

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Northampton County Borough.

Contributors

Northampton (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1959

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/k9mehy58>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

452

-7 DEC 60

R.

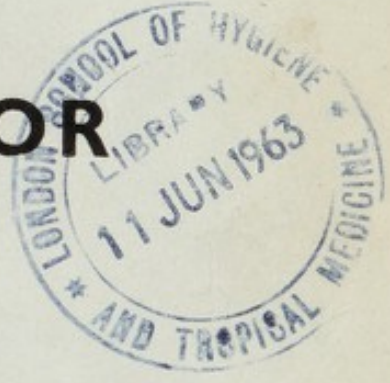
-1

M. Swinson
2 Miss Knowles
3 Library

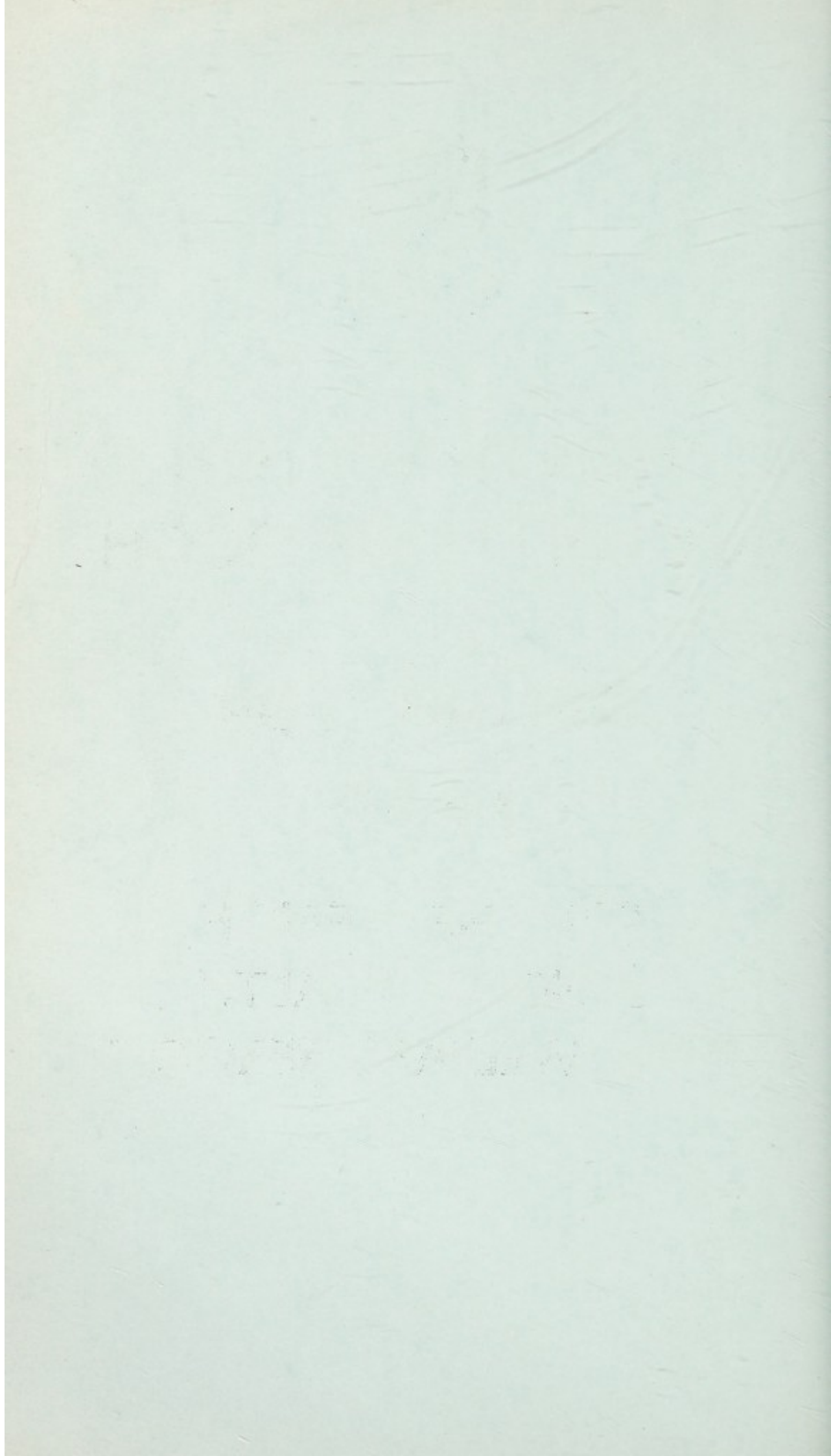


NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH

REPORT FOR 1959



ON THE HEALTH SCHOOL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES






**NORTHAMPTON
COUNTY BOROUGH**

REPORT FOR

1959

**ON THE HEALTH
SCHOOL HEALTH
AND WELFARE SERVICES**



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29918182>

Health Report 1959

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(For School Health Report see page 7)

	PAGE
Introduction to Health Report and School Health Report	8
Acknowledgments	10
Health Committee and Sub-Committees	11
Staff of Health Department	12
 I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS :—	
Vital Statistics 1901-1959 (Table A)	15
Summary of Statistics	16
Population	17
Births	17
Deaths	18
State of Employment	18
Meteorology	19
Other Statistics	19
Cases of Notifiable Diseases (Table B)	After 102
Causes of Death (Table C)	After 102
 II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES :—	
Health Staff	21
Treatment Centres and Clinics	21
National Health Service	23
Home Nursing	23
Ambulance Services	23
Convalescence	24
Domestic Help	24
Mental Health Services	25
School Health Service	25
Welfare Services	25
Children's Homes, etc.	25
Laboratory Facilities	25
Maternity and Other Nursing Homes	25
Health Education	26
Contributions to Various Organisations, etc.	26
Legislation in Force	27
 III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES :—	
Water Supply	28
Drainage and Sewerage	28
Public Cleansing	28
District Inspection	29
Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution	31
Swimming Baths	31
Disinfestation Service	31

	PAGE
Canal Boats	32
Common Lodging House	32
Factories	32
Offensive Trades	34
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	34
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	34
Pet Animals	34
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	34
Rodent Control	34
 IV.—HOUSING :—	
Council Houses	35
Other Houses	35
Individual Unfit Houses	35
Unfit Corporation Owned Houses	36
Slum Clearance	36
Rehousing	36
Repairs to Property	37
Rent Act, 1957	37
Overcrowding	37
Sufficiency of Supply of Houses	37
Housing Statistics	38
Other Housing Matters	39
 V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD :—	
Milk and Dairies	40
Designated Milk	40
Tubercle Bacilli in Milk	40
Food Premises	40
Meat and Food Inspection	41
Seizure of Unsound Food	43
Slaughterhouses	43
Slaughter of Animals	44
The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	44
Bakehouses	44
Ice Cream	44
Food Poisoning	45
Sampling of Food and Drugs	45
Complaints and Contraventions	46
 VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES :—	
Measles	47
Whooping Cough	47
Immunisation against Whooping Cough	47
Influenza	47
Acute Poliomyelitis	47
Immunisation against Poliomyelitis	47
Dysentery	48

	PAGE
Erysipelas	48
Smallpox	48
Vaccination against Smallpox	48
Scarlet Fever	48
Diphtheria	49
Immunisation against Diphtheria	49
Pneumonia	49
Puerperal Pyrexia	49
Venereal Diseases	49
Cancer	49
Bacteriology	49
Disinfection	49
 VII.—TUBERCULOSIS :—	
General Remarks	50
Chest Clinic	50
Notifications	50
Deaths	51
Revision of Register	54
Park Workers	54
Housing	54
Care Work	54
B.C.G. Vaccination	54
Mass Miniature Radiography	55
 VIII.—MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE :—	
Registration of Births	56
Notification of Births	56
Stillbirths	56
Infant Mortality	56
Neonatal Mortality	57
Perinatal Mortality	57
Maternal Mortality	57
Health Visiting	58
Clinic Nurses	58
Health of Children	58
Child Welfare Centres	58
Voluntary Work	59
Maternity Homes	60
Midwives	60
Administration of Inhalational Analgesics	60
Domiciliary Midwifery	60
Ante-natal and Post-natal Work	61
Dental Treatment	61
Care of Premature Infants	62
Immunisation	62
Vaccination	62
Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children	62
Nurseries and Child Minders	62
Distribution of Welfare Foods	63

	PAGE
IX.—MENTAL DISORDER :—	
Mental Health Act, 1959	64
Subnormality and Severe Subnormality	64
Statistics	65
Supervision	65
Co-operation with Regional Hospital Boards	65
Licence	66
Guardianship	66
Hospital Accommodation	66
Discharges and Deaths	68
Short-term Care in Cases of Urgency	68
Training Centre	68
Special School After-care Committee	68
Mental Illness—Statistics	69
Work in the Community	69
X.—WELFARE :—	
Welfare Services	70
Residential Accommodation	70
Temporary Accommodation	73
Blind Persons	74
Partially Sighted Persons	74
Handicraft Class	75
Holiday Scheme	75
Incidence of Blindness	75
Deaf or Dumb Persons	78
Epileptics	79
Spastics	79
Meals for Aged Persons	80
Persons in Need of Care and Attention	80
Burial of the Dead	80
Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes	80
Temporary Protection of Property	80

School Health Report 1959

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	8
List of Clinics	21
Northampton County Borough Education Committee	82
Staff of School Health Department	83
General Information	84
Cost of School Health Service	84
Medical Inspection Returns	85
Incidence of Notifiable Diseases	91
Causes of Death	92
School Clinic Attendances	92
Following-up	93
Ear Nose and Throat Clinic	93
Eye Clinic	94
Conjunctivitis	94
Child Guidance Clinic	94
Speech Clinic	94
Sunlight Clinic	95
Orthopædic Treatment	95
Spastic Unit	95
Diphtheria Immunisation	95
B.C.G. Vaccination	95
Cleanliness Inspections	96
Scabies	97
Ringworm of the Scalp	97
Northgate Special School	97
Open Air Recovery School	97
Nursery Schools	97
Other Examinations	98
Hygiene Inspections of School Premises	98
Inquiries by N.S.P.C.C.	98
Free Meals	98
Non-maintained Secondary School	98
Handicapped Pupils	99
Dental Inspection and Treatment	99
Physical Education	102

INTRODUCTION TO REPORT FOR 1959 ON THE HEALTH, SCHOOL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Co-opted Members of the
Education Committee of Northampton County Borough.*

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1959. This is my fourteenth report and the eighty-sixth of the series.

The report has been prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 1/60 dated 8th January, 1960, and the information specifically asked for will be found as follows: Vital Statistics on page 16; Midwifery on page 60; Health Education on page 26; Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, on pages 32 and 33; and Public Swimming Baths on page 31.

Also included with this Report are :—

(1) Mental Health Report (the twelfth of the present series), prepared in compliance with Regulation 12 of the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1948, which reads as follows :—

“ The Local Health Authority shall, not later than the thirtieth day of June in every year, make a report to the Minister of Health for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, on the performance of their duties under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946.”
(See pages 64 to 69).

(2) School Health Service Report (fifty-second of the series), which conforms with the requirements of the Ministry of Education and complies with Ministry of Education Circular 352, dated 24th March, 1959, paragraph 15, which reads as follows:—

“As soon as possible after the end of each calendar year the Authority shall submit to the Minister in respect of that year a report by their Principal School Medical Officer on the health and well-being of pupils in his care and of the work of himself and his staff in relation thereto, including a report on the School Dental Service by the Principal School Dental Officer.”
(See pages 81 to 102).

The various aspects of the Department's work are mentioned under the appropriate headings in the body of the report. (*See Table of Contents—Health Report, page 3; School Health Report, page 7.*)

It has been my policy to avoid expressing appreciation to individual members of the staff, but I think an exception may be made in respect of Miss M. E. L. Phillips, Senior Clerk at the School Clinic, who retired on 9th July, 1959, after 41 years' service. On behalf of her colleagues I would wish her good health in which to enjoy her retirement.

Once again I take the opportunity to tender to the Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen and Members of the various Committees associated with the administration of the Health, School Health and Welfare Services my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support freely given throughout the period under review.

I also wish to thank the staff of this Department—professional and clerical—for their conscientious work during the year.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,
NORTHAMPTON

AUGUST, 1960

Telephone: Northampton 4521, Ex. 34

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Certain information contained in these Annual Reports has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgment is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year and hopes that their help has been reciprocated in some degree :—

Town Clerk
 Treasurer and Chief Rating Officer
 Engineer and Surveyor
 Architect and Town Planning Officer
 Chief Education Officer
 Chief Fire Officer
 Baths Superintendent
 Housing Manager
 Organisers of Physical Education
 Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board
 Registrar-General
 Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing
 Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association
 Consultant Chest Physician
 Tuberculosis Care Committee
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Northampton Employment Exchange
 Messrs. R. H. Primavesi, Ltd.
 Women's Voluntary Services, Northampton County Borough
 The Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(as constituted on 31st December, 1959)

Ex-officio

The Worshipful the Mayor
(COUNCILLOR GEORGE NUTT, J.P.)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR T. H. DOCKRELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. NICHOLLS

Alderman

A. L. CHOWN

Councillors

M. J. B. AMEY
MRS. G. BROWN
S. E. CLAYSON
MRS. K. M. GIBBS
P. GIBSON

R. S. HORSLEY
MRS. J. C. KNIGHT
K. RAWNSLEY
MRS. E. E. WILKINSON

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Health Services

COUNCILLOR MRS. WILKINSON (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*); COUNCILLORS AMEY, DOCKRELL, MRS. GIBBS, and MRS. KNIGHT.

Non-Council Members—MESDAMES E. DAVIES, C. E. GIBSON, and C. I. PEACH; and DR. P. G. DALGLEISH.

Sanitary Services

COUNCILLOR DOCKRELL (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*); COUNCILLORS MRS. BROWN, CLAYSON, GIBSON, and HORSLEY.

Welfare Services

COUNCILLOR MRS. WILKINSON (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR MRS. GIBBS (*Deputy-Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS; COUNCILLORS MRS. BROWN, CLAYSON, DOCKRELL, and RAWNSLEY.

Non-Council Members—MESDAMES E. BATCHELOR, C. I. PEACH, I. E. WALKER, and N. WELLER.

Each of the above Committees meets monthly.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1959

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Welfare Administrator—

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer—

JOHN J. HOLLOWAY, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., CH.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers—

MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

NEIL I. CONDON, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H.

Public Analyst—*

D. G. ALLEN, B.SC., F.R.I.C.

Dental Surgeon†—

P. W. J. L. THOMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. (*Principal School Dental Officer*)
(Commenced 1/4/59)

Assistant Dental Officers (Part Time)—

C. K. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 1/4/59)

MRS. L. A. B. ELLIOTT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 17/6/59)

Public Health Inspectors—

H. S. DAVIES (1, 2) (*Chief Inspector*)

T. M. KILYON (1, 2) (*Deputy Chief Inspector*)

E. FOSTER (1, 2)

P. BARTLEY (11)

Student Public Health Inspector—

B. W. KIRKTON

Health Visitors‡—

MISS S. M. WEEKS (3, 4, 6) (*Superintendent*)

MISS R. M. BRADY (3, 4, 6)

MRS. N. MOORE (3, 4, 6)

MISS M. FLEMING (3, 4, 6)

MISS F. L. WHITE (3, 5, 6)

MISS G. MOLDER (3, 4, 6)

MISS M. A. SMITH (3, 5, 6)

MRS. J. MUMFORD (3, 4, 6) (Commenced 1/5/59)

Student Health Visitor—

VACANT

Clinic Nurses—

MISS J. HADLEY (7)

MRS. I. W. N. GROTHUSEN (3, 5)

MRS. M. ELLIS (3)

MISS V. J. COCKLE (3)

MRS. H. T. BOYNTON (3) (Commenced 5/1/59)

MRS. P. I. PALMER (3, 5) (Commenced 5/1/59)

Organiser of Domestic Help—

MRS. I. M. BEATTIE

*Mental Welfare Officer —*MRS. K. M. WARD (8) (Also *Authorised Officer*)*Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Welfare Officer —*

R. H. JOHNSON (8)

Handicraft Centre Supervisor—

MRS. J. P. LUCK

Welfare Officer—

MISS V. M. HARRISON (9)

Assistant Welfare Officers—

J. D. BENOY (9)

R. J. HARRIS (9)

MISS S. E. ASTLEY (9, 10)

Superintendent, Kings Heath Home of Rest—

M. MULLIGAN (Commenced 28/11/59)

J. STYAN (Resigned 30/11/59)

Superintendent, "The Priory"—

MRS. P. WILLIAMS

Superintendent, "Barnfield"—

H. LATTAWAY

Superintendent, "Nicholls House"—

MRS. S. CRIST

Superintendent, Whiston Road Home—

MISS E. STAVELEY

*Clerks—*H. T. BOSWELL (*Chief Clerk*)L. W. GARNER (*Senior Clerk*)R. N. RHODES (*Statistical Clerk*)

J. K. SWEENEY

L. BLAKE

A. M. TIMSON

C. R. HARTE

R. T. WALKER

J. J. BARFORD (Also *Relief Authorised Officer*)

R. A. YATES

MISS P. E. WALDEN

MRS. M. E. UPTON (Resigned 30/11/59)

MRS. M. E. ROGERS

MISS M. R. NIND

MISS M. E. SMITH

MISS J. A. ALLEN

Welfare Food Assistants—

MISS L. J. WILSON
MRS. E. M. SEWELL

Disinfestation Officer—

F. J. R. MISSIN

General Manual Assistant and Motor Driver—

W. C. SMITH (Resigned 23/5/59)
A. J. COWELL (Commenced 21/9/59)

Rat-catcher—

W. E. J. DUNKLEY

The following Officers on the staff of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board rendered part-time service to Northampton County Borough Council :—

ERNEST T. W. STARKIE, M.A., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Consultant Chest Physician*)

JAMES M. H. McMURRAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Chest Physician*)

MISS H. S. REDDISH (*Tuberculosis Almoner*)

*Part-time appointment.

†Mainly for School Dental work; part time devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

‡Health Visitors also undertake school work and tuberculosis visiting under a co-ordinated scheme.

- 1 Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- 2 Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.
- 3 State Registered Nurse.
- 4 State Certificated Midwife.
- 5 Part I. Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
- 6 Health Visitor's Certificate.
- 7 Certificate of National Nursery Examination Board.
- 8 Trained in Mental Deficiency and Lunacy.
- 9 Home Teacher's Certificate of College of Teachers of the Blind.
- 10 Diploma in Public Administration.
- 11 Health Inspector's Certificate, Dublin University.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE A

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

Vital Statistics during 1959 and Previous Years.

Year	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under One Year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 live Births	Number	Rate
1901	87096	2345	2345	26.9	1269	14.6	62	9	334	142.4	1216	14.0
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1936	96300	1419	1204	12.5	1448	15.0	298	59	48	39.9	1209	12.6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12.4	1465	15.2	302	54	57	47.6	1217	12.6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12.5	1294	13.4	283	60	56	46.6	1071	11.1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12.3	1458	14.7	368	65	52	41.7	1155	11.6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11.9	1812	17.5	418	52	69	49.0	1446	13.9
1941	108930	2101	1282	11.8	1776	16.3	450	69	91	52.9	1395	12.8
1942	101800	2133	1597	15.7	1468	14.4	362	61	68	42.6	1167	11.5
1943	98150	2244	1761	17.9	1616	16.5	390	64	69	39.2	1290	13.1
1944	100040	2627	2074	20.7	1583	15.8	416	53	96	46.3	1220	12.2
1945	98520	2412	1788	18.1	1586	16.1	382	69	72	40.3	1273	12.9
1946	102760	2847	2111	20.5	1571	15.3	399	59	97	45.9	1231	12.0
1947	104480	3000	2283	21.9	1606	15.4	363	43	76	33.3	1286	12.3
1948	104380	2518	1825	17.5	1543	14.8	401	54	68	37.3	1196	11.5
1949	104300	2377	1646	15.8	1581	15.2	414	92	49	29.8	1259	12.1
1950	105490	2497	1502	14.2	1547	14.7	397	113	28	18.6	1263	12.0
1951	103700	2510	1514	14.6	1668	16.1	391	137	45	29.7	1414	13.6
1952	103700	2583	1467	14.1	1489	14.4	358	91	32	21.8	1222	11.8
1953	104000	2592	1506	14.5	1650	15.9	346	36	35	23.2	1340	12.9
1954	103700	2536	1386	13.4	1566	15.1	376	48	28	20.2	1238	11.9
1955	102800	2472	1353	13.2	1570	15.3	390	56	24	17.7	1236	12.0
1956	101800	2612	1409	13.8	1640	16.1	411	60	34	24.1	1289	12.7
1957	101000	2736	1514	15.0	1581	15.7	408	48	25	16.5	1221	12.1
1958	100700	2864	1573	15.6	1625	16.1	416	118	30	19.1	1327	13.2
1959	100300	2959	1625	16.2	1635	16.3	403	115	38	23.4	1347	13.4

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in Northampton County Borough and the births and deaths properly belonging to the town, with the corresponding rates.

In 1931 and 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

Non-civilian deaths are excluded during the years 1939 to 1949.

NOTE: Table B (Cases of Notifiable Diseases) and Table C (Causes of Death) are inserted after page 102.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)**Summary of Statistics—Northampton County Borough**

Position: Latitude 52° 14' North ; Longitude 0° 54' West
 Elevation of Guildhall above mean sea level 252 feet
 Area 6,201 acres (9.7 square miles)

Population :—

Census 1951 104,432

Registrar-General's Estimated Home Population (all ages)
 as at 30th June, 1959, including members of Armed
 Forces stationed in area 100,300

Number of Separate Dwellings Occupied :—

Census 1951 30,677

According to Rate Books (31st December, 1959) 34,409

Number of Private Households (Census 1951) 32,687

Rateable Value (31st December, 1959) £1,579,987

Estimated Yield of One Penny Rate 1959/60 £5,783

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Live Births	Legitimate	778	735	1,513
	Illegitimate	54	58	112
	Totals	832	793	1,625

Live Birth-rate per 1,000 Population 16.2

Adjusted Birth-rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.03) 16.7

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births 6.9

		MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Stillbirths	Legitimate	16	12	28
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	Totals	16	12	28

Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths 16.9

Total Live and Stillbirths 1,653

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Deaths	711	636	1,347

Death-rate per 1,000 Population 13.4

Adjusted Death-rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.92) 12.3

Infant Deaths (under One Year of Age) 38

Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total (38 deaths) ... 23.4

Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Legitimate 20.3
 (33 deaths)

Infant Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live Births—Illegitimate 3.1
 (5 deaths)

Neonatal Mortality-rate (first Four Weeks) per 1,000 Live Births ... 16.6
 (27 deaths)

Early Neo-natal Mortality-rate (first week) per 1,000 Total Live
 Births (25 deaths) 15.4

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

Perinatal Mortality-rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	32.1
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	0
Maternal Mortality-rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	0.0

	NUMBER	RATE
Deaths from Measles	0	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough	0	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria	0	0.00
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	11	0.11
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0.00
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	11	0.11
Deaths from Cancer	218	2.17
Deaths from Influenza	32	0.32

Population. (Table A, page 15). The Registrar-General estimated the home population at all ages of Northampton County Borough as at 30th June, 1959, to be 100,300, which is 400 less than his estimate for mid-year 1958.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the surplus of registered live births over deaths, was 278, or 2.77 per thousand living.

Table A gives the population figures from 1901 onwards.

Births. 1,625 live births (832 males, 793 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 16.2 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 16.5 for England and Wales.

Table 1 gives the birth-rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959.
LIVE BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales ...	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5
Northampton	14.2	14.6	14.1	14.5	13.4	13.2	13.8	15.0	15.6	16.2

The adjusted birth-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's area comparability factor of 1.03) was 16.7.

112 (6.9 per cent.) of the live births were illegitimate. In England and Wales the percentage was 5.1. The percentages for the last ten years are shewn in Table 2.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959. ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales ...	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1
Northampton	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.9

Deaths. 1,347 deaths (711 males, 636 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 13.4, compared with 11.6 for England and Wales. Table 3 gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959. DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales ...	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6
Northampton	12.0	13.6	11.8	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.7	12.1	13.2	13.4

959 (71.2 per cent.) of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards.

The adjusted death-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the area comparability factor of 0.92) was 12.3.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in age-periods, was compiled from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

State of Employment. The year started with rather higher unemployment figures than are usual and in January the total figure represented 1.2 per cent. of the insured population. However, the unemployment position improved steadily throughout the year and by December the figure had reduced to 0.7 per cent. The average monthly unemployment figure was 524 (358 men and 166 women). This represented an average of 0.8 per cent. of the insured population and was considerably lower than the national average of 2.2 per cent.

The demand for labour from the manufacturing industries grew steadily throughout the year, particularly from the engineering industry which increased its labour force by 9 per cent.

Little or no unemployment resulted from the increased number of school leavers and it was encouraging to note that a growing number of them were attracted to the town's stable industries—boot and shoe manufacturing and the various engineering trades.

Statistics and Social Conditions (*continued*)

Meteorology. (Table 4, page 20). The total rainfall for 1959 was 20.80 inches, *i.e.*, 9.19 inches less than in 1958 and 4.35 inches below the average (25.15) for the past fifty-five years, 1904 to 1958 inclusive. The wettest month was December and the driest February. The heaviest fall occurred on 6th January when 1.10 inches were registered. The number of days on which 0.01 inch or more rain fell was 154.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 88.0°F. on 5th July. The lowest reading of the thermometer was 20.0°F. on 14th and 15th January. There were 53 cold nights, *i.e.*, nights when the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below.

The prevailing wind was north-west on 107 days, south-west on 91, south-east on 90, and north-east on 77.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, stillbirths, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 16, to Table A on page 15, and to Tables B and C at the end of this report.

Statistics and Social Conditions (continued)
 TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				DIRECTION OF WIND					
	Total Inches	Greatest in 24 hours		Mean	Maximum		Minimum	No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. days	SE. Quadrant including S. days	NE. Quadrant including E. days	NW. Quadrant including N. days	
		Depth	Date		Depth	Date							Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell
January	3.30	1.10	6	34.5	51.0	22	20.0	14/15	25	6	8	6	11
February	0.03	0.03	21	39.0	60.0	28	27.0	17	15	8	8	8	4
March	2.87	0.75	3	45.0	62.0	1	34.0	18	—	8	10	6	7
April	2.23	0.52	16	49.6	69.5	24	32.0	6	1	9	5	1	15
May	0.40	0.15	21	55.6	79.0	10	33.5	4	—	3	8	15	5
June	1.10	0.30	25	60.0	82.0	24	43.5	9	—	5	7	4	14
July	2.11	0.41	11	65.1	88.0	5	48.0	30	—	9	5	7	10
August	0.87	0.30	11	63.7	84.5	20	44.5	28	—	3	7	5	16
September	0.04	0.03	21	58.9	79.0	11	37.0	27	—	2	5	16	7
October	1.69	0.66	26	53.1	74.0	3	33.0	28	—	11	12	2	6
November	2.06	0.45	17	43.5	59.5	3	22.0	11	10	10	10	4	6
December	4.10	0.85	14	42.0	53.5	31	28.5	1	2	17	5	3	6
Year 1959	20.80	1.10	Jan. 6	50.8	88.0	July 5	20.0	Jan. 14/15	53	91	90	77	107

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health Staff. A list of the officers of the Health Department appears on pages 12 to 14.

The staff employed in the school health service is listed in the Annual Report upon the School Health Service on page 83.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. A list is given below of clinics, etc., in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1959 :—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, or by appointment.

Those patients booked for confinement at the Barratt Maternity Home attend the Barratt Home Ante-natal Clinic; patients booked for St. Edmund's Hospital attend the Ante-natal Clinic at that hospital: these Ante-natal Clinics are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- (1) Abington Avenue (Congregational Church Rooms).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (2) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (3) Dallington (Spencer-Dallington Community Centre).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (4) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).
Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (5) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (6) Kings Heath (St. Augustine's Church Hall).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (7) Kingsley Park (Methodist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (8) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).
Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (9) St. David's (Church Rooms).
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (10) St. Giles' Street (Infant Welfare Centre).
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays,
2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (11) Wheatfield Road (Abington Community Centre).
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(With the exception of (10) above, all these centres are held on hired premises).

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

- (1) St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Smallpox vaccination by appointment. (Children under five years of age).

- (2) School Clinic, King Street. School children by appointment.

DENTAL CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

EYE CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

* ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital. School cases referred by Ophthalmic Surgeon.

* EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital. By appointment.

* ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Manfield Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road. By appointment.

SPEECH CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

* CHEST CLINIC (TUBERCULOSIS)

Chest Clinic, 11 St. Matthew's Parade.

Routine sessions: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. and Mondays from 2 p.m.

Session for workers : Mondays from 5.30 p.m.

Sessions for diagnosis cases : Wednesdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m.

Sessions for contacts, etc.: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m.

Session for B.C.G. vaccinations: Fridays from 2 p.m.

Sessions for miniature X-ray examination (to which any member of the public can be admitted) :—

Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesdays, 6 to 7.30 p.m.

Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Domiciliary visits : By arrangement with the Consultant Chest Physician.

* VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment Centre, Northampton General Hospital.

Males—Wednesdays 2 p.m.; Fridays 5 p.m.

Females—Mondays 5 p.m.; Fridays 2 p.m.

* Clinics under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

National Health Service. The proposals of Northampton County Borough Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1948. Modifications were made in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, and were recorded in the Annual Health Reports for these years. A further modification made in 1959 is noted below:—

Supplementation of existing proposals under *Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care)* by the addition to the section dealing with tuberculosis, of the following paragraph:—

“The Local Health Authority will also make arrangements to offer B.C.G. vaccination to:—

- (i) school children who are approaching 13 years of age and can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age;
- (ii) school children of 14 years of age and older; and
- (iii) students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education.

The vaccination will be carried out on the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

The authority will also offer vaccination to such other persons or groups of persons as may from time to time be approved by the Minister.”

The above modification was approved by the Minister of Health on 24th August, 1959.

Home Nursing. This service is provided by the Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing on behalf of the Council under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There were 12 whole-time and 12 part-time nurses on the staff at the end of the year.

Total number of cases	1,441
Total number of visits by nurses	50,866
Number of injections given	20,229*
Number of visits to persons over 65 years of age	39,968
Number of visits to children aged five years and under	234

*The reduction in this figure is no doubt associated with modern advancement in oral administration of certain drugs which previously required injections.

Ambulance Services. This service is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Watch and Fire Service Committee and the officer in charge is the Chief Fire Officer. The service covers infectious disease cases as well as general ambulance work and accidents and the following summarises the work carried out:—

	AMBULANCES	CARS	TOTALS
Vehicles on 31/12/59	7	1	8
Journeys	8,325	8,903	17,228
Patients carried	11,979	14,321	26,300
Accidents and other emergency journeys included above	901	33	934
Total mileage	53,045	64,485	117,530

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Of the total mileage of 117,530, journeys within the County Borough amounted to 72,522 miles and those to destinations outside to 45,008. There were 355 journeys of 50 miles or more which accounted for 35,108 miles of the 45,008.

The 1959 mileage of 117,530 compares with 104,053 in 1958.

The average monthly mileage in 1959 was 9,794, compared with 8,671, in 1958.

On 31st December, 1959, the paid whole-time drivers and attendants numbered 12, plus one Control Room Attendant.

Two of the seven ambulances mentioned above can be used either as ambulances or as sitting case cars.

Whenever possible, railway facilities were used for the longer journeys. There were 102 such journeys in 1959, totalling 10,065 miles.

There were 236 persons conveyed by motor ambulance or sitting case car at the request of the Ministry of Pensions or the Ministry of Health to artificial limb and appliance centres, mainly at Leicester, involving 55 journeys and a mileage of 4,263.

Convalescence. In accordance with the Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, twelve persons received recuperative convalescence for two weeks. They were assessed to contribute towards the cost according to their means and were sent to the following homes :—

Bell Memorial Home, Lancing-on-Sea	1	
Hertfordshire Sea-Side Convalescent Home, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	5	
Lennox House, Southsea	2	
Mildmay Convalescent Home, Ramsgate	1	
St. John's Convalescent Home, Weston Favell, Northampton	1	
Samuel Lewis Convalescent Home, Walton-on-the-Naze	1	
W.V.S. Holiday Home, "Elmleigh," Dallington, Northampton...	1	

Domestic Help. The following information relates to the working of the Domestic Help Scheme under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 :—

Administrative staff on 31st December, 1959 :—

Organiser	1	}	2
Clerk	1		

Home helps employed on 31st December, 1959 :—

Whole time (permanent staff)	8	}	60
Part time (temporary staff)	52		

Cases helped :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	48	}	375
Tuberculosis	1		
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm) ...	275		
Registered blind	13		
Acute illness and others	38		
Cases where no help was available			118
Visits by Organiser			166

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Under the approved scheme, help can be provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. Application is made to the Medical Officer of Health. Charges appropriate to the means of the user are made in accordance with a local scale.

An increase of 4 in the establishment of domestic helps was approved in 1959. There is demand for the service, which could be further extended, but is necessarily restricted on financial grounds.

Mental Health Services. The Health Committee, acting through the Health Services Sub-Committee (*see* page 11), are responsible for the administration locally of legislation embodied in the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts, as amended by the National Health Service Acts.

The report for 1959 is incorporated in this volume (*see* Section IX. on pages 64 to 69).

School Health Service. The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer. The Annual Report upon the School Health Service is published on pages 81 to 102 and gives particulars of the staff employed and the work done during 1959.

Welfare Services. In Northampton County Borough the welfare services under the National Assistance Acts, 1948 to 1951, etc., are under the general administration of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also designated Welfare Administrator.

Reference should be made to Section X. on pages 70 to 80.

Children's Homes, etc. The following work was performed by the Health Department for the Children Committee :—

Visits by Medical Officers to Children's Homes	30
Number of examinations of children in Homes	92
Examinations by Medical Officers of boarded-out children	2

Laboratory Facilities. The work in connection with water and food or the control of epidemic diseases, etc., is performed in the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, free of charge to the Local Authority.

Maternity and Other Nursing Homes. On 31st December, 1959, two nursing homes (containing 37 beds, including 19 for maternity cases) were on the register kept under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* :—

HOME	REGISTERED FOR
St. Matthew's Nursing Home, 29/31 St. Matthew's Parade	22 patients (not more than 4 to be maternity cases)
St. Saviour's Home, 21A Manor Road	15 maternity cases

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

St. Saviour's Home is managed by the Peterborough Diocesan Council of Moral Welfare. Unmarried mothers are retained here, along with their babies, for three months, during which period they receive training in domestic duties as well as in child management.

These homes are regularly inspected by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Authority to carry out this duty. (*See page 60*).

One nursing home was exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* : Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

Health Education. In accordance with the Minister's request in paragraph (4) of circular 1/60, the following information is given relative to health education:—

Mothers attending child welfare clinics are instructed and advised by doctors and health visitors of the Health Department staff on a variety of health education subjects.

Lectures and talks were also given by members of the staff for the benefit of groups of interested persons or organisations. Two officers gave 4 talks in this way to audiences totalling about 118.

Contributions to Various Organisations, etc. Below is a list of annual grants and contributions made by the Council, through the Health Committee, to various organisations, etc., operating in the field of public health and welfare :—

ORGANISATION	ANNUAL AMOUNT			OBSERVATION
	£	s.	d.	
<i>Paid through Local Health Authority Account</i>				
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare	5	5	0	Annual affiliation fee
Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association	100	0	0	Annual grant
Northampton Women's Welfare Association ...	15	0	0	Annual grant
Central Midwives Board	119	3	1	Apportioned contribution for 1958/59
National Association for Mental Health	5	5	0	Annual grant
<i>Paid through Welfare Account</i>				
Bethany Homestead ...	750	0	0	Annual grant
Northampton Council of Social Service	450	0	0	Annual grant <i>re</i> St. George's Homestead
Southern Regional Association for the Blind	23	0	0	Apportioned contribution for 1958/59
National Library for the Blind	60	0	0	Annual contribution based on readers
Carried forward ...	£1,527	13	1	

General Provision of Health Services (*continued*)

Brought forward ...	£1,527 13 1	
Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf	500 0 0	Annual grant
Midland Regional As- sociation for the Deaf	5 5 0	Annual affiliation fee
Total	<u>£2,032 18 1</u>	

Legislation in Force. The list of Local Acts and Orders and General Adoptive Acts relating to public health (Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, having been repealed and re-enacted as Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955) set out on pages 28 and 29 of the 1953 Report, continues in force in the County Borough, as do the following Byelaws:—

BYELAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—

- Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation (1914 and 1932).
- Luggage Porters and Light Porters (1924).
- Pleasure Grounds, etc. (1926 and 1933).
- New Streets (1927 and 1932).
- Nursing Homes (1929 and 1932).
- Imposing on Occupier duties in connection with Removal of House Refuse (1932).
- Common Lodging Houses (1932).
- Parking Places (1936 and 1937)—Silver Street Car Park (1957).
- Baths, Wash-houses, etc. (1937).
- Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Ashes, etc., Keeping of Animals (1939).
- Cemeteries (1947).
- Hackney Carriages (1948 and 1951).
- Building (1954) and First Supplement: "Smoke Prevention" (1957).

BYELAWS UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1933:—

- Good Rule and Government (1929, 1944, and 1950).

BYELAWS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:—

- Slaughterhouses (1887, 1929, and 1932).
- Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food; Sale and Exposure for Sale in Open Air (1950).
- General and Covered Markets (1952).

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply. Particulars relating to the waterworks at Ravens-thorpe, Hollowell and Pitsford and the sources of the public water supply of Northampton County Borough and district have been given in previous reports. The water is treated with charcoal for undesirable flavour, filtered, and chlorinated, so that it reaches a high degree of bacteriological purity. Activated carbon is also available for use at the Ravens-thorpe works, if required.

A water softening plant has been installed at Pitsford and has reduced the hardness of the water from 250 to 120 parts per million.

This water undertaking is managed by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, of which Northampton County Borough is a constituent authority.

It must be made quite clear, however, that under Section 28 of the Water Act, 1945, it is the duty of every local authority to take from time to time such steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies within their district, etc.

104 samples collected from various points of supply within the County Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination and a satisfactory report was received in every instance.

The average daily consumption of water in the County Borough is estimated to be 40 gallons per head of the population.

Only eleven houses are not supplied direct from the public mains.

Drainage and Sewerage. Chiefly as a result of rat complaints, existing drains are tested and repaired under the supervision of the district public health inspectors, new drainage and reconstructions being the responsibility of the Engineer, as also is sewage disposal.

There are still a few properties on the outskirts of the County Borough not connected to the main sewerage system.

Reference was made in previous reports to the opening of the new Sewage Purification Works at Great Billing. It is estimated that the dry weather flow of sewage to the Works averages 5 million gallons per day and the maximum rate of flow in storm approximately 36 million gallons per day.

Public Cleansing. This continues to be efficiently carried out under the direction of the Engineer. Collections of household refuse and salvage are made twice weekly.

Dustbins are provided by the Local Authority for the use of house-holders, free of charge, under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

District Inspection. Table 5, below, summarises the work of the public health inspectors. 10,585 inspections and visits were made during 1959.

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

NATURE OF VISIT, INSPECTION, ETC.	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>General Sanitation</i>	
Water supply	104
Drainage	615
Stables and piggeries	10
Offensive trades	9
Common lodging house	21
Houses let in lodgings	9
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	3
Factories	162
Workplaces	7
Outworkers	2
Public conveniences	0
Cinemas, theatres, etc.	0
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	0
Rodent control	243
Smoke abatement	144
Schools	0
Shops	22
Swimming baths	2
Canal boats	0
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	544
<i>Housing</i>	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
Houses inspected	273
Visits and revisits	1444
Under Housing Acts :—	
Houses inspected	117
Visits and revisits	1600
Under Rent Act, 1957:—	
Houses inspected	24
Visits and revisits	79
Overcrowding :—	
Houses inspected	25
Visits and revisits	55
New cases of overcrowding discovered	7
Miscellaneous housing visits	681
<i>Disinfestation</i>	
Verminous houses treated	7
Visits and revisits to above houses	7
<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>	
Inquiries into cases	127
Visits <i>re</i> disinfection	2
Miscellaneous visits	210

Continued on next page.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)TABLE 5—*continued.*

NATURE OF VISIT, INSPECTION, ETC.	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>Meat and Food Inspection</i>	
Inspection of meat :—	
Visits to slaughterhouses	3025
Visits to shops and stalls	5
Visits to other premises	19
Visits to :—	
Butchers	94
Fishmongers and poulterers	22
Fried fish shops	1
Grocers	26
Greengrocers and fruiterers	19
Dairies and milk distributors	61
Ice cream premises	151
Food preparing premises	40
Bakehouses	34
Licensed premises	0
Market stalls	195
Restaurants, canteens, etc.	139
Street vendors and hawkers	3
Miscellaneous food visits	274
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	4
Seizure certificates issued	0
Surrender notes issued	3065
<i>Samples Taken</i>	
Food and drugs	98
Pasteurised milk for phosphatase test	152
Milk for methylene blue test	152
Sterilised milk for turbidity test	44
Milk for tubercle bacilli	0
Ice cream	0
Other food for bacteriological examination	13
Swabs of equipment in food premises	14
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	0
Swimming bath water	4
Water from Town mains	104
Water from wells	0
<i>Notices Served</i>	
Informal notices :—	
Served	137
Complied with	130
Outstanding at end of year	5
Statutory notices :—	
Served	71
Complied with	121
Outstanding at end of year	28
<i>Summary</i>	
Total number of inspections and visits	10585

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution. Some progress has been made during the year and good co-operation from industrial firms has resulted in the improvement or replacement of boilers which gave trouble. Valuable assistance has also been rendered by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

Swimming Baths. In accordance with the Minister's request in paragraph (7) of Circular 1/60 the following information is given relative to public swimming baths in the district:—

Northampton has adequate swimming facilities, both indoor and open-air. The Public Baths, Upper Mounts, is a modern establishment, whilst the open-air swimming pool, known as Midsummer Meadow Baths, is a large sheet of water with pleasant surroundings.

The method of treatment at the Upper Mounts (indoor) Baths is by pressure sand filters with a turnover period of three hours with chlorination and chemical treatment. At the Midsummer Meadow (open-air) Baths, heated water from the nearby Electricity Power Station is drawn through a Micro Strainer giving an approximate turnover period of twelve hours; chlorination and chemical treatment is also adopted. It is the intention shortly, on the installation of a new water main, to use drinking water for initial filling and "topping-up," the pool to be on a circulatory system through the Micro Strainer as at present.

Two samples from the Mounts Baths and two from Midsummer Meadow Baths were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and were reported as very satisfactory.

In Northampton, there is also an indoor bath at Barry Road School and a private open-air bath at the Town and County Grammar School for Boys.

Disinfestation Service. Insect problems of all types are dealt with by the municipal disinfestation service. Gammexane and D.D.T. compositions are used and applied by a 30 lb. pressure spray and powder blower. Bedding, etc., is dealt with in a steam disinfector.

Charges: For ordinary dwellinghouses, a flat rate of five shillings per room, with a maximum charge of £2 per house. For infestations of bed bugs and fleas, which are certified by the public health inspectors as requiring attention in the public interest, no charge is made.

Treatment of business premises is carried out by contract or after survey and estimate of cost has been prepared for special solutions which may have to be purchased or made up to deal with the particular problem.

The information below regarding the eradication of bed bugs is set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health:—

- (1) During 1959, infestations of bed bugs were found in 2 Council houses and 15 other houses.
- (2) Methods of disinfestation employed—*see first paragraph.*
- (3) The furniture and effects of tenants from 10 bug-infested houses were treated prior to removal to Council houses.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Disinfestation Officer under the supervision of the public health inspectors.
- (5) Remedial measures are explained to tenants when premises are treated, so as to prevent re-infestation.

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Canal Boats. The following is extracted from the annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, prepared for the Ministry of Health :—

Owing to the acute shortage in the staff of public health inspectors, it was not possible for any time to be devoted to this work.

The number of boats on the register believed to be in use is three.

No cases of infectious disease were notified and no boats were detained for disinfection.

Common Lodging House. The last of the common lodging houses on the register kept under Section 237, Public Health Act, 1936, viz., 5 St. Andrew's Street, with accommodation for 34 men, was visited twenty-one times during the year.

The keeper died on 26th December, 1958, and due to the inability of her successor to find a suitable deputy, conditions deteriorated to such a degree that it was found necessary to close the premises. This was done by agreement with the executors of the late keeper's estate and took effect from 4th April, 1959.

Factories. The following table 6 gives particulars of premises on the register and work done under the Factories Act, 1937, in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ...	65	4	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	593	105	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises, but including electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering construction)	10	18	1	—
TOTALS	668	127	1	—

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)TABLE 6—*continued*.

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	20	—	16	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	25	—	20	—

3.—Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel	47	—	—	—	—	—
Box making	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	49	—	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances (*continued*)

Offensive Trades. At the end of December, 1959, there were twelve names on the list of proprietors of offensive trades (Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936), viz :—

Fat melter	1
Rag and bone dealers	8
Bone dealer	1
Tripe boiler	1
Tripe boiler, fat melter, and gut scraper	1

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. There is now no public caravan site in the County Borough, but one site is licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the use of two movable trailer caravans. Municipal car parks are occasionally used by variety artistes and circus performers.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials. No flock is manufactured in Northampton, but twelve premises where flock is used are registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. No samples were taken.

Pet Animals. Eight shops were licensed as pet shops. In each case the premises were visited by the public health inspectors and reported on regarding accommodation and general welfare of the animals kept.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Due to staff shortage this work has been temporarily undertaken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Rodent Control. The full-time Rat-catcher works under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. His advice and help are at the service of the occupier of any dwellinghouse, free of charge, whereas a charge is made in respect of business premises.

Only poisons approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are used. These are zinc phosphide for sewer treatments and Warfarin for surface infestations.

1,307 visits were made by the Rat-catcher in addition to 243 visits by public health inspectors. There were 195 poison baitings and 1,335 rat bodies were picked up.

A second sewer treatment, based on the 1958 test baiting, was carried out in March, 1959. In this treatment, 985 manholes were baited and 635 had baits taken.

In a further treatment carried out in October, 929 manholes were treated and 772 had baits taken.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The present position of the municipal housing schemes is given below :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1959	118
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1959 (exclusive of 250 temporary bungalows)	8,461

Other Houses. The following private building operations relating to housing, plans for which had been approved by the Council, were carried out during the year :—

New dwellinghouses (private enterprise)	442
Conversion of houses into flats (number of family units)	9
New shops with living accommodation	5
Alterations and extensions to dwellinghouses	163
New private garages	314

Individual Unfit Houses.

Number of Closing Orders made in respect of houses represented during year	20*
Number of houses where action was under consideration at end of year	15
	—
Total number of houses represented during year	35
Number of houses outstanding from previous years	59
	—
Total number of houses to be dealt with	94

Number dealt with during year

(a) Closing Order determined	1‡
(b) Demolished	10
(c) Closed	45
(d) Total	— 56
	—
Number remaining to be dealt with	38

Position at end of year of houses remaining to be dealt with

(a) To be demolished	8
(b) To be closed	30
(c) Total	— 38

*A Closing Order was also made in respect of a house represented prior to 1959, making a total of 21 Closing Orders made during 1959.

‡Closing Orders were also determined in respect of three other houses closed prior to 1959, making a total of 4 Closing Orders determined during 1959.

(See also Rehousing, on page 36).

Housing (*continued*)**Unfit Corporation Owned Houses.**

Number of Certificates of Unfitness submitted during year ...	3
Number of houses outstanding from previous years	49
	—
Total number to be demolished	52
Number demolished during year	21
	—
Number remaining to be demolished at end of year	31

Position at end of year of houses remaining to be demolished

(a) Number closed pending demolition	22
(b) Number still occupied	9
	—
(c) Total	31

(See also *Rehousing*, below).

Slum Clearance. The following tabulations shew the position at the end of the year relative to slum clearance:—

Northampton C.B. (Althorp Street and Herbert Street) Clearance Area, 1957

Houses demolished during year	19
Houses closed during year pending demolition	14
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	19
Houses still occupied at end of year	4
	—
Total number of houses in area	56

Northampton C.B. (St. John's Place) Clearance Area, 1958

Houses demolished during year	0
Houses closed during year pending demolition	11
Houses closed in previous years, not yet demolished	9
Houses still occupied at end of year	7
	—
Total number of houses in area	27

Rehousing. The following shews the rehousing carried out during the year:—

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
Rehoused from individual unfit houses	144	46
Rehoused from unfit Corporation owned houses	47	11
Rehoused from Clearance area houses	95	33
	—	—
Totals	286	90
	—	—

Housing (*continued*)

Repairs to Property. Table 5 (page 29) gives particulars of the work of the public health inspectors relative to housing.

Property repairs are dealt with under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, 137 informal and 71 statutory notices being served. 5 informal and 28 statutory notices were outstanding at the end of 1959.

Legal proceedings were resorted to on two occasions. In one instance a house owner was fined £2 for failing to furnish details of ownership as required by Section 170 of the Housing Act, 1957. In the other, a Court Order was made against an owner enforcing a notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the owner to clear a choked drain and remove offensive rubbish.

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	18
Number outstanding from previous year	5
	— 23
Number of applications withdrawn	2
	—
	21
	—
Number of schedules of disrepair prepared	21
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	16
Number of Undertakings accepted	5
	— 21
Number outstanding at end of year	0
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled during year...	12

During the year, 1 house was represented as unfit under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, and a Closing Order made as a result of an application for a Certificate of Disrepair.

Overcrowding. Cases of overcrowding continue to be brought to notice. There were 11 known cases, involving 86 persons, at the end of 1959, most of them being of a minor character when measured by legal standards (Section 77, Housing Act, 1957).

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. On 14th January, 1960, the waiting list for Council houses comprised 1,608 applicants, classified as follows :—

In rooms, no children	141
In rooms, one child	261
In rooms, two or more children	148
Single persons	62
Tenants of houses	662
Resident outside the County Borough	198
Applicants for flats	126
Applicants awaiting marriage	10
	—
Total	1,608

Housing (*continued*)

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1959 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	390
(2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense	35
(3) Number of unfit Corporation owned houses in respect of which Certificates of Unfitness were submitted	3
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	137

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	130
--	-----

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*A.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	71
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	121
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—*Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—*

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	21
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were substituted for Demolition Orders	0
(5) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings to repair were accepted	0

Housing (*continued*)

C.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—*Housing Act, 1957.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	11
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein	86†
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	43†
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	‡

† Equivalent number of units = $75\frac{1}{2}$ and $33\frac{1}{2}$ respectively.

‡ See paragraph on "Overcrowding" on page 37.

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. "Sanitary Circumstances" for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited dwellings in the County Borough on 31st December, 1959, was 34,409. For a population of 100,300 this is equivalent to an average of 2.9 persons per dwelling.

It is recorded that 2,412 questionnaires were answered for the Town Clerk's Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies. At the end of 1959, the following entries were in the register kept under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:—

Dairy premises	3
Milk distributors	136

Designated Milk. The following licences under the various Special Designations Regulations were in operation at the end of 1959 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation " tuberculin tested " (including two bottling establishments)	29
---	----

Pasteurised Milk

Dealer's (pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation " pasteurised "	3
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation " pasteurised "	124

Sterilised Milk

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation " sterilised "	95
--	----

196 samples of milk were submitted for examination, viz: 65 tuberculin tested (pasteurised), 87 pasteurised, and 44 sterilised.

All the pasteurised and tuberculin tested (pasteurised) samples were submitted to the phosphatase test and reached the required standard. All the samples of sterilised milk were subjected to the turbidity test and were satisfactory.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. No samples of ordinary raw milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Food Premises. The estimated number of food premises in the County Borough is as follows :—

Grocers and dairy shops	433
Butchers	145
Fishmongers and poulterers	44
Greengrocers	108
Bread and flour confectioners	55
Confectioners	91
Chemists	44
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	109
Licensed premises	308
Other food shops	91
Total	1,428

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Of these, 539 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. There are also 3 dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Due to the acute shortage of public health inspectors none of these premises was subjected to routine inspection.

During the year, 14 butchers premises and 55 ice cream premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Meat and Food Inspection. (Tables 7 and 8). There was an overall increase of 16,937 animals in the slaughterhouse throughput compared with 1958, but the numbers of cattle, calves, and pigs decreased by 947, 167, and 1,441 respectively, whilst the number of sheep and lambs increased by 19,492.

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES	TOTALS
Number killed	12,728	2,255	1,246	68,196	20,768	—	105,193
Number inspected ...	12,728	2,255	1,246	68,196	20,768	—	105,193
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</i> :— Whole carcasses condemned	10	8	7	37	27	—	89
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5,562	873	3	734	297	—	7,469
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	43.8	39.1	0.8	1.1	1.6	—	7.2

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)TABLE 7—*continued*.

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES	TOTALS
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> :—							
Whole carcasses condemned	18	8	2	—	3	—	31
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	478	197	1	—	193	—	869
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.9	9.1	0.2	—	0.9	—	0.9
<i>Cysticercosis</i> :—							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

As it has not been possible to appoint an officer to do full-time meat inspection duties, the Chief Public Health Inspector undertook the bulk of this work, in addition to his other responsibilities, and 100 per cent. inspection of all animals killed was maintained. This entailed providing a seven days per week service.

Other foods condemned included a small percentage of the throughput of wet fish, due to delay on the railway during warm weather, and tins, jars, and packets of foodstuffs, mainly from provision merchants. Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by incineration in the Corporation incinerator at West Bridge Depot. (*See Table 8, page 43*).

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.
UN SOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	9	1	0	23
Beef, imported	—	3	0	27
Mutton, home killed	—	15	0	25
Mutton, imported	—	3	3	12
Offal, home killed	39	1	1	1
Pork, home killed	1	15	0	2
Pork, imported	—	—	—	8
Veal, home killed	—	1	3	7
Bacon	—	4	3	15
Confectionery	—	—	—	14
Cooked meat	—	—	1	21
Currants	—	—	2	5
Eggs	—	—	3	0
Fish, wet	—	14	3	2
Frozen food	—	—	1	4
Ham	—	—	—	21
Lard	—	—	2	0
Potatoes (Jersey)	—	15	0	0
Poultry and game	—	2	3	21
Sausages	—	2	0	21
TOTAL	53	4	1	5

7,103 tins and jars of food were also surrendered.
3,065 surrender notes were issued in connection with the above unsound food.
There were no seizures.

7 samples of cooked and prepared meat products were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Seizure of Unsound Food. There were no seizures, but 3,065 surrender notes were issued—1,327 for meat, etc., from slaughterhouses and 1,738 for tins, etc., of food (*see* Table 8, above).

Slaughterhouses. There were ten slaughterhouses on the register, *viz:*—

- 68 Bailiff Street
 - Cattlemarket
 - 14 Military Road
 - 1A Oliver Street
 - Ransome Road
 - 8 Regent Square
 - St. Andrew's Hospital
 - 69 St. James' Road
 - 38 Sandhill Road
 - 64 Wellington Street
- All are in regular use.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

In addition to the meat produced from these slaughterhouses, there are four depots from which home killed and imported meat and offal is distributed.

The policy of the occupiers of the larger slaughterhouses is to retain their own premises and schemes are in the course of preparation for bringing them up to the statutory standard. Regarding the slaughterhouse owned by the Local Authority, there is a need for increased accommodation for carcasses and lairage. The only answer appears to be the construction of new premises.

Slaughter of Animals. At the end of 1959, the names of 40 slaughtermen were on the register kept under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 to 1958.

Three slaughterhouses have already approved type stunning boxes installed.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. This Order requires the licensing of all plant and equipment used for boiling waste foods prior to being fed to animals and poultry, except in respect of such plant and equipment operated by persons having not more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry who boil waste foods for feeding on their premises to their own stock. Broadly speaking, the conditions to be fulfilled concern the satisfactory layout of the premises and suitable means for sterilising the waste food.

4 inspections were made and 14 licences were in operation.

Bakehouses. Thirty-four visits were paid to the 32 bakehouses on the register. More time should have been devoted to this work, but the shortage of staff made it impossible.

Ice Cream. At the end of 1959, the following registrations of ice cream premises under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were in operation :—

GROUP I.	Storing and selling prepacked ice cream	396
GROUP II.	Storing and selling bulk ice cream	26
GROUP III.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling cold mix ice cream	9
GROUP IV.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling hot mix ice cream	2
	Total	<u>433</u>

It has not been possible to make any routine inspections under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, but premises have been inspected where a new application is received or a change of occupier is notified.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Food Poisoning. 18 cases of food poisoning were notified under Section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in Northampton County Borough. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0.2 per thousand of the population. All were sporadic cases and inquiry did not reveal the mode of infection. In addition, 1 other case came to the notice of the Department consequent upon investigation.

Sampling of Food and Drugs. 20 samples (including 16 informal) were taken by the public health inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Normally this work is done on a rota and samples are taken on a basis of 3 per 1,000 population, at least one-third being milks, but owing to acute shortage of staff the programme had to be seriously curtailed.

Sampling includes enforcement of the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the various food standards regulations.

The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 9. 8 samples (8.2 per cent.) were found to be not genuine.

(See also Complaints and Contraventions, page 46).

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES	
	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE
Chocolate spread	—	—	1	—
Confectionery	—	—	13	—
Fish pastes, etc.	—	—	3	—
Flavours, essences, etc.	—	—	5	—
Glucose tablets	—	—	1	—
Jams and marmalade	2	2	14	6
Jelly tablet	—	—	1	—
Lemon curd	—	—	1	—
Margarine	—	—	1	—
Margarine with 10 per cent. butter	—	—	1	—
Milk, condensed (sweetened)	—	—	1	—
Milk, evaporated, full cream	—	—	1	—
Milk, pasteurised	11	—	—	—
Milk, pasteurised, Channel Island	3	—	—	—
Milk products, etc.	—	—	8	—
Mincemeat	—	—	3	—
Peanut butter	—	—	1	—
Prepared meat products	—	—	7	—
Sauces, spices, condiments	—	—	7	—
Sausages	—	—	9	—
Soft drinks	—	—	2	—
Soup, canned	—	—	1	—
Whisky	—	—	1	—
Totals	16	2	82	6

Inspection and Supervision of Food (*continued*)

Complaints and Contraventions. 17 infringements, 10 resulting from complaints, were reported to the Committee, details of which are as follows:—

	REMARKS
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 2	
Churn of milk containing dirt	Warning letter sent to distributor
Sweets containing glass	Proceedings instituted and vendor fined £3 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Cheese containing fragment of glazed tile	No action taken as all efforts to trace manufacturer failed
Sausage roll containing mouldy filling	Proceedings instituted and vendor fined £10 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Potato crisps containing extraneous matter	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Pork pie containing mouldy filling	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Bottle of beer containing dirt and extraneous matter	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Apple pie containing moulds	Warning letter sent to vendor
Apple turnover containing mouldy filling	Warning letter sent to supplier
Undercooked potato wafers	Warning letter sent to vendor
Marmalade and raspberry jam deficient in soluble solids (informal samples Nos. 37 and 38)	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Gooseberry jam and apricot jam deficient in soluble solids (informal samples Nos. 62 and 63)	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Gooseberry jam, strawberry and gooseberry jam, and raspberry jam deficient in soluble solids (informal samples Nos. 76, 77 and 83)	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955: ARTICLE 9(e)	
Contravention by market trader	Warning letter sent to trader
Contravention by shopkeeper	Proceedings instituted and shopkeeper fined £3
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955: ARTICLE 26(a)	
Contravention by market trader	Proceedings instituted and trader fined £5
SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958: SECTION 39(b)	
Contravention by cattle transport driver at Cattlemarket slaughterhouse	Proceedings instituted and defendant fined £2

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Measles. 202 notifications of measles were received. The attack-rate was 2.01. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. 81 notifications of whooping cough were received. The attack-rate was 0.80. There were no deaths.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough. The number of children under five years of age immunised against whooping cough was 1,202; similarly, 27 children aged between five and fifteen were also dealt with, making a total of 1,229 who completed the course. These figures include children immunised with combined diphtheria-pertussis and triple antigen (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis) prophylactics.

Prophylactic whooping cough material is available for the use of general practitioners free of charge on application to the Health Office.

Influenza. This is not a notifiable disease, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. Thirty-two deaths were certified as due to influenza, giving a death-rate of 0.32.

Acute Poliomyelitis. Cases are notified as "paralytic" or "non-paralytic." "Paralytic" means that there are, or have been, signs of weakness or paralysis of muscles, either permanent or transient. "Non-paralytic" denotes that there have been no such signs.

1 case (paralytic) was notified, equal to an attack-rate of 0.01. There were no deaths.

The notified case referred to a boy aged 2 years who was admitted to Harborough Road Hospital and later transferred to Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital. There was some paralysis of the left leg and the boy now attends Manfield Orthopaedic Clinic as an out-patient and is reported to be making satisfactory, if somewhat slow, progress.

An out-of-town contact of this case, a boy aged 3 years, also developed poliomyelitis and was transferred to Harborough Road Hospital. There was no paralysis, however, and he was discharged after the six weeks' isolation period.

Neither of these cases had been immunised against poliomyelitis.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis. In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Health, poliomyelitis immunisation was made available to children and young persons born 1933 to 1959 and to expectant mothers.

During the early months of 1959, an intensive campaign was undertaken in an attempt to increase the acceptance rate. In addition to 116 special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centre, 67 St. Giles' Street, and the School Clinic, 20 "Open Clinics" were held at the Infant Welfare Centre on Saturday mornings from 31st January to 20th June. The campaign was most successful and during the peak period (February to May, inclusive) over 2,000 persons were immunised each week. All these immunisations were carried out by the medical officers of the Health Department. Poliomyelitis immunisation was also introduced at many of the infant welfare centres in the County Borough as part of the normal immunisation programme.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

Arrangements also exist whereby eligible persons may be immunised by their own doctors, if desired.

The following table gives the position at the end of 1959:—

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.
POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

Age Group	Number on Register	Number Immunised				Number on Waiting List
		One Injection	Two Injections	Three Injections	Total	
Children born 1943 to 1959 ...	19,376	183	4,157	15,006	19,346	30
Young Persons born 1933 to 1942 ...	5,264	118	3,131	1,995	5,244	20
Expectant Mothers...	628	20	606	2	628	—
Totals ...	25,268	321	7,894	17,003	25,218	50

Dysentery. 153 cases of dysentery were notified, compared with 5 in 1958. All were stated to be Sonne dysentery.

Erysipelas. 8 cases of erysipelas were notified. The local attack-rate was 0.08.

Smallpox. No smallpox contacts were under surveillance in Northampton County Borough.

Vaccination against Smallpox. Under the arrangements in accordance with the National Health Service there were 614 vaccinations (including 373 under one year of age) and 176 re-vaccinations. No cases were specially reported of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from other complications of vaccination.

231 of the children mentioned in the previous paragraph were vaccinated at the clinic held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Scarlet Fever. 134 notifications of scarlet fever were received. The local attack-rate was 1.34.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases (*continued*)

Diphtheria. No cases of diphtheria were notified. There have been only two cases during the last ten years and the last diphtheria death occurred in 1946.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. The number of children under five years of age immunised against diphtheria was 1,577; similarly, 183 children aged between five and fifteen were dealt with, making a total of 1,760 who completed the course. 600 children received reinforcing injections.

There is record that 4,262 children under five years of age, of an estimated population of 7,100 in this age-group, had completed a full course of immunisation up to 31st December, 1959, equal to 60.0 per cent. In the age-group five to fourteen years inclusive the number immunised was 13,859 out of an estimated population of 15,800 or 87.7 per cent. Total for all children under fifteen years of age: 18,121 immunised out of an estimated population of 22,900, a percentage of 79.1 (immunity index 41.0). The immunity index is the proportion of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years.

Immunising material is available to general practitioners free of charge on application to the Health Office.

Pneumonia. 69 notifications of primary or post-influenzal pneumonia were received. The local attack-rate was 0.69. 37 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia, giving a death-rate from this cause of 0.37.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 53 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 32.1. Only 22 of these cases were residents of Northampton County Borough. All of the confinements had taken place in institutions and all the women were treated in hospital. (Due to efficient treatment now available, these figures are merely of academic significance).

Venereal Diseases. The Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General Hospital is under the administrative control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital are given on page 21.

New cases from Northampton County Borough totalled 103 (3 syphilis, 36 gonorrhœa, and 64 other conditions).

A careful watch is being kept on the increase in gonorrhœa.

Cancer. The number of cancer deaths in Northampton was 218 giving a local death-rate from this cause of 2.17; for England and Wales it was 2.14.

Bacteriology. All bacteriological work for the Health Department is done at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

Disinfection. The number of articles dealt with at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 219. These consisted mainly of rags for export and bedding.

VII.—TUBERCULOSIS

General Remarks. The comments of the Consultant Chest Physician were not available at the time of going to press.

Chest Clinic. Details of the sessions held at the Chest Clinic are given on page 22.

The following relates to some of the anti-tuberculosis work during 1959 :—

Consultations	6,324
New out-patients	3,994
Number of contacts of new cases examined	181
Contacts examined of patients previously notified	899
Family contacts examined of Mantoux positive children found at school	364
Mantoux tests	324
X-ray examinations: Radiographic film	7,232
Fluorographic screen	18
Pathological specimens	1,738
Home visits: By nurses	92
By medical staff	126
Total number of attendances by patients	9,050

Notifications. (Tables 12 to 15, pages 52 and 53). During the year, 40 persons were notified for the first time as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 32 cases were respiratory and 8 non-respiratory. Their age groups and classification are shewn in Tables 13 and 14. In addition, 12 cases already notified in other areas came into the County Borough.

Table 15 gives the occupations of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

Deaths. (Tables 11 to 14, pages 51 to 53). The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population were as follows :—

	NO. OF DEATHS	DEATH-RATES
Respiratory tuberculosis	11	0·11
Other forms	—	0·00
Totals	11	0·11

The total rate of 0·11, the same as in 1958, is the lowest on record for the County Borough.

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales was 0·09 (respiratory 0·08, other forms 0·01), which is the lowest recorded.

Table 11 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

TABLE 11. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959.
TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales ...	0·36	0·31	0·24	0·20	0·18	0·15	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·09
Northampton	0·36	0·35	0·29	0·24	0·23	0·13	0·22	0·11	0·11	0·11

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

YEARS	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY	TOTALS	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY	TOTALS
1950	76	18	94	28	10	38
1951	92	18	110	31	5	36
1952	103	16	119	26	4	30
1953	69	14	83	21	4	25
1954	61	12	73	21	3	24
1955	83	13	96	12	1	13
1956	65	12	77	20	2	22
1957	52	8	60	8	3	11
1958	51	5	56	10	1	11
1959	32	8	40	11	—	11

TABLE 13. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 years	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	3	2	—	—	5	1	—	—
55—65 years	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	17	4	4	9	2	—	—

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

TABLE 14. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION	NOTIFIED CASES			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS	15	17	32*	1	—	1*
OTHER FORMS :—						
Meninges and Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritoneum and Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	2	—	2	—	—	—
Glands	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Organs	2	3	5	—	—	—
Totals	19	21	40	1	—	1

* A total of 33 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE.

OCCUPATION	NEW CASES	OCCUPATION	NEW CASES
Shoe Operatives :—		Housewife	10
(a) Clicker	—	Infant	2
(b) Laster	—	Labourer	1
(c) Finisher	1	Manager (Departmental)	1
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman ...	—	Messenger	1
(e) Warehouse and General ...	—	Painter	1
(f) Female Worker	—	Plasterer	1
	1	Porter (Kitchen)	1
Chair Caner	1	Pupil Surveyor	1
Clerical Worker	2	Representative (District)	1
Dressmaker	1	Shop Assistant	1
Engineer	1	No Occupation	4
Fellmonger	1		
Hairdresser	1	Total	33*

* 32 notified cases, plus 1 discovered post-mortem.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

Revision of Register. The names of 115 notified persons were removed from the register in 1959, as the patients were regarded as having recovered.

On 31st December, 1959, there were 883 names on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 730 relating to respiratory and 153 to non-respiratory patients.

The number on the register of the Chest Clinic on that date was 703.

Park Workers. Two men were employed on light duties under this scheme throughout the year.

Housing. Housing has always been an important preventive factor in the incidence and spread of tuberculosis. The co-operation of the Housing Committee in providing better living conditions, therefore, is invaluable. In December, 1959, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 320.

Care Work. It is gratifying to observe how few chronic patients there are now. For these the Care Committee feels a special responsibility.

The Committee continues to provide holidays for long-term patients and to sponsor the Club and Handicrafts Class which meets weekly, as well as helping patients financially in special cases.

During the year, 45 patients received extra milk free of charge.

B.C.G. Vaccination. During the year, 1,203 persons were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. 149 of these were contacts, 55 were nurses attached to Borough hospitals, 939 were thirteen-year-old school children, and 60 were school children of fourteen years and upwards.

Following the issue by the Ministry of Health in April, 1958, of British freeze-dried vaccine as an alternative to Danish fresh vaccine and the Ministry's decision that a clinical report should be made on each batch in addition to the bacteriological control already being carried out, a meeting was held between the Ministry's representative and the eight Medical Officers of Health from the Oxford Region who had previously taken part in a scheme organised for analysing the results of B.C.G. vaccination with the Danish fresh vaccine. It was decided that an independent research body, to be known as the B.C.G. Control Centre, should be set up consisting of a Medical Director, a representative of the Ministry, and the Medical Officers of Health (or their representatives) from the eight local authorities from the Oxford Region, of which Northampton County Borough was one.

Tuberculosis (*continued*)

The scheme commenced in the autumn of 1958 and included all thirteen-year-old school children other than known contacts. All results and readings are recorded on special cards, together with any complications observed, and these are forwarded to the Regional Records Department where batch reports are prepared.

A report issued by the B.C.G. Control Centre for the period up to August, 1959, shews that the analysis of the first 24 batches of vaccine has proved satisfactory and gives an overall conversion rate of 93.3 per cent., which compares with 97.9 per cent. found in similar circumstances with Danish fresh vaccine.

Mass Miniature Radiography. Extracts from the report on the seventh survey held in Northampton County Borough during 1958 were given on pages 55 and 56 of the Annual Report for 1958. No survey took place in 1959.

The Unit is managed by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and operates from headquarters in Northampton.

Comparative figures for each of the surveys in Northampton County Borough are recorded below:—

SURVEY	DATE	PERSONS EXAMINED	ACTIVE CASES FOUND		NEW CASES PER 1,000 EXAMINED
			TOTAL	NEW ONLY	
First	1945/6	14,544	79	76	5.22
Second	1946/7	12,242	36	34	2.78
Third	1947/8	12,585	25	25	1.99
Fourth	1949	13,493	29	27	2.00
Fifth	1952	27,962	55	55	1.97
Sixth	1955	27,081	47	46	1.70
Seventh	1958	36,684	18	17	0.46

The Chest Clinic, St. Matthew's Parade, is available to persons wishing to have an X-ray examination (*see* page 22 for attendance times). It is not necessary to have a doctor's recommendation to take advantage of this service.

VIII.—MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

Registration of Births. 1,625 live births were registered, the birth-rate being 16·2, compared with 16·5 for England and Wales.

TABLE 16. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1953.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 203.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Live Births Registered	832	793	1625
Stillbirths Registered	16	12	28
*Total Births Registered	848	805	1653
Live Births Notified	1572	1438	3010
Stillbirths Notified	45	33	78
†Total Births Notified	1617	1471	3088

* 1,248 (75·5 per cent.) of the total *registered* births occurred in institutions.

† 2,680 (86·8 per cent.) of the total *notified* births occurred in institutions.

Notification of Births. It is a statutory requirement under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for births to be notified within thirty-six hours to the Medical Officer of Health by any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth. This, of course, is in addition to registration.

3,010 live births were notified.

Stillbirths. A "stillborn child" is a child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother breathe or shew any sign of life.

28 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0·28 per thousand of the population. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 16·9, compared with 20·7 for England and Wales.

78 stillbirths were notified, 50 relating to mothers from surrounding areas. The remaining 28 stillbirths were investigated. 7 of these occurred in primigravida. In 14 cases labour was premature.

Infant Mortality. There were 38 deaths under one year of age, the infant mortality being 23·4 per thousand live births registered. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 22·0, the lowest ever recorded in this country. Table 17 gives the infant mortality for England and Wales and Northampton for the last ten years for comparison.

It will be noted that the infant mortality has increased and it is remarkable that these infantile deaths are mainly due to congenital malformations.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table 18.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)TABLE 17. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales ...	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0
Northampton	18.6	29.7	21.8	23.2	20.2	17.7	24.1	16.5	19.1	23.4

TABLE 18. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1955—1959.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	6	5	4	12
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	1	1	—	1	—
Homicide	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	6	6	2	5
Violence	—	3*	—	1*	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes, including Premature Birth	12	17	14	22	20
TOTAL DEATHS	24	34	25	30	38
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1353	1409	1514	1573	1625
INFANT MORTALITY	17.7	24.1	16.5	19.1	23.4

* These violent deaths were not caused by motor vehicle accidents.

Neonatal Mortality. There were 27 deaths of infants under four weeks of age. The neonatal mortality per thousand live births was thus 16.6 compared with 14.0 in 1958.

The neonatal mortality for England and Wales was 15.8 in 1959.

Perinatal Mortality. There were 25 deaths of infants under one week of age. The perinatal mortality (28 stillbirths plus 25 deaths under one week) per thousand total live and stillbirths was 32.1, compared with 34.2 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. According to the tabulation received from the Registrar-General, no maternal deaths were assigned to Northampton County Borough (*see* clause 30 in Table C after page 102). The maternal mortality per thousand total births for England and Wales was 0.38. Table 19 gives the rates for the last ten years for comparison.

TABLE 19. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950—1959.
MATERNAL MORTALITY* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
England and Wales ...	0.86	0.79	0.72	0.76	0.69	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38
Northampton	0.65	1.29	—	0.65	1.41	—	1.39	—	0.62	—

* Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Health Visiting. Eight whole-time health visitors were on the staff at the end of 1959, which was thirteen below establishment. Their time was also partly devoted to work in the School Health Service and tuberculosis visiting under a co-ordinated scheme.

Their work is summarised below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

To expectant mothers :—	
First visits	880
Total visits	939
To children under one year of age :—	
First visits	1,534
Total visits	12,157
To children aged one and under two years :—	
Total visits	2,995
To children aged two but under five years :—	
Total visits	5,401
To tuberculous households :—	
Total visits	71
To other cases :—	
Total visits	265
To children under five years :—	
Total number visited	6,131
To families or households :—	
Total number visited	5,106
Doctors contacted by health visitors	17
Health visitors contacted by doctors	10

Clinic Nurses. Owing to the number of resignations of health visitors and the difficulty in obtaining replacements, clinic nurses have been appointed as a temporary measure. Six full-time clinic nurses were on the staff at the end of 1959.

Health of Children. The lack of health visitors has prevented any extension of their work beyond the mothers and children under five, but in the normal course of their duties they pay particular attention to problem families.

As required by the Minister in circular 27/54 it is recorded that 54 problem families were under constant supervision. There were also 84 families requiring extra attention.

Child Welfare Centres. A summary of the 1959 statistics is given below :—

Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority and who at their first attendance were under one year of age	1,408
Total number of children under five years of age who attended	3,752
Total attendances	46,746
Average number of children per weekly session	65
Average number of mothers per weekly session	54

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Concern is expressed at the risk of possible infection in child welfare centres where the number of mothers exceeds 50, plus children, during the course of a session. During the year, the average attendance of mothers has exceeded 50 at seven of the fifteen centres.

Table 20 (below) gives the average attendances and consultations at the fifteen child welfare centres.

TABLE 20. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE	DAY OF MEETING	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session	
		Mothers	Children under 1 year	Children 1—2 years	Children 2—5 years		Total Children under 5 years
Abington Avenue ...	Thursday ...	76	56	15	19	90	23
Broadmead	Monday	69	40	19	29	88	42
Dallington	Monday	46	32	13	12	57	27
Doddridge Memorial	Wednesday	75	54	20	13	87	30
Far Cotton	Monday	76	62	18	9	89	33
Kings Heath	Thursday ...	44	27	15	14	56	24
Kingsley Park	Monday	52	34	14	16	64	21
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday ...	92	83	16	8	107	36
St. David's	Friday	40	38	9	7	54	29
*St. Edmund's	Friday	33	23	15	6	44	15
*St. Giles' Street	Wednesday	54	43	11	8	62	31
*St. Sepulchre's	Thursday ...	32	23	8	5	36	22
*St. Sepulchre's	Monday	37	29	8	5	42	20
*Victoria	Tuesday ...	48	29	14	13	56	34
Wheatfield Road	Friday	37	25	12	12	49	23
Totals		811	598	207	176	981	410†

* Held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre, erected by Corporation in 1936; remainder held on hired premises.

† The increase in the numbers seen by Doctors is due to the large number of immunisations now carried out at the centres.

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association has 156 members. One of their main activities is to help at the fifteen child welfare centres previously mentioned.

A free copy of the Baby Book issued by the National Baby Week Council is given to every new mother.

The Association is also responsible for the Mothers' Club which is held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from September to April, and has very good attendances. The mothers, who pay a small fee for each session of twelve weeks, are taught dressmaking and other crafts. Coffee mornings and Bring and Buy Sales are held in addition to an Exhibition of Work done at the Club.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Maternity Homes. There are two registered nursing homes in the County Borough (*see* list on page 25). Ten visits of inspection were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Midwives. 41 midwives were practising in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1959, as follows:—

Domiciliary (including 2 administrative staff)	7
St. Edmund's Maternity Unit	8
Barratt Maternity Home	21
Other maternity homes	5
Total	41

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics. All the above midwives held a certificate of competence in the use of gas-air analgesic apparatus.

Out of the 405 district cases, analgesics were administered in 369 (91·1 per cent.). There are six sets of apparatus for district use.

Domiciliary Midwifery. The Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing undertake domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the County Borough Council by agreement under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

All cases are booked by general practitioner obstetricians and the midwives attend in the capacity of maternity nurses.

(Table 21 shews the number of domiciliary cases attended by midwives during the last five years).

TABLE 21. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1955—1959.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Year	CASES ATTENDED						Total Cases Attended
	LOCAL AUTHORITY			PRIVATE			
	Mid-wives	Maternity Nurses	Totals	Mid-wives	Maternity Nurses	Totals	
1955	—	251	251	—	—	—	251
1956	1	335	336	—	2	2	338
1957	—	365	365	—	—	—	365
1958	—	368	368	—	—	—	368
1959	—	405	405	—	—	—	405

In paragraph (3) of circular 1/60 the Minister of Health has requested information relative to the arrangements for relief duty for midwives, especially night rota system. In Northampton the Queen's Institute of District Nursing operates an 'On Call Night Rota' system. This rota is revised each day and midwives called out during the night are given time off the following day, if this is at all practicable.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Ante-natal and Post-natal Work. Domiciliary cases are attended by their family doctor and under the instruction of the doctor the maternity nurses undertake certain clinical work. There were 155 clinical sessions, when 3,489 attendances were made by 780 expectant mothers.

A special clinic attended by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare gives one session a week for special cases:—

Ante-natal cases	3
Post-natal cases	—
Blood tests	944

NOTE: All cases booked for confinement at the Barratt Maternity Home receive their ante-natal care at the Barratt Home Clinic; patients booked for St. Edmund's Maternity Unit attend the Ante-natal Clinic at that hospital; these Ante-natal Clinics are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

Mothercraft classes were held throughout the year and were attended by 298 mothers. Instruction in relaxation is included.

Dental Treatment. Children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated by the dental officer free of charge. One session each week is set apart for this work.

Table 22 shews the numbers dealt with during 39* sessions and the forms of treatment.

TABLE 22. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.
SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK.

	EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	TOTALS
<i>Number of Patients provided with Dental Care:—</i>			
Examined	13	130	143
Needing treatment	13	112	125
Treated	13	108	121
Made dentally fit	3	80	83
Attendances	45	235	280
<i>Numbers of Dental Treatments provided:—</i>			
Scalings and gum treatment ...	3	—	3
Fillings	4	72	76
Silver nitrate treatment	—	187	187
Dressings	10	28	38
Crowns or inlays	—	—	—
Extractions	24	79	103
<i>Anæsthetics:—</i>			
Local	3	6	9
General	7	38	45
<i>Dentures provided:—</i>			
Full upper or lower	2	—	2
Partial upper or lower	2	—	2
Dentures repaired	—	—	—
Radiographs	2	—	2

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Radiographs are made as required. The dental officer examines them and on occasions seeks advice from the Consultant Dental Surgeon, Northampton General Hospital.

Dentures are made at a local prosthetic laboratory.

*The reduction in the number of sessions was due to the fact that there was no dental officer for the first three months of the year.

Care of Premature Infants. 123 premature infants (*i.e.*, babies weighing 5½ lb. or less at birth) born to mothers normally resident in Northampton County Borough were notified and were the subject of special investigations.

Domiciliary births		18
Stillborn	2	
Transferred to hospital	2	
Survived the first month of life	15	
Hospital or nursing home births		105
Stillborn	14	
Survived the first month of life	76	

These figures shew that 91 of the 107 (85.0 per cent.) County Borough premature babies born alive survived the first month.

Cots, bedding, blankets, hot water bottles, and clothing are available on loan for such infants nursed at home.

Immunisation. The number of children under five years of age who completed the full course of injections during the year was :—

Diphtheria	784
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough	73
Whooping cough	409
Triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) ...	720

536 of the above immunisations were carried out by general practitioners, 1,321 were dealt with at clinics under the maternity and child welfare scheme, and 129 were done at the School Clinic.

Vaccination. In an attempt to increase the infant vaccination "acceptance rate," arrangements are made for children under five years of age to be vaccinated at the infant welfare centres. 231 children were vaccinated in this way.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children. Special arrangements are made for each individual case and the health visitors advise as necessary.

(*See also* "Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes" on page 80).

Nurseries and Child Minders. At the end of 1959, six daily minders (providing for 64 children) were on the register kept under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. Regular visits were paid by members of the staff.

Maternal and Child Care (*continued*)

Distribution of Welfare Foods. The distribution of national dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamin A and D tablets, and orange juice is operated from a Main Distribution Centre at the Covered Market, Sheep Street, and also at twelve infant welfare centres. Two whole-time assistants are employed at the Main Centre and voluntary workers, with occasional help from the staff of this Department, carry out the distribution from the infant welfare centres. All ordering, accounting, etc., is carried out in the Health Department.

During 1959, the following quantities of welfare foods were issued to beneficiaries :—

COMMODITY	MAIN CENTRE	OUTLYING CENTRES	TOTAL
National dried milk (tins)	23,903	8,679	32,582
Cod liver oil (bottles)	3,970	2,748	6,718
Vitamin A and D tablets (packets) ...	4,283	1,277	5,560
Orange juice (bottles)	42,264	24,817	67,081

IX. MENTAL DISORDER

Mental Health Act, 1959. As a result of the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, the Mental Health Act, 1959, received the Royal Assent during the year. The Mental Health Act, 1959, repeals the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938, and makes fresh provision with respect to the treatment and care of mentally disordered persons and with respect to their property and affairs; and for purposes connected with such matters. Although no date has yet been appointed for the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, to come into operation as a whole, certain sections have become operative to the extent necessary to allow the admission into hospital of mentally disordered patients informally. This in no way affects the provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts relating to admission, which remain in force side by side with the new power until such time as the main provisions of the new Act are brought into force.

The mechanism for admission to psychiatric hospitals of those willing to accept care and attention will be the same as to any other hospital on the recommendation of a general medical practitioner to the appropriate consultant.

Proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been approved by the Northampton County Borough Council and submitted to the Minister of Health on the future structure of the Council's Mental Health Service, which includes provision of services to meet the needs of the mentally disordered in the community and to make the services known and available to those who are in need of them. To enable this to be done it is envisaged that considerable additional staff and office accommodation will be required, together with residential accommodation, Junior and Senior Training Centres, and facilities for home training of the mentally disordered.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality. Eight new cases were notified from the following sources under the provisions of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, or Section 30 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913:—

Local Education Authority	3
Other sources	5
Total	8

These were dealt with as follows:—

Placed under supervision	6
Not regarded as defective	1
Admitted to hospital	1
Total	8

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Statistics. There were 431 persons on the register of mental patients at 31st December, 1959; these were classed as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In hospitals and homes	62	74	136
Under Guardianship Orders	3	1	4
Under supervision	142	142	284
County Borough cases ...	207	217	424
On licence from hospitals (not North- ampton County Borough cases)	—	7	7
Totals	207	224	431

Supervision. Local health authorities are responsible for the care of mentally disordered persons, *i.e.*, their ascertainment, supervision, and training. The main source of ascertainment is the local education authority, though some cases come through other agencies, such as the health visitor, family doctor, etc.

Most mentally disordered persons known to this Authority continue to live in their own homes and receive visits of supervision. Some, however, require hospital accommodation and there were eight on the waiting list at the end of 1959.

Parents are encouraged to, and do, come to the Mental Welfare Officer for advice or assistance regarding their particular child or adult. It is important that those surrounding a mentally disordered person should be helped to understand and deal with his nature, so that he may be given the best chance of developing.

The following summarises the work carried out:—

Visits to supervision cases	604
Interviews at Office	217
Other visits in connection with supervision cases	125

(See also Short Term Care in Cases of Urgency and Training Centre, on page 68).

Co-operation with Regional Hospital Boards. A considerable amount of time has been devoted by the Mental Welfare Officers relative to various inquiries detailed below:—

Reports on licence cases	45*
Reports on homes regarding suitability for holiday or licence	11
Special reports by medical and mental welfare officers	23
Total	79

* In addition, 115 visits and interviews were made for which written reports were not required.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Licence. One of the chief aims of the psychiatric hospital is to prepare and train as many patients as possible to fit into the community. At the end of the year 9 female patients were on licence from various hospitals.

These patients were supervised and periodically reported on to their appropriate authorities. The development of an adequate relationship between the patient and the Mental Welfare Officer is very important.

Thanks are due to those employers who have willingly co-operated in providing opportunities for patients to have trial periods in work. This co-operation has been a great factor in efforts to befriend the patient by every means possible. A patient coming straight from a hospital, perhaps after many years there, lacks experience of life and people, and understanding on the part of employers and fellow employees will often avert a breakdown.

The number of visits and reports made were as follows:—

Visits to licence cases	160
Progress reports submitted	45

Guardianship. At the end of 1959, four cases were under Guardianship in accordance with Section 30 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

During the year, 19 visits were paid to Guardianship cases.

Hospital Accommodation. Seven new cases were admitted to the following establishments:—

Pewsey Hospital, Wilts.	5
Borocourt, near Reading	1
Tindal Hospital, Aylesbury	1
Total	7

Eight cases were urgently awaiting hospital care on 31st December, 1959; these were classed as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Children under 16 years	5	1	6
Adults (over 16 years)	—	2	2
Totals	5	3	8

These figures relate to the mentally disordered within the community and not to any mentally disordered patients accommodated in St. Crispin Hospital, Duston, Northampton, under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, who should be detained in psychiatric hospitals. At the end of the year, there were 31 cases (8 males, 23 females) in this hospital awaiting removal.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Patients with suitable homes were granted holiday leave at varying times throughout the year. A report on the suitability of the home to which the patient will proceed is usually submitted to the medical superintendent of the hospital where the patient is detained before holiday leave is granted; and 11 reports were submitted during the year. In addition, 53 visits were paid to homes of patients in hospitals.

Relatives of patients accommodated in the Pewsey and Borocourt Groups of hospitals find it very difficult, owing to the distance and high cost of travelling, to see them. To help in this difficulty, arrangements have been made to transport them by coach at a much reduced cost. This is planned to take place at regular intervals and relatives are very grateful for this assistance.

At the end of the year, 136 Northampton County Borough patients were accommodated at the following establishments :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Borocourt, near Reading (and ancillary hospitals)	7	14	21
Brentry Colony, Bristol	1	—	1
Bromham Hospital, near Bedford	16	12	28
Cell Barnes Hospital, St. Albans	1	—	1
Ellen Terry Home, Reigate	1	1	2
Glenfrith Hospital	—	1	1
Hortham Hospital, Bristol	1	—	1
House of Help, Bath	—	2	2
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	1	—	1
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	1	—	1
Manor House, Aylesbury	1	3	4
Mount Tabor Approved Home, Wingrave	—	2	2
Pewsey Hospital, Wilts. (and ancillary hospitals)	19	19	38
Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenborough	—	1	1
Rampton Hospital, Retford	2	3	5
Rockhall House, Bath	—	1	1
St. Agnes' Approved Home, Caversham	1	—	1
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton ...	4	6	10
St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham ...	—	1	1
St. Mary's Home, Buxted	—	1	1
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	4	3	7
Totterdown Hall, Weston-super-Mare ...	—	1	1
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	—	3	3
Winslow Hospital, Bucks.	1	—	1
Tindal Hospital, Aylesbury	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Totals	62	74	136
	—	—	—

Of this number, 81 patients (36 males and 45 females) are informal patients.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Discharges and Deaths. Six Northampton County Borough patients were discharged from Mental Deficiency Orders during the year:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Adults (over 16 years)	3	3	6

Short-term Care in Cases of Urgency. This provision is mainly used to relieve, for a short period, parents having a mentally disordered child at home. Twelve patients were admitted to establishments for varying periods of short-term care in accordance with the Council's amended proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Training Centre. Persons attending were as follows:—

	JUNIORS (under 16 years)		SENIORS (over 16 years)		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accommodation available	26		30		56
On register 1/1/59	14	8	9	23	54
Admitted during 1959	2	1	1	1	5
Left during 1959	1	—	2	2	5
Attained 16 years	—1	—	+1	—	—
On register 31/12/59	14	9	9	22	54

The average attendance throughout 1959 was 87.2 per cent.

Of the 54 on the register at the end of the year, 46 children were attending the Centre all day and were provided with a midday meal.

On 31st December, 1959, there was a waiting list of 7 juniors and 2 seniors.

The midday meals, brought in from Stimpson Avenue School Canteen, are well balanced, good in quality and ample in quantity.

A party of 31 was taken to Rhyl for one week (13th to 20th June) and stayed at a private guest house, which was very large and most suitable for such a party. There were 15 boys and 16 girls and this was the first time that senior boys had been taken with senior girls. The party was in the charge of the Supervisor and two of the staff.

On 30th November, 1959, a Board of Control Inspector (Miss M. Gordon) visited the Centre and saw all the work and physical activity of the pupils.

The year ended with a Christmas Party on 18th December. This followed the usual pattern and was a great success.

Special School After-care Committee. The Voluntary After-care Committee help and advise parents of educationally sub-normal children who are not notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Domiciliary visits are paid to see the persons concerned, as well as their parents, and brief records of the visits are kept by the Honorary Secretary.

A representative of the Youth Employment Bureau serves on the Committee and gives practical advice and help in placing young persons in suitable employment.

A benevolent fund provides small gifts in times of sickness.

Mental Disorder (*continued*)

Mental Illness—Statistics. The following summarises the work of this Mental Welfare Section:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Examined by Doctor and Magistrate ...	—	5	5*
Certified and removed to St. Crispin Hospital	—	3	3
Certified and removed to other hospitals	—	1	1
Not certified	—	1	1
Cases examined by Magistrate	28	71	99*
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital on 14-Day Orders	22	65	87
No Order made	6	6	12
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital on 3-Day Orders	20	13	33*
Transfers from St. Andrew's Hospital to St. Crispin Hospital (certified)	—	1	1
Transfers from St. Andrew's Hospital to other hospitals (certified)	—	2	2

*A total of 137 cases dealt with.

The above tabulation includes action under the Lunacy Acts that had to be taken in the case of 39 persons (11 males and 28 females) over the age of sixty-five years, of which 37 were admitted to St. Crispin Hospital.

Admissions to psychiatric hospitals under compulsory powers, as shewn above, have remained at the same level, but it is confidently expected that this figure will gradually shew a decline. Most satisfactory results are achieved with the intensive efforts that are made to prevail upon appropriate cases to accept admission to hospital of their own volition and the treatment available to them.

Work in the Community. The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946, has continued.

At the request of general practitioners and others, patients are frequently visited in their homes to ascertain the nature and extent of the help required. These visits also establish a friendly and useful relationship with both patients and relatives. The following summarises the work carried out:—

Number of first visits	234
Number of subsequent visits	1,485
Total visits paid	1,719
Number of interviews at Office	233

Eight male and thirty female patients were also referred for after-care on discharge from St. Crispin Hospital. Of these, it was found necessary to re-admit two males and twelve females on Orders.

Consequent upon new legislation concerning mental disorders, it is reasonable to assume that an increasing number of patients will be leaving psychiatric hospitals after short periods of treatment. The after-care of these patients will form a considerable part of the mental welfare officer's work and will consume an ever increasing amount of time in giving support and encouragement to them.

X.—WELFARE

Welfare Services. The National Assistance Act, 1948, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, made provision for comprehensive services falling into two main groups :—

- (1) National Assistance, taking the form chiefly of cash allowances to persons in need;
- (2) Residential accommodation for the aged, the infirm, and others who require care and attention to be provided in this way, with special welfare services for the blind, partially sighted, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury, or congenital deformity.

The assistance rendered under heading (1) is the concern of the National Assistance Board.

Local authorities are responsible for the services under heading (2) and for this purpose the following schemes made by Northampton County Borough Council under the Sections mentioned of the National Assistance Act, 1948, have been approved by the Minister of Health :—

SECTIONS	SCHEMES	DATES OF APPROVAL
21	Provision of residential accommodation	18-5-49
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for blind persons and partially sighted persons	12-5-49 (amending scheme 18-6-55)
29 and 30	Provision of welfare services for deaf or dumb persons	20-1-55

The Council, however, decided on 6th December, 1954, to defer a draft scheme for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons other than those in the classes mentioned above.

All matters relating to the discharge of the welfare functions of the Council under the National Assistance Acts stand referred to the Health Committee, who specially appoint a Welfare Services Sub-Committee (*see* page 11). These functions are discharged under the general administration of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also designated Welfare Administrator. A Welfare Officer and three Assistant Welfare Officers are on the staff of the Health Department. Two of the assistants are mainly concerned with blind welfare.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTION 21

Residential Accommodation. For clarity, this subject is treated under appropriate headings :—

(1) Controlled by the Local Authority

(a) **KINGS HEATH HOME OF REST.** This Home, built specially for old persons, provides accommodation for 33 aged persons (16 men and 17 women).

On 31st December, 1959, 32 persons (16 men and 16 women) were in residence.

Welfare (*continued*)

(b) "BARNFIELD," 127 HARLESTONE ROAD. This Home provides accommodation for 26 aged persons (13 men and 13 women).

On 31st December, 1959, 25 persons (12 men and 13 women) were in residence.

(c) "THE PRIORY," 260 BILLING ROAD EAST. This Home provides accommodation for 24 men.

On 31st December, 1959, 23 men were in residence.

(d) "NICHOLLS HOUSE," 9, 10 AND 11 ST. GEORGE'S AVENUE. This home provides accommodation for 38 aged persons (18 men and 20 women).

On 31st December, 1959, 35 persons (16 men and 19 women) were in residence.

(e) "HILLCREST," 67 AND 69 QUEEN'S PARK PARADE. Reference was made in previous annual reports to the acquisition and adaptation of these properties for the provision of residential accommodation for 51 aged men and women.

The Home will be ready for occupation in April, 1960.

The cost of acquisition was £3,536 and £5,023 respectively; adaptations cost approximately £20,000, and furnishings approximately £5,367.

(f) GENERAL. The standard charge at these homes is £5 15s. 6d. per week.

The residents are encouraged to work and provision is made for them to receive a monetary recompense not exceeding 10s. 6d. per week.

A chiropody service is available free of charge to residents.

(g) WAITING LIST FOR RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION. On 31st December, 1959, 23 men and 65 women (total 88) were awaiting admission to Residential Accommodation. 11 of these were at St. Crispin Hospital, 8 at St. Edmund's Hospital, 27 in other hospitals, and 42 at home.

(2) Not controlled by the Local Authority

(a) NAZARETH HOUSE. This establishment is situated within Northampton County Borough.

Arrangements are in operation under Section 26 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, whereby twelve beds at Nazareth House are available for residential accommodation of persons in need of care and attention. The County Borough Council pay an agreed sum per head per week, less payments made by the residents.

Five men and six women were in residence under this scheme on 31st December, 1959.

(b) OLD PERSONS' HOMES OUTSIDE NORTHAMPTON. This accommodation is mostly for the convenience of the persons concerned.

Welfare (*continued*)

On 31st December, 1959, the Council had undertaken financial responsibility for residents in the following homes :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Brackley House, Brackley	—	1	1
Danetre Hospital, Daventry	2	—	2
Green Pastures, Winterdyne, Bewdley ...	—	1	1
Home for Aged Jews, Wandsworth	—	1	1
“ Rössmore,” Leamington Spa	—	1	1
St. John's Convalescent Home, Weston Favell	1	1	2
Salvation Army Home, Netherfield House, Stanstead Abbots	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Totals	4	5	9
	—	—	—

(c) SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION. On 31st December, 1959, the Council had accepted responsibility for handicapped persons in the following homes :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
“ Wardington Court ” Home for the Blind, Northampton	5	—	5
“ Darsdale ” Home for the Blind, Raunds	—	6	6
“ Beecholme ” Home for the Deaf, Felixstowe	—	1	1
Chalfont Colony for Epileptics, Chalfont St. Peter	1	—	1
David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony	—	1	1
Red House Nursing Home, Tunbridge Wells	—	1	1
Roper House for the Deaf, Canterbury	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals	6	10	16
	—	—	—

(d) HOMES FOR DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS. For convenience and reference a list is given below of residential accommodation in Northampton County Borough for old and handicapped persons :—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Nazareth House, Kingsthorpe Road	28 disabled and old persons (9 men, 19 women)
Oakwood Home, 8 The Drive	11 old persons, either sex
“ Roseland,” 41 Park Avenue South	12 old persons, either sex
St. Christopher's, Abington Park Crescent	32 old persons, either sex
St. George's Homestead, 25/26 St. George's Avenue	22 aged women
“ The Briers,” 69 Collingwood Road	9 old persons, either sex
“ Wardington Court ” Home for the Blind, Welford Road	20 disabled and old persons, either sex

Welfare (*continued*)

These seven homes, with accommodation for 134 persons, are all registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Two other homes are exempt from registration, viz :—

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
Bethany Homestead, Kingsley Road	In cottages: 40 persons In nursing home and rest rooms: 46 persons
Methodist Homestead, Homestead Way	In cottages: 20 persons

There is thus residential accommodation in these two homesteads for 106 persons.

Accommodation for short periods is also available at the following :—

St. John's Hospital, Weston Favell
W.V.S. Holiday Home, "Elmleigh," Dallington

Total Accommodation available in Northampton

Provided or controlled by the Local Authority :—		PLACES
Kings Heath Home of Rest		33
" Barnfield "		26
" The Priory "		24
" Nicholls House "		38
		— 121
Provided by Voluntary Organisations, etc. :—		
7 registered homes		134
2 homesteads exempt from registration		106
		— 240
		—
GRAND TOTAL		361
		—

Temporary Accommodation. The following temporary accommodation is provided under Section 21 (i) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 :—

(a) WHISTON ROAD HOME. This Home provides temporary accommodation for mothers and children. Every effort is made to rehabilitate these families and all the domestic work, cooking, laundry, etc., is done by the mothers under the supervision of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. It is considered that a certain amount of success is achieved in this way and is of great value when families are discharged.

On 31st December, 1959, there were no families in residence.

(b) NORTHAMPTON RECEPTION CENTRE. There is an arrangement between the Hospital Management Committee and the National Assistance Board whereby the Council has been given permission for men to be admitted temporarily in the case of an emergency to the Reception Centre, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

There is record that 17 men spent 71 nights at the Reception Centre under this arrangement.

Welfare (*continued*)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTIONS 29 AND 30

Blind Persons. According to the definition in Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, "blind person" means a person so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential. At the end of 1959 the number of blind persons registered in Northampton County Borough was 288, classified as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
At school for the blind	1	1	2
In homes for the blind	7	6	13
In other residential accommodation	1	9	10
In psychiatric hospitals	4	4	8
In other hospitals	1	11	12
Mentally disordered persons at home ...	3	—	3
Employed in open industry	12	3	15
Employed in sheltered industry	22	10	32
Training for sheltered employment	1	1	2
Unemployed but capable of and available for work	—	1	1
Not available for employment	57	133	190
Totals	109	179	288

7 of the above were trained at St. Dunstan's and 51 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

61 men and 134 women (total 195) were over sixty-five years of age.

30 persons were newly registered as blind during 1959 after examination and certification by an ophthalmologist of consultant status. Registration is voluntary.

Table 25, on page 77, shows, in age groups, the number of new registrations of blind persons since 1950.

(See also "Handicraft Class" and "Holiday Scheme," on page 75).

Partially Sighted Persons. Persons appropriate for designation as "partially sighted" are those who, although not blind within the meaning of Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are nevertheless certified after examination to be substantially and permanently handicapped by congenital defective vision; or to be suffering from defective vision of a substantial and permanently handicapping character caused by illness or injury; or, in the case of children, to have such bad vision that they cannot follow the ordinary school curriculum without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but they can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.

Welfare (*continued*)

In the approved scheme under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provision was made for the promotion of the welfare of partially sighted persons. Admission to the register is dependent upon a certificate from a consultant ophthalmologist. Registration is voluntary. The register contained the names of 38 persons on 31st December, 1959, made up as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Class A—Persons near and prospectively blind (aged 16 years and over)	6	17	23
Class B — Persons mainly industrially handicapped (16 years and over) ...	2	3	5
Class C—Persons requiring observation only (16 years and over)	3	4	7
Class D — Children aged 5 and under 16 years	1	2	3
Totals	12	26	38

7 of the above persons were newly registered as partially sighted during 1959. Table 25 on page 77 shows, in age groups, the number of newly registered partially sighted persons since 1952.

Two partially sighted persons whose sight deteriorated were certified as blind during the year.

(See also "Handicraft Class" and "Holiday Scheme," below).

Handicraft Class. A Handicraft Class for the blind and partially sighted is held on Thursday afternoons at the Central Methodist Church, Regent Square. 39 classes were held during 1959, at which there were 1,900 attendances (average attendance 49). Two half-day outings, to Stratford-upon-Avon and Cambridge, were arranged during the year for persons attending the class and a Christmas party was held.

Holiday Scheme. Under the Holiday Scheme to assist necessitous blind and partially sighted persons in taking a holiday, 29 blind and partially sighted persons, 25 guides and 2 children spent a very enjoyable week at Cliftonville from 19th to 26th September, 1959. Financial assistance was provided if requested and 22 persons were helped in this way. Half of the total cost to the Local Authority was met by the Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.

Incidence of Blindness. No notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum were received in 1959.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 dated 22nd January, 1953, and subsequent circulars, Table 23 is inserted giving information as to the incidence of blindness with particular reference to the treatment of cataract and glaucoma in old people.

Welfare (*continued*)

TABLE 23. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1959.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

Number of new cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical, or optical)	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	CATARACT	GLAUCOMA	RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA	OTHERS
(a) No treatment	6	—	—	16
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, or optical)	8	3	—	5
Number of cases at (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	5	3	—	4

Table 24 shews the number of blind and partially sighted persons registered in Northampton County Borough on various dates since blind welfare was undertaken by the Local Authority under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and Table 25 shews, in age groups, the numbers of new registrations since 1950.

TABLE 24. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1949—1959.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

DATES	NUMBER OF NAMES ON REGISTERS	
	BLIND	PARTIALLY SIGHTED
31-3-49	198	—
31-3-50	203	—
31-3-51	224	—
31-3-52	222	7
31-12-52	232	14
31-12-53	239	13
31-12-54	248	26
31-12-55	254	29
31-12-56	262	36
31-12-57	268	38
31-12-58	276	37
31-12-59	288	38

Welfare (*continued*)

TABLE 25. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950-1959.

AGE GROUPS OF NEW REGISTRATIONS OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

DATES	AGE GROUPS								TOTALS	
	0-15		16-49		50-64		65+		B.	P.S.
	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.	B.	P.S.		
31-3-50	1	—	2	—	3	—	13	—	19	—
31-3-51	2	—	2	—	3	—	24	—	31	—
31-3-52	2	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	24	—
31-12-52	—	—	—	2	4	3	10	3	14	8
31-12-53	1	—	1	—	3	1	20	3	25	4
31-12-54	—	1	—	1	9	2	25	11	34	15
31-12-55	—	1	—	—	2	—	26	7	28	8
31-12-56	1	4	2	1	1	1	29	3	33	9
31-12-57	1	1	2	1	1	1	26	5	30	8
31-12-58	1	—	—	1	4	—	30	4	35	5
31-12-59	—	—	2	1	2	—	26	6	30	7

B.—Blind. P.S.—Partially Sighted.

Note: Registration of partially sighted persons did not commence until 1952.

Welfare (*continued*)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTIONS 29 AND 30.

Deaf or Dumb Persons. A scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the provision of welfare services for the deaf or dumb was approved by the Minister of Health on 20th January, 1955. For the discharge of the Council's functions under this scheme, the Northamptonshire and Rutland Mission to the Deaf carry out these duties on an agency basis for the Local Authority.

The persons to whom the scheme applies can be divided into two groups, viz :—

- (1) *The deaf.* This class (often described as the "deaf and dumb") includes persons who were born deaf and also persons who lost their hearing so early in life that they have little or no recollection of sound and have had to be educated in the same way as those who were born deaf. Few succeed in acquiring the use of normal speech. The great majority use only a manual sign language or a combination of signs and restricted speech, in which the power of self-expression is limited and in any case varies considerably with the individual. Many are unable to read fluently and can do no more than gather the general substance of simple printed matter.
- (2) *The hard of hearing.* These have lost their hearing wholly or in part after acquiring ordinary speech and after being educated as hearing persons.

Registration is voluntary. The numbers on the registers on 31st December, 1959, were as follows :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Deaf	24	27	51
Hard of hearing	10	11	21
	—	—	—
Totals	34	38	72
	—	—	—

In a statement supplied by the Chaplain-Secretary of the Northants. and Rutland Mission to the Deaf the following activities are recorded as having been carried out by the Mission :—

VISITING. As most of the deaf persons resident in the County Borough attended the Mission building regularly, some as often as three times a week, no regular visitation was done except for a special reason. Those unable to attend were visited on an average of once a month, and more frequently when necessary. One person in special need has been visited weekly for some years.

One deaf-blind person and one hard of hearing/partially sighted person at "Darsdale" Home for the Blind, Raunds, were visited once a month. Two residents in Homes for the Deaf, one at Roper House, Canterbury, and another at Beecholme, Felixstowe, were visited during 1959 and taken out for the day.

Welfare (*continued*)

CHURCH SERVICES, SOCIAL CLUBS, ETC. Church Services were held twice on Sundays.

A Social Club was held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A Deaf-Blind Social was held once a month.

A Whist Drive was also held monthly, with some "hearing" players present to help in the play.

Five parties, with "sit down" tea, were held and three outings were arranged, two to Oxford and one to Yarmouth.

Guides and transport were provided where necessary in connection with all the above functions.

GENERAL HELP. Help in interpreting, etc., was provided for deaf persons at doctors' and dentists' surgeries, hospitals, etc.

A hearing aid service was always available.

Two persons requiring lip-reading lessons were taken weekly to Lip-reading Classes at Kettering and Rothwell. Another lady was given private lessons at Northampton.

Epileptics. The list of handicapped pupils on page 99 includes 4 epileptics (2 boys, 2 girls).

There is also one man and one woman in epileptic colonies and one epileptic male and one female in Residential Accommodation at "Nicholls House." When a scheme for handicapped persons other than the blind, partially sighted, and deaf or dumb is in operation in this County Borough, no doubt further epileptics will come to light.

Spastics. The list of handicapped pupils on page 99 includes 14 scholars (9 boys, 5 girls) suffering from cerebral palsy.

There is a Spastic Unit at the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. (*See* page 95).

Welfare (continued)

Meals for Aged Persons. The "meals on wheels" service, provided under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was inaugurated in September, 1950. The Women's Voluntary Services, on behalf of the Local Authority, deliver the meals on three days a week—Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Different areas are served on the three days, thus enabling more old people to participate. The recipients paid 10d. per meal and the Local Authority subsidised to the extent of 1s. 3d. per meal.

The number of meals served on 142 days was 4,481 (weekly average, 95). The cost to the Local Authority was £280 1s. 3d.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention. No action was necessary under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Burial of the Dead. It was necessary for the Local Authority to arrange four burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Two of these were a total charge on the Local Authority and in the other two cases the full costs were recovered.

Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes. Four applications for admission to mother and baby homes under Section 21, National Assistance Act, 1948, and Section 22, National Health Service Act, 1946, were investigated. All were approved for admission, but in one case the girl refused the accommodation offered and another girl married and the usual arrangements were made relative to her confinement. The other two cases were approved for admission to St. Saviour's Home, the Council undertaking to contribute some part of the cost of maintenance for a period not exceeding twelve weeks, *i.e.*, approximately four weeks before confinement, two weeks lying-in period, and six weeks afterwards.

Temporary Protection of Property. A store at "The Priory" has been provided to meet the obligations of the Local Authority under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to movable property of persons admitted to hospital, etc.

These premises are also utilised for the storage of bedsteads, bedding, etc., in connection with temporary accommodation reserved at certain buildings in the County Borough to meet exceptional circumstances, such as flooding, or to provide shelter for other persons in urgent need in circumstances which cannot reasonably be foreseen, in accordance with Section 21 (1) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1959

BY

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer
Chief Tuberculosis Officer
Welfare Administrator

TABLE OF CONTENTS	-	-	-	page 7
INTRODUCTION	-	-	-	page 8
LIST OF CLINICS	-	-	-	page 21

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
(as constituted on 31st December, 1959)

Chairman

ALDERMAN ARTHUR L. CHOWN

Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMAN F. TOLLIT

Aldermen

J. V. COLLIER
 A. W. LYNE, O.B.E., J.P.
 F. P. SAUNDERS
 LEN SMITH

Councillors

J. B. CORRIN
 T. H. DOCKRELL, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
 R. P. DOLMAN
 MRS. K. M. GIBBS
 G. J. HACKETT
 V. J. H. HARRIS
 S. T. KINCH
 MRS. J. C. KNIGHT
 K. R. PEARSON
 K. RAWNSLEY

Co-opted Members

DR. E. E. FIELD, O.B.E., B.SC., F.R.G.S.
 MISS P. HENNINGS, M.B.E., B.A.
 MR. S. W. HUTCHINS
 MR. J. L. PIGGOTT
 MR. R. SPENCER
 MRS. B. C. TIPPLESTON, B.A.

Primary Education and Special Services Sub-Committee

ALDERMAN ARTHUR CHOWN (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN COLLIER; COUNCILLORS DOCKRELL, MRS. GIBBS and HACKETT; DR. FIELD, MR. HUTCHINS, MR. PIGGOTT and MR. SPENCER.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1959

<i>Principal School Medical Officer</i>	...	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Principal School Medical Officer</i>		JOHN J. HOLLOWAY, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H.
<i>School Medical Officers</i>	... ..	MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. NEIL I. CONDON, M.B., B.CH., L.M., D.P.H.
<i>Principal School Dental Officer</i>	...	P. W. J. L. THOMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 1/4/59)
<i>Assistant Dental Officers (Part Time)</i>	... ..	C. K. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 1/4/59) MRS. L. A. B. ELLIOTT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 17/6/59)
<i>Educational Psychologist*</i>	Miss D. V. SCOTT, M.A.
<i>Assistant Educational Psychologist*</i>		Miss M. A. HINDLEY, B.A. (Commenced 1/9/59)
<i>Social Worker*</i>	F. D. PAYNE
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	... ..	Miss M. J. COLEY (Commenced 1/9/59) Miss E. WESTLEY (Resigned 31/7/59)
<i>School Nurse†</i>	... ..	Miss G. E. LANTSBERY (1, 2)
<i>Clerks</i>	... ..	C. A. JONES (<i>Senior Clerk</i>) (Commenced 1/7/59) Miss M. E. L. PHILLIPS (<i>Senior Clerk</i>) (Retired 9/7/59) Miss D. M. BILSON Miss C. M. GUARE
<i>Clerks and Chairside Assistants</i>		Miss D. BURDETT Miss J. M. HOBBS (Commenced 15/6/59)

* Under a joint scheme with Northamptonshire Education Authority.

† Health Visitors (*see* page 12) also gave part-time assistance in school health service under a co-ordinated scheme. References to "School Nurses" in this Report include such help.

- (1) State Registered Nurse.
(2) State Certified Midwife.

GENERAL INFORMATION, 1959

Home Population at all Ages (estimated at 30th June, 1959) ... 100,300

Estimated Child Population (30th June, 1959) :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
1—4 years inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
5—14 years inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	15,800

Total under 15 years	22,900
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Number on Rolls

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	9,223
Average Attendance	...	8,351	(90.5 per cent.)	...	...

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	4,635
Average Attendance	...	4,242	(91.5 per cent.)	...	...

SECONDARY GRAMMAR AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Grammar School for Boys (Town and County)	...	...	...	...	...	995
Grammar School for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	680
Technical High School—Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	729

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Northgate	...	...	...	...	...	77
Open Air	...	...	...	...	...	100
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	24
John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home	...	...	...	...	...	22
Harborough Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Silver Street	...	...	...	...	...	80
Bush Hill	...	...	...	...	...	39
Gloucester	...	...	...	...	...	39
Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	...	39
Wallace Road	...	...	...	...	...	40

Total Number of Pupils on Rolls	16,729
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Total Nett Cost (Year 1958/59)	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
					12,133	7	5

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

PART I. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1955 and later	359	358	99.7	1	0.3
1954	757	742	98.0	15	2.0
1953	598	546	91.3	52	8.7
1952	90	84	93.3	6	6.7
1951	283	278	98.2	5	1.8
1950	822	815	99.1	7	0.9
1949	401	399	99.5	2	0.5
1948	77	77	100.0	—	—
1947	151	151	100.0	—	—
1946	245	244	99.6	1	0.4
1945	656	620	94.5	36	5.5
1944 and earlier	721	702	97.4	19	2.6
Totals	5,160	5,016	97.2	144	2.8

Parents present at the above inspections numbered 3,771 (73.1 per cent.)

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II.	Total individual pupils
1955 and later	2	35	35
1954	10	93	101
1953	12	128	121
1952	4	13	15
1951	8	26	26
1950	34	128	150
1949	21	86	88
1948	2	4	5
1947	7	24	31
1946	10	27	28
1945	24	56	79
1944 and earlier	36	52	86
Totals	170	672	765

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,769
Number of Re-inspections	2,544
Total	<u>4,313</u>

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	41,798
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested ...	342
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	342
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Totals	
		T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.
4	Skin	24	35	21	11	29	35	74	81
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	22	19	63	32	63	75	148	126
	<i>b.</i> Squint	17	18	1	1	6	14	24	33
	<i>c.</i> Other...	14	5	4	6	19	12	37	23
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	10	75	3	9	7	13	20	97
	<i>b.</i> Otitis								
	<i>c.</i> Other...	4	11	4	3	1	7	9	21
7	Nose & Throat...	—	2	2	1	10	1	12	4
	Speech	31	181	3	19	10	119	44	319
8	Lymphatic Glands	16	24	—	3	5	27	21	54
9	Heart	6	149	—	20	4	98	10	267
10	Lungs	7	82	10	31	6	53	23	166
11	Developmental— <i>a.</i> Hernia	14	3	1	15	4	71	19	89
	<i>b.</i> Other...	1	10	—	—	2	—	3	10
12	Orthopaedic— <i>a.</i> Posture	7	147	8	14	19	131	34	292
	<i>b.</i> Feet ...	47	8	34	1	78	10	159	19
	<i>c.</i> Other...	72	16	13	10	76	15	161	41
13	Nervous System— <i>a.</i> Epilepsy	24	30	4	10	26	25	54	65
	<i>b.</i> Other ...	6	1	—	—	—	1	6	2
14	Psychological— <i>a.</i> Development	4	14	2	7	1	16	7	37
	<i>b.</i> Stability	3	18	—	—	2	19	5	37
15	Abdomen	—	25	2	10	6	18	8	53
	Other	2	6	—	4	—	6	2	16
16		10	17	8	12	14	34	32	63
17									

T.—Requiring Treatment. O.—Requiring Observation.

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	49	5
5	Eyes—	701	64
	<i>a.</i> Vision	60	2
	<i>b.</i> Squint	47	3
	<i>c.</i> Other	12	2
6	Ears—	1	1
	<i>a.</i> Hearing	5	1
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	4	7
	<i>c.</i> Other	28	9
7	Nose and Throat	—	2
8	Speech	6	5
9	Lymphatic Glands	11	10
10	Heart	—	—
11	Lungs	7	4
12	Developmental—	—	—
	<i>a.</i> Hernia	3	—
	<i>b.</i> Other	9	4
13	Orthopædic—	15	3
	<i>a.</i> Posture	1	1
	<i>b.</i> Feet	10	8
	<i>c.</i> Other	—	—
14	Nervous System—	23	19
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	12	15
	<i>b.</i> Other	1	3
15	Psychological—	61	12
	<i>a.</i> Development	—	—
	<i>b.</i> Stability	—	—
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	—	—

PART III. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ...	101
Errors of refraction (including squint)	896
Total	997
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	606

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	192
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	55
Total	247
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1959	—
(b) in previous years	4

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	373
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	373

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I).

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	7
Scabies	8
Impetigo	9
Other skin diseases	111
Total	135

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	59

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	149

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	287
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	939
(d) Pupils who received ultra-violet light treatment	37
(e) Pupils who received extra nutriment	24
Total	1,287

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(This Table is printed on page 100).

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The table below gives a comparison of the cases of notifiable disease amongst the general population and children of school age during 1959:—

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases notified (All Ages)	Cases amongst Children of School Age
Acute Poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	1	—
Non-paralytic	—	—
Dysentery	153	82
Erysipelas	8	—
Food Poisoning	18	11
*Measles	202	76
*Pneumonia	69	12
*Scarlet Fever	134	103
*Whooping Cough	81	27
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	32	2
Other Forms	8	1

* Most cases of these diseases were not investigated.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table shews the principal causes of death amongst children of school age (five to fifteen years) for the fifteen-year period ended December, 1959:—

Cause	1945-1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total Deaths	Percentage of Total
Tuberculosis	11	1	—	—	—	—	12*	12.1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2.0
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	1	—	—	—	—	9	9.1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1	1	—	2	5	5.1
Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0
Influenza	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	3.0
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6.1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	4.0
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	4.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10.1
All Other Accidents	10	3	1	1	2	1	18	18.2
Other Conditions ...	19	1	2	1	1	1	25†	25.3
Totals	73	7	4	5	5	5	99‡	100.0

* 1 respiratory tuberculosis, 11 non-respiratory tuberculosis.

† No deaths from diphtheria, measles and whooping cough in last fifteen years.

‡ 0.5 per cent. of the 19,142 deaths at all ages during the fifteen years.

SCHOOL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Schools	Children	Attendances		
		Treatment	Inspection	Totals
Maintained Primary and Secondary	2,749	5,315	1,279	6,594
Special	70	233	45	278
Nursery	258	93	255	348
Non-maintained	24	27	4	31
Pre-school	16	36	1	37
Totals	3,117	5,704	1,584	7,288

FOLLOWING-UP

Visits paid to primary, secondary, and special schools by doctors and nurses to follow up children found defective at medical inspection 107

Visits to homes :—

By doctors 10

By nurses 158

Re-examinations made by doctors 3,619

In addition, the school nurses during 70 visits to schools made 997 other examinations for :—

- (a) weighing and measuring infants prior to medical inspection;
- (b) examination of new entrants prior to admission to school;
- (c) following-up children for medical officers after re-examination.

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

192 children (all from primary and secondary schools) were operated upon for tonsils and adenoids during 1959. The figure for 1958 was 210.

See Table B., Part III., on page 89.

A children's ear nose and throat clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital.

At the request of the Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, the School Medical Officers at the periodic medical inspections recorded the children who had undergone tonsillectomy any time previously and the following tabulation shews the findings :—

*Groups Inspected	Number of Children Inspected			Number of Children who have had Tonsillectomy			Percentage of Children who have had Tonsillectomy		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals
Entrants	886	760	1,646	63	53	116	7.1	7.0	7.0
Second Age Group	783	728	1,511	184	149	333	23.5	20.5	22.0
Leavers	789	562	1,351	233	153	386	29.6	27.2	28.6
†Other Periodic Inspections ...	170	115	285	58	31	89	34.1	26.9	31.2

* Does not include Nursery Schools.

† Special Schools (Open Air and Northgate)—all children examined every two years. Grammar Schools for Boys and Girls and Technical High School (11 years plus). Fifteen year olds who are not leavers.

EYE CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School Clinic once or twice a week as required, by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, when the following children were examined :—

Maintained primary and secondary schools	791
Maintained special schools	21
Nursery schools	9
Non-maintained schools	8
Pre-school	26
Total	855

See Table A., Part III., on page 88.

An orthoptic clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital, to which cases are referred, when necessary, by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Reports on 33 children were received from the orthoptic clinic during 1959.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

43 cases were noted during 1959.

This is the first occasion where the number has risen very much since 49 cases were reported in 1953. (The outbreak was in 1948 and as stated in previous reports, a weekly check is made concerning the number of cases). Most of the cases in 1959 occurred just before the school holiday and consequently no control precautions could be taken through the School Health Service.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

This service is shared with Northamptonshire County Council in the proportion of three fifths to that Authority and two fifths to Northampton County Borough Council.

A total of 59 cases was referred to the Psychiatrist via many channels. The School Health Service referred 15 of the total.

See Table E., Part III., page 90.

SPEECH CLINIC

This Clinic is held at 28 Billing Road, Northampton.

149 children received speech therapy.

See Table F., Part III., page 90.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC

(Operative during winter months at the School Clinic).

37 school children made 375 attendances in 1959 for ultra-violet light treatment.

(Some children attend for more than one course).

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

80 Northampton children were under treatment at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, or the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, during 1959, and a further 15 children attended the John Greenwood Shipman Home as day scholars.

497 children were treated as out-patients at the Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road, Northampton.

SPASTIC UNIT

The Unit for twenty spastic children (day and residential) is at the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. Two children were admitted during 1959 and at the end of the year fourteen were attending from the County Borough. They receive education and also physiotherapy or other treatment as considered necessary.

Transport by bus or taxi is provided by the Education Committee, if considered necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

294 children were immunised and 560 received reinforcing doses at the School Clinic.

13,859 children in the age-group 5 to 14 years inclusive had been immunised by 31st December, 1959. This is 87.7 per cent. of the estimated population of 15,800 in this age-group. The immunity index, *i.e.*, the proportion of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years, is 41.0.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

On 24th August, 1959, the Minister of Health approved a modification of Northampton County Borough Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, whereby, in addition to thirteen-year-old pupils, B.C.G. vaccination could be offered to school children who are approaching 13 years of age and can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age; school children of 14 years of age and older; and students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education.

The scheme commenced on 22nd November, 1955, and the following tabulation shews the number of children vaccinated each year:—

<i>Year</i>						<i>No. vaccinated</i>
1955	...	...	...	...	...	140
1956	...	...	...	...	...	694
1957	...	...	...	...	...	718
1958	...	...	...	...	...	946
1959	...	...	...	...	...	999*

*Includes 60 older school children.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The following Tables give details of cleanliness inspections carried out during the year :—

Maintained Primary and Secondary and Special Schools*

Visits by nurses		284
Examinations made	39,351	
Re-examinations made	377	
Total number of examinations		39,728
Total found to be unclean		413†

Individual Pupils found to be Unclean

Infants and Juniors :—

Males	85	
Females	156	
	—	241

Seniors :—

Males	15	
Females	69	
	—	84

Total		325†
-------------	--	------

Nursery Schools

Visits by nurses		53
Examinations made	2,070	
Re-examinations made	—	
	—	
Total number of examinations		2,070
Total found to be unclean		20†
Total <i>individual</i> pupils found to be unclean		17†

Percentage of Uncleanliness Found (all Schools as detailed above)

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.0

Printed instructions giving detailed methods of cleansing were issued to the parents of those children found to be infested. A D.D.T. preparation and a medicated shampoo were supplied when necessary.

Facilities are available at the School Clinic for children's hair to be treated by a trained nurse.

4 children were dealt with in 1959, compared with 5 in 1958.

*Includes Secondary Modern but excludes Secondary Grammar Schools.

†The difference between the total found unclean and the total *individual* pupils found unclean indicates that some pupils have been found unclean on more than one occasion.

See Table D., Part I., page 87.

SCABIES

The number of cases during 1959 was 5, two of which were treated at the School Clinic.

All cases are visited by the health visitor and the family referred to their own doctor, who either gives treatment himself or refers them back to the health visitor. In the latter case, treatment is carried out in the home when facilities are available, otherwise at the School Clinic. Where necessary, the health visitor demonstrates the method of treatment to the mother.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP

No cases of ringworm of the scalp were reported.

NORTHGATE SPECIAL SCHOOL

(This School is for educationally sub-normal children).

45 children were examined at routine medical inspections and in addition the School Medical Officers paid 25 visits and made 38 special inspections or re-inspections.

There were 72 special inspections or re-inspections at the School Clinic.

15 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

6 visits were paid by school nurses for cleanliness inspections, when 151 examinations were made.

(These figures are included in the Ministry of Education Tables).

OPEN AIR RECOVERY SCHOOL

16 visits were paid to this School by the School Medical Officers and 53 routine and 334 other examinations were carried out.

Special inspections and re-inspections at the School Clinic numbered 46.

6 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

7 visits were made by the school nurses (6 cleanliness and 1 cleanliness re-examination), when 494 examinations were conducted.

(These figures are included in the Ministry of Education Tables).

NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are five nursery schools. The number on the rolls was 237 (*see* page 84 for details).

In addition, there is a Nursery Class attached to Bective Infants' School.

283 routine examinations, 3 special and 125 re-examinations were done at nursery schools.

25 special inspections or re-inspections were made at the School Clinic.

11 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

In addition, the school nurses paid 56 visits (53 cleanliness and 3 "other purpose") and made 2,070 examinations. They also made 18 home visits in connection with nursery children.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

During the year, 234 special examinations were carried out at the School Clinic as follows :—

Juvenile employment certificates	92
Deaf, blind and educationally sub-normal children (for residential schools)	8
Theatrical performance licence	1
Boarded-out children	5
Teachers	40
Training college candidates	48
Major Award candidates	37
Staff appointment candidates	3
Total	234

The medical examination of entrants to courses of training for teaching and of candidates in connection with employment as teachers is undertaken by the School Health Service.

HYGIENE INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL PREMISES

25 hygiene inspections of school premises were made during 1959.

INQUIRIES BY N.S.P.C.C.

The Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made investigations on behalf of the Education Authority into conditions involving 6 families. These were cases of neglect of children and appear to have been dealt with satisfactorily.

In this work the Inspector had the benefit of consultation with the School Medical Officers at the School Clinic.

FREE MEALS

Number of children in receipt of free meals	297
Total number of free meals supplied	44,750
Number of centres where meals were prepared	23

NON-MAINTAINED SECONDARY SCHOOL

Notre Dame High School for Girls

This school was visited during the Spring and Autumn of 1959 by a School Medical Officer for the purpose of carrying out routine medical examinations and for following up children found to be defective at previous examinations.

118 examinations and 42 re-examinations were made.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The several categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are defined in Regulation 4 of The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, and the numbers on the register on 31st January, 1960, were as follows:—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
(a) Blind	1	1	2
(b) Partially sighted	1	3	4
(c) Deaf	5	1	6
(d) Partially deaf	1	2	3
(e) Educationally sub-normal	54	37	91
(f) Epileptic	2	2	4
(g) Maladjusted	9	3	12
(h) Physically handicapped	42	22	64
(i) Speech defect	—	—	—
(j) Delicate	40	33	73
Totals	155	104	259

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The number of sessions (half-day) allocated in 1959 to the administration of the school dental service and to dental inspection and treatment was 650.

In addition, treatment was provided for patients referred under the maternity and child welfare scheme, amounting to 39 sessions.

NUMBER OF SESSIONS DEVOTED TO :—

(1) Administration	5
(2) Periodic (School) Inspection	16
(3) Treatment	629
	650
(4) Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Work.....	39
Total	689

NOTES :—

(1) Sessions included under administration were those devoted to the preparation of the annual report, attendance at meetings, etc.

(2) Ministry of Education Circular 352, dated 24th March, 1959, paragraph 9, states: "School dental inspections should, as far as practicable, be carried out at least once a year, and treatment offered promptly to those children who are found to need it....." It is regretted that owing to shortage of dental staff it was not possible to comply with this requirement.

(3) No School Dental Officers were available until April, 1959.

PART IV. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY*

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officer :—		
(a) At Periodic Inspections		1,387
(b) As Specials (at Clinic)		1,974
Total (1)		3,361
<hr/>		
(2) Number found to require treatment		2,884
(3) Number offered treatment		2,795
(4) Number actually treated		1,902
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below		5,693
<hr/>		
(6) Half-days devoted to :	(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	16
	(b) Treatment	629
	(c) Administration	5
	Total (6)	650
<hr/>		
(7) Fillings :	(a) Permanent teeth	3,215
	(b) Temporary teeth	530
	Total (7)	3,745
<hr/>		
(8) Number of teeth filled :	(a) Permanent teeth	2,222
	(b) Temporary teeth	361
	Total (8)	2,583
<hr/>		
(9) Extractions :	(a) Permanent teeth	662
	(b) Temporary teeth	1,560
	Total (9)	2,222
<hr/>		
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction		794
<hr/>		
(11) Orthodontics :—		
(a) Cases commenced during the year		44
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year		240
(c) Cases completed during the year		35
(d) Cases discontinued during the year		16
(e) Pupils treated with appliances		260
(f) Removable appliances fitted		66
(g) Fixed appliances fitted		—
(h) Total attendances		624
<hr/>		
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures		13
<hr/>		
(13) Other operations :	(a) Permanent teeth	1,874
(including AgNO ₃)	(b) Temporary teeth	750
	Total (13)	2,624
<hr/>		

*The work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is summarised in Table 22, page 61.

Following the resignation of Mr. J. P. Wilson, there was a period of five months when no dental officer was available at the School Clinic. On 1st April, Mr. P. W. J. L. Thompson took up duty as Principal School Dental Officer.

The assistance of the two part-time School Dental Officers—Mr. C. K. Wilson, L.D.S., R.C.S., and Mrs. L. A. B. Elliott, L.D.S., R.C.S.—has been invaluable and following the appointment of a second Dental Attendant for Dental Surgery No. 2 it was possible to start regular school inspections.

As far as possible, the organisation of the Department has been kept to the same plan as under the previous Principal School Dental Officer and two local laboratories carry out the work of supplying dentures and orthodontic appliances of a very high standard. As, however, the facilities for X-rays were no longer available, new arrangements were made and thanks are due to Dr. Hollingsworth of Northampton General Hospital X-ray Diagnostic Department for helping out until our own equipment was supplied.

Whilst it is appreciated that fixed times for seeing emergencies and casuals cannot suit everyone, the appointment system is designed to enable more patients to be treated and whilst every effort is made to see immediately those who are suffering from toothache, it necessarily causes delay to those who have made definite appointments; hence the importance of keeping to the special time—2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.—for inspections and emergencies.

The work of the Department is summarised in the Report as follows:—

- (1) School Dental Service—see Ministry of Education Table Part IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority, on page 100.
- (2) Summary of work carried out under the Priority Dental Service for the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—see Table 22 on page 61.

The policy of the Department has been to conserve teeth, especially deciduous teeth, whenever possible, because of the importance to the young child, firstly, of having enough teeth for efficient mastication of food and, secondly, to try and retain the deciduous teeth until the normal time of shedding in order to maintain the shape of the dental arches and to act as space-maintainers for the subsequent teeth. The early loss of deciduous teeth is so often a cause of crowding of the permanent teeth, necessitating, sometimes, lengthy orthodontic treatment to correct.

It will be noted that an attempt has been made to carry out this policy and the total number of teeth filled has increased from 1,205 in 1958 to 2,583 in 1959; the number of teeth extracted having fallen from 4,108 to 2,222: the ratio of teeth filled to extractions (deciduous and permanent teeth) being greater than 1:1.

Orthodontic work remains a considerable time consumer, but is nevertheless important, and 260 pupils were treated with appliances to correct irregularity of the teeth.

The number of anaesthetic cases not included in the tables at all was 474.

School inspections were recommenced with Infant and Junior Schools and as there are, together with Nursery and Special Schools, 9,690 pupils attending, it is not considered wise in addition to attempt to offer comprehensive treatment to Secondary School pupils, a great number of whom already have arrangements with private practitioners, although no seniors who apply to the Clinic can be refused. This state of affairs will exist until a further whole-time Dental Officer, or equivalent, can be employed.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It is many years since children were able to enjoy physical education lessons in such magnificent weather as was experienced during almost the whole of the summer of 1959. On many days it was even too hot for any form of activity in the open air with the result that schools made still more use of the baths. A record number of attendances was made and 1,684 children were taught to swim, compared with 1,401 in the previous best year. Those Secondary Schools which gave all their classes the opportunity of swimming throughout the year produced at least seven out of every ten leavers who held a 60 yards Swimming Certificate. It has been established beyond all doubt that if children attend the baths regularly they can be taught to swim.

Experiments were made in adapting in Secondary Schools methods which have proved successful in the teaching of physical education in Primary Schools, but it was found that individual work, so characteristic of the Primary School, did not produce the desired results in older boys and in some cases resulted in less precision, smartness and speed.

In Secondary Schools the emphasis is usually placed on the National major team games in which boys and girls with well developed ball sense are outstanding. Other children, however, are equally catered for in such activities as sailing, canoeing, cycling, rambling, and to a lesser extent camping. Great credit must be given to the teachers who organise these activities in out-of-school time.

NOTE: Table 2 relating to vital statistics 1961 to 1969 is on page 12.

TABLE
COUNTY BOROUGHS
Cases of Notifiable Diseases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AGES (in years)											
	All Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
Tuberculosis:												
Respiratory tuberculosis	43	11	4	2	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	44	11	4	2	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Whooping Cough	61	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Scarlet Fever	134	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Parotid Gland Infection	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	202	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Food Poisoning - any cause	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	138	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Non-specific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:												
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	228	28	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

The above figures show the distribution of notifiable diseases and include the number of cases reported. No distinction was made between notifiable and non-notifiable diseases.

TABLE C
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1959

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT										
	ALL AGES			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
	Total	M.	F.								
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	34	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	14
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	42	40	2	—	—	—	—	1	23	14	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	18	1	17	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	116	69	47	—	—	—	—	6	41	38	31
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	8	3	5	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	1
16. Diabetes	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	205	102	103	—	—	—	1	—	22	51	131
18. Coronary disease, angina	253	134	119	—	—	—	—	4	69	81	99
19. Hypertension with heart disease	39	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	20
20. Other heart disease	218	84	134	—	—	—	—	3	17	45	153
21. Other circulatory disease	39	17	22	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	25
22. Influenza	32	15	17	—	—	—	—	1	10	8	13
23. Pneumonia	37	19	18	5	—	—	—	1	7	7	17
24. Bronchitis	82	64	18	1	1	—	—	—	19	30	31
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	16	7	9	12	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	91	46	45	20	2	1	—	4	25	16	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	9	6	3	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	23	14	9	—	—	1	1	1	2	6	12
35. Suicide	14	5	9	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1347	711	636	38*	5	5	4	37	299	355	604

* 27 of these 38 infants were under four weeks of age.

The above Table was prepared from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE C
 COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTH
 Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages		
	Total	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	9	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Rheumatic fever	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	17	—	—
10. Myocardial infarction, atherosclerotic	34	18	16
11. Myocardial infarction, lung embolism	32	16	16
12. Myocardial infarction, other	14	4	10
13. Myocardial infarction, stress	2	—	2
14. Other cardiac and vascular diseases	110	69	41
15. Leukemia, aleukemic	18	7	11
16. Leukemia	7	—	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	102	102	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	134	77	57
19. Hypertension with heart disease	39	24	15
20. Other heart disease	312	154	158
21. Other circulatory diseases	59	17	42
22. Infants	93	17	76
23. Pneumonia	97	19	78
24. Bronchitis	52	10	42
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	8	5	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	13	8	5
27. Gastric cancer and distasia	2	2	—
28. Hepatic and biliary	2	2	—
29. Hypertrophy of prostate	10	10	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Colocanal malformation	10	7	3
32. Other dental and ill-fitted dentures	91	46	45
33. Motor vehicle accidents	19	9	10
34. Other accidents	53	18	35
35. Suicide	14	5	9
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total	1977	711	1266

* 17 of these 38 infants were under four weeks of age.
 The above table was prepared from information supplied by the Registrar-General.

