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Contributors

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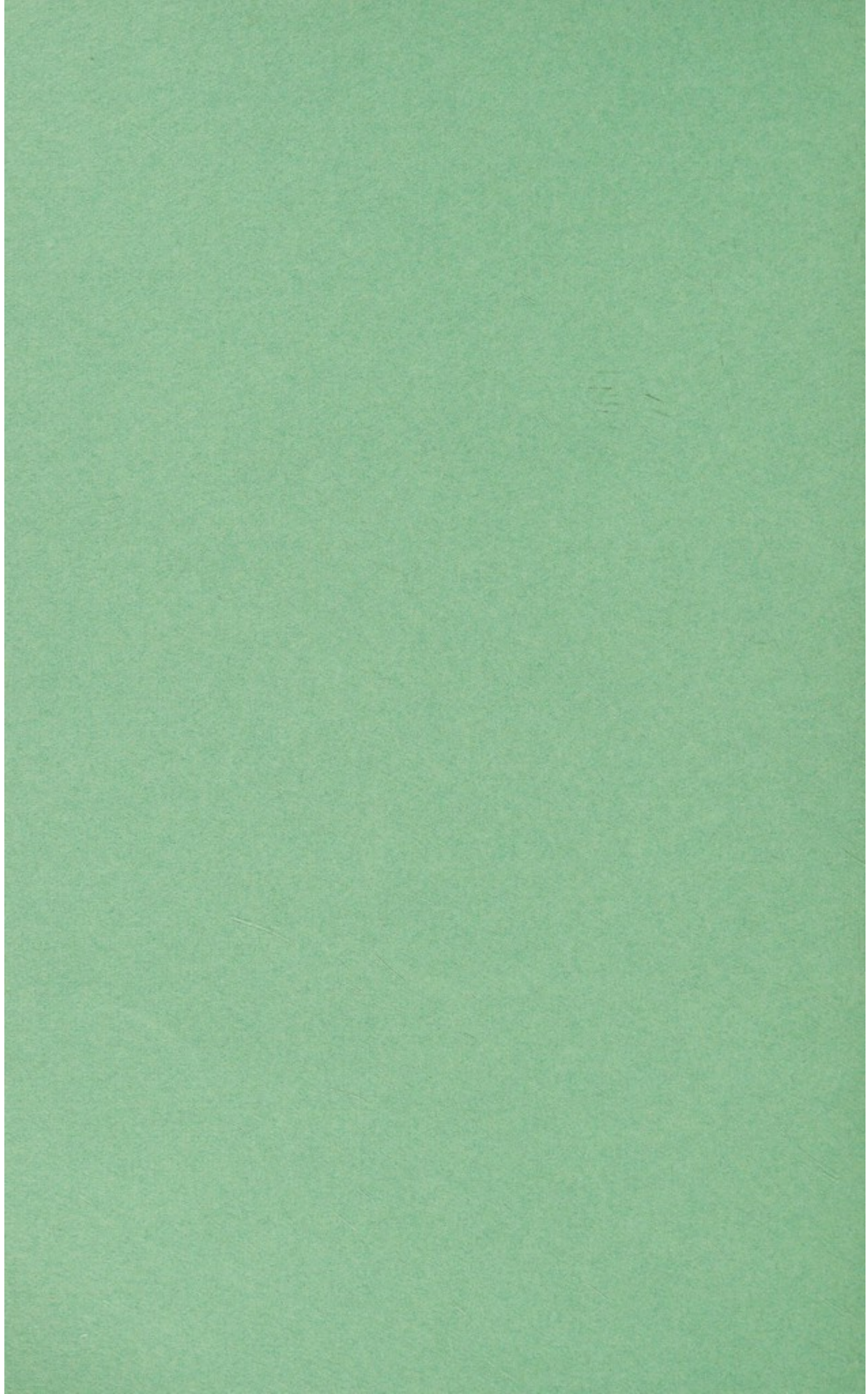
KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1952



Rural District of Kettering

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN TERENCE MURPHY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough, Rothwell, and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northampton County Council.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

CHARLES R. STARMER, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

(Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods).

FRANKLIN H. VALENTINE, M.R.SAN.I.

(Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as an Inspector of Meat and other foods).

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

July, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kettering Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. George, and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for 1952.

The health of the people as far as can be ascertained from the death-rate, infantile mortality rate and the incidence of infectious disease, appears to be satisfactory.

Sections C, D and E of the report have been prepared by your Sanitary Surveyor whose staff has maintained a large amount of routine sanitary work.

Vaccination figures are only available for three years with a total of 108 primary vaccinations and 588 live births occurring during the period—which would indicate that over 80% of the child population is at risk against smallpox.

The Housing Committee of the Council must be congratulated upon their excellent performance during the year when 108 houses were completed.

I wish to express thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and also to my colleagues for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. MURPHY,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years
1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Area (acres)	61,680	61,680	61,680	61,680	60,768
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	11,720	11,980	11,980	12,190	11,940
Number of Live Births	206	216	206	188	194
Legitimate	200	209	193	179	186
Illegitimate	6	7	13	9	8
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	17.57	18.03	17.19	15.42	16.25
Number of Still Births	10	4	2	5	1
Legitimate	10	4	2	5	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	46.24	18.18	9.61	25.91	5.13
Rate per 1,000 population	0.85	0.33	0.16	0.41	0.08
Number of Deaths	126	112	153	158	130
Death-rate per 1,000 population for 1950 (corrected)	10.75	9.34	12.77	12.96	10.89
Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.41	18.51	33.98	31.91	30.93
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	—	—	19.41	15.95	20.62
*Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	3	3	3	4	—
*Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	3	3	4	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	21	23	30	21	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	1	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	1	—	—

*Registrar-General's Figures.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1952

	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	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Small-Pox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.47	1.1	27.6	
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	—	0.01	0.52	1.3	31.2	
160 Smaller Towns estd. resident populations, 25,000 — 50,000 ...	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	—	0.00	0.43	0.5	25.8	
London ...	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.05	—	0.01	0.58	0.7	23.8	
Kettering Rural District ...	19.34	0.08	10.67	—	0.08	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.50	—	30.93	

	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Abortion with toxæmia	Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	Abortion with sepsis	Other complications of Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
The Maternal Mortality rates for : England and Wales per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	0.09	0.02	0.21	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.20
Kettering Rural District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (acres)	60,768
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	11,940
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952)	3,904
Rateable Value	£69,464
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£260

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows: Farming, iron-stone quarrying, and manufacture of iron and steel, steel tubes and clothing manufacture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :

LIVE BIRTHS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	186	98	88
Illegitimate	8	6	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	194	104	90
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...			16.25
 STILL BIRTHS	 <i>Total</i>	 <i>Males</i>	 <i>Females</i>
Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			5.13
 DEATHS	 <i>Total</i>	 <i>Males</i>	 <i>Females</i>
	130	62	68
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...			10.89
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)			10.67
Death from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion			—
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births			30.93
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...			26.88
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...			125.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under two years of age)			—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms			22
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis			—

Deaths.—Comparability factor for 1952 was 0.98. The crude death rate per 1,000 population for 1952 was 10.89 which multiplied by the comparability factor of 0.98 supplied by the Registrar-General gives a corrected death-rate of 10.67. This death-rate of 10.67 is the rate which, it is assumed, would be arrived at if the age and sex distribution of the population of Kettering Rural District were distributed in the same proportion as that of England and Wales as a whole.

Births.—The following table shows the birth rate for 1952 together with the rate for England and Wales.

Live Birth Rates, 1952

A comparability factor has been issued for 1952 by the Registrar-General which allows for the different age and sex distribution of Kettering Rural District and provides a basis for comparison with that of England and Wales as a whole.

Kettering Rural District	...	...	...	16.25
Kettering Rural District				
corrected by comparability factor	1.19			19.34
England and Wales	...	...	...	15.3

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1952

Infantile mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, overcrowding, and maternity and child welfare.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Kettering Rural District	...	...	...	30.93
England and Wales	...	...	...	27.6

The causes of deaths in children under one year of age with age and sex distribution are given in the following table :—

Age	Sex	Cause
2 hours	M.	Atelectasis, Post Maturity.
12 hours	F.	Congenital malformation. Meningocele.
23 hours	M.	Prematurity.
1 day	M.	Prematurity.
5 months	F.	Broncho-pneumonia.
5 months	F.	Choking following Whooping Cough.

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
All causes	62	68	130
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—

Registered causes of death—*continued.*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	1	1
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	1	2	3
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	1	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	5	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	11	21
18. Coronary disease, angina	7	4	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
20. Other heart disease	10	17	27
21. Other circulatory disease	2	2	4
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	3	3	6
24. Bronchitis	5	1	6
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	—	—	—
26. Ulcer and stomach duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	6	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

(a) **Laboratory facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the laboratory of the Kettering General Hospital. No bacteriological examinations were carried out during the year.

(b) **Ambulance facilities.**—The County Council became responsible for ambulance services from 5th July, 1948. The St. John Ambulance Brigade carry out the service on behalf of the County Council for non-infectious cases.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—From 5th July, 1948 the County Council became responsible for the Home Nursing service, details of the work carried out during 1952 were not made available to the Local Authority.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held monthly in the Parishes of Broughton, Ged-dington and Weldon. A Medical Officer attends each session.

The treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases passed to the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—The number of children who were immunised in 1952 is as follows :—

Under 5 years of age	...	...	...	139
5 to 14 years of age	...	...	...	6
			Total	145
Boosters	...	...	...	41

The number of children who have had a full course of immunisation—

Age at 31.12.52.	Under 1	1	2	3	4
i.e. Born in Year	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Number immunised	18	98	128	134	160

Age at 31.12.52.	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
i.e. Born in Year	1943 - 1947	1938 - 1942	under 15
Number immunised	699	689	1,926

WHOOPING COUGH VACCINATION

	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	Total
Whooping cough only	...	1	11	13
*Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis	6	76	2	84

*The combined diphtheria/pertussis figures are included in the figures for diphtheria immunisation.

VACCINATION

The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year :—

	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Primary	28	6	3	3	40
Re-vaccination	—	1	1	21	23

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47. No formal action had to be taken during the year. In one case after some persuasion the patient agreed to enter Hospital voluntarily but died before this could be effected.

SECTION C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.—The whole of the Rural District is within the area administered by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, and the Rural District Council now has no statutory duties as a water undertaking for the provision of public water supplies.

During the year no further Parishes were provided with a mains water supply, but work was commenced towards the later part of the year on the laying of a main to supply the village of Braybrooke. The North-west Regional Scheme as prepared by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, is designed to bring public mains to the following additional parishes :—

Brampton Ash ; Dingley ; Sutton Bassett ; Weston-by-Welland ; Ashley ; Stoke Albany ; Wilbarston ; East Carlton ; Middleton ; Cottingham.

This scheme has already received the approval of the appropriate Ministerial Department, and it is earnestly hoped that the scheme can be completed with the least possible delay. The following table on "Water Supplies" gives detailed information concerning the water supply circumstances in each of the thirty parishes comprising the Rural District. Twenty of these parishes are provided with a mains water supply which have been satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year. Regular bacteriological and chemical sampling of the various water supplies now under their control is carried out by the Water Board. None of the water supplies in the district is liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

The total number of dwellings in the district is 3,814, and of these 2,848 are supplied with piped water, from either public supplies or private water undertakings.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Estimated Population :	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells	Remarks
Ashley	176	58	7	51	Private Wells
Brampton Ash	125	51	19	32	do.
Braybrooke ...	270	87	19	68	do.— Public mains being laid
Broughton ...	1524	483	421	62	*
Cottingham ...	607	205	111	94	Private and Public Wells
Cranford ...	470	159	147	12	*
Cransley ...	313	111	74	37	*
Dingley	137	28	14	14	Private Wells
East Carlton ...	224	70	67	3	Private Estate Supply
Geddington ...	1154	405	326	79	*
Grafton Underwood	310	105	98	7	*
Gretton	1059	281	238	43	*
Harrington ...	150	51	40	11	*
Loddington ...	312	113	63	50	*
Middleton ...	336	94	24	70	Private and Public Wells
Newton	100	34	34	—	*
Oakley	394	85	63	22	*
Orton	63	19	15	4	*
Pytchley	514	166	160	6	*
Rockingham ...	170	57	57	—	Private Estate Supply
Rushton	393	136	93	43	do.
Stanion	305	104	70	34	*
Stoke Albany	264	88	65	23	Private and Public Wells
Sutton Bassett	70	26	5	21	do.
Thorpe Malsor	115	42	41	1	*
Warkton	166	54	54	—	Private Estate Supply
Weekley	210	61	61	—	do.
Weldon	1638	420	388	32	*
Weston-by Welland ...	126	42	10	32	Private and Public Wells
Wilbarston ...	490	161	36	125	do.
TOTALS	12,185	3,796	2,820	976	

* Public Piped Supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Comprehensive schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal in the villages of Gretton and Weldon were completed during the year. In each of these cases, however, it had been

possible to bring the disposal works into operation in the previous year in order that the premises in these villages may be connected with the new sewers at the earliest possible date.

A similar scheme for the parish of Geddington which had been commenced in November, 1950, had been almost completed by the end of 1952. These works were brought into operation early in the year and connection of properties to the sewers is progressing satisfactorily.

In the majority of cases the connection of premises in any of these villages to the new sewerage schemes entails the complete re-drainage of the properties and the provision of new sanitary accommodation. It has been found that most owners of premises have welcomed the opportunity of connecting their properties to the new main drainage and have readily carried out the necessary work of re-drainage.

The Council have always regarded the problem of providing proper sewerage schemes in the villages as being of the utmost importance, and have accordingly prepared suitable schemes for several other parishes within their district. The present drastic curtailment of the Council's programme in this direction, brought about by the restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government upon such schemes involving capital expenditure of this nature, has been most disappointing. The abolition of the primitive and insanitary bucket type of closet, throughout the whole of the district is a goal which cannot be reached too quickly, and it is hoped that the present restrictions on rural sewerage schemes will be removed in the very near future in order that this may be achieved.

Refuse and Nightsoil Collections.—The collection of household refuse throughout the whole of the district is undertaken by the Council. This work is carried out by two collecting teams using two covered refuse vehicles, working fortnightly schedules of collection for each parish. Considerable difficulty has been experienced from time to time in obtaining suitable labour to carry out this work, but fortunately the service has been maintained throughout the year in a satisfactory manner. All refuse collected in the district is disposed of by tipping into disused quarries, all of which are in remote situations. These refuse tips were kept under constant observation during the year, and effective measures of rodent control were carried out by the Council's own staff.

A weekly collection of nightsoil from all the premises in the district provided with pail closets numbering about 1,200, is carried out by private contractors for the Council. The number of pail closets is of course decreasing as properties are connected to new sewerage schemes and pail closets converted to water closets. Throughout the year this work has been carried out satisfactorily despite the one major difficulty connected with this work, that is the ultimate and satisfactory disposal of the nightsoil. However, as much as is possible is now being dealt with at various sewage disposal works, in order to ensure satisfactory disposal of the nightsoil.

Rodent Control.—Throughout the year the services of the part time rodent operator were used for rodent control over the whole of the district. The operator investigated all complaints regarding rat infestation within the Rural district, and carried out treatments where necessary, including regular treatment of refuse tips, sewage works and sewers.

The following table gives the summary of the work carried out during the year :—

<i>No. of Properties</i>	<i>Type of Properties</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>
14	Council's Refuse Tips and Sewage Disposal Works ...	132	37
108	Council's Housing Estates Block Treatments	32	8
131	Private Dwelling Houses ...	64	16

Moveable Dwellings.—15 applications to erect, station and use moveable dwellings within the district were made to the Council. Thirty-seven visits of inspection were made to these caravans during the course of the year, when they were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Most of these caravans are situated in the villages adjacent to the town of Corby and are used by persons employed in the steel works there.

Verminous Premises.—The following infestations were discovered during the year, and effective remedial action was taken in each case, by the use of appropriate insecticidal spraying.

- 1 Bed Bug Infestation.
- 3 Flea Infestation.
- 4 Cluster Fly Infestation.
- 1 Cockroach Infestation.

Disinfections.—Twenty-nine visits were made to premises where cases of infectious disease had occurred and in a total of thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever and Tuberculosis disinfections of rooms and bedding were carried out.

Factories and Workshops.—The following table shows the number of factories in the district, the number of inspections made, and contraventions discovered and remedied during the year.

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health :—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	20	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	32	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). ...	7	9	5	—
TOTAL	66	61	9	—

2. **Cases in which defects were found** :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :—					
(a) insufficient	5	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	8	—	—	—

SECTION D.

Housing.—Work was continued on the Council's post-war housing scheme, and at the end of the year building had progressed as shewn below :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Total Completed</i>	<i>Under Construction</i>	<i>Approved : not yet started</i>	<i>Not yet approved</i>	<i>Completed in 1952</i>
Ashley	5	2	—	—	3	—
Braybrooke	14	10	4	—	—	2
Broughton	74	54	8	2	10	20
Cottingham	40	38	2	—	0	4
Cranford	22	16	—	—	6	2
Cransley	17	14	3	—	—	4
Dingley ...	4	4	—	—	—	—
East Carlton	2	2	—	—	—	—
Geddington	72	58	14	—	—	20
Gretton ...	56	44	4	—	8	8
Harrington	8	8	—	—	—	—
Loddington	27	20	3	—	4	6
Middleton	26	12	6	—	8	6
Orton ...	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pytchley ...	43	24	2	17	—	6
Rockingham	6	6	—	—	—	4
Rushton ...	18	10	—	8	—	4
Stanion ...	22	16	6	—	—	2
Stoke Albany	6	4	—	2	—	4
Thorpe						
Malsor	10	6	2	2	—	—
Weldon ...	72	54	18	—	—	14
Weston-by-Welland	6	2	—	—	4	—
Wilbarston	20	18	—	2	—	2
TOTALS	572	424	72	33	43	108

With the completion of a further 108 Council houses during the year, bringing the total number of post-war Council houses constructed to 424, it will be seen that the housing problem in the Rural District is being tackled in a vigorous manner. There still remain, however, a large number of live applications on the Council's housing list, which call for a continuance of the housing programme for some years before the problem is liquidated.

During the year 16 houses were built by private owners, and a further 13 were in the course of construction at the end of the year.

A number of the converted huts on the Grafton Underwood Aerodrome which had been taken over by the Council as temporary housing accommodation were still in use. Owing to the deteriorated condition of these huts, when families are rehoused from them, the

huts are demolished. Unfortunately the speed of rehousing families from these huts is a very slow business, since many of the families desire to be rehoused in other local authorities' areas. During the year, however, 7 families were rehoused, and the huts demolished leaving a total of 31 families still housed on the site.

Public Health and Housing Acts.—Work under these Acts for the purpose of rectifying defects and abating nuisances has been continued throughout the year and the following tables give details of the routine work carried out :—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year—			
(1)	(a)	No. of houses inspected for defects	127
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	239
(2)	(a)	No. of houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	24
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	74
(3)		No. of houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health so as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(4)		Dwelling houses (exclusive of those under preceding head) not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	83
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—			
		No. of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	71
3. Action under Statutory Powers :—			
(a)		Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
	(1)	No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
	(2)	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit by owners or the Local Authority after service of formal notice	—
(b)		Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(1)	No. of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
	(2)	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	—
(c)		Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	14
	(2)	No. of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	3
	(3)	No. of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11, and still in force	11

A summary of sanitary defects remedied during the year is as follows :—

Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	239
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	17
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	73
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	227
Vent and Soil Pipes repaired	...	...	...	112
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets converted to W.C.s	...	...	...	321
W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...	112
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	31
Wells and Pumps repaired	...	...	...	9
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	61
Rain-water guttering repaired	...	...	...	23
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	12
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	42
Doors repaired	...	...	...	19
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	27
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	21
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	3
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	12
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	3
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	7
Ventilation to pantries provided	...	...	...	3
Paving repaired or relaid	...	...	...	12
Washing Coppers repaired	...	...	...	21
Sinks provided	...	...	...	72
Internal water service provided	...	...	...	39
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	36

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are now the responsible authority insofar as the production of milk is concerned, and the Council's duties are now mainly in respect of milk distribution and retailers of milk. With one exception all the retailers in the district are now retailing bottled designated milks.

The following table gives a summary of the licenses and registrations granted during the year by the Council :—

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	6
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	5
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	5
Licensed Tuberculin Tested Dealers	...	...	...	4

Dairies granted supplementary licences to retail Pasteurised Milk within the Rural District ...	8
Dairies granted supplementary licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk within the Rural District	3
Dairies granted supplementary licences to retail Sterilized Milk within the Rural District ...	1
Dairies granted supplementary licences to retail Accredited Milk within the Rural District ...	1

Meat Supply.—No slaughtering of animals for sale for human consumption is now carried out within the district, all such slaughtering being done in Ministry of Food abattoirs situate in the adjoining districts.

The number of persons licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, to slaughter animals is 20. The majority of these persons are licensed to enable them to slaughter cottagers' pigs, a great number of which are kept throughout the district.

Visits of inspection were made to the five butchers' shops which exist in the district, and these were found at all times to be kept in a reasonable manner.

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.—The registration of premises for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, or for the manufacture of preserved foods under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, proceeded during the year. Frequent visits were made to such premises, and all were found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. The total number now registered is as follows :—

The storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream ...	35
The manufacture of sausage or potted or preserved food	5

Bakehouses.—Eleven bakehouses are in use in the district, in eight of which mechanical power is used. The necessary whitewashing of the premises was carried out as required.

Fried Fish Shops.—Five fried fish shops were in use at the beginning of the year, one of these, however, was permanently closed during the year. All the premises concerned were visited at frequent intervals during the year, and all were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Other Foods.—Food condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption comprised the following :—

- 12 ozs. Processed Cheese.
- 1 lb. Tinned Pears.
- 5 lbs. 4 ozs. Tinned Tomatoes.

SECTION F. Infectious Diseases.

Sixty-four cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, 32 of these notifications were due to Whooping Cough fifteen of which occurred in the village of Geddington. Information is not available as to whether any of the children had been immunised against Whooping Cough but it is hoped to obtain this information for future years. One transferred death in a female aged 5 months was due to choking following Whooping Cough—this child was resident in a children's home outside the district.

Scarlet Fever.—Seven cases were notified during the year and two were removed to Hospital—all the cases recovered.

TUBERCULOSIS

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925. These Regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during 1952.

Seven cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year, all in males, and one male patient died in the Sanatorium towards the end of the year.

The number of cases in the register at the end of 1952 was 52, of which 37 were suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1952

Disease	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	3	4	4	2	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	6	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	4	5	7	3	34	2	1	3	1	3	—	64	2	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1952

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7
Whooping Cough ...	3	7	12	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	16
TOTALS ...	4	10	14	7	3	2	—	1	1	2	6	14	64

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	—	—
25—	2	—	—	—
35—	3	—	—	—
45—	1	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	—	—	—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—



