners	...	...	...	...	17
At request of others	...	...	...	...	10
Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	113

Seven thousand, eight hundred and forty-two secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and visits, etc.

Infectious diseases :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	34
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	8
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	6
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases (includes 67 scabies)	...	...	...	...	69
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	115
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	3260
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	565
Sulphur Baths given for Scabies :—					
(a) to Kettering school children	...	...	...	...	268
(b) to other persons	...	...	...	...	213
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	264
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	62
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	19
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	40
Milkshops and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	119
Food premises :—					
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2218
Meat shops, stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	...	575
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	29

Ice cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	51
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	154
Secondary inspections	...	...	...	8493
Re alleged smoke and leather bits nuisances	...	...	...	18
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	51
Nuisances from animals	...	...	...	5
Offensive trades	...	...	...	1
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	5
Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	4
Amusement houses	...	...	...	8
Schools	...	...	...	32
Tents, vans and sheds...	...	...	...	7
Re Shops Act	...	...	...	28
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	...	...	...	1053
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	36

Smoke test was applied to drains of 101 houses and defects were revealed at 96 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 92 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 45 occasions.

Notices served :—

(a) Statutory :—

(1) Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	4
(2) Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were served under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	16
(3) Closing Order as to part of a building made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	1
(4) Premises in respect of which notices were served under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, re proposed work of maintenance on sewer...	3
(5) Premises in respect of which notices were served under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring execution of works of drainage, etc., in existing building	3
(6) Premises in respect of which abatement notices were served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	2
(7) Premises in respect of which abatement notices were served under Section 103 of the Public Health Act, 1936	1
(8) Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the owner to provide a supply of wholesome water	6

(b) Preliminary :—

Notices to execute work or abate nuisance were served in respect of 508 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 156 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 73.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
New sewer connections provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses at which drains were repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ventilating pipes fixed to drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ventilating pipes to drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Houses provided with town's water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Water taps provided internally in lieu of external standards	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Tipper closets removed and washdown substituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Additional W.C.s constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C.s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Glazed gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Paving to yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Roofs reslated	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Rain water gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Houses provided with sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
New sinks provided to replace those defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
New sashcords fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Walls repaired (internally)	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Walls repaired (externally)	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Obstruction removed from drains and W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	...	...	34
Rooms and bedding cleansed (tenant)	...	...	...	...	4
Cases of overcrowding relieved	...	...	...	...	24
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	21
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	70
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	33
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	28
Foodstores provided or ventilated	...	...	...	...	23
Wash-houses provided	...	...	...	...	2
Houses at which subsoil drainage carried out	...	...	...	...	10
Steps, cills repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	76
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	289
Total	...	...	...	...	3846

B. Factories (with or without mechanical power) and Other Premises.

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	12
Sanitary conveniences—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	5
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	63

A detailed report of inspections of Factories under the Factories Act, 1937, will be found on page 35.

C. Food Premises and Slaughterhouses.

Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	4

D. Cowsheds, Dairies and Ice Cream Premises.

Not registered as retail purveyor	...	...	...	...	12
Not licensed to sell T.T. milk (Certified)	...	...	...	...	2
Not licensed to sell "Accredited" milk	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds and Dairies limewashed	...	...	...	...	4
Dairy floor repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	29

E. Bakehouses.

Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	2
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	8

F. Places of Amusement.

Sanitary accommodation reconstructed	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	13

G. Shops Acts (Section 10).

Separate W.C. accommodation provided for sexes	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	2
Defective or unsuitable W.C. accommodation remedied	...	...	...	6
New sinks or lavatory basins provided to replace those defective	...	...	...	4
Premises redrained	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12
Total	...	...	...	26

H. Miscellaneous.

Houses at which owner's name and address inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	26
Houses at which M.O.H.'s name and address inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	37
Houses at which "permitted number" inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	32
Nuisance re tents, vans and sheds abated	...	...	...	...	1
Sewer vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of refuse and manure removed	...	...	...	...	17
Nuisances re animals abated	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance re leather bits abated	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	...	134
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	4123

Smoke Abatement.—Fourteen smoke observations were made during the year and on 2 occasions an excessive emission was recorded. It was deemed necessary to serve upon the firm concerned an abatement notice under Section 103 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with a view to conditions being improved.

One nuisance caused by the burning of leather bits was abated by informal action.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging House.—Five visits were made to the only common lodging house situated in the district. The usual half-yearly limewashing of the premises was duly carried out and certain other improvements were effected as the result of informal action.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1938, and no licences were issued by the Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The sanitary condition of the site, which belongs to the Corporation, usually occupied by fairs, etc., on their periodical visits was found to be satisfactory during their sojourn.

One nuisance in respect of vans was abated by informal action.

Offensive Trades, etc.

Trade	No. in district	No. of visits	Remarks
Leather Dresser ...	15	3	These premises are also factories under the supervision of H.M. Inspector of Factories.
Hide and Bone Stores ...	3	2	

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The public swimming baths continue to be well patronised as the following statistics show :—

Number of persons using the slipper baths (exclusive of those using the vapour and combined vapour and slipper baths)	...	...	...	...	...	7433
Number of persons using the Covered Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	43786
Number of season ticket holders for the Covered Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	425
Number of persons using the Open Air Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	16762
Number of season ticket holders for the Open Air Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	52

The filtration and chlorination plant installed at these baths continues to give excellent service and the water was maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness throughout the swimming season ; daily tests were taken in order to ensure this.

Four samples of bath water were submitted to the Council's Analysts for bacteriological examination and the following satisfactory reports were received :—

	No. 1 28.6.38 Covered Bath	No. 2 28.6.38 Open Air Bath	No. 3 17.8.38 Covered Bath	No. 4 17.8.38 Open Air Bath
No. of bathers who have used water	19,891	3,494	31,114	12,644
1. Quantitative The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 20°C for 3 days, found to be, per c.c.	20	27	2	16
The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5°C for 2 days, found to be, per c.c.	4	3	less than 1	3
2. Qualitative. B. Coli in 100 c.c.	Not found	Not found	Not found	Not found
Streptococci in 30 c.c.	Not found	Not found	Not found	Not found
Cl. Welchii (Spores)	—	—	—	—
	The total number of organisms present is very low, no excremental types are found and the water is quite safe for bathing purposes.	The above results show that this water is quite safe for bathing purposes. The total number of bacteria present is small and no objectionable excremental types have been found.	The bacterial content is very low and there are no excremental types present. From a bacteriological point of view the water is of a high standard of purity and excellent for bathing purposes.	This water contains no excremental organisms and the water is excellent for bathing.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following statement shows the number of houses infested with bed bugs which were dealt with during the year :—

Council houses found to be infested	...	...	...	5
Other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	25
Council houses disinfested	...	...	...	5
Other houses disinfested	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	25

In addition 18 unfit houses were disinfested prior to the removal of the occupants to new houses.

Before the disinfection of an infested house the adjoining house is inspected with a view to ascertaining whether bugs have gained access thereto by wall penetration or in other ways. The owners of the affected properties are requested to arrange for the removal of any wall paper and the detaching of the architraves, skirtings and mouldings. At the time of their removal the use of a blow lamp is advocated or, by arrangement with the Public Health Department, spraying by an insecticide is carried out. The house is subsequently subjected to sulphur fumigation and later sprayed with an insecticide. All infested bedding is removed to the Disinfecting Station for steam disinfection. Replacement of the woodwork and redecoration take place when the house is considered clear.

The fumigants used were Cooper, McDougall and Robertson's sulphur candles and Lawes block disinfestators, and the insecticides used were "D" solution, "Lawvercide," "Keritox" and "Zaldecide."

The necessity of "spring cleaning" operations, the use of soap and water to which a small quantity of soda has been added, and the maintenance of a good standard of general cleanliness are impressed upon the tenants.

The houses of prospective Council tenants, which are the subject of slum clearance action, are inspected for vermin infestation before the removal of any articles of furniture to the new home takes place. Any houses infested or suspected to be infested are then submitted to sulphur dioxide fumigation. The bedding and other infested articles are removed and treated by steam at the Corporation Disinfecting Station on the day of removal and subsequently returned to the new house. Meanwhile the occupiers are instructed to thoroughly brush and cleanse those articles of furniture which it is not possible to treat by steam disinfection before transferring them to the new house.

The Local Authority carries out the work of disinfection.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.—The administration of this Act during the year received full attention and 51 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to infested premises.

Ninety-five copies of the illustrated poster issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were distributed to chemists, bakers, hardware merchants, butchers, fishmongers, corn and flour merchants, fruiterers, grocers and others in the district for display upon their premises during Rat Week from the 7th to 12th November, 1938. It is gratifying to note that the occupiers of these premises willingly co-operated in this matter. Copies of the poster were also displayed in the General Post Office, Barton Seagrave Post Office and the Public Library.

The refuse tips, hedgerows and allotments received periodic attention. In June a colony of rats invaded the Northfield Depot and immediate energetic measures resulted in its destruction.

The following statement indicates the action taken by the Department during the year.

Number of visits by Ratcatcher to affected premises	...	417
Number of rats destroyed	... ..	1314
Number of occasions poison baits laid	... ..	91
Number of cases where traps were used	... ..	36
Number of occasions poison gas was used	... ..	40
Number of streets in which poison baits were laid in sewer manholes (in 5 of these streets the sewer manholes were dressed twice)	... ..	15

Factories and Workshops.—The following tables show the work done under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937, (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—**Inspections** (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
FACTORIES with mechanical power	62	7	Nil.
FACTORIES without mechanical power	19	5	„
OTHER PREMISES	—	—	„
Totals	81	12	Nil.

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	12		
Overcrowding ...	—	—		
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—		
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—		
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—		
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient ...	—	5		
Unsuitable or Defective	26	45	Nil.	Nil.
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—		
Other offences ...	—	1		
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total ...	27	63	Nil.	Nil.

Outwork in unwholesome premises ... Nil.

At the end of the year, the listed Factories and Workplaces numbered as follows :—

Factories, with mechanical power	140
Factories, without mechanical power	74
Workplaces ...	17
Outworkers' premises ...	56
Bakehouses ...	19
Factory Bakehouses ...	9
	318

HOUSING.

An interesting feature is the fact that on the 31st December, 1931, the number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books was 8,139 and on the 31st December, 1938, the corresponding figure was 9,831, an increase of 1,692. Also the population in 1931 (census figure including added area) was 31,661, whereas the figure as ascertained by the survey in February, 1939, in connection with the Government Evacuation Scheme was 35,071, an increase of 3,410.

At the end of 1938 it was estimated that of the applications in hand for Council houses 700 at least were "live" applications. In 1932 there were 651 "live" applications for Council houses.

It would appear that the houses provided by the Council (apart from those erected for slum clearance and the abatement of overcrowding) and those built by private enterprise have not met the needs of the Borough.

The erection of 110 additional houses on the Avondale Estate was completed during the year. Thirty-five of these houses were constructed for the purpose of rehousing the occupants of 27 unfit houses and 8 overcrowded families.

On the 1st January, 1938, there were 51 overcrowded dwellings on the register and 24 new cases were found on a review consequent upon certain inmates having reached the age of 1 year or 10 years.

Twenty-four cases of overcrowding, involving 183 persons were relieved during the year. Of these 24 cases, 10 were rehoused on Council estates, 5 cases found other accommodation, 6 were relieved owing to removal or marriage of certain members of the family and the remaining 3 cases were relieved in consequence of varying circumstances.

The erection of 25 houses of the undermentioned types for the rehousing of large overcrowded families was commenced during the year.

Number of houses containing 6 bedrooms	4
Number of houses containing 5 bedrooms	6
Number of houses containing 4 bedrooms	14
Number of houses containing 4 bedrooms (non-parlour) ..	1

The larger houses are capable of being converted into smaller dwellings at a later date if such alteration is required.

On the 31st December, 1938, there were 51 overcrowded dwellings on the register.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 6,662 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 6,504 houses. All live births which are notified are added to the appropriate Form B with a view to controlling as far as practicable any overcrowding due to additions to families and to the growing-up of children.

The Council executed work at 11 houses upon the owners' failure to comply with statutory notices served under the Housing Act, 1936. The necessary works were executed under contract as follows :—

9 houses were rendered fit at a cost of £140-6-2.

*2 houses were rendered fit at a cost of £6-0-0.

The Council also executed work at 3 premises, including the above *2 houses, under Sections 24 and 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at a cost of £51-3-11.

Nineteen houses, including 15 houses in clearance areas, were demolished by owners as a result of action under the Housing Acts and 16 demolition orders were made during the year.

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :—

(a) 1.	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	118
2.	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3.	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	286
(b)	With State assistance under Housing Acts by the Local Authority. (Included in (a)).					
1.	For purposes of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	118
2.	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	...	651
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	8493
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	113
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4887
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	11
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	540

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	541
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	10
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	†11

† Work was also executed by the Local Authority at 2 of these houses under the Public Health Act, 1936. Action included under Housing Act to avoid duplication.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	*4

* Action was commenced with a view to demolition orders being made in respect of 2 houses which were subsequently demolished by the owner before the service of demolition orders. The remaining 2 houses were demolished by the owners after undertakings had been accepted.

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

Demolished in clearance areas :—

Clearance area No. 1	6
Clearance area No. 3	9

4. **Housing Act 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—**

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	51
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	52
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	446
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	24
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	24
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	183
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	*1

* One house became overcrowded during the year due to 2 persons being taken in as lodgers. The occupier's attention was drawn to this and the 2 lodgers removed elsewhere.

A short time later, it was discovered that the occupier of this same house had again taken in 2 lodgers. On a further explanation of the provisions of the Act the overcrowding was relieved.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

One hundred and nineteen visits to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops were made during the year. As a result of these visits 29 matters received attention.

Milk (Special Designations Order), 1936.

Number of retailers of tuberculin-tested milk	3
Number of dairymen licensed to retail accredited milk	3
Number of samples of accredited milk submitted for examination	6
Number of samples of accredited milk on examination found satisfactory	5
Number of dairymen licensed to pasteurise milk ...	1
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for examination	4
Number of samples of pasteurised milk on examination found satisfactory	4
Average number of bacteria per 1 m.l. per sample of pasteurised milk	3502

Three samples of pasteurised milk were also subjected to the phosphatase test and the results indicated that the milk had been satisfactorily pasteurised.

One sample of pasteurised milk was also examined for tubercle bacilli with a negative result.

One hundred and twenty-three samples of raw milk were submitted for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results :—

92 samples were satisfactory.			
2	„	decolorised before	5½ hours.
2	„	„	5 „
7	„	„	4½ „
4	„	„	4 „
3	„	„	3½ „
4	„	„	3 „
3	„	„	2½ „
2	„	„	2 „
4	„	„	1½ „

The above table indicated that 74.7% of the samples of raw milk attained the standard for accredited milk, as compared with 54% in 1937 and 66% in 1936, thereby demonstrating a general improvement of the methods of milk production. This is largely due to the untiring efforts of the Veterinary Inspector of the Joint Dairies Committee.

Six samples of accredited milk were also examined for tubercle bacilli with negative results. In three of these samples a marked excess of leucocytes was present and it was deemed desirable to perform animal inoculations but a negative result was obtained in each case.

The results of all samples of milk are furnished to the Veterinary Inspector of the Joint Dairies Committee and the Medical Officer of Health of the Kettering Rural District Council in whose district the great majority of the milk retailed in the town is produced. Any samples of milk adversely reported upon which are produced outside the Kettering Rural District are referred to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned so that steps may be taken to secure any improvement necessary in methods of production.

Meat and Other Foods.—Two thousand, two hundred and eighteen visits were made to the 10 private slaughterhouses (4 registered and 6 licensed) on the register, 575 visits were made to meat shops, stalls and vehicles and 96 visits were made to the Cattle and General Markets. These figures show that a considerable amount of attention has been given to this work.

Forty-seven slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contravention of this Act was found during the year.

The attention of a butcher was called to the necessity of immediate notice being given to the Health Department following an emergency slaughter of an animal. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, with this exception, have been loyally observed by members of the meat trade.

Mr. Trevor Spencer, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, attends the Cattle Market each week to deal with any case coming within the purview of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1894—1935. In addition to his powers under the aforementioned acts he can, under the provisions of Sections 138 and 139 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, cause any animal suspected by him to be affected with tubercular disease, or any old, emaciated or diseased animal which in his opinion is unfit for human food to be removed from the Cattle Market. Under these provisions 20 animals (1 bull, 10 cows, 5 heifers and 4 steers) were excluded from the Market. All the animals, with the exception of the bull which was taken back to the farm from which it came, were destroyed at a knacker's yard situated outside the Borough boundary.

Thirteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven carcasses of home-killed animals were examined during the year. They were as follows :—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (estimated)	1583		69	6234	5275
Number inspected ...	1413	149	67	5756	5241
Number inspected ... (Killed outside the district)	39	19	3	216	624
Total number inspected ...	1452	168	70	5972	5865
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	1	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	52	—	—	13	72
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	3.58%	—	1.43%	0.23%	1.33%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	4	2	—	—	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	164	15	—	—	527
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	11.57%	10.12%	—	—	9.21%

As a result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human food, 9 tons, 10 cwts., 1 qr. and 8½ lbs. of food material. This included :—

Affected with tuberulosis :—

- 3 complete carcases of home-killed beef (bullocks).
- 1 complete carcase of home-killed beef (heifer).
- 2 complete carcases of home-killed beef (cows).
- 6 forequarters home-killed beef.
- 86 bovine heads.
- 38 bovine livers
- 103 bovine lungs.
- 47 bovine mesenteric fats.
- 2 bovine spleens.
- 5 bovine kidneys.

- 13 complete carcasses of home-killed pork.
- 1 hindquarter home-killed pork.
- 39 lbs. home-killed pork.
- 344 pigs' heads.
- 5 pigs' livers.
- 25 pigs' lungs.
- 44 pigs' plucks.
- 336 pigs' mesenteric fats.
- 12 pigs' spleens.

Affected with other diseases or unsound :—

- 1 complete carcase of a home-killed calf.
- 8 bovine heads.
- 46 bovine livers.
- 11 bovine lungs.
- 7 bovine mesenteric fats.
- 1 bovine kidney.
- 1 bovine tongue.
- 234 lbs. home-killed beef.
- 96 lbs. imported beef.
- 6 complete carcasses of home-killed pork.
- 46 lbs. home-killed pork.
- 39 pigs' lungs.
- 38 pigs' livers.
- 1½ pigs' heads.
- 12 pigs' mesenteric fats.
- 16 pigs' plucks.
- 8 pigs' kidneys.
- 14 pigs' spleens.
- 1 complete carcase of home-killed mutton (ewe).
- 3 forequarters home-killed mutton.
- 2 legs home-killed lamb.
- 5 sheep's lungs.
- 6 sheep's livers.
- 2 sheep's plucks.
- 1 sheep's spleen.
- 513 imported eggs.
- 2 turkeys.
- 5 chickens.
- 1 rabbit.
- 18 lbs. tinned preserved meat.
- 4 lbs. tinned jellied veal.
- 4 lbs. tinned brisket beef.
- 36 lbs. tinned ox-tongues.
- 53½ lbs. tinned ham.
- 12 lbs. tinned corned beef.
- 20 lbs. tinned lambs' livers.
- 52 lbs. tinned pineapple.
- 63 lbs. bottled black currants.
- 80 lbs. tinned sliced apples.
- 57½ lbs. tinned baked beans.

49 lbs. tinned tomatoes.
 60 lbs. tins roast pork dripping.
 6 lbs. tinned pears.
 11 lbs. tinned peaches.
 7 lbs. tinned red plums.
 1 lb. bottled red plums.
 9 lbs. tinned raspberries.
 1 lb. tinned grapefruit.
 1½ lbs. tinned tomato soup.
 1 lb. tinned fruit salad.
 ½ lb. tinned peas.
 5 lbs. tinned condensed milk.
 6 lbs. tinned lemon barley crystals.
 1 lb. tinned blackberries.
 1 lb. tinned loganberries.
 1 lb. tinned salmon.
 3 lbs. tinned sild.
 56 lbs. tinned miscellaneous fruits.

All the food material was voluntarily surrendered, consequently it was not necessary to obtain any Magistrate's orders during the year. Seventy-five certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation.

The Market stalls have received constant attention.

Bakehouses.—Forty visits were made to bakehouses. As a result of these visits 5 matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Twenty-nine visits were paid to these premises. No complaints were received during the year.

Ice Cream Premises.—Fifty-one visits were made to premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold to ensure that the provisions of the Kettering Improvement Act were being carried out.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—This is dealt with under the heading of Laboratory Facilities on page 15.

Shell Fish (Molluscan).—As indicated in previous Reports only a small quantity of shell fish is marketed in the district and is received from wholesalers in the fish markets indicated below :—

Oysters.—Relayed Whitstable or Blue Points from Billingsgate, Grimsby, Liverpool and Northampton.

Scallops.—French and S. England from Billingsgate.

Mussels.—from Teignmouth, Kings Lynn and Leicester.
Dutch mussels from Billingsgate.

Cockles.—from Kings Lynn and Leicester. Also bottled cockles retailed by a London firm of wholesalers.

Whelks.—from Kings Lynn and Leicester.

Periwinkles.—from Leicester, Teignmouth and Northampton.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1938.

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :—

Disease.	All Ages 1937	All Ages 1938	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox ...	nil.	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...	44	37	4	-	2	3	4	18	3	1	2	-	-	-	29	-
Diphtheria ...	nil.	5	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ...	nil.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	17	28	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	1	4	2	3	4	-	17
Erysipelas ...	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery ...	nil.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	86	90	5	1	4	6	5	27	6	4	18	3	5	6	39	18

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1938.

Disease	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	37	2	4	5	3	12	8	3
Diphtheria	5	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	—	1	1	—	6	1	2
Pneumonia	28	4	4	4	1	5	6	4
Erysipelas	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	90	7	9	11	7	29	15	12

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

Vaccination.—The following information was supplied by the Vaccination Officer :—

Births	536
Successful vaccinations	15
Insusceptible vaccinations	—
Left the district	9
Died	19
Postponed	4
Exemptions	424
Outstanding	65
Vaccination certificates actually received	27
Exemption certificates actually received	462
Too young to be dealt with yet	54
Dead—notifications actually received	27

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty-seven cases were notified, a decrease of 7 compared with the figure for the previous year. Twenty-nine or 78.4% were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The disease was mainly of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

The monthly incidence was :—

January	...	...	...	...	1
February	...	...	...	...	11
March	...	...	...	...	3
April	...	...	...	...	1
May	...	...	...	...	6
June	...	...	...	...	—
July	...	...	...	...	5
August	...	...	...	...	3
September	...	...	...	...	1
October	...	...	...	...	3
November	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					37
					—

Diphtheria.—Five cases of this disease occurred and were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; one death took place.

Enteric Fever.—One case of Paratyphoid B. Fever was notified and admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; recovery took place.

Pneumonia.—Twenty-eight cases were notified compared to 17 in 1937. Seventeen deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms) ; the figure for the previous year being 12.

Erysipelas.—Six cases were notified compared to 11 in 1937, and no deaths occurred.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—One case was notified ; recovery took place.

Dysentery.—One case was notified ; recovery took place.

Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough, Mumps, Measles and German Measles.—Cases of these diseases are not notifiable in the Borough therefore accurate information regarding their incidence is difficult to obtain. The records of the School Medical Department show that amongst school children there were 62 cases of chicken-pox, 86 cases of whooping cough, 86 cases of mumps, 300 cases of measles and 10 cases of german measles. Whooping cough was the cause of death in one case and measles in one case.

Influenza.—A number of cases occurred in the early months of the year. Two deaths were attributed to this disease.

Tuberculosis.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Thirty-four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1938. In 1937 the figures were 22 and 12 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as, pulmonary—17, non-pulmonary—9. These figures differ slightly from the locally compiled ones which are shown in the following table. In 1937 the figures were 15 and 5 respectively. In cases of tuberculosis disinfection of the home is carried out after death or removal of the patient to sanatorium.

New cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5 to 10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
20 to 25 ...	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
25 to 35 ...	6	6	—	—	3	2	1	—
35 to 45 ...	3	4	1	—	2	2	1	—
45 to 55 ...	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
55 to 65 ...	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
65 & over ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	19	15	4	2	10	10	4	1

Form I. (Patients admitted to Sanatoria) ... 30

Form II. (Patients discharged from Sanatoria) ... 3-

Six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were apparently not notified prior to death. The ages of the persons were, pulmonary—males, 26 years, 51 years and 52 years; females, 19 months, 43 years and 73 years, non-pulmonary—male, 59 years; female, 3 months. Investigations as to the reasons for omissions of notification were made at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health and the information obtained was forwarded to him.

Occupations of certain of the new cases are :—

Boot and shoe worker	...	...	12
Housewife	...	...	3
School child	...	...	2
Clerk	...	...	1
Shop assistant	...	...	1
Window cleaner	...	...	1
Lorry driver	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	1
Traveller	...	...	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations, there being no persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract engaged in the milk trade within the area.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action was necessary under this section.

Venereal Diseases.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority dealing with these diseases in the Borough and the nearest treatment centre is at Northampton General Hospital.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—Three thousand, two hundred and sixty articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air during the year, and 565 articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Four hundred and eighty-one baths were given to persons affected with scabies ; this figure includes 268 baths given to Kettering school children.

One hundred and fifteen rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Diphtheria	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	30
Paratyphoid B. Fever	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	...	36
Cancer	...	...	28
Other diseases	...	...	6

In addition all the Elementary Schools were disinfected by spraying during each of the principal vacations.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Supervision.—During the year the arrangement of 2 Ante-natal Clinic sessions each week and 1 Post-natal Clinic session each month was continued.

Ninety-two Ante-natal Clinic sessions were held—the same number as in 1937. Two hundred and eighty-six women made 1,257 attendances compared to 331 making 1,407 in 1937. When these cases are divided up it is seen that 178 women from the Borough made 961 compared to 229 women making 1,157 attendances in 1937, while 108 women from the County area made 296 compared to 102 women making 250 attendances in 1937. For cases completed in 1938 the average number of attendances was 5.55 compared to 5.93 in 1937; when split up the figures are 7.03 for women resident in the Borough and 3.68 for cases from the County area. The relationship which the number of women from the Borough of Kettering who attended the Ante-natal Clinic bears to the total number of children born to mothers resident in that area is 38.78%. The number of cases sent by midwives was 94 compared to 114 in 1937. Ninety-four visits to the clinic were paid by midwives, 5 less than during the previous year. The number of women who came to the clinic on their own initiative was 56 as against 42 in 1937.

Seventy-six or 36.02% of the 211 patients who attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were confined during the year came to the Post-natal Clinic; in 1937 the figure was 72 or 29.5% of 244. Taking separate figures for the Borough of Kettering and for the County area shows that in the former case 66 or 55.93% of the 118 patients who attended the Ante-natal Clinic followed this up by coming to the Post-natal Clinic while for the latter the figure was 10 or 10.75% of 93.

The table which follows gives particulars of the work carried out :—

Ante-natal Clinic :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Expectant mothers :—

First attendance in 1937

Cases from Borough	...	...	...	...	41
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

County Council cases	...	...	...	...	16
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First attendance in 1938

Cases from Borough	...	...	...	...	137
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County Council cases	...	...	...	...	92
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Total attending	...	...	...	...	286
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Re-attendances in 1938.

Cases from Borough	...	...	...	...	824
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

County Council cases	...	...	...	...	204
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Total attendances	...	...	...	...	1257
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Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	13.66
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Cases sent by doctors	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ „ midwives...	...	...	...	...	94
„ „ „ health visitors	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ „ another patient	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ others	...	...	...	...	10
„ came on own initiative	...	...	...	...	56
Primigravidae examined at first visit in 1938					91
Multigravidae examined „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	138
Normal labours	...	...	...	...	189
Abnormal labours	...	...	...	...	22
Undelivered at end of year	...	...	...	...	63
Abortions	...	...	...	...	—
Not pregnant	...	...	...	...	4
Left town	...	...	...	...	2
Pregnancy terminated	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to other clinics	...	...	...	...	3
No record	...	...	...	...	2

Post-natal Clinic :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	12
First attendance in 1937.						
Cases from Borough	...	...	...	...	...	—
County Council cases	...	...	...	...	...	—
First attendance in 1938.						
Cases from Borough	...	...	...	...	...	66
County Council cases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total attending	...	...	...	...	...	76
Re-attendances in 1938.						
Cases from Borough	...	...	...	...	...	23
County Council cases	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	99
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	8.25
Visits of midwives	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ „ relatives and friends	...	...	...	...	...	359
Pathological specimens sent for examination	...	...	...	...	...	—
Patients sent for X-ray examination	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ advised dental treatment	...	...	...	...	...	138
„ referred to private doctor	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ „ „ V.D. Clinic...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ „ Consultant Obstetrician	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ „ „ Gynaecologist	...	...	...	...	...	10
Letters to private doctors, district nurses or hospitals						140

Although 138 women were advised to have dental treatment only 78 visited the Dental Clinic. A few other cases probably received treatment privately.

Leaflets giving instructions for exercises for expectant mothers are provided. At present these exercises have to be carried out at home but better results would be obtained if an instructress were available at the Ante-natal Clinic in order to give practical demonstrations to the mothers.

Of the 211 confinements 68 took place in the Maternity Ward of the Kettering and District General Hospital, 9 at the Public Assistance Institution, Kettering, 7 at Northampton General Hospital, 2 at St. Saviour's Home, Northampton, 2 at Market Harborough Hospital, 1 at Leamington Hospital, 1 at Newlyn Nursing Home, Kettering, 1 at Finedon Nursing Home, 1 at the Salvation Home Army, London, and 119 at home.

It is to be regretted that notwithstanding advice to do so more mothers do not attend the Post-natal Clinic. Skilled medical examination shortly after childbirth is most important and trouble at a later date can often be avoided thereby. Leaflets giving instructions for exercises for mothers after confinement are distributed at the Post-natal Clinic ; these exercises prevent much of the ill-health following pregnancy and confinement.

The following tables show the ante-natal and post-natal attendances of mothers since the commencement of these clinics in October, 1930.

Ante-natal attendances.

	1930 (Oct.- Dec.)	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of expectant mothers from the Borough	18	61	122	122	123	164	174	229	178
Number of attendances	51	349	554	526	522	715	683	1157	961
Number of expectant mothers from the County area	—	—	2	9	27	46	78	102	108
Number of attendances	—	—	14	30	108	143	202	250	296
Number of cases sent by doctors ...	3	7	4	6	10	12	14	22	27
" " midwives...	1	3	22	14	5	29	63	114	94
" " health visitors	11	38	64	61	61	57	43	35	30
" " another patient	2	5	4	4	6	5	32	32	12
" " others ...	—	2	14	9	17	23	9	14	10
" " came on own initiative	1	6	16	35	51	49	36	42	56
Number of visits of midwives ...	—	—	5	—	7	7	22	99	94

Post-natal attendances.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
First attendances	4	52	54	72	80	120	72	76
Re-attendances	1	24	13	14	13	7	17	23
Total attendances	5	76	67	86	93	127	89	99

Maternal Mortality.—Two maternal deaths occurred in women resident in the Borough. The causes of death were (1) General peritonitis, streptococcal septicaemia, childbirth, and (2) Syncope, operation for adherent placenta following prolonged labour. Enquiries regarding these cases were made by the Medical Officer of Health and reports were sent to the Ministry of Health.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 registered births during the last 5 years was :—

1934	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1935	...	...	...	...	2.22
1936	...	...	...	...	8.79
1937	...	...	...	...	2.07
1938	...	...	...	...	4.00

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Eleven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Seven of the cases were residents in the Borough and 4 were non-residents ; 2 residents and 4 non-residents were confined in the Kettering and District General Hospital and 1 resident was confined in the Public Assistance Institution, London Road. Two residents were admitted to the Kettering and District General Hospital after the confinement.

Maternity Ward.—The arrangements between the Kettering Corporation and the Board of Management of the Kettering and District General Hospital whereby 4 beds are retained in that institution for the reception of maternity cases coming under the scheme of the Council remained as in previous years. The following table gives particulars of all the cases admitted from the Borough of Kettering during 1938.

Number of cases admitted during the year	...	77
Average duration of stay in days	... ..	14.8
Number of cases delivered by :—		
(a) midwives	... ..	62
(b) doctors	... ..	15
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	...	15
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	...	2
Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	Nil.
Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...	Nil.
Number of infants not entirely breast fed	...	7
Number of maternal deaths	... ..	Nil.
Number of infant deaths	... ..	12
(a) stillborn	... ..	10
(b) within 10 days of birth	... ..	2

Of the 64 patients admitted under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council 36 had normal confinements and 28 abnormal. There were 61 children born alive and 6 stillborn.

Forty-seven of the mothers received ante-natal supervision at the Ante-natal Clinic, the average number of attendances being 10.07 ; 15 are reported to have obtained similar attention privately and of the remaining 2 there is no record of any medical advice or examination during pregnancy.

Of the 6 emergency cases 1 attended the Ante-natal Clinic on 9 occasions, 4 are reported to have obtained ante-natal supervision privately and in 1 case there is no record of any previous examination or attention.

When accommodation is not available in the Maternity Ward at the Kettering and District General Hospital necessitous cases whose homes are unsuitable for a confinement are referred to the Public Assistance Institution, London Road. It is hoped that the new maternity block which is being provided at this institution by the Northamptonshire County Council will enable a larger number of cases from the Borough to be admitted there.

Five cases which came under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council were on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician admitted to the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton, under his direct supervision.

Consultant Obstetrician.—Seven applications for the services of Mr. Watson were received from medical practitioners.

Mr. Watson held at intervals of a fortnight a Consultative Ante-natal Clinic at the Kettering and District General Hospital for cases sent by medical practitioners ; patients from the Borough attended on 56 occasions. Twenty-one women were referred from the Council's Ante-natal Clinic.

Emergency Unit for Maternity Cases.—In the Ministry of Health " Report on an Investigation into Maternal Mortality " attention was directed to the number of women who were admitted to hospital moribund or suffering from loss of blood. Thus it was apparent that in certain cases there would be advantage if the services of members of the skilled staff of the hospital could be brought to the patient instead of subjecting her to the risk of transport to hospital. Therefore at the beginning of the year arrangements were made with the Consultant Obstetrician and with the Board of Management of the Kettering and District General Hospital for an " emergency unit " consisting of the Consultant Obstetrician and a nurse to be available, with the necessary equipment for dealing with emergencies, for attendance at short notice, when summoned by a doctor, at any home within the Borough. The service was not required during the year.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—Unmarried mothers are admitted to the Maternity Ward of the Kettering and District General Hospital under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council on the same conditions as married women. Provision

is also made for these cases at the Public Assistance Institution, London Road. The Kettering and District Moral Welfare Association continues to carry out good work on behalf of unmarried mothers and in suitable cases arranges for admission to residential institutions. Close co-operation between the Moral Welfare Worker of the Association and the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department was continued as in previous years.

Notification of Births.—The following table shows by wards the number of infants born alive to parents resident in the Borough whose births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Ward	Notified by						Totals		Grand Total
	Doctors		Midwives		Others				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Kingsley ...	14	17	11	9	—	—	25	26	51
Northfield ...	10	8	27	15	1	—	38	23	61
St. Andrew's ...	12	9	12	12	—	—	24	21	45
Avondale ...	16	15	14	20	—	—	30	35	65
St. Peter's ...	26	14	23	18	—	—	49	32	81
St. Mary's ...	12	7	26	17	—	—	38	24	62
Barton ...	25	26	21	21	1	—	47	47	94
Totals ...	115	96	134	112	2	—	251	208	459
	211		246		2		459		

In addition to these figures 76 children were born whose parents were not ordinarily resident in the Borough.

In order to make certain that no births are missed the notifications are checked with the returns of the Registrar. The majority of the cases are visited by a Health Visitor immediately after the doctor or midwife has ceased attendance.

Stillbirths.—Twenty stillbirths were registered. This gives a proportion of 1 stillborn to 24 living children. The stillbirth rate was 4.17% of the registered live births; in 1937 it was 1.68%. The stillbirth rate was 40.00 per 1,000 total births. In 11 of the cases the mother is known to have received ante-natal supervision.

Investigations showed that the following were considered to have had some effect in causing the stillbirth:—ante-partum haemorrhage 4, albuminuria 2, premature rupture of membranes with strangulation of cord 1, early detachment of placenta 1, breech presentation 1, contracted pelvis 1.

Infantile Mortality.—Twenty-one deaths of infants under 1 year occurred, thus making the infantile mortality rate 43.75 per 1,000 live births. It was pointed out in last year's Report that there was very little likelihood of the exceedingly low figures of the

last 2 years, 29.61 and 27.37, being continued indefinitely. As was expected the rate has risen but it is still considerably below that for the country as a whole. The figures for Kettering and for England and Wales during the last 9 years were :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Average 1930— 1938
Borough of Kettering	44.08	80.26	48.45	34.03	60.77	41.38	29.61	27.37	43.75	45.52
England and Wales	60	66	66	64	59	57	59	58	53	60

The following table gives the age and cause of death of the infants who died in 1938.

Age	Cause of Death
1 hour	... Atelectasis of lungs.
3 hours	... Marasmus. Premature birth.
5 hours	... Congenital atelectasis. Premature birth.
7 hours	... Prematurity.
10 hours	... Prematurity.
2 days	... Melaena neonatorum. Prematurity.
2 days	... Infantile convulsions. Prematurity.
2 days	... Premature birth.
2 weeks	... Congenital valvular disease.
3 weeks	... Atelectasis of lungs.
4 weeks	... Jaundice.
1 month	... Exhaustion. Broncho-pneumonia. Dehydration from pyloric stenosis.
1 month	... Inanition. Hydrocephalus. Spina bifida.
2 months	... Congenital debility.
3 months	... Exhaustion. Broncho-pneumonia.
3 months	... Broncho-pneumonia. Marasmus.
3 months	... Tuberculous meningitis. Marasmus.
4 months	... Acute gastro-enteritis. Acute primary pneumonia.
6 months	... Meningitis.
10 months	... Meningitis, almost certainly tuberculous but no laboratory or post-mortem proof.
11 months	... Broncho-pneumonia.

Eight or 38.09% of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, 13 or 61.91% occurred in the first month, and 8 or 38.09% in the period from the second to the twelfth month. Three of the mothers of the children who died are known to have received ante-natal supervision, and 3 of the infants who died attended one or other of the Child Welfare Centres on 26, 3 and 2 occasions respectively.

The infantile mortality in the different wards is given below.

Kingsley ...	...	...	...	3
Northfield ...	...	...	...	5
St. Andrew's ...	...	...	...	2
Avondale ...	...	...	...	2
St. Peter's ...	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's...	...	...	...	3
Barton ...	...	...	...	5
				—
				21
				—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified during the year.

The Pre-school Child.—The cause of death in 9 children of 1—5 years of age was as follows :—

Age	Cause of Death	
12 months ...	Broncho-pneumonia. Whooping cough.	
13 months ...	Heart failure. Broncho-pneumonia.	
13 months ...	Pneumococcal meningitis.	
19 months ...	Miliary tuberculosis.	
2 years ...	Laryngeal diphtheria. Laryngitis and bronchitis.	
2 years ...	Anuria. Empyema.	
4 years ...	Toxaemia caused by scalds by accidentally falling into a bath of boiling water.	
4 years ...	Meningitis.	
4 years ...	Aplastic anaemia.	

The following table gives a comparison of the deaths in the groups under 1 year, from 1—5 years and over 5 years.

Year	Population	Registered births	Deaths under 1 yr.	% of total deaths	Deaths 1—5 years	% of total deaths	Deaths over 5 years	% of total deaths	Total deaths
1934	31,630	362	22	6.08	11	3.04	329	90.88	362
1935	32,450	435	18	4.85	6	1.62	347	93.53	371
1936	32,730	439	13	3.62	5	1.39	341	94.99	359
1937	33,650	475	13	3.87	3	0.89	320	95.24	336
1938	33,900	480	21	6.07	9	2.60	316	91.33	346

Home Nursing.—Information regarding this is given under the General Provision of Health Services on page 15.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—Owing to revised conditions of eligibility and more lenient scales of family income for free milk and milk at half cost which were put into force in August, 1937, the amount of milk supplied by the Council has increased. The following table shows the number of families which were in receipt of assistance under this Order during 1938.

	Cases on 1st January 1938	New cases during 1938	Cases dis- continued	Cases on 31st Dec. 1938
Milk free	28	39	33	34
Milk at half cost	1	6	3	4

Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty-one pints of wet milk were supplied at a cost to the Council of £188-9-5. One hundred and sixty-eight pounds of dried milk were supplied at a cost to the Council of £12-11-0. The figures in 1937 were 8,615 pints of wet milk at a cost of £107-0-10 and 651½ pounds of dried milk at a cost of £46-4-1.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—During the year 4 child welfare clinics were held weekly, 3 at the School Lane Centre and 1 at St. Philip's Hall.

Of the 459 children born alive to parents resident in Kettering 66.67% attended the Centres; in 1936 and 1937 the figures were 64.05% of 434 live births and 65% of 460 live births respectively.

The following table shows the attendances for 1938 and enables a comparison with the previous year to be made.

	St. Philip's Hall		School Lane		Totals	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Number of sessions	47	46	139	136	186	182
Children :—						
New cases under 1 year	38	78	268	221	306	299
Re-attendances	955	1601	5061	3763	6016	5364
New cases over 1 year	7	7	38	52	45	59
Re-attendances	1414	1874	3749	2911	5163	4785
Total attendances of children	2414	3560	9116	6947	11530	10507
Average attendance of children per session	51	77	66	51	62	58
Expectant mothers :—						
New cases	—	6	34	18	34	24
Re-attendances	—	31	54	61	54	92
Total attendances of expectant mothers	—	37	88	79	88	116
Mothers with babies	2267	3423	8105	6174	10372	9597
Visitors	259	472	799	540	1058	1012
Total attendances	4940	7492	18108	13740	23048	21232
Average total attendance per session	105	163	130	101	124	117

During 1938 there were 306 new cases under 1 year and 45 new cases over 1 year. Compared with 1937 this shows an increase of 7 in the first group and a decrease of 14 in the second group. The re-attendances of infants under 1 year increased by 652 and those of children over 1 year increased by 378. The number of sessions was 186, compared to 182 in the previous year, and the total number of attendances of children was more by 1,023. The average attendance of children per session was 51 at St. Philip's Hall compared to 77 in 1937, and 66 at School Lane compared to 51 in 1937. The number of expectant mothers who visited the centres was 34 compared to 24 in the previous year, and the attendances were 88 or 28 less than in 1937. The Medical Officer held 3,966 consultations an increase of 835 over the figure for 1937. Visitors numbered 1,058, or 46 more than in 1937. The total of all attendances (excluding workers) during the year was 23,048, an increase of 1,816 over the figures for 1937. The average total attendance per session (excluding workers) was 124 compared with 117 in 1937.

The decrease in the attendances at St. Philip's Hall is due to the moving away of families from that part of the town, many of them having gone to live in the Avondale district. As this area is some distance from both St. Philip's Hall and School Lane it is hoped in the near future to erect there a new maternity and child welfare centre which would also serve the Bath Road and Stamford Road districts.

The decrease of 350 in the attendances of infants under 1 year which was mentioned in the Report of last year as probably being due in some part to the arrangement begun in September, 1937, by which dried milk, virol, etc., are issued only when prescribed by the Medical Officer has been turned into an increase of 652, also the present method of issuing food stuffs at the centres appears to be accepted now without question.

The tables which follow show how 413 babies attending the Child Welfare Clinics who reached the age of 9 months during 1938 were fed.

	Entirely breast fed	Breast and additional feeds
School Lane Centre ...	166	27
St. Philip's Hall Centre ...	26	4

Artificially fed.

From—	Birth	2 wks.	3 wks.	1 mth.	6 wks.	2 mths.	2½ mths.	3 mths.	3½ mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	5½ mths.	6 mths.	Total
School Lane Centre ...	26	26	9	17	14	20	9	16	6	2	5	1	6	157
St. Philip's Hall Centre ...	5	6	2	2	3	4	1	4	2	3	—	—	1	33

During the summer months groups of senior girls from Rockingham Road Girls' School attend the infant welfare sessions at the School Lane Centre as part of their mothercraft course. The instruction given at school is based on the information contained in the handbook "To Mothers and Fathers" which is given to mothers on their first visit, thereby ensuring a continuity of the teaching of the subject, also the right attitude towards infant management is unconsciously acquired.

As there is no Child Guidance Clinic anywhere near Kettering much time is being spent at the infant welfare sessions by the Medical Officer giving individual advice to mothers regarding behaviour problems relating especially to the ex-baby, the only child and the pre-school child.

The Work of the Health Visitors :—

Home visiting.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

Number of first visits ...	...	...	...	...	105
do. re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	529
do. ineffective visits ...	...	...	...	...	130

Visits to infants under 1 year :—

Number of first visits ...	...	...	...	...	462
do. re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	3289
do. ineffective visits ...	...	...	...	...	717

Visits to children 1—5 years :—

Number of first visits ...	...	...	...	...	36
do. re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	5053
do. ineffective visits ...	...	...	...	...	746

Number of visits to cases of :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	6
Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	18

Number of visits re Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 26

Total visits, 1938 ... 11117

Total visits, 1937 ... 11108

Attendances at clinic sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ...	...	...	...	372
Ante-natal Clinics ...	...	...	...	184
Post-natal Clinics ...	...	...	...	12
Total attendances, 1938 ...	...	...	...	568

The total number of home visits is almost the same as in 1937—11,117, compared to 11,108. There were 9 fewer visits to expectant mothers, 351 more visits to infants under 1 year, 267 fewer visits to children over 1 year and 66 fewer miscellaneous visits.

The visits to children 1—5 years of age are given below in age groups.

<i>Visits to children</i>	<i>First visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Ineffective visits</i>
1—2 years	14	1905	303
2—3 years	5	1413	206
3—4 years	2	1026	142
4—5 years	15	709	95

The number of ineffective visits was 1,593 which is 14.33% of the total 11,117 ; in 1937 the corresponding figure was 12.99% of 11,108.

The number of clinic sessions attended by the Health Visitors was 568, a decrease of 4 on the figure for 1937.

Treatment.—The arrangements for the treatment of children under school age were the same as in previous years. With the exception of cases suitable for the various school clinics mentioned below children found at the child welfare sessions to require treatment were referred to the private medical attendant. Dental attention for expectant and nursing mothers referred from the Ante-natal, Post-natal and Child Welfare Clinics was provided at the School Dental Clinic as in previous years.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Ten children of whom 7 were new cases made 14 attendances. The conditions found were :—

Hypermetropia	1
Hypermetropia with astigmatism	1
Convergent strabismus ...	7
Epiphora	2
Corneal ulcer	1
Central choroidal atrophy ...	1

Most of the cases of convergent squint were transitory with no obvious error of refraction.

Glasses were prescribed for and obtained by 2 children.

Aural Clinic.—It was necessary to refer only 4 children under school age to this clinic.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—One hundred and sixteen children under school age were on the register of the clinic at the end of the year. There were 176 attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 148 attendances at the After-care Clinic. Two children were admitted to and were discharged from the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

Dental Clinic.—Of 138 expectant mothers found at the Ante-natal Clinic to require and advised to have dental attention, 78 presented themselves at the Dental Clinic for treatment. In addition 14 nursing mothers and 47 children received treatment making a total of 139 patients, 10 fewer than during the previous year.

Under the scheme for the provision of artificial teeth 2 mothers were supplied with full dentures. Extractions were commenced for other cases for whom dentures were advised. The objection to extractions, especially extensive extractions, during pregnancy remains strong and is difficult to overcome, yet the condition of the mouths of many expectant mothers is such that it is the only treatment which can be recommended and the removal of septic foci from the mouth prior to confinement is very necessary.

The teeth of the younger children were fairly good, the treatment needed being mostly small fillings, but for children about 4 years of age extractions were frequently found to be required. If parents would only accept the advice given to them that they should cut down considerably the amount of sweets eaten by their children they would see a definite improvement in the teeth. As it is many parents realise the harm that is done by this indiscriminate sweet eating, yet they permit it to go on unchecked.

The table below gives particulars of the cases treated at the Dental Clinic during the year :—

	Expectant Mothers		Nursing Mothers		Children	Total
	Kettering cases	County cases	Kettering cases	County cases		
New cases (first attendances)	50	28	9	5	47	139
Re-attendances ...	94	40	33	—	60	227
Total attendances ...	144	68	42	5	107	366
Extractions ...	67	53	19	8	29	176
Fillings ...	28	10	8	—	35	81
Other operations ...	74	22	24	2	59	181
Local anaesthetics	47	36	8	3	11	105
General anaesthetics	4	1	3	1	8	17

Minor Ailment Clinic.—Fifty-six children attended on 261 occasions. The cases treated were, eye conditions 20, ear conditions 18, burns and scalds 3, impetigo 1, miscellaneous 14.

Voluntary Assistance.—The members of the Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare continued throughout the year to give their useful and much appreciated assistance at the Ante-natal, Post-natal and Child Welfare Clinics, also they arranged and carried out various social events for the mothers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Child Life Protection.—During the year the Health Visitors, in their capacity of Child Protection Visitors, paid 34 visits to the homes of 4 children.

The provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deal with child life protection were advertised in the local press from

time to time. Leaflets defining the duties of foster-parents under the Act are displayed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. A copy of the leaflet is handed to the foster-parent by the Health Visitor on her first visit to the home. At the end of the year the register contained the names of 4 children.

Boarded-out Children.—The Health Visitors paid on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council 3 first visits and 46 re-visits to children boarded-out in the Borough.

Examination of Employees.—The Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health examined 26 males and 12 females. Twenty-two males and 10 females were found to be fit for employment in the service of the Corporation. Four males were found to be unfit for such work and for 2 females re-examination in 2 years was recommended.

Public Health Propaganda.—A motor vehicle carrying an exhibit entitled "The Bridge to Health and Happiness" was entered by the Public Health Department in the Hospital Carnival Parade on the 28th May.

The activities in connection with the first half of the National Campaign to Encourage the Wider Use of the Health Services were described in last year's report. During January, February and March, 1938, the following were carried out :—

- (1) Cinema showing of films to school children on the 15th and 26th January.

- (a) to 1,380 Juniors. Opening address by Councillor Mrs. C. F. Lewin, Chairman of the Education Committee.

"Giro the Germ" (Episodes 1 and 2).

"Where there's Life there's 'Ope."

"Smile if you Dare."

"Dirty Bertie."

- (b) to 1,066 Seniors. Opening address by Councillor G. B. Smith, C.C., Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

"Dirty Bertie."

"Carriage."

"Stand Up and Breathe."

"Confessions of a Cold."

- (2) Four lectures on health subjects to existing organisations by members of the medical staff of the Public Health Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

(3) Distribution of,

- 24 16-sheet double crown posters 80" x 120", on hoardings.
 - 256 double crown posters 20" x 30", on hoardings, notice boards, etc.
 - 270 double crown posters 20" x 30", in waiting rooms, offices, etc.
 - 460 classroom posters.
 - 600 display cards in shops.
 - 150 traffic notices on buses.
 - 20,500 folders through schools, child welfare centres, etc.
 - 7,500 bookmarks to libraries.
- making a total of 29,760 items.

The display of posters obtained from the Central Council for Health Education on frames in London Road and in Lower Street was continued throughout the year ; the posters which dealt with health subjects were changed each month.

During the year talks on health matters were given by members of the staff of the Public Health Department. Much individual instruction was also given at clinics and during home visits.



