

[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Kettering Borough.

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Kettering (England). Borough Council. no2009140039

Publication/Creation

1946

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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.



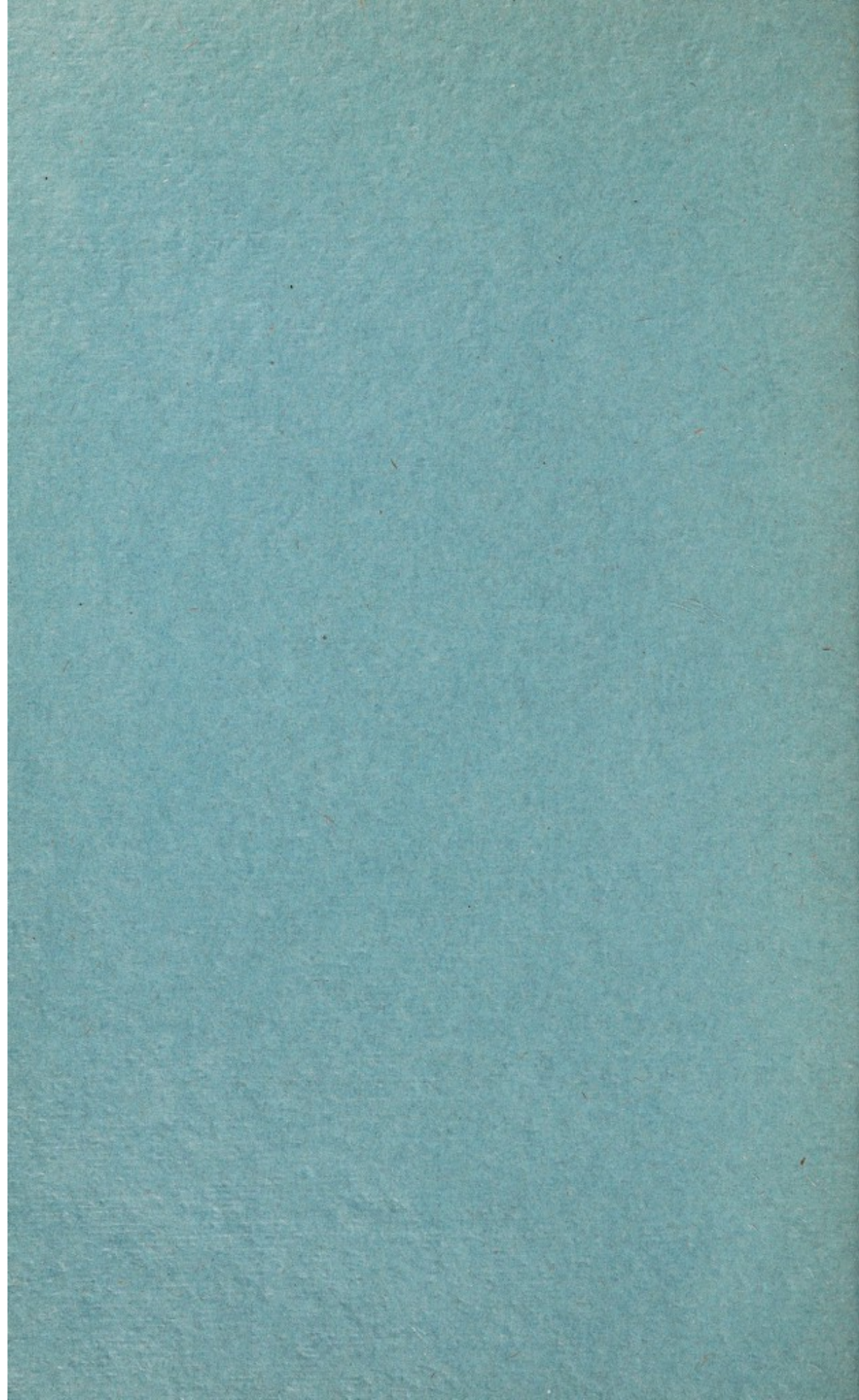
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1946.

KETTERING :
H. RICHARDSON, WATER STREET.



BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

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BOROUGH OF KETTERING

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

December, 1946.

Members :

Councillor W. J. Litchfield (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor J. R. Sadler, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P.
" C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook, J.P.
" H. Hodge, C.C.
" Mrs. B. Huggett, B.A.
" A. J. McForan.
" B. Smith.
" G. B. Smith, C.C.
" L. P. Strong.
" R. W. Tailby.
" W. Walden.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

December, 1946.

Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P. (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor J. R. Sadler, J.P.
Alderman W. Dyson, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook, J.P.
" H. Hodge, C.C.
" Mrs. B. Huggett, B.A.
" C. Parker.
" A. A. Vendy.
Mrs. M. B. Barwell
Miss F. M. Pollard, M.A., J.P. } Co-opted Members.
Mrs. E. E. Porter }

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

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

*Ophthalmic Surgeon :

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

*Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat :

N.E. Kendall, M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P.(Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

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.),
F.R.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon : J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (Glasg.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

A. H. Cornhill, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (to 31st Dec., 1946).

H. F. O'Connor, A.R.S.I. (1) (3) (Returned from Military
Service 1st June, 1946). (Resigned 31st July, 1946).

P. H. Burge, A.R.S.I. (1) (3) (4) (From 29th July, 1946).

J. R. Davenport, A.R.S.I.(1) (3) (From 16th September, 1946).

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

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

Miss E. E. Bell (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss V. M. Burr (1) (5) (6) (7) (to 5th May, 1946).

Miss L. McCaffrey (1) (5) (6) (7)

Mrs. M. P. Loasby (1) (5) (6) (Temporary).

Miss R. M. Crawford (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss B. G. Partridge (1) (5) (6) (7) (from 1st Oct., 1946).

Chief Clerk :

J. F. Burridge (Returned from Military Service 20th May, 1946).

Miss D. S. Spencer (Acting until 20th May, 1946).

Clerks :

R. Sindall (Returned from Military Service 20th May, 1946).

L. S. Brace (Returned from Military Service 15th April, 1946).

A. J. Cavadino (Temporary).

Mrs. M. E. Linnell.

Miss M. J. Plowright.

Miss G. A. Flecknor (from 27th May, 1946).

* 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 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.	Kettering Borough Council " " "
Ante-natal Clinic ...	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers ...	St. Phillip's Hall School Lane ...	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. (except first Tuesday of month) Thursday, 2 p.m. Friday, 9.30 a.m.	" " "
Post-natal Clinic	Examination of mothers after childbirth ...	School Lane ...	First Tuesday of month, 9.30 a.m.	"
Immunisation Clinic	Prophylaxis against diphtheria	Manor House ...	By appointment	"
Minor Ailment Clinic	Treatment of minor ailments	Manor House ...	Every weekday, 9 a.m.	Northamptonshire County Council Education Committee
Dental Clinic ...	Dental treatment ...	Manor House ...	Every weekday by appointment	"
Inspection Clinic	Examination of pre-school and school children	Manor House ...	By appointment	"
Ophthalmic Clinic ...	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles ...	Manor House ...	By appointment	"
Speech Clinic ...	Treatment of speech defects	Manor House ...	By appointment	"
Child Guidance Clinic	Psychotherapeutic treatment	Manor House ...	By appointment	"
Orthopaedic Clinic ...	Examination and supervision of cripples ...	Co-operative & Labour Institute, Newland St.	First & third Mondays of month, 2 p.m.	Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital
After-care Clinic ...	After-care of orthopaedic cases ...	Co-operative & Labour Institute, Newland St.	Second & fourth Mondays of month, 2 p.m.	"
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.

June, 1947.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1946.

The contents have been compiled in accordance with the suggestions in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 13/47 dated the 13th March, 1947. The vital statistics which are included are based on information supplied by the Registrar-General ; this was received on the 19th June, 1947.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of the year is 35,650.

The birth rate per 1,000 total population, although it has declined slightly from 19.47 in 1945 to 19.27, is above that for England and Wales, which is 19.1. The stillbirth rate of 0.17 per 1,000 total population is lower than it was last year and compares favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 0.53 ; it is the lowest figure for the Borough during the last 10 years. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births is 8.66 compared with 16.08 in 1945 ; this also is the lowest figure during the last 10 years.

The death rate from all causes per 1,000 total population is 11.73 compared with 11.83 for 1945 and 11.5 for England and Wales. Of the 418 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and tuberculosis accounted for 186, 71 and 21 respectively, making together 67% of the whole number.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births is nil for the fourth successive year. The infantile mortality rate, that is the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births, is 32.02, compared with 32.68 for 1945 and 43 for England and Wales.

The statistics for the Borough, when compared with the figures for other areas which are shown on page 10, can be regarded with some degree of satisfaction ; nevertheless it is hoped that they will give rise, not to any feeling of complacency, but rather to the desire and the determination to do better in the future.

I desire to thank Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Haugh, O.B.E. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for information regarding housing, water supply, drainage and sewerage and public cleansing which is incorporated in the Report.

Finally, I wish to express to the Public Health Committee, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and to the Council my thanks for their continued interest in and help towards the carrying out of the public health work of the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CECIL B. HOGG,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	35,650
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books	10,029
Rateable Value	£240,225
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£965

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS.					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	638	326	312
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	49	25	24
Totals ...					687	351	336

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 19.27

STILL BIRTHS.					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals ...					6	4	2

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 8.66

DEATHS.					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
					418	238	180

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.73

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	32.02
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	32.92
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	20.41

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	71
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ...	...	...	...	...	nil

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid year 1946 is 35,650 and the vital statistics in the Report are based on that figure.

Births.—(a) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1946 as 687, of which 351 were males and 336 were females. This gives a live birth rate of 19.27 per 1,000 total population, compared with 19.47 in 1945 and 19.1 for England and Wales. Forty-nine births were illegitimate, 25 males and 24 females.

(b) Still Births.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1946 was 6, of which 4 were males and 2 females. This gives a still-birth rate of 8.66 per 1,000 total births and 0.17 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 418 of which 238 were males and 180 were females. Thirty-six residents died outside the area and 90 non-residents died within the area.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
All causes	238	180	418
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	1	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	12	7	19
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	2	2
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1
9. Influenza	1	1	2
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m) uterus (f)	2	1	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	9	6	15
15. Cancer of breast	—	7	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	24	22	46
17. Diabetes	2	1	3
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	26	27	53
19. Heart disease	66	59	125
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	7	1	8
21. Bronchitis	5	3	8
22. Pneumonia	17	8	25
23. Other respiratory diseases	1	5	6
24. Ulcer of duodenum or stomach	5	—	5

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis ...	1	—	1
27. Other digestive diseases ...	6	3	9
28. Nephritis ...	4	3	7
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ...	—	—	—
31. Premature birth ...	3	1	4
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disease ...	8	4	12
33. Suicide ...	3	2	5
34. Road traffic accidents ...	3	—	3
35. Other violent causes ...	3	3	6
36. All other causes ...	28	14	42
Deaths of infants under 1 year :			
Total ...	13	9	22
Legitimate ...	12	9	21
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE
IN THE AREA.**Nursing in the Home.**

(a) **General.**—This work was carried out as in previous years mainly by the staff of the Kettering District Nursing Association. The number of patients attended by the District Nurses was 512 and the number of visits paid was 10,961.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.**—The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association whereby District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under 5 years of age whose parents are not members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme was continued during the year. Forty-eight visits were paid to 8 cases.

Midwives.—The Medical Officer of Health for the Northamptonshire County Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, gives the total number of midwives practising in the Borough at the end of the year as 12 and of these the number employed by voluntary associations as 2. Seven thousand one hundred and thirty-four visits were paid by 6 midwives employed by the Kettering District Nursing Association to 374 cases. In addition 2,005 ante-natal visits were paid.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London :—

Water—Well (Chemical exam.) ...	2
Water—Well (Bacteriological exam.) ...	3
Water—Well (Bacteriological exam.) ...	3
Water—Swimming Bath (Bacteriological exam.)	2
Water—Stream (Chemical exam.) ...	4

The following specimens were sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratories at Leicester and Northampton :—

Swabs from mouth	1
Swabs from throat and nose	177
Swabs from ear	3
Blood	18
Faeces	747
Urine	9
Spinal fluid	1
Sputum	2
Cervical swabs	1
Flesh from emergency slaughtered cow	1
Carrots	1
Soup	2
Gelatine	1
Ice cream	10
Tins of corned beef hash	8
Portion of kidney fat	1

One hundred and twenty-seven samples of raw milk were sent to the County Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, for examination by the methylene blue reduction test and 21 samples of pasteurised milk for the phosphatase test. The results of these tests are shown on page 29. Two of the samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the plate count test.

Hospitals.—The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of the Borough were detailed in the Report for 1938.

Ambulance Facilities.—These remain as set out in the Report for 1938.

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.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.—Twenty-two clinic sessions were held at the Public Health Department. The figures below show the number of children treated.

Total number of children who completed the full course of diphtheria immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1946 :—

	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years and under 15 years
	446	28
*Estimated % of child population immunised at 31st December, 1946.	78.5%	50.4%

* Calculated on figures provided by the Registrar-General as at 30th June, 1946.

Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.—Twenty-five Surgeon's Clinics and 23 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 ...	234	453	238
Kettering children under school age	139	299	96
Kettering adults	56	128	21
Adults and children from outside the Borough	210	473	148
Totals ...	639	1353	503

CLEANLINESS.

The steps taken to combat infestation were set out in the Report for 1943.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

On the 1st January, 1946, there were in the town 119 evacuated persons, of whom 32 were unaccompanied children, while on the 1st January, 1947, the corresponding figures were 55 and 18.

During the year no beds, mattresses or blankets were loaned to householders for the use of billeted persons. No medical cards were issued for children unaccompanied by their parents and no nursing allowances were paid to foster parents in respect of sick children.

The dates of closing of the Park View and Queensbury Road Hostels were the 19th August, 1945 and the 17th December, 1945 respectively. Control of the Elm Bank Hostel passed to the Northamptonshire County Council on the 1st April, 1946.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—There were no restrictions placed on the use of water during the year.

The Thorpe and Cransley reservoirs were full by the end of the 10th week of the year. The stored water commenced to fall during the 16th week and continued to do so until the 46th week.

The rainfall at Cransley for 1946 was 29.34 inches against an average of 24.76 inches for the last 82 years.

The supply of water from Corby was maintained throughout the year and an average amount of 150,000 gallons per day was taken.

One hundred and twenty yards of 3 inch main were laid in substitution of the existing 1½ inch service to the Wicksteed Park in order to provide an adequate supply to lavatory accommodation.

The consumption of water in 1946 amounted to 435,565,000 gallons as compared with 424,949,000 in 1945 and 328,000,000 in 1938.

The pressure filters, slow sand filters and chlorination plant at Cransley Reservoir continue to give excellent results, as does the small plant at Thorpe Malsor Reservoir dealing with the supply to Thorpe Malsor Hall and village. The gravity type chloronome installed to deal with the water from the Clover Hill Well has also continued to work satisfactorily.

Samples of water from each source of supply, from the mixed water and from the town's mains have been submitted regularly to the Analysts during the past year. Excellent chemical and bacteriological reports have been received.

During the year investigations have been carried out regarding the rate of consumption and the future requirements of the town. It was found that the daily consumption per head had risen from an average of 18 gallons for 1906 to an average of 32.83 at the end of June, 1946.

The estimated requirements of the town per day for the year 1947 is 1,247,000 gallons, on the assumption that a scheme to provide an assured supply of 240,000 gallons per day to the Railway Company is carried out during the year.

Negotiations for the formation of a Joint Water Board are now being pursued and the technical officers of the probable constituent authorities have met and have put forward the immediate future requirements of their respective districts up to the year 1951 and the ultimate requirements up to the year 1976. This information has been consolidated for use in future negotiations when the formation of a Joint Water Board is considered in detail.

The scheme for laying a trunk main from Rockingham Hill to Clover Hill Waterworks has been abandoned as it was found on making tests that there was the possibility of increasing the supply of water taken from the Corby (Northants.) and District Water Company from the present 150,000 gallons per day to 500,000 gallons per day by utilising the existing 7 inch main from Weekley to Clover Hill Waterworks.

Typical reports of analyses of water from the Cransley Reservoir, before and after treatment, from the Corby supply, from Clover Hill Well and from the outlet of the Clover Hill Reservoir into the town's mains are given in the following table.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000	10.12.46 Inlet to Filters, Cransley Reservoir	10.12.46 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Cransley)	10.12.46 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Corby)	10.12.46 Well, Clover Hill	10.12.46 Outlet of Reservoir, Clover Hill
Appearance...	Very faint opalescence with floccu- lent deposit of light yellow brown mineral and organic debris. Very few diatoms and infusoria present	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright

WATER TESTS—continued.

Colour	Slight yellow-brown Hazen 20.	Faint yellow-brown Hazen 13.	Normal	Normal	Faint yellow-brown Hazen 11.
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH ...	On the alkaline side of neutrality 7.9	Neutral 7.5	Neutral 7.1	On the acid side of neutrality 6.9	Neutral 7.5
Free Carbonic Acid	0.3	0.7	1.2	6.6	0.7
Electric Conductivity at 20°C. ...	460	460	480	960	460
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ...	31.0	31.0	32.0	64.0	31.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.0	1.7
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	15.5	15.5	11.0	38.0	14.5
Hardness :					
Temporary ...	15.5	15.5	11.0	38.0	14.5
Permanent ...	10.5	10.5	14.5	23.0	11.0
Total	26.0	26.0	25.5	61.0	25.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.38	0.30
Nitrogen in Nitrites ...	Approx. 0.001	Approx. 0.001	Absent	Absent	Approx. 0.001
Free Ammonia ...	0.0072	0.0034	0.0010	0.0000	0.0020
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.013	0.0086	0.016	0.0000	0.0096
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.205	0.145	0.110	0.000	0.100
Metals	Iron : 0.010 Manganese 0.005 Other metals absent	Iron : Less than 0.003 Other metals absent	Iron : Less than 0.003 Other metals absent	Iron : Less than 0.003 Other metals absent	Iron : Less than 0.003 Other metals absent
	Free chlorine reaction absent	Free chlorine reaction absent	Free chlorine reaction 0.05 part per million	Free chlorine reaction 5.3 part per million	Free chlorine reaction absent
Bacteriological Results					
Number of bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. or m.l. in					
1 day at 37°C. ...	9	0	2	0	1
2 days at 37°C. ...	30	1	2	0	2
3 days at 20°C. ...	42	3	3	0	1
Presumptive Coliform Reaction					
Present	10 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Absent	1 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bact. Coli, type 1					
Present	10 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Absent	1 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Cl. Welchii Reaction					
Present	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	—	—	100 c.c.
Absent	10 c.c.	10 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	10 c.c.
Remarks	A	B	C	D	E

A.—This sample has faint opalescence and deposit causing slight but not pronounced turbidity. The water is practically neutral in reaction, hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and it is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese. It shows slight colour, but it is of satisfactory organic purity for this raw supply and the bacterial impurity, though indicative of contamination by matter of excremental origin, is not unduly great. No unusual difficulty should arise in its treatment to render it suitable for public supply purposes.

B.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It shows only a trace of colour, is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

C.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is free from noticeable colour, is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

D.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is normal with respect to its excessive hardness and content of mineral constituents. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity and in these respects considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

E.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It shows only a trace of colour, is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Since 1919, 922 houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Health Department.

It is estimated that 95.7% of the dwelling houses and of the population in the Borough are supplied by water from the town's mains directly to the houses. Some 2% are supplied by water from the town's mains by means of standpipes in yards and 0.5% have taps over sinks in outbuildings ; the remaining 1.8% obtain their water from private wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Corporation's New Sewage Disposal Works at Finedon have given satisfaction throughout the year and opportunity has been taken to relieve the load at the Old Sewage Disposal Works to the largest possible extent.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in July, 1946, in connection with the extension of the Council's New Sewage Disposal Works at Finedon and a quotation for the necessary work, including completion of the main trunk sewer in the Ise Valley, has been accepted. It is anticipated that the work will commence in the early spring of 1947.

Rivers and Streams.—Rivers and streams generally have been carefully watched and special attention has been directed towards minimising any pollution which might arise from sewage disposal works.

Closet Accommodation.—Over the period mid-December, 1946 to mid-January, 1947, drains have been laid and water closet systems of sewerage installed to the cottages at the Pytchley Road Sewage Works ; these water closets and drains are now functioning satisfactorily.

There is still a considerable number of properties in the Barton Seagrave area which cannot be connected to the public sewers until a scheme for the sewerage of this area has been carried out. Draft plans have been prepared and have received the Council's approval and detailed drawings, plans and specifications are in progress and nearing completion for submission to the Ministry of Health and for subsequent invitations for tenders.

A scheme has also been approved for the construction of a sewer to serve properties in Windmill Avenue at present operating on a conservancy system. Work on this project is expected to commence at an early date and the scheme will come into force as soon as the main trunk sewer in the Ise Valley has been completed about August, 1947.

Public Cleansing.—The vehicles employed on this work continue to give good service and the methods employed are satisfactory. During the year an order was placed with Messrs. Lewin Road Sweepers for a new mechanical road sweeper. Delivery of this vehicle is expected shortly.

Collection of salvage of all classes continues to be made and the quantity of materials obtained has been evenly maintained during the year.

Care has been taken to ensure that the normal requirements of controlled tipping are complied with. Negotiations have been initiated for the purpose of acquiring de-mineralised land to meet the future needs of the town.

Other Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.—During the year 191 street surface shelters in 109 streets were demolished and trench shelters on public, private and school lands were dealt with. Back filling of the trenches was carried out by means of a mechanical digger.

Consideration is being given to the provision of new sanitary conveniences adjoining the Headlands Playing Fields to replace those now in a derelict condition.

Private Street Works.—No private street works were carried out during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Notwithstanding the shortage of building labour and materials for repair work, 2,491 defects or nuisances were remedied compared with 1,146 during 1945. Preliminary notices were served in respect of 394 premises and verbal intimations were given regarding 201 premises. Following non-compliance with these notices 83 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned. Three hundred and eighty-nine complaints were investigated.

The Council executed work at 21 premises following the non-compliance of statutory notices served upon the owners. The necessary works were executed under contract as follows :—

Work was executed at 13 houses under Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at a cost of £39.13.1d.

In addition work was executed at 1 of the foregoing houses under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, at a cost of £33.19.3d.

Work was executed at 1 house under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 at a cost of £53.4.4d.

Work was executed at 7 premises under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936 at a cost of £139.16.2d.

House Inspection.—During the year 1,085 houses were inspected for the following reasons :—

Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	5
Measured under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	95
Reviewed under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	358
Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	85
In respect of complaints	...	...	...	...	306
Coming under observation	...	...	...	...	62
At request of builders	...	...	...	...	96
At request of owners	...	...	...	...	30
At request of others	...	...	...	...	39
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920—1939	...	...	...	...	9

Two thousand five hundred and thirty-five secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and Visits, etc.

Infectious Diseases :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	7
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	82
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	17

Erysipelas	16
Typhus Fever contacts	4
Small-pox contacts	51
" " " seen at office	127
Tuberculosis... ..	1
Paratyphoid Fever (carriers)	1
" " (revisits)	1
Dysentery	86
" (revisits)	458
Scabies	37
" (revisits)	75
Food Poisoning	1
Other diseases	7
" (revisits)	1
Rooms disinfected	241
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	12166
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	355
Verminous persons	2
" " (revisits)	5

Baths given for Scabies :

(a) to Kettering school children	247
(b) to other Kettering persons	548
(c) contact baths given to Kettering school children	54
(d) contact baths given to other Kettering persons	218
Complaints investigated (all causes)	389
Factories with mechanical power	81
" " " (revisits)	77
Factories without mechanical power	12
" " " " (revisits)	6
Workplaces	28
Bakehouses	20
" (revisits)	16
Milkshops and cowsheds	117
" " " (revisits)	20
Keeping of animals	6
" " " (revisits)	3

Food premises :

Slaughterhouses	637
Meat shops, stalls and vehicles	123
Fish shops	59
Markets	45
Food shops, etc.	172
Ice cream premises	66
Miscellaneous	10
Secondary inspections	2535
Smoke observation	1
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	92
Offensive trades	2
Inns, refreshment houses, hotels, etc.	18

Common lodging house	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	...	...	...	...	...	1036
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1088
Unsuccessful visits	...	...	...	...	...	580

Smoke test was applied to drains of 27 houses and defects were revealed at 13 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 72 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 32 occasions.

Notices Served :—

(a) Statutory :—

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served :

Under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936	...	1
Under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	...	1
Under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	...	1
Under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	...	1
Notices Served under the Scabies Order, 1941	...	14

(b) Preliminary :—

Notices to execute work or to abate nuisance were served in respect of 394 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 201 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 83.

Legal Proceedings.—One person was prosecuted for failing to present herself for examination under the Scabies Order, 1941, and was fined ten shillings.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

New sewer connections	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	...	14
Houses at which drains were repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soil pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspection chambers constructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	42
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ventilation pipes fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses provided with town's water supply	...	...	...	...	...	21
Houses provided with internal water supply	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	...	...	...	...	...	71
Additional W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tipper closets removed and washdown provided	...	...	...	...	...	19
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	...	...	...	...	...	37

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	23
Glazed gullies provided	...	...	...	...	52
Paving to yards repaired	...	...	...	...	79
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	133
Rainwater gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	55
Houses provided with sinks	...	...	...	...	6
New sinks provided to replace those defective	...	...	...	...	26
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	...	...	...	...	33
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	365
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	44
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	80
Walls repaired (internally)	...	...	...	...	185
Walls repaired (externally)	...	...	...	...	73
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	84
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	22
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	53
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	76
Obstruction removed from drains and W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	46
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	10
Rooms and bedding cleansed (by tenant)...	...	...	...	...	25
Cases of overcrowding relieved	...	...	...	...	32
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	9
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	78
Houses, etc., disinfested	...	...	...	...	28
Handrails provided or staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	6
New sashcords fixed	...	...	...	...	54
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	7
Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	40
Foodstore provided	...	...	...	...	1
Bathroom provided	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	259
Total	...	...	...	...	2377

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

Roof and gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructed or defective drains remedied or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	4
Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	...	...	...	...	14
Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	...	...	...	...	21
Sanitary accommodation requirements complied with :—					
(a) Unsuitable	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Separation for sexes	...	...	...	...	2
Other improvements carried out	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	62

C. Bakehouses.

General cleansing carried out	...	...	...	...	4
New bakehouses constructed	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements carried out	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	8

D. Food Premises.

Roof and gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Limewashing carried out	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	14

E. Dairies.

Tunnel churn sterilizing plant provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Short term high temperature plant installed	...	...	...	...	1
Cold store constructed and refrigerating apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	1
New boiler plant installed	...	...	...	...	1
Floor repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	5

F. Common Lodging House.

Improvements carried out	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	2

G. Miscellaneous.

Houses at which name and address of Medical Officer of Health inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	9
Houses at which name and address of owner inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances re animal premises abated	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances re tents, vans and sheds abated	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	25
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	2491

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

Common Lodging House.—Seven 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.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1946.

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which gives power to local authorities to control the use of movable dwellings does not operate in this district owing to Section 38 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, being in force.

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.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Covered Swimming Bath was used by 59,041 persons compared with 34,239 in 1939.

The Open Air Bath was used by 14,585 persons compared with 14,229 in 1939.

The Slipper Baths were used by 30,169 persons compared with 10,642 in 1939.

Wicksteed Lake was used for outdoor bathing and efforts were made to minimise any pollution of the River Ise which feeds it.

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	...	...	...	6
Other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	28
				—
Total	...	...	...	34
				—
Council houses disinfested	...	...	...	6
Other houses disinfested	...	...	...	27
				—
Total	...	...	...	33
				—

The procedure outlined in the Annual Report for 1938 was again followed and during the year Zaldecide containing D.D.T. was used.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.—This Act and Order again received full attention during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors made 74 primary and 18 secondary visits to suspected or infested premises.

Excellent work has been carried out by the Council's Rat-Catcher during the year in dealing with the problem of rat infestation.

In the period under review the sewers in the central portion of the Borough were subjected to maintenance treatments with the following results :—

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

	FIRST	SECOND	TOTAL
1. Sections	I. to VI.	I. to VI.	—
2. Number of manholes baited	265	262	527
3. Number of manholes showing pre-bait takes	75	68	143
4. Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take (on one or both days)	58	58	116
5. Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in Sections I. to VI. above ...	115	58	173
6. Number of complete takes in paragraph 5 above	5	7	12
7. Estimated kill	1070	965	2035

In one instance an unsealed junction on a Council's sewer and in another a defective drain was the cause of infestation. Following the repair no further infestation arose.

One hundred and fourteen applications for the Rat-Catcher's services were made by occupiers of infested premises. It is gratifying to note that these infestations were of minor degree due without doubt to the amount of successful rat destruction work previously carried out in the Borough.

The following table indicates the results (excluding sewer treatment) of the action taken by the Public Health Department during 1946 :

Number of visits by Rat-Catcher to affected premises ...	1300
Number of rats destroyed (excluding those poisoned) ...	444
Number of mice destroyed (excluding those poisoned) ...	13
Number of occasions traps used	217
Number of occasions poison gas used	16
Number of occasions dogs and/or ferrets used	186
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Zinc Phosphide ...	731½
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) „ „ ...	487½
Number of rats found poisoned	216

In July, 1946, a systematic survey of the town was commenced and the treatment of any private dwellings or other premises found to be infested was carried out during the progress of inspection. It is anticipated that the survey will be completed by the end of March, 1947.

HOUSING.

In May, 1947, there were approximately 1,900 "live" applications on the Council's register for housing accommodation. In addition there were 90 applications from men in the Forces awaiting confirmation, thus giving a total of 1,990 applications.

Deterioration is very marked in a number of houses which were scheduled in 1943 for consideration for demolition under the Housing Act, 1936 in the Council's first year post-war programme. On account of shortage of labour and materials this programme has had to be deferred. It is earnestly hoped that conditions will permit of action being taken to rehouse the occupants of these unsatisfactory properties in conjunction with the provision of new houses for those who are either living in overcrowded conditions or sharing accommodation in a house which was never intended to house more than one family.

On the 31st December, 1946, there were 49 overcrowded dwellings on the register. It is considered that there may be cases of overcrowding which have not yet come to the notice of the Department.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 7,011 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 6,673 houses.

In December, 1930, a schedule of 136 houses which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation was prepared. From time to time additions were made to this list until a total of 244 houses was reached ; this includes 1 house added during the year.

The position on the 31st December, 1946, regarding the above 244 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Acts was as follows :—

Houses rendered fit	...	...	...	...	5
Houses demolished in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	24
Houses unoccupied in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	4
Houses occupied in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	2
Houses demolished (including conversion to business premises, added to adjoining dwelling house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	...	...	...	...	149
Houses unoccupied with demolition orders operative	...	...	...	...	5
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative	...	...	...	...	2
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	...	...	...	...	20
Houses occupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	...	...	...	...	2
Part of dwelling-house closed, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	1
Houses awaiting consideration	...	...	...	...	30
					244

Persons displaced during the years 1928—1930...	...	78
1931—1945...	...	666
Persons displaced during the year 1946		
To Council houses	...	Nil
To other premises	...	Nil
		744

Number of houses rendered fit under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, and Part II. of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

As a result of formal action	...	138
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice	...	625
		763

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :—

(a) 1. By Local Authority	...	6 permanent	} 93
By Ministry of Works	...	87 prefabricated bungalows	
2. By other Local Authorities	...	Nil	
3. By other bodies or persons	...	21	

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts (Included in (a))

1. By Local Authority	...	6 permanent houses under the Housing Act, 1936
By Ministry of Works	...	87 prefabricated temporary bungalows

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)	...	632
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	632
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	5
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	2
(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	...	471

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	...	483
---	-----	-----

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 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | 21 |

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 | ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | ... | *2 |

* Includes 1 house demolished following undertaking.

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 | ... | Nil |
| (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 | ... | Nil |

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

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31st December, 1946 | ... | 49 |
| (b) Number of families dwelling therein | ... | 85 |
| (c) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | 429 |
| (2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | 65 |
| (3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | 32 |
| (b) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | 296 |
| (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 | ... | Nil |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

One hundred and thirty-seven visits to cowsheds, dairies and milk shops were made during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

Number of dairymen licensed to retail pasteurised milk	2
Number of dairymen licensed to retail tuberculin-tested milk	9
Number of dairymen licensed to bottle tuberculin-tested milk	2
Number of retailers licensed to bottle accredited milk	3
Number of dairymen licensed to pasteurise milk ...	2
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the phosphatase test	21
Number of samples of pasteurised milk on examination found satisfactory to the phosphatase test	21
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the methylene blue test	21
Number of samples of pasteurised milk which were satisfactory to the methylene blue test	21
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk submitted to the phosphatase test	14
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk on examination found satisfactory to the phosphatase test ...	14
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk submitted for the methylene blue test	14
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk satisfactory to the methylene blue test	13

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

87 samples were satisfactory.				
3	"	decolourised before	5	hours.
6	"	"	4½	"
7	"	"	4	"
1	"	"	3½	"
3	"	"	3	"
—	"	"	2½	"
6	"	"	2	"
2	"	"	1½	"
4	"	"	1	hour.
8	"	"	½	"

The above table shows that 68.5 per cent. of the samples of raw milk attained the standard for accredited milk as compared with 56.5 per cent. in 1945 and 69 per cent. in 1944.

A sample of milk stated to have been pasteurised was submitted to the phosphatase test with a negative result.

Two samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the plate count, giving counts of 1,700 and 7,100 bacteria per millilitre.

Two samples of tuberculin-tested and 2 samples of accredited milk were submitted to microscopical and biological examination for tubercle. Negative results were obtained from the microscopical examinations but by biological examination it was found that a guinea pig inoculated with milk from one sample showed typical tuberculous lesions on post-mortem examination. Immediate steps were taken to arrange for milk from the producer concerned to be pasteurised until the Ministry of Agriculture's Inspector certified the herd to be free from tuberculosis. All the samples were free from blood, pus and dirt and satisfied the methylene blue and coliform tests.

Ice-Cream.—Ten samples of ice-cream were taken from 7 manufacturers with the following results :—

Pro- ducer	Type of Mix	First Sample			Second Sample		
		Plate Count per c.c.	Probable number of Coliform Bacilli per c.c.	Probable number of Faecal Coli per c.c.	Plate Count per c.c.	Probable number of Coliform Bacilli per c.c.	Probable number of Faecal Coli per c.c.
A	Boiled	400,000	8	0	5,000,000	25	0
B	Boiled	800,000	13	0	2,000,000	5	0
C	Boiled	24,000,000	1800 +	1800 +	Plant out of action		
D	Boiled	20,000,000	1800 +	1800 +	Manufactured intermittently at present		
E	Cold	40,000,000	1800 +	1800 +	Manufacture ceased for time being		
F	Boiled	4,000,000	0	0	800,000	0	0
	and cold mix added						
G	Boiled	160,000	13	0			

Upon receipt of the results of the first samples the manufacturers' attention was directed to the importance of the necessity of every possible precaution being taken during the process of manufacture, subsequent handling and sterilisation of utensils.

An attempt was made to secure further samples from the manufacturers whose samples were most adversely reported upon, but without success, for the reasons indicated above. In one instance it was found that the commodity, after being boiled, was allowed to gradually cool and stand overnight before being frozen—a favourable condition for the increase of bacteria.

The variation of methods employed and the components used strongly demonstrated the need for regulations controlling the manufacture of this article and it is hoped that the proposed Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, allied to the appropriate clauses of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, will ensure the production of a wholesome commodity.

Meat and Other Foods.—Centralised slaughtering under the control of the Ministry of Food was continued during the year at the only licensed slaughterhouse which remains in use in the Borough.

Six hundred and thirty-seven visits were made and 17,786 animals were inspected.

The operation of centralised slaughtering during the past 7 years has confirmed the experience gained during its temporary operation in the 1914—1919 period and has proved to be of benefit to the trade and community and it is hoped that a public abattoir may be provided in the near future.

One hundred and twenty-three visits were made to meat stalls and vehicles and 45 visits to the Cattle and General Markets.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2872	628	1126	12786	374
Number inspected	2872	628	1126	12786	374
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	6	8	49	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	926	158	13	231	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	32.59%	26.11%	1.86%	2.19%	13.63%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	15	29	5	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	374	135	3	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.54%	26.11%	0.71%	.000%	5.08%

Thirty-one slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contra-vention of this Act was found.

Mr. E. W. Hudson, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector for 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.

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 44 tons, 6 cwt., and 12 lbs. of food material. Six hundred and sixty-one certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation.

Bakehouses.—Twenty visits were made to bakehouses ; as a result of these visits 8 matters received attention.

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

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1946.

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

Disease.	All Ages 1945	All Ages 1946	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 ...	222	78	-	2	5	6	9	32	16	-	5	1	2	-	59	-
Diphtheria ...	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ...	nil.	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia ...	11	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	1	1	-
Erysipelas ...	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	2	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	nil.	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Dysentery ...	10	75	5	1	3	4	3	8	6	3	18	8	7	9	5	-
Measles ...	907	22	4	3	4	2	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough ...	93	89	14	17	17	12	14	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Malaria ...	nil.	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	1275	297	26	24	29	24	26	59	27	6	30	15	19	12	79	1

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1946.

Disease	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	78	5	7	6	13	16	13	18
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	9	—	3	1	2	1	1	1
Erysipelas	15	3	2	1	1	2	5	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	75	6	12	4	5	26	9	13
Measles	22	2	4	1	4	2	5	4
Whooping Cough	89	5	11	15	14	8	15	21
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	297	22	41	28	41	58	48	59

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred. Supervision for 21 days was maintained of 24 persons coming into the Borough who had been in contact elsewhere.

Typhus.—No cases of this disease occurred. Supervision of 4 persons arriving in the Borough from typhus areas was carried out until the end of the incubation period.

Scarlet Fever.—Seventy-eight cases were notified, a decrease of 144 compared with the figure for the previous year. Sixty-two or 79.7% were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—Five cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital but in 4 the diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed. The one definite case was an adult who had not been immunised.

Enteric Fever.—No cases occurred.

Pneumonia.—Nine cases were notified compared with 11 in 1945; 25 deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 20.

Erysipelas.—Fifteen cases were notified, the same number as in 1945. Five cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and all recovered.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified and was nursed at home.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Three cases were notified and were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; 2 were non-residents in the Borough who were first admitted to the Kettering and District General Hospital.

Dysentery.—Eighty-six cases of dysentery, of which 5 were due to the Flexnor bacillus and 81 to organisms of the Sonne type, came to notice ; 75 of these were notified by private practitioners. Measures for the prevention and control of the disease were taken on the lines set out in the Report for 1944. None of the cases was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Measles.—Twenty-two cases were notified. One case was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Whooping Cough.—Eighty-nine cases were notified, 4 of which were severely ill and were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; 1 died of whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia.

Chicken-pox, Mumps and German Measles.—These diseases are not notifiable, therefore information regarding their incidence is liable to be inaccurate. The records of the School Medical Service show that amongst school children in Kettering the following cases occurred :

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	9
Mumps	...	...	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	5

One case of German measles was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Influenza.—This disease caused a certain amount of illness but it did not by any means reach epidemic proportions. Two deaths were attributed to it.

Food Poisoning.—One case was notified. Investigations showed that the patient ate the infected food in a district outside the Borough.

Tuberculosis.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Thirty-nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1946. In 1945 the figures were 52 and 4 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as : pulmonary 19 ; non-pulmonary 2. In 1945 the figures given by the Registrar-General were 24 and 2.

New cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5 to 10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 to 15 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
20 to 25 ...	3	6	2	1	1	4	—	—
25 to 35 ...	6	4	1	—	2	3	—	—
35 to 45 ...	4	3	1	1	3	—	—	—
45 to 55 ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 ...	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 & over ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	20	19	5	4	12	7	—	2

Form I. (Patients admitted to Sanatoria) ...	...	...	23
Form II. (Patients discharged from Sanatoria) ...	...	...	29

The Report of the County Medical Officer on the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey carried out in Northamptonshire between March, 1945 and May, 1946 was published early in 1947. Dr. Smith summarises his Report by saying : " The findings of the first Mass Miniature Radiography Survey in the main industrial centres of the geographical county reveal that, compared with all other occupations, there is a statistically significant excess of newly-discovered cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis in the boot and shoe industry ; and further, that there are significantly higher rates in the clicking, lasting and finishing departments of the industry." He then makes the recommendation : " I advise that copies of this report should be sent to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour, the Northampton County Borough and to the Organisation representing the employers and employees of the boot and shoe trade and that the suggestion be made to the above-named bodies that, together with the County Council, representatives be appointed to give further consideration to the findings contained in this report and in particular to advice on what action, if any, can be taken to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in the boot and shoe industry."

Dr. Smith provides another report (shown below) which gives interesting and valuable information relating to the Borough of Kettering only.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

KETTERING BOROUGH.

Report on Survey held in Kettering from June 18th to October 6th, 1945.

Type of Survey : Almost entirely factory personnel.

Percentage Response : 85%.

Summary of Work :		Males	Females	Total
Number of miniatures taken		3852	3479	7331
Number of large films taken		290	215	505
Number of clinical examinations		122	84	206
Number referred to Dispensary		55	48	103

Results in Cases referred for Examination at Dispensary :

Tuberculosis

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Number requiring Sanatorium treatment	7	9	16
Number requiring Domiciliary treatment	10	5	15
	17	14	31

Number requiring observation whilst remaining at work	3	1	4
Failed to attend at Unit for clinical examination	1	—	1
	4	1	5

(All these cases were newly discovered ;
8 cases had a positive sputum).

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Requiring Dispensary observation	18	23	41
Requiring no further action	11	4	15
	29	27	56

Non-Tuberculous Conditions

Pulmonary fibrosis	1	1	2
Pleural and interlobar effusion	1	—	1
Pleural thickening	—	1	1
Sarcoidosis	—	1	1
Intrathoracic new growth	1	—	1
Other conditions (including cases found normal)	2	3	5
	5	6	11

Results in other persons Clinically Examined by the Medical Director but not referred to Dispensary

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	19	55
---------------------------------	----	----	----

Non-Tuberculous conditions

Pulmonary fibrosis	2	1	3
Chronic bronchitis	2	—	2
Bronchiectasis	4	—	4
Pleural thickening	—	1	1
Acquired cardiac	12	5	17
Congenital cardio-vascular lesions	3	—	3
Other conditions (including 13 normals)	8	9	17
Failed to attend for clinical examination	—	1	1
	31	17	48

KETTERING BOROUGH.

Analysis by occupation (Boot and Shoe Industry and others), age and sex of newly discovered cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis in persons requiring to stay off work for treatment, either sanatorium or domiciliary.

		14—34 years			35. + years		
Occupation		No. examined	No. of Treatment Cases	Rate per 1,000	No. examined	No. of Treatment Cases	Rate per 1,000
Boot and Shoe Trade	Males	285	4	14.00	1320	11	8.33
	Females	758	5	6.59	637	1	1.57
	Total	1043	9	8.63	1957	12	6.13
Other Occupations	Males	665	—	—	1574	2	1.21
	Females	1514	8	5.22	578	—	—
	Totals	2179	8	3.62	2152	2	0.93
All Occupations	Males	950	4	4.21	2894	13	4.49
	Females	2272	13	5.72	1215	1	0.82
	Totals	3222	17	5.24	4109	14	3.40

The above Table is sent for information only. The figures in the Table are considered too small to yield statistically significant rates. For a study of the occupational incidence of acute phthisis, as revealed by the first mass radiography survey of the industrial centres of the County, reference should be made to the printed report issued February, 1947.

C. M. SMITH,

March, 1947.

County Medical Officer of Health.

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies decreased from 584 in 1945 to 387. These patients were dealt with at the Disinfecting Station where they were given 795 baths followed by treatment with benzyl-benzoate emulsion. They included 122 Kettering school children who were given 247 baths and 265 other Kettering persons who were given 548 baths. In addition 269 contacts were given preventive treatment. Use was made of the Scabies Order, 1941 to persuade contacts to attend for examination either at the Public Health Department or by their private medical attendant. It was necessary to serve 14 notices under the Order. In one instance Court proceedings were necessary and a fine of ten shillings was imposed.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—The 387 cases of scabies and 269 contacts mentioned in the preceding paragraph were dealt with at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. Twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-six articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air, a decrease of 9,443 on the figures for 1945. Three hundred and fifty-five articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Two hundred and forty-one rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	63
Diphtheria	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	15
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	37
Cancer	...	...	...	33
Other diseases	...	...	...	87

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.—Three ante-natal sessions were held weekly except that in the first week of each month 1 of these sessions was devoted to post-natal cases.

For cases completed during the year the average number of attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic was 10.87.

The relationship which the number of women from the Borough attending the Ante-natal Clinic bears to the total number of children born to mothers residing in Kettering is 28.98%. One hundred and fourteen or 62.98% of the Kettering expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were confined during the year were re-examined at the Post-natal Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out :—

Ante-natal Clinic :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	129
Expectant mothers :—					
First attendance in 1945	...	...	...	...	97
First attendance in 1946	...	...	...	...	286
Total attending	...	...	...	...	383
Re-attendances in 1946	...	...	...	...	1871
Total attendances in 1946	...	...	...	...	2157
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	16.72
Cases sent by doctors	...	...	...	...	124
Cases sent by midwives	...	...	...	...	7
Cases sent by health visitors	...	...	...	...	4
Cases sent by another patient	...	...	...	...	10
Cases sent by others	...	...	...	...	1
Cases came on own initiative	...	...	...	...	140
Primigravidae examined at first visit in 1946	...	...	...	...	114
Multigravidae examined at first visit in 1946	...	...	...	...	172
Normal labours	...	...	...	...	165
Abnormal labours :—					
Breech (with extended legs)	...	...	...	...	1
Premature	...	...	...	...	3
Induction for toxæmia (premature)	...	...	...	...	1

Caesarean section (3 contracted pelvis) (1 placenta praevia)	4
Instrumental delivery	2
Twins (1 premature)	3 sets
Abortions (1 twin pregnancy)	6
Stillbirths (1 spina bifida, 1 toxæmia premature)	2
Miscarriages	1
Not pregnant	2
Left town	30
Transferred to doctors	24
Transferred to district nurses	27
Undelivered at end of year	112

Post-natal Clinic :—

Sessions held	10
First attendances in 1946	114
Re-attendances in 1946	47
Total attendances	161
Average attendance per session	16.1
Visits of midwives, friends, etc.	501
Patients sent for X-ray examination	—
Patients advised dental treatment	83
Patients referred to private doctors	50
Patients referred to V.D. Clinic	3
Patients referred to Tuberculosis Officer	3
Patients referred to Gynaecologist	3
Patients referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon... ..	3
Patients referred to Consultant Obstetrician	49
Patients referred to Birth Control Clinic	5
Letters to doctors, hospitals, etc.	216

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths of women resident in the Borough were classified by the Registrar-General to pregnancy or child bearing. This is the fourth successive year in which this return has been nil.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases were notified, all occurred in hospital and were Kettering residents.

Maternity Accommodation.—The need for additional maternity accommodation, which was mentioned in the Annual Reports for 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945, continued during 1946.

On 31st January, 1946, on account of shortage of staff, the maternity ward at the Kettering and District General Hospital was closed to normal cases and thereafter only emergency cases and those with indications of abnormality were admitted, the latter being booked on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician.

At the London Road Hospital bookings for maternity cases for the Borough averaged 5 per month during the first 6 months and 8 per month for the remainder of the year. Although this increase

of bookings at the London Road Hospital relieved the pressure due to the closing of the maternity ward at the Kettering and District General Hospital 165 applications for beds had to be refused.

In order to make the best possible use of the accommodation available only those cases where home conditions were such that domiciliary confinement was impracticable were booked for the London Road Hospital.

The London Road Hospital was closed from 30th August to 14th September, 1946, on account of infection, and emergency arrangements were made for 3 of the cases booked for that period to be admitted to private maternity homes.

Below is given information regarding the maternity cases received in the various institutions.

(1) Kettering and District General Hospital.—Fifty-six women were admitted under the Borough Council's Scheme. Seven private patients from Kettering were received and 9 patients from the County area. Six children, of whom the mothers of 3 were Kettering residents, were stillborn. One child, of whom the mother was not a Kettering resident, died within 10 days of birth. The average number of days in hospital of the mothers was 15.83. In accordance with the arrangements mentioned in the Report for 1943, 16 women were discharged before the expiration of 14 days from the birth of the baby, 1 on the 9th day, 4 on the 10th day, 2 on the 11th day, 5 on the 12th day and 4 on the 13th day.

(2) Kettering London Road Hospital.—Sixty-five women resident in Kettering were received in this institution.

(3) St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell.—One expectant mother resident in Kettering was admitted.

(4) Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton.—Five women resident in the Borough were on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician admitted under his care.

(5) Due to the temporary closing of the maternity ward at the London Road Hospital arrangements were made for three confinements to take place in private maternity homes.

Premature Infants.—The arrangements for the care of premature infants were set out in the Report for 1944. During the year 1946 various articles—cots, blankets, mattresses, hot water bottles, electric blanket pads, etc., provided by the Borough Council were loaned from the Stockburn Memorial Home for use in the care of premature babies.

Fourteen premature babies were born at home and were nursed entirely at home. Three died within the first 24 hours of life and 11 were living at the end of one month.

Twenty-four premature babies, the mothers of 8 of whom were not resident in Kettering, were born in hospital or nursing homes and all were alive at the end of one month.

The following tables show further details of the premature babies :—

Table A : Weights at birth and survival time of premature babies born in Kettering during 1946 to Kettering residents.

Table B : The place of birth of children shown in Table A.

Table C : Weights at birth and survival time of all premature babies born in Kettering during 1946 whether or not their mothers were Kettering residents.

Table D : The place of birth of children shown in Table C.

TABLE A.

Premature Births to mothers resident in Kettering, 1946.

Weight Group		Number of premature births		Number dying (days of survival)							Second Week	Over 2 Weeks	Number surviving 28 days	Percent-age survival
				Born alive	Born dead	First Week								
lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.		1			2	3	4	5	6	7			
5—1	— 5—8	8	1										8	100%
4—9	— 5—0	10		1									9	90%
4—1	— 4—8	5		2									3	60%
3—9	— 4—0	2											2	100%
3—1	— 3—8	2	2										2	100%
2—9	— 3—0	3											3	100%
Total ...		30	3	3									27	90%

TABLE B.

Premature Births to mothers resident in Kettering, 1946.

Where born	Total born alive	Total survival	Percentage survival
Voluntary Hospitals ...	11	11	100%
Maternity and Nursing Homes ...	1	1	100%
At home (Domiciliary Midwives)	14	11	78.6%
Municipal Hospitals ...	4	4	100%

TABLE C.

All Premature Births in Kettering (residents and non-residents, 1946).

Weight Group		Number of premature births		Number dying (days of survival)							Second Week	Over 2 Weeks	Number surviving 28 days	Percent-age survival	
				Born alive	Born dead	First Week									
lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
5—1	— 5—8	15	1											15	100%
4—9	— 5—0	11		1										10	90.9%
4—1	— 4—8	5		2										3	60%
3—9	— 4—0	2												2	100%
3—1	— 3—8	2	2											2	100%
2—9	— 3—0	3												3	100%

TABLE D.

All Premature Births in Kettering (residents and non-residents, 1946).

Where born	Total born alive	Total survival	Percentage survival
Voluntary Hospitals ...	12	12	100%
Maternity and Nursing Homes ...	2	2	100%
At home (Domiciliary Midwives)	14	11	78.6%
Municipal Hospitals ...	10	10	100%

The registered causes of death of the 3 premature babies who died were : congenital debility, prematurity, asthenia.

Consultant Obstetrician.—Thirteen applications for Mr. Watson's services on behalf of Kettering residents were received from medical practitioners.

Emergency Unit for Maternity Cases.—This service was not required during the year.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council arrangements are made for unmarried mothers to attend the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and to be admitted to the various local hospitals on the same conditions as married women.

The Welfare Worker of the Kettering Social Welfare League has been able to place satisfactorily a number of unmarried mothers in residential institutions where after confinement they receive training in mothercraft and domestic work.

The arrangements which were mentioned in the Report for 1944 regarding closer liaison between the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council and the Kettering Social Welfare League have worked well throughout the year. The Borough Council gives a substantial monetary grant to and is represented on the League, while the Welfare Worker reports to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council at quarterly intervals. Also close co-operation is maintained between the Welfare Worker and those members of the staff of the Public Health Department who are engaged in maternity and child welfare duties.

Home Helps.—During the year 4 women have given satisfactory part-time help in the home to 11 maternity cases. In each instance the Maternity Committee paid the whole wage of the worker. Arrangements have now been made for the recovery in accordance with a scale of part of the cost of this service from women able to afford it.

The position regarding home helps for maternity cases and also for domestic helps for cases of illness in the home is very unsatisfactory. Some women appear to be willing to act as paid home helps for their own friends but not for other people requiring this form of assistance so that at the time of writing there are no women known to the Public Health Department agreeable to undertake this duty at any house in the town to which they may be assigned.

Supply of Sheets.—Six hundred and twenty-one priority dockets for sheets were issued at the Ante-natal Clinic in the School Lane Centre to 286 expectant mothers in order to facilitate their confinements at home. In each instance a certificate was received from the midwife booked for the case stating that the woman was genuinely in need of sheets. The dockets were presented to traders who supplied at current controlled prices and free of purchase tax one sheet in exchange for each docket.

Notification of Births.—The births of 317 male and 301 female infants born alive to parents resident in the Borough were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. In addition 221 children whose parents were not ordinarily resident in the Borough were born.

The percentage of illegitimate children in the total number of births during the last 10 years is given below ; it indicates one result of war conditions :—

Year	Percentage of illegitimate births.				
1937	...	...	...	...	4.63
1938	...	...	...	...	4.37
1939	...	...	...	...	5.84
1940	...	...	...	...	4.48
1941	...	...	...	...	6.81
1942	...	...	...	...	7.36
1943	...	...	...	...	7.41
1944	...	...	...	...	9.86
1945	...	...	...	...	11.14
1946	...	...	...	...	7.13

Stillbirths.—Six stillbirths were registered—this gives a proportion of 1 stillborn child to 114.5 living children. The still-birth rate was 8.66 per 1,000 total births and 0.17 per 1,000 total population.

The stillbirth rates for the last 10 years were :—

Year	Rate per 1,000 total births			Rate per 1,000 total population	
1937	...	...	16.56	0.24	
1938	...	...	40.00	0.59	
1939	...	...	51.17	0.71	
1940	...	...	32.53	0.39	
1941	...	...	43.47	0.61	
1942	...	...	40.81	0.70	
1943	...	...	31.43	0.59	
1944	...	...	30.95	0.65	
1945	...	...	16.08	0.31	
1946	...	...	8.66	0.17	

Infantile Mortality.—Twenty-two deaths of children under 1 year occurred, which gives an infantile death rate of 32.02 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 43. Thirteen or 59.1% of the deaths occurred in the first week of life and 9 or 40.9% in the period from the second to the twelfth month.

The infantile mortality rates for the Borough of Kettering and for England and Wales during the last 10 years were :—

Borough of Kettering and Wales	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Average 1937—1946
	27.37	43.75	44.94	60.79	50.78	47.46	40.18	48.61	32.68	32.02	42.86
	58	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	51

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

The Pre-School Child.—(1) The Linden Avenue Nursery continued to carry out good work throughout the year. The accommodation is for 40 children from 2 to 4 years of age, but where special circumstances exist children from 1½ to 2 years are admitted with a maximum of 6 children under 2 years of age in attendance at any time. The average number of children on the roll was 37 and the average attendance was 29.3. In order to prevent as far as possible the introduction of infection into the nursery by new children, each prospective entrant is medically examined 2 days prior to admission. Re-examinations are carried out each term. Forty-six first examinations and 112 re-examinations were done. Six children required treatment and 44 children were kept under observation.

The Ronald Tree Nursery School and the Nursery Classes at the Henry Gotch and the Rockingham Road Infant Schools also admit and care for children under 5 years of age.

(2) Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.—The ages and causes of death of 3 children were :—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
19 months ...	Intestinal obstruction. Adhesions due to laparotomy for congenital pyloric stenosis.
3 years ...	Haemorrhage from operative site, tracking into trachea resulting in asphyxiation accelerated by the presence of an enlarged thymus.
4 years	Pneumococcal septicaemia. Acute mastoiditis.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—As under the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food expectant and nursing mothers and child holders of the R.B.2 ration book (i.e., children up to and slightly over 5 years of age) can obtain free or at the reduced cost of 2d. per pint a priority allowance of 7 pints of liquid milk weekly or if the child is under the age of 2 years National Dried Milk in lieu, it has not been necessary for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to provide milk under this Order.

Vitamin and Iron Preparations.—In addition to milk, expectant mothers and children holding the R.B.2 ration book can obtain priority allowances of cod liver oil compound and orange juice. For those expectant mothers who find the liquid cod liver oil unpalatable, tablets containing a concentrate of vitamins A and D together with calcium phosphate are obtainable. Previous reports state that the take-up of these products has not been satisfactory and the Ministry of Food figures for the Borough of Kettering, which are given below for the last 4 months of 1946, show that many mothers fail to take advantage of this scheme. It is very important that under the present conditions of food shortage full use should be made of this scheme.

	ORANGE JUICE		COD LIVER OIL		A & D TABLETS	
	Average weekly issue	% of potential issue	Average weekly issue	% of potential issue	Average weekly issue	% of potential issue
September, 1946	791	47.5	159	33.3	31	44.9
October, 1946	807	48.3	194	40.6	49	71.0
November, 1946	741	42.9	191	39.8	43	54.4
December, 1946	691	39.8	177	36.6	22	27.8

Children under 5 years of age in attendance at infant schools, the Ronald Tree Nursery School and the Linden Avenue Nursery have their orange juice and cod liver oil there. Tablets of ferrous sulphate are available for issue as necessary to children attending the nursery classes and nursery schools.

Child Welfare Centres.—Four child welfare clinics were held weekly, 3 at School Lane Centre and 1 at St. Philip's Hall. The table below shows the attendances. Compared with the previous year the total attendances of children have decreased by 349 and the average attendance of children per session by 7.2 and yet the number of new cases has increased in the under 1 year section by 12 and in the over 1 year section by 23.

	St. Philip's Hall	School Lane	Totals
Number of sessions	47	139	186
Children :—			
New cases under 1 year	86	302	388
Re-attendances	1083	4812	5895
New cases over 1 year	22	30	52
Re-attendances	823	3686	4509
Total attendances of children	2014	8830	10844
Average attendance of children per session	42.85	63.53	58.3
Consultations with Medical Officer	797	3697	4494
Mothers with babies	1955	8750	10705
Visitors	343	1690	2033
Total attendances	4312	19270	23582
Average total attendance per session	91.74	138.63	126.78

The Work of the Health Visitors :—

HOME-VISITING.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

Number of first visits	158
Number of re-visits	98
Number of ineffective visits	51

Visits to infants under 1 year :—

Number of first visits	664
Number of re-visits	1833
Number of ineffective visits	427

Visits to children 1—5 years :—

Number of first visits	...	...	...	53
Number of re-visits	...	...	...	3266
Number of ineffective visits	...	...	...	437

Number of visits to cases of :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1
Stillbirths	...	...	...	7
Total visits, 1946	...	...	...	6995
Total visits, 1945	...	...	...	10628

Attendance at clinic sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	...	366
Ante-natal Clinics	...	269
Post-natal Clinics	...	11
Total Attendances, 1946	...	646

The decrease in the total number of home visits was due to illness of members of the staff and to 1 post having been vacant for 5 months ; also the number of clinic sessions attended by the Health Visitors was greater by 24 than in 1945.

Treatment.—The arrangements for the treatment of children under school age were the same as in past years. Dental attention for expectant and nursing mothers was provided as formerly.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Thirteen children made 25 attendances.

Aural Clinic.—Twelve children attended this clinic on 24 occasions.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—One hundred and thirty-nine children under school age were on the register of this clinic at the end of the year. There were 299 attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 96 attendances at the After-care Clinic. Four children under school age were admitted to and were discharged from Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

Dental Clinic.—The table below gives particulars of the cases treated :—

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children	Total
New cases (first attendances)	44	—	21	65
Re-attendances ...	89	42	26	157
Total attendances ...	133	42	47	222
Extractions ...	76	5	13	94
Fillings ...	27	—	—	27
Other operations ...	66	37	37	140
Local anaesthetics	9	2	—	11
General anaesthetics	37	2	9	48

Ten dentures were supplied to 5 nursing mothers and 5 dentures to 4 expectant mothers. One mother had her denture repaired.

Minor Ailment Clinic.—Sixty-four children under school age attended on 403 occasions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

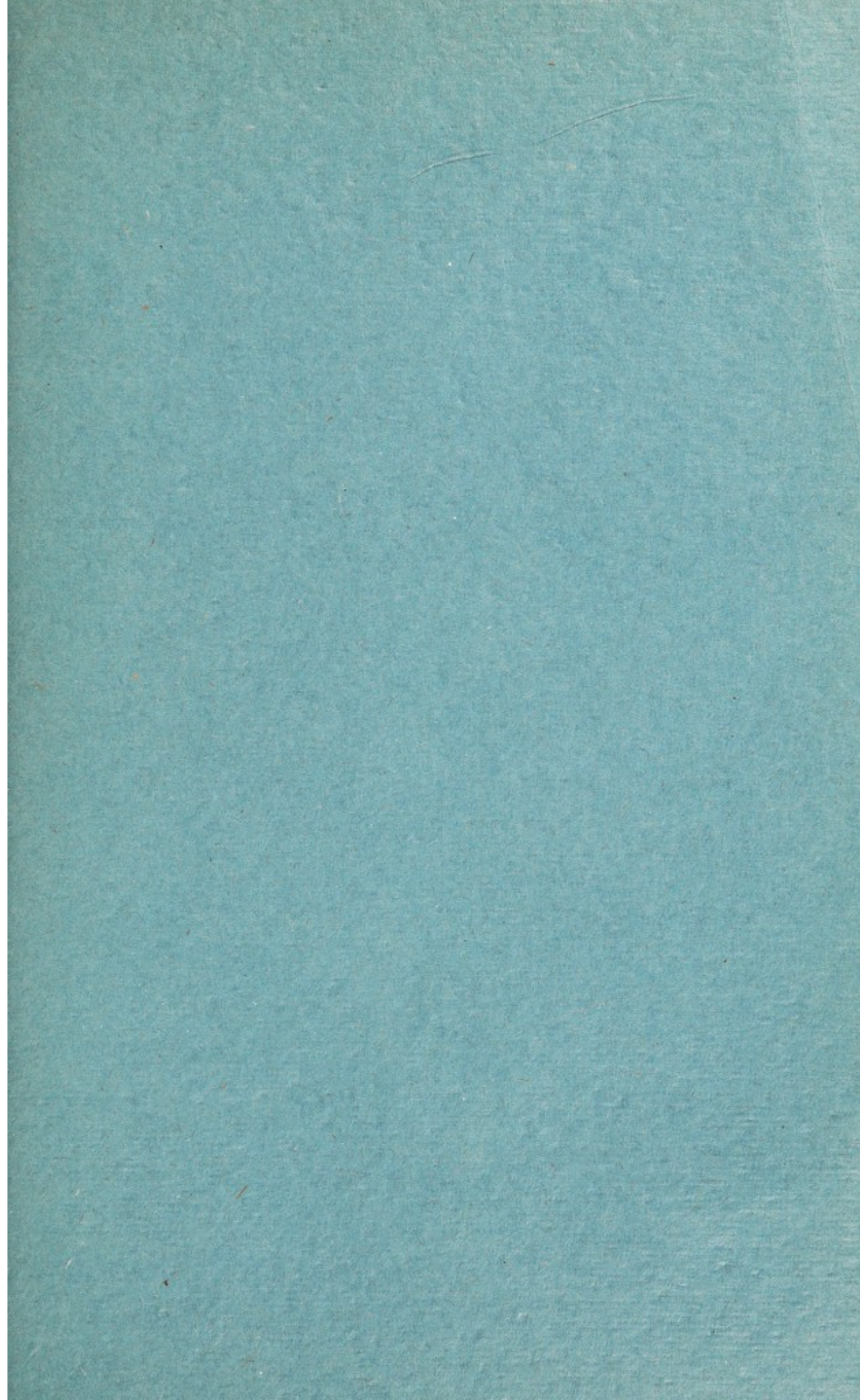
Child Life Protection.—During the year the Health Visitors, in their capacity of Child Protection Visitors, paid 27 visits to the homes of 11 children. At the end of the year the register contained the names of 7 children. One child became 9 years of age during the year and 3 children were returned to the care of their mothers.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—Under Section 7 (3) 1 person gave notice during the year regarding the placing of a child with a foster-parent.

Boarded-Out Children.—The Health Visitors paid on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council 28 visits to children boarded out in the Borough.

Examination of Employees.—Twenty-two males and 13 females were medically examined by either the Medical Officer of Health or the Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; all except 1 male and 1 female were considered fit for employment in the service of the Council.

Cremation.—Two hundred and twenty-four cremations were carried out at the Kettering Crematorium during the year.



HEALTH
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