

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Northamptonshire County Council.

Contributors

Northamptonshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/rvk73cg7>

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>

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



•

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1938

•

*With the Compliments
of the
County Medical Officer of Health.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL ROAD,
NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



•

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1938

•

CONTENTS.

	<i>Pages</i>		<i>Pages</i>
Adulteration, etc.	39	Maternity Beds in Institutions	20
Agriculture Act, 1937—Part IV.	36	Maternity and Nursing Homes	19, 66
Air Raid Precautions	61	Measles	44
After Care—Tuberculosis	52	Meat and other Foods	39
Ambulance Facilities	13	Mental Deficiency	15, 24
Ante-Natal Services	21	Methylene Blue Reduction Test	10
Area	8, 9	Midwifery and Maternity Services	17
Births	8, 23, 74	Midwives	18
Blindness, Prevention of	24	Milk—Accredited Producers Scheme	10, 36
Boarded-out Children	24	Milk—Examination of	10
Bromham House Colony	15	Milk—Graded	10, 36
Cancer	45	Milk—Public Health Regulations	43
Census, 1931	8	Milk—Supply of Free Milk	23
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	45	Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	39
Chicken-pox	45	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	36
Child Life Protection	24	Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938	36
Clinics and Treatment Centres	21, 25, 47, 67	N.S.P.C.C., Co-operation with	24
Closet Accommodation	32	Nursing in the Home	18, 45
Deafness and Deaf-Mutism, Prevention of	24	Obstetric Facilities	25
Deaths	8, 9, 74	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20
Dental Treatment	25	Orthopædic Treatment	21, 49
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	45	Pneumonia	45
Diphtheria	44	Polio-Encephalitis	45
Dispensary Work—Tuberculosis	47	Poliomyelitis	45
Drainage and Sewerage	30	Populations	8, 9, 74
Educational and Social Work	19, 58	Propaganda (Venereal Diseases)	57
Encephalitis Lethargica	45	Public Assistance	13
Enteric Fever	44	Public Health Act, 1936—Section 307 (1)	29, 32
Erysipelas	44	Public Health Officers of the Authority	3
Factories Act, 1937	79	Puerperal Pyrexia	8, 19
Food—Inspection and Supervision of	36, 39	Rural Housing, 1938	33
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	39	Rushden House Sanatorium	52
Health Propaganda	57	Sanitary Circumstances	26
Health Services, General Provision of	10, 60	Scarlet Fever	44
Health Visiting	23	Smallpox	44
Hospital Accommodation	20, 44	Social Hygiene	57
Housing	33	Statistics and Social Conditions	8
Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-38	34	Tuberculosis	45, 68
Infant Mortality	8, 74	Unmarried Mothers, Institutional Provision for	24
Infant Welfare Centres	67	Vaccination	44
Infectious and Other Diseases, Prevalence of and Control over	44, 78	Venereal Diseases	55
Influenza	45	Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows	36
Laboratory Facilities	10	Vision, Defective	25
Maternal Mortality	8, 19	Water Supply	26
Maternity and Child Welfare	16	Whooping Cough	45

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Whole-time Officers of the County Council.

County Medical Officer of Health—

C. M. SMITH, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy—

J. H. CRANE, M.B.E., B.A., M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistants—

J. A. ROUGHEAD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Senior Assistant from 1st February, 1938).

IVOR J. JONES, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (until 31st August, 1938).

T. O. GARLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1st February, 1938).

J. A. A. DUNCAN, M.C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., (from 6th September, 1938)

MARY G. H. DICKSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., (from 24th January, 1938).

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer—

G. B. LORD, M.D., Ch.B.

County Mental Hospital, Berrywood ;

Resident Medical Superintendent—

E. D. T. HAYES, B.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Deputy Medical Superintendent—

JOSHUA CARSE, M.D., B.S., D.P.M., (until May, 1938).

C. A. KEANE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (from 23rd May, 1938).

Assistant Medical Officers—

F. A. FRANK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

R. W. MAXWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

J. A. KILPATRICK, M.B., Ch.B.

Rushden House Sanatorium ;

Resident Medical Superintendent—

DR. J. H. CRANE.

Assistant Resident Medical Superintendent—

R. B. MURPHY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H., (from 8th February, 1938)

School Medical Officers—

DR. C. M. SMITH.

J. PERRY WALKER, M.B., Ch.B. (Senior Assistant).

META J. NEWTON, M.B., Ch.B.

DR. J. A. ROUGHEAD.

DR. T. O. GARLAND.

DR. J. A. A. DUNCAN.

DR. M. G. H. DICKSON.

School Oculist—

DR. J. PERRY WALKER.

Dental Surgeons (School)—

P. B. CAMPION, L.D.S., (Senior Dentist).
 MISS M. D. HOOPER, L.D.S., (until 31st May, 1938).
 A. J. C. MCINTOSH, L.D.S., (until 31st August, 1938).
 G. MOODY, L.D.S., (until 28th February, 1938).
 J. G. JONES, L.D.S., (until 5th February, 1938).
 MISS M. C. DIXON, L.D.S., (from 10 January, 1938).
 B. H. FILLINGHAM, L.D.S., (from 7th February, 1938).
 MISS P. B. CHALK, L.D.S., (from 1st March, 1938).
 W. MCKAY, L.D.S., (from 29th August, 1938).
 R. D. R. HOPKINSON, L.D.S., (from 17th October, 1938).

*Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.**Chief Inspector—*

A. E. WALLER.

Superintendent Health Visitor—

MISS A. E. ROBINSON.

County Health Visitors—

MISS M. E. WHITEHOUSE.
 MISS F. M. SHARPE.
 MISS S. L. WILKINS.
 MISS M. H. PANTON.
 MISS S. J. DEVERS.
 MISS M. H. MEADLEY.
 MRS. E. FORD (temporary).
 MISS D. B. PREWETT.
 MISS G. B. B. MILLGATE.
 MISS R. H. CROMPTON.
 MISS M. M. C. MILNE.
 MISS K. P. GREEN.
 MISS M. A. CLARK.
 MISS S. H. BUCHANAN.
 MISS L. H. WAUGH.
 MISS M. I. CHARLTON.
 MISS M. W. DODD.
 MISS F. MYERSCOUGH.
 MISS H. M. ROSSER.
 MISS C. M. WHEATLEY.
 MISS M. IRONS.

Matron of Rushden House (Tuberculosis) Sanatorium—

MISS H. WILLIAMS.

Mental Welfare Worker—

MISS K. M. HOBBS.

Assistant County Sanitary Inspector—

S. HARRIS, Cert.S.I.B., (from 13th January, 1938.).

Assistant Bacteriologist—

MISS M. P. SMITH.

Clerical Staff—

T. MOSSEY (Chief Clerk).
 P. J. CHAMBERLAIN.
 S. E. BIERTON.
 R. J. BRUCE.
 E. PRIOR.
 S. HARRIS (until 12th January, 1938).
 P. H. J. WILKINSON.
 J. A. MUNTON.
 S. A. CROUCH (from 9th February, 1938).

(b) Part-time Officers of the Authority and others discharging duties for the Authority.*Consulting Obstetrician.*

R. WATSON, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.O.G., The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton (Telephone, 3103).

Supervisor of Midwives.

MISS E. M. CROCKER, County Superintendent and Secretary, Northamptonshire Nursing Association, Guildhall Road, Northampton (Telephone, 850).

The following changes have taken place since the issue of the Annual Report for 1937 :—

*District Medical Officers of Health.***Borough of Brackley, Brackley and Brixworth Rural Districts—**

DR. J. A. A. DUNCAN, from 6th September, 1938, vice DR. IVOR J. JONES, resigned.

Borough of Higham Ferrers and Towcester Rural District—

DR. J. A. ROUGHEAD, from 1st February, 1938, vice DR. T. O. GARLAND, transferred.

Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts, Kettering Rural District—

DR. T. O. GARLAND, from 1st February, 1938, vice DR. J. A. ROUGHEAD, transferred.

Irthlingborough Urban District—

DR. J. A. ROUGHEAD, from 1st July, 1938, vice R. R. MACGIBBON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., resigned.

*District Medical Officers under Poor Law Acts.***Brixworth Guardians' Area—**

D. S. THERON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Roade, from 27th October, 1938, for the parishes of Ashton, Collingtree, Courteenhall, Hartwell, Milton, Quinton, Roade, Rothersthorpe and Wootton, vice MISS J. H. M. WHARTON, M.B., Ch.M., M.C.O.G., resigned.

Kettering Guardians' Area—

J. NOTLEY, M.B., B.S., Kettering from 1st July, 1938, for the Kettering Public Assistance Institution, vice L. W. DRYLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., resigned.

Towcester Guardians' Area—

P. C. BURGESS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., Towcester, from 13th January, 1938, for the parishes of Abthorpe, Silverstone, Slapton, Wappenham and Whittlebury, *vice* W. F. CORNWALL, M.C., M.B., C.M., resigned.

A. E. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Paulerspury, from 13th January, 1938, for the parishes of Grafton Regis, and Paulerspury, *vice* F. J. WALTON, M.B., Ch.B., resigned.

Wellingborough Guardians' Area.—

W. A. G. BELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Finedon, from 19th May, 1938, for the parishes of Hardwick, Harrowden Gt., Harrowden Lt., Isham, and Orthingbury, and the Finedon Ward of Wellingborough, *vice* F. K. BEAUMONT, M.B., Ch.B., resigned.

J. H. MCGIBBON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Irthlingborough, from 1st July, 1938, for the Urban District of Irthlingborough and Irthlingborough Casual Wards, *vice* Dr. R. R. MCGIBBON, resigned.

*Public Vaccinators.***Brixworth Guardians' Area—**

D. JEAFFRESON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Blisworth, from 3rd March, 1938, for the parishes of Ashton, Collingtree, Courteenhall, Hartwell, Milton, Quinton, Roade, Rothersthorpe and Wootton, *vice* MISS J. H. WHARTON, resigned.

Towcester Guardians' Area—

DR. P. C. BURGESS, Towcester, from 13th January, 1938, for the parishes of Abthorpe, Silverstone, Slapton, Wappenham and Whittlebury, *vice* DR. W. F. CORNWALL, resigned.

DR. A. E. REID, Paulerspury, from 13th January, 1938, for the parishes of Grafton Regis, and Paulerspury, *vice* DR. F. J. WALTON, resigned.

Wellingborough Guardians' Area —

DR. W. A. G. BELL, Finedon from 19th May, 1938, for the parishes of Hardwick, Harrowden Gt., Harrowden Lt., Isham and Orthingbury, and the Finedon Ward of Wellingborough, *vice* DR. F. K. BEAUMONT, resigned.

DR. J. H. MCGIBBON, Irthlingborough, from 1st July, 1938, for the Urban District of Irthlingborough, *vice* DR. R. R. MCGIBBON, resigned.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL ROAD,
NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1939.

To the Chairman and members of the Northamptonshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Forty-second Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938.

The year was one of extension of the activities of the department notably in the arrangements for the care of mothers and young children.

The importance of nutrition was recognised by the Council in sanctioning a liberal widening of the scope of the scheme for granting free milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare arrangements, while further progress was effected in the supervision of expectant mothers at ante-natal clinics. The Tuberculosis service was advanced by providing additional facilities for radiological examination which are now available at all the Council's Dispensaries.

The year also was one of considerable difficulty because the organisation of the department was to an increasing degree, as the months passed by, diverted to hastening forward plans of civil defence.

The vital statistics are satisfactory and I would draw special attention to the fact that the Infant Mortality Rate—41 per 1,000—has reached the lowest rate ever recorded in the county. The year under review was comparatively free from infectious disease.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES MILLIKEN SMITH,
County Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

1(a). GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Area of the Administrative County	*578,947 acres
Population (Census 1921)	211,509
(Census 1931)	217,133
(Estimated resident, middle of 1938)	221,400
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)	50,538
(Census 1931)	57,047
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	52,286
(Census 1931)	58,964
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1938)	£1,130,686
Actual product of a penny rate 1937-1938 (whole area)	£4,156

* Subsequent to the extension of the boundaries of the County Borough of Northampton, on April 1st, 1932.

1(b). VITAL STATISTICS.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Live births (Legitimate)	3,065	1,589	1,476	14.38
" " (Illegitimate)	119	72	47	
				Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Still-births	123	65	58	37.19
				DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Deaths	2,552	1,344	1,208	11.52†
				Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Deaths from puerperal causes :—			Deaths.	
Puerperal sepsis			2	0.60
Other puerperal causes			6	1.81
Total			8	2.41

† See next page.

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

All infants per 1,000 live births	41.14
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	39.15
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	92.43
Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	368
(b) Measles (all ages)	2
(c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
(d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6

The birth rate of 14.3 is higher by .3 per 1,000 of the population than the rate for the year 1937, and is lower by 0.8 than the rate for England and Wales.

The death rate (11.5) is lower by .7 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the previous year, and is .1 below the rate for England and Wales.

The birth rate exceeded the death rate by 2.86 per 1,000 of the population.

The seven chief causes of death accounted for 65.3 per cent of the total deaths, and are led by heart disease (24.4 per cent.), cancer (14.4 per cent.), cerebral haemorrhage (7.5 per cent.), other circulatory diseases (6.4 per cent.), senility (4.5 per cent.), pneumonia (4.1 per cent.), tuberculosis of respiratory system (4.0 per cent.). The first five causes of death occupy the same relative position as in the year 1937, and the last two take the places of influenza and violence respectively.

The number of deaths associated with childbirth is one in excess of the year 1937. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (41) is the lowest rate ever recorded in the County, and is 12 below that for England and Wales. The illegitimate infant mortality rate is 5.8 below the rate for the year 1937.

†*Nett Death-Rate.*

Comparability Factors for each Urban and Rural District, and for the Administrative County as a whole, have been issued by the Registrar-General for adjusting the local death-rates for the purposes of comparison with recent years and with the crude death-rate for England and Wales.

The factor in each case may be said to represent the population handicap to be applied to the area, and, when multiplied by the crude death-rate experienced in the area, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the crude death-rate for the country as a whole, or with the similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area.

The factor for the Administrative County is 0.87, and this gives a nett County death-rate of 10.0, as against a crude death-rate of 11.5, and as against 11.6 for England and Wales. This death-rate of 10.0 is the rate which, it is assumed, would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of Northamptonshire was distributed in the same proportion as that of England and Wales as a whole.

2. AREA AND POPULATION

There has been no change in extent in the area of the Administrative County during the year 1938, but Kettering Urban District Council were granted a Charter of Incorporation in 1938, and the Urban District became a Municipal Borough. The Charter was presented on 29th September, 1938 and the first meeting of the Borough Council was held on the 9th November, 1938.

The population of the Administrative County is estimated by the Registrar-General to have increased by 1,000 on that of the year 1937.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

General laboratory facilities, including Wassermann tests are available at the Pathological Department of Northampton General Hospital.

The County Laboratory, which is equipped for the examinations required by the Tuberculosis Officer, and for investigations in connection with milk supplies, water, pollution of streams, etc., is situated temporarily at 40, Guildhall Road, Northampton. A whole-time Assistant Bacteriologist is employed who also carries out inspections of dairy farms under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The following is a synopsis of the work done in the Laboratory during 1938 :—

No. of milk samples examined (bacteriologically)	3,007
No. of water samples examined (bacteriologically).....	86
No. of water samples examined (chemically)	1
No. of water samples examined (oxygen absorbed test)	6
	3,100

The totals for years 1933—7 were 459, 760, 1,491, 1,533 and 2,429 respectively.

MILK.

The 3,007 samples of milk may be classified as follows :—

Graded milks.....	1,320
Non-designated milks	1,582
School milks—raw	73
pasteurised 8.....	81
Pasteurised milks	24
	3,007

Samples of raw milk are examined by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, the standard being (in the case of graded milks—*i.e.*, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk) that a sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April shall be regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

There is no statutory test for cleanliness of non-designated milk and in its absence the following standards are used in this county :—

Good—Samples which satisfy the methylene blue reduction test for Accredited milk.

Moderate—Samples which in Summer (from 1st May to 31st October) fail to decolourise methylene blue in less than 3 hours but decolourise methylene blue within 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Samples which in Winter (1st November to 30th April) fail to decolourise methylene blue in less than 4 hours but decolourise methylene blue within 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Bad—Samples which in Summer decolourise methylene blue in less than 3 hours.

Samples which in Winter decolourise methylene blue in less than 4 hours.

In making the above classification, the results of tests for coliform organism are taken into consideration, when these tests are performed. The presence of coliform organisms in 1/100 ml. of the milk places the sample one category lower than it would be as a result of the methylene blue reduction test alone.

The following table shows the results of all samples examined by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test during 1938 :—

MONTH	TUBERCULIN TESTED			ACCREDITED			NON-DESIGNATED			TOTAL SAMPLES
	Satis- factory	Not Satis- factory	Per- centage Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Not Satis- factory	Per- centage Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Not Satis- factory	Per- centage Satis- factory	
January	15	1	94	47	4	92	91	24	79	182
February	18	1	95	49	5	91	94	18	84	185
March	14	1	93	90	8	92	150	52	74	315
April	2	—	100	26	4	87	35	4	90	71*
May	3	—	100	117	15	89	112	45	71	292
June	18	4	82	82	26	76	97	84	54	311
July	28	3	90	57	16	78	76	80	49	260
August	18	2	90	44	30	60	27	47	37	168
September	38	3	93	91	53	63	86	69	55	340
October	25	1	96	103	11	90	135	34	80	309
November	24	—	100	115	11	91	103	56	65	309
December	19	—	100	70	8	90	115	21	85	233
TOTAL	222	16	93	891	191	82	1121	534	68	2975

* Small number of samples taken owing to prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease throughout parts of the County.

It will be noted from the table that of the 238 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk, 222 (or 93.3 per cent) complied with the requirements of the Orders, and in the case of Accredited milk, 891 (or 82.3 per cent) out of 1,082 samples were satisfactory.

The number of non-designated samples examined (1,655) consisted of 1,516 samples of milk submitted by District Councils, 66 samples taken from applicants for licences to produce designated milk, and 73 samples of school milk.

The 1,516 samples submitted by District Councils are classified below and compared with previous years :—

	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
GOOD	426	62.3	647	76.9	656	72.2	808	58.0	1020	67.3
MODERATE	140	20.5	148	17.6	191	21.0	196	14.0	213	14.1
BAD	118	17.2	46	5.5	62	6.8	389	28.0	283	18.6
TOTALS	684	—	841	—	909	—	1393	—	1516	—

It is gratifying to see that the percentage of " Good " samples increased appreciably over the figure for the previous year, almost entirely at the expense of the " bad " samples.

Of the 66 samples of milk submitted by or taken from applicants for Tuberculin Tested or Accredited milk producers licenses, 57 (or 86.4 per cent.) were satisfactory and 9 (or 13.6 per cent.) were unsatisfactory. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were :—

72 samples examined ; 58 (or 80.6 per cent.) satisfactory, 14 (or 19.4 per cent.) unsatisfactory.

Full details as to classification of the sample of School milk supplies are given later, but it should be mentioned here that out of 73 samples of raw milk, 44 were " Good," 15 " Moderate " and 14 " Bad."

School Milk Supplies.

In previous years, samples of milk as supplied to schools were taken by the School Medical Officers at the time of their medical inspections, but owing to several difficulties, notably that of arranging for the samples to be delivered at the Laboratory at the correct time, only a restricted number of samples was collected.

In October 1938, however, arrangements were made for the Inspectors of Food and Drugs to collect samples of school milk for examination by the " Gerber " apparatus for butter-fat content, and at the same time to submit duplicate samples for examination for cleanliness by the appropriate test.

Between October and the end of the year, 59 samples were taken under the new arrangements.

In all 81 samples were taken during the year (8 of which were pasteurised milk). These are classified into " Good," " Moderate " and " Bad," and compared with previous years :—

	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
GOOD	31	70.5	14	46.7	34	87.25	52	64.3
MODERATE	7	15.9	9	30.0	1	2.5	15	18.4
BAD	6	13.6	7	23.3	4	10.25	14	17.3

It will be noted that the percentages are very similar to those for the non-designated milks examined for District Councils.

It should be stated that all the 8 samples of pasteurised milk were up to the required standard, *i.e.*, the milk did not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

Pasteurised Milk.

In addition to the 8 samples from schools mentioned above, 24 samples were submitted by District Councils. They were all satisfactory.

Water.

The number of samples of water examined, bacteriologically and chemically was 87 as against 128 in the year 1937.

The samples were submitted by District Councils, and by Engineers engaged in investigating new water resources of various Rural Districts. In addition, 8 samples of School water supplies were examined.

The six samples of water examined by " oxygen absorbed test " were taken in connection with the twice-yearly Survey of the Rivers Avon and Arrow, carried out under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Other samples taken in connection with this Survey are sent to the Government Chemist, who reports on them direct to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Infectious Disease.

Application for removal of cases of infectious disease should be made by the medical practitioner to the District Medical Officer of Health. Ambulances are maintained at Kettering Isolation Hospital (Tel. No. 3009), Staverton Isolation Hospital (Tel. No. Daventry 46) and Wellingborough Isolation Hospital (Tel. No. 2081).

(b) Non-infectious and Accident Cases.

The following information has been obtained from the respective Divisional Headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Brigade :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Officer in charge.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Banbury	St. John Ambulance Brigade, Banbury.	Banbury 2080
Burton Latimer (affiliated)	Amb. Officer H. Long, 60 Duke Street, Burton Latimer.	Burton Latimer 55
Daventry	Mr. W. T. Wright, 47 New Street, Daventry.	Daventry 14
Desborough (affiliated)	Div. Supt. F. Marlow, 15 Station Road, Desborough.	—
Finedon (affiliated)	Div. Supt. T. E. Pope, Cartref, Finedon.	Finedon 33
Irthlingborough	Amb. Officer A. H. Ackers, 4 Hudson's Cottages, Irthlingborough.	Irthlingborough 52
Islip (affiliated)	Amb. Officer J. Branson, 3 Barrack Row, Islip.	—
Kettering (affiliated)	Corps Supt. W. Dyson, 50 Dryden Street, Kettering.	Kettering 2866
Northampton (affiliated)	Corps Supt. W. E. Edwards, M.B.E., 57 Collingwood Road, Northampton. (St. John Ambulance Brigade, 16 King Street, Northampton.)	Northampton 612
Oundle (affiliated)	Div. Supt. D. A. Whitwell, 4 Market Place, Oundle.	Oundle 12
Rushden	St. John Ambulance Brigade, Transport Officer, 32 Station Road, Rushden.	Rushden 403
Stamford (for Easton-on-the-Hill, Duddington, Collyweston)	Div. Supt. W. R. Newell, 5 Conduit Road, Stamford.	Stamford Police— Stamford 2222
Towcester (affiliated)	Div. Supt. R. E. Sutton, Bank House, Towcester.	Towcester 20
Weldon (affiliated)	Div. Supt. G. Sharp, Howland House, Little Weldon.	Corby 2265
Wellingborough (affiliated)	Sergt. W. J. L. Gotch, 50 Elsdon Road, Wellingborough.	Wellingborough 2177

The above ambulances are available to the public, the usual charge being 1s. per mile garage to garage. The service is sufficient for the ordinary needs of the county.

3. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The continued increase in the demand for accommodation for the chronic sick led to a request that "the County Medical Officer of Health should prepare information as to the changes in the population resulting in a higher proportion of the aged, and any increased incidence of chronic disability and sickness among the aged and any other cause to which increased admissions to public assistance institutions may be attributable, with a view to an examination of the whole problem raised by such increased admissions in relation to the accommodation available or contemplated."

Attention was concentrated on the changes in age distribution of the population resulting from the declining birth rate and the fall in the death rate. The changes which have already taken place in the County are revealed in the following table :

Distribution of Population in Age Periods.

Northamptonshire 1901-31.

Year of Census.	Under 15 years.	15—59 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.
1901	69,501 (33.5%)	118,508 (57.1%)	19,476 (9.4%)	207,485
1911	65,164 (30.5%)	127,074 (59.5%)	21,495 (10.0%)	213,733
1921	54,798 (25.9%)	131,807 (62.3%)	24,904 (11.8%)	211,509
1931	48,234 (22.2%)	138,474 (63.8%)	30,425 (14.0%)	217,133

In the first thirty years of the present century the number of persons over 60 years of age in the county increased from 19,476 to 30,425, an increase of 56.2%.

An attempt was made to forecast the further direction of these tendencies in alteration of age constitution by applying the results of *Dr. Enid Charles' work to the population of the county. On the basis of fertility and mortality rates remaining constant at the 1933 level for the country as a whole it was estimated that the age distribution of the population in 1985 would be as follows :

Northamptonshire. Estimated population at different ages in 1985 on basis of fertility and mortality rates remaining constant at 1933 level :—

Under 15 years.	15—59 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.
30,333 (16.9%)	107,059 (60.0%)	41,039 (22.9%)	178,431.

These figures are to be compared with the preceding table.

The Public Assistance Officer who collaborated with the report contributed data which revealed the extent to which chronic sickness among patients in public assistance institutions is almost entirely associated with old age. For example in March, 1938, the age group of patients in the four County Institutions was as follows :

Institution	Under 65 years.	65—74 years.	75—84 years.	85 years and over.	Total.
Kettering	51	45	62	12	170
Wellingborough	61	44	51	24	180
Daventry	41	23	47	21	132
Oundle	11	20	15	5	51
	164	132	175	62	533

It will be noted that 69.2% were 65 years or over, that 44.5% were 75 years or over, and 11.6% 85 years or over.

The conclusion was reached that due to the expected progressive increase in the number of old persons in the population the problem of providing further accommodation for the chronic sick would require greater attention in the future. It may well become one of the major public health problems in years to come.

* London and Cambridge Economic Service. Special Memo. No. 40. The effect of present trends in fertility and mortality upon the future population of England and Wales and upon its age composition. By Enid Charles, M.A., Ph.D. 1935.

The pressure upon accommodation for the sick at the public assistance institutions with the exception of the Oundle Public Assistance Institution has continued during the year. It has been made apparent that the facilities available at public assistance institutions for the treatment of the sick are being increasingly utilised and the Council have embarked upon a scheme of extensions at the Daventry Institution. The extension to the existing bungalow hospital building, to contain 40 beds will be of modern design and provide a high standard of accommodation. The opportunity is being taken to provide additional day room accommodation, storage for linen, and additions and improvements to the kitchen.

At Wellingborough, the new sick block, named the Castle Home of Rest, was opened early in the year and has been occupied by female patients transferred from the old female infirmary. The latter building has been occupied by male patients. The opening of the new block has done much to ease the pressure on the sick accommodation.

The new Maternity Block to contain 10 beds and 2 isolation beds, and the second Nurses Home which will accommodate an additional 22 nurses with maids at the Kettering Institution have almost reached a stage of completion and it is hoped that the Blocks will be furnished and ready for opening later on next year.

During the year considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining adequate nursing services in the various institutions.

4. MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The number of ascertained cases on the Register at the end of the year was 408.

In Certified Institutions :	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stoke Park Colony	7	4	11
Earlswold	—	1	1
Bromham House Colony	28	35	63
Kettering Public Assistance Institution	4	10	14
Wellingborough Public Assistance Institution	5	6	11
State Institutions	5	7	12
<hr/>			
On Licence from Institutions	1	5	6
<hr/>			
Cases under Guardianship	5	2	7
On Licence from Guardianship	—	1	1
<hr/>			
Cases under Statutory Supervision	60	50	110
Cases under Voluntary Supervision	105	67	172
<hr/>			
			TOTAL 408
<hr/>			

Ascertainment.

Five cases have been referred to the Mental Deficiency Committee by the County Education Authority and eight other cases by the Kettering Local Education Authority. Twenty-four cases have been ascertained through the Public Health and Public Assistance services.

The ascertainment rate is 2.05 per thousand of the population. The number of Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Acts during the year was twenty-five. Orders for detention relating to three defectives lapsed by operation of law during 1938.

Guardianship.

Eight defectives are in the care of guardians supervised by the Brighton Guardianship Society and from the monthly reports received from the Society it would appear that these

patients are happy and well cared for. Two defectives are under guardianship in the County and receive regular visits from the Mental Welfare Officer and one of the Council's Assistant Medical Officers.

Licence.

One male patient on licence from an Institution is in the care of a guardian supervised by the Brighton Guardianship Society, and five female patients are on licence, four of whom are in domestic service and are visited periodically.

Medical Examinations.

Sixty-six medical examinations by Assistant Medical Officers have been carried out during the year.

Institutional Accommodation.

The erection by the Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective of the Colony for defectives at Bromham House near Bedford was completed during the year and the Colony was formally opened by the Chairman of the Board of Control on the 22nd September.

Twenty-five cases have been certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts and admitted to Bromham House Colony, and thirty-two cases have been transferred to the Colony from other Institutions, during the year.

Domiciliary Supervision.

Routine visits by the County Health Visitors were made to the 282 defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision in their homes. The Mental Welfare Officer paid 780 visits to the homes of defectives where closer supervision was considered desirable, or where special advice or assistance was required.

Home Training.

Rug-making and embroidery are taught to nine defectives who are capable of executing such work in their homes. 38 visits of an instructional nature have been paid by the Mental Welfare Officer, who has assisted in finding purchasers when the work has been saleable.

General.

The Mental Welfare Officer has acted as escort in the conveyance of twenty-two patients certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts,—and also escorted thirty-two patients to Bromham House Colony from other Institutions.

Thirty-three Special Reports to the Board of Control and to Visitors to Institutions on the home circumstances of defectives have been made by the Mental Welfare Officer, and eighteen special reports concerning the suitability of homes for holiday leave.

5. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the report, in so far as it deals with Midwives and Maternity and Nursing Homes, refers to the whole Administrative County. The Borough of Kettering is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and details of its Child Welfare work will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of the Borough.

Extensions of the maternity services that were introduced during the year were, the emergency obstetric unit, the home helps scheme and a widening of the scope of the arrangements for granting free milk which resulted in a considerable increase in the amount of milk distributed.

Emergency Unit.

Arrangements were completed with the Northampton General Hospital and with the Consultant Obstetrician whereby an emergency unit, the functions of which, as far as practicable, are to bring the resources of the hospital to the patient's home in cases of obstetric emergency during pregnancy, labour and the puerperium in which the clinical state is too grave to justify immediate removal to hospital is available throughout the Administrative County. Medical practitioners desirous of availing themselves of this service should telephone direct to Mr. Watson at his house The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton (Telephone : Northampton 3103). The Health Department should be notified of the request as soon as convenient.

No cases were officially treated under the new arrangements but in point of fact it has always been the practice of the Consultant to take with him when summoned to an urgent case all the instruments and equipment he is likely to require including transfusion apparatus and if necessary he has also taken his private nurse.

Home Helps. A service of Home Helps to provide domestic assistance in cases where there are no friends or relatives available and the full cost of engaging a help cannot be made was inaugurated in April. The scheme provides for the employment of women over the age of 25 not related to the applicants, and preferably married or widowed without young children, at a wage not exceeding 20/- per week in addition to meals in the patient's house.

They may be employed during the pre-natal period if the mother's condition renders this desirable, and also during the period of the mother's treatment in hospital if admitted on account of conditions related to pregnancy or parturition. They are required to undertake house work and washing (but not arrears of washing), shopping, cooking, care of children, including cleansing of heads, and mending. They must not in any circumstances perform any of the duties of the midwife. Hours of work are usually from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour off at a convenient time, but in cases in which the Home Help is only required in the mornings or in the afternoons an appropriate adjustment is made in the remuneration.

Payment is conditional on evidence that the Home Help has performed her duties satisfactorily.

Applications are considered by the Standing Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, who fix the contribution to be paid by the husband towards the cost of the services of the Home Help. The number of cases in which a Home Help was provided during the year was six.

(i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Midwifery Services.

No variation has been made in the arrangements for the provision by the Northamptonshire Nursing Association of a domiciliary service of midwives in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives' Act, 1936, which were described in my last report, with the exception that at both Wellingborough and Rushden an additional nurse-midwife has been appointed on account of independent midwives having surrendered their certificates.

Two permanent holiday nurses were employed by the County Nursing Association during the year. In addition, 54 nurses were employed for emergency duty and to relieve temporarily during holidays, sickness, etc.

Two nurses were sent for training during the year, and nine midwives were sent for one month's post-certificate course.

The numbers of cases attended by midwives employed by District Nursing Associations in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, were as follows :—

Cases attended as midwives	1101
Cases attended as maternity nurses	1019
	TOTAL 2120
	2120

The number of midwives in independent practice at the end of the year was 40.

(ii) NURSING IN THE HOME.

Under an agreement between the County Council and the County Nursing Association for the provision of special nurses in certain cases of infectious disease, seventeen cases of puerperal pyrexia, five of whooping cough, seven of ophthalmia neonatorum, fourteen of measles, and thirty cases of infantile diarrhoea were nursed in the home. Nursing care was also given in a number of other cases not strictly provided for in the agreement.

(iii) MIDWIVES.

The Supervisor of Midwives (who is also County Superintendent and Secretary of the Northamptonshire Nursing Association) and her staff made the following visits during the year :

Routine visits	372
Special investigations	219

The midwives attended 83.10 per cent. of the total births in the County—52.26 per cent. as midwives and the remainder as maternity nurses.

The number of midwives practising in the area at any time during the year was 164 ; on December 31st, 120 remained in practice. Of the latter, 4 were employed in Public Assistance Institutions, 72 by the Northamptonshire Nursing Association under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, two by other associations, two at Kettering and District General Hospital and 40 were in private practice.

Five midwives who voluntarily surrendered their certificates, received compensation in accordance with the provision of Section 5 of the Midwives' Act, 1936.

No uncertified person was reported as having practised during the year.

Masks. In February, midwives were circularised regarding the proper use of an effective mask as a safeguard in the measures taken for the prevention of puerperal sepsis, and arrangements for their supply were made by the County Supervisor of Midwives. At the end of the year, it was reported that all midwives employed by the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, all independent practising midwives, and, as a general rule, all midwives in Maternity Homes, were wearing masks and following the instructions carefully and intelligently. Inquiries regarding masks are made during routine inspections of all midwives.

Medical Aid to Midwives. During the financial year, the midwives notified that they had called in medical aid in 667 cases, and 391 claims for payment of fees were made by medical practitioners whose assistance had been sought (7 of which were subsequently withdrawn) as against 527 notifications and 343 claims in the previous year. 6 claims were also brought forward from the previous year, and 6 of those received in 1938-39 will be dealt with in the following year. The patients or persons responsible were approached by the County Health Department, and 112 paid or undertook to pay the practitioner's account in full. The circumstances of 272 cases were considered by the Standing Sub-Committee of the Public Health, Etc., Committee, who instructed steps to be taken to recover from the patient or person responsible the whole of the fee in 118 cases, and such part of the fee as seemed reasonable in view of the family's income in 58 cases. In 79 cases they decided to make no claim against the family. 17 other cases were in connection with babies suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum ; no claim on the family is made in such cases.

A contribution towards the fee of a midwife was given by the County Council in four necessitous cases in which the circumstances were such as to require the attendance of both medical practitioner and nurse.

Educational and Social Work. The Midwives' Union arranged ten lectures and demonstrations, two of which were illustrated by films, and all were well attended; the annual outing of the Union was held at Compton Wyngates in the Cotswold country. A steady increase in the membership of this association is reported, arrangements having been made in October for the attendance at lectures of members of the College of Nursing.

(iv) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The number of homes on the register during the year was 8, and 35 visits of inspection were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer. In addition, 2 inspections were made to midwives in Kettering and District General Hospital and Kettering Public Assistance Institution.

No application for delegation of powers to a County District was received under section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Further particulars regarding the Nursing Homes in the County are given in the Statistical Section of the report.

(v) MATERNAL MORTALITY (excluding Kettering Borough).

The Registrar-General reported six maternal deaths, one of which was from sepsis and five from other puerperal causes.

Sepsis. Patient died in hospital one month after delivery. The source of infection was considered to be a child in the same house suffering from otitis media.

Acute eclampsia—found dead at home; coroner's inquest; death attributed to eclamptic seizure; not under supervision by doctor or midwife. No previous fits.

Eclampsia—admitted to hospital with severe albuminuria and died a week later.

Uraemia—died at home a month after delivery in hospital where she had been admitted with toxæmia, obstetric shock, anaemia and malnutrition—death occurred at home before arrival of specialist.

Placenta prævia—death occurred at home after delivery before arrival of specialist.

The following cases which were not included in the Registrar-General's returns were also investigated.

Toxæmia and uraemia; died at home, five weeks after premature stillbirth in hospital.

Chorion epithelioma following complete abortion; died in hospital.

Obstetric shock; found dead. (Not booked).

Heart disease; fatal attack on 7th day, possibly caused by thrombus; died at home.

None of these cases had attended an Ante Natal clinic.

The death rate per thousand live and still births was 2.137. The rate for England and Wales was 2.97 per thousand live and still births.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Twenty-two notifications were received (excluding Kettering Borough), Nine of the notified cases were treated in hospital; there were no deaths.

The services of Mr. R. Watson, F.R.C.S.(Ed.), M.C.O.G., the Consultant Obstetrician, are available to the medical profession throughout the whole of the Authority's area.

No charge is made to the medical practitioner or to the patient for Mr. Watson's services, but the scheme is applicable only to patients who cannot afford a consultant's fee. Application for these services should be made to the Health Department (Telephone : Northampton 4042 and 4043), but in emergency, can be made direct with Mr. Watson at his house, The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton (Telephone : Northampton 3103), and the Health Department subsequently notified of the emergency.

The examination of pathological material is provided free of charge for necessitous cases : specimens are examined at the Northampton General Hospital only.

Sulphanilamide preparations can be obtained free of charge for cases unable to afford it on the recommendation of the Consultant Obstetrician. Application should be made to the Health Department.

Hospital Accommodation : Cases of puerperal infection may be admitted to the following hospitals, on application to the Health Department by the medical practitioner :—

Northampton General Hospital ;
Kettering and District General Hospital ;
The Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby ;
Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary ;
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford,

according to the area in which the case occurs.

(vi) OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Eight cases were notified (excluding Kettering Borough) all of which made a good recovery.

NOTIFIED	CASES		VISION UN-IMPAIRED	VISION IMPAIRED	TOTAL BLINDNESS	DEATHS
	TREATED					
	AT HOME	IN HOSPITAL				
8	7	1	8	—	—	—

All cases were visited by the Assistant Medical Officers.

Arrangements are made with Northampton General Hospital, the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, the Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary, and the Oxford Eye Hospital for the admission of these cases, either with or without their mothers, and no charge to the parents is made for treatment.

(vii) MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The County Council make provision under arrangements with the voluntary institutions serving the County for two classes of maternity cases :

- (1) those in which the accommodation at home is unsuitable for the conduct of a confinement, and
- (2) those in which the confinement is likely to be abnormal.

Patients may be admitted to the following institutions :—

Kettering and District General Hospital ;
 The Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton General Hospital ;
 Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary ;
 Market Harborough and District Hospital ;
 Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby (abnormal cases only).

Cases are admitted only on the certificate of the County Medical Officer (except in emergency, when notification may be made to the Health Department after admission) and a patient is required to contribute towards the cost of maintenance an amount decided upon by the Standing Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee after consideration of the financial circumstances of the family. The cases actually admitted during the year were :—

Kettering and District General Hospital	48
The Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton General Hospital	151
Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary	2
Market Harborough and District Hospital	2
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby	4

The total number of cases admitted to hospital under the County arrangements was 207, compared with 173 in 1937, and 135 in 1936.

(viii) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The new combined Health Clinic at Corby, which is fully described in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1938 was opened in July and has proved of invaluable assistance in conducting the public health services of this district.

Some progress was made with schemes for similar new health centres at Wellingborough, Rushden, Rothwell and Daventry.

At the end of the year, there were 26 Infant Welfare Centres in the County (including the Military Centre at Weedon), and 5 Ante-Natal Clinics. A new Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Hackleton, which held its first ordinary session in October. Meetings are held in the Memorial Hall on the third Thursday in each month at 2.30 p.m.

New Ante-Natal Clinics were opened at Corby in July and Rushden in September in collaboration with the existing Infant Welfare Centres. Sessions are held at the Health Clinic, Corby, every Thursday at 10 a.m., and at Queen Street Methodist Rooms, Rushden on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 10 a.m. Arrangements have been made for fortnightly sessions of the Ante-Natal Clinics at Byfield, Northampton and Wellingborough.

The total number of attendances at all Infant Welfare Centres during the year by children under one year of age was 6,524, and by children between the ages of one and five years, 8,422, showing a total increase of 1,868 attendances on the figures of the previous year.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended County Council Clinics during the year was 364 and they made 759 attendances ; there were also 37 Post-Natal attendances. In addition, expectant mothers from County areas may attend Ante-Natal Clinics belonging to the Kettering Borough Council, the Banbury Town Council, the Warwickshire County Council at their Rugby Maternity Home, and the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton. 1,349 attendances were made by 432 expectant mothers at these clinics during the year.

The total number of expectant mothers attending clinics administered either by the County or by other Authorities was 796, and the number of attendances was 2,108, compared with 555 and 1,546 respectively in 1938.

The following statistics relate to ante-natal clinics under the control of the County Council.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

No. attending for first time.....	364
Total Ante Natal attendances	759
No. sent to hospital :	
For consultation	8
„ confinement (abnormality)	23
„ confinement (lack of accommodation)	4
„ Ante-Natal treatment	2
„ Ante-Natal treatment and confinement	1
„ Ante-Natal treatment and miscarriage	1
No. treated on district (confinement)	195
No. treated on district (miscarriage)	2

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	Wellingborough.	Northampton.	Byfield.	Corby.	Rushden.
No. of sessions	19	11	13	16	4
Attendances Primary	88	85	58	107	30
Subsequent	127	52	62	128	22
Post Natal	13	6	12	4	2
Total Ante Natal and Post-Natal	228	143	132	239	54
Average attendance per case	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8
Average attendance per session ...	12	13	10.2	14.9	13.5
Midwives sending cases	13	17	9	9	7

CASES TERMINATED DURING 1938.

Alive Full Time	209
Premature	13
Still born. Full Time	4
Premature	3
Abortion or miscarriage	3
Left district	5
Not pregnant	5
Not terminated	144
Twin births	4

Consultative Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly at Northampton General Hospital and fortnightly at Kettering and District General Hospital by Mr. R. Watson, the Council's Consultant Obstetrician.

Details of cases seen at these Clinics are as follows :—

	Northampton General Hospital.	Kettering and District General Hospital.
(a) No. of sessions	52	22
(b) No. of expectant mothers referred to Consultant Obstetrician by medical practitioners and examined by him in a consultative capacity at the clinic	52	34
(c) No. of patients recommended for admission on account of abnormalities and supervised at the Ante-Natal Clinic (exclusive of cases entered under heading (b)	96	7
(d) No. of cases recommended for admission on account of un- satisfactory home conditions and supervised at the clinic.....	107	—
(e) Total No. of expectant mothers who attended at the clinic during the year	255	65
(f) Total attendances of all cases at the Clinic	919	115

Further details with regard to Infant Welfare Centres are given in the statistical section of the report.

The Clinics organised by the Manfield Orthopædic Hospital continued their valuable work during the year, and cases were referred from time to time by the Medical Officers attending the Infant Welfare Centres. Nineteen children under five years of age were admitted as County Council patients to Manfield Hospital. One hundred and seven children suffering from orthopædic defects were referred to the clinics for treatment.

(ix) MILK GRANTS.

1,658 applications for free milk on behalf of infants, expectant and nursing mothers were granted during the year, as against 1,118 in 1937. In each of these cases the financial circumstances of the family were considered by the Standing Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee. The total quantity of milk supplied by the Council amounted to 7,286½ liquid gallons, and 588 pounds of dried milk, as compared with 3,469½ liquid gallons and 294 pounds of dried milk in the previous year.

The increase was due to certain extensions in the arrangements for the supply of milk which were approved by the Public Health Committee in April. These extensions enabled a supply to be granted on medical grounds to children up to five years of age and also enabled the increase from one to two pints per day in the quantity of milk granted to expectant and nursing mothers in such cases as were considered desirable.

(ix (a)) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The numbers of births notified in the area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936 were as follows :—

Live births 2332 ; Still births 61 ; Total 2393.

Notified by midwives	1879
Notified by doctors and parents.....	514

(x) HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of twenty-one Health Visitors and one Superintendent. The following is a short summary of the work of the Health Visitors (excluding school nursing) :—

HEALTH VISITORS' VISITS.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
1. Ante-Natal	247	160	195	226
2. Infants	23,362	23,688	25,746	27,505
3. Children 1-5 years	22,361	21,492	27,587	31,579
4. Infant Deaths	137	137	121	124
5. Still births	68	82	72	63
6. Infant Life Protection...	1,144	1,094	951	928
7. Boarded out (P.A.C.)	416	533	512	442
8. Tuberculosis cases	1,689	1,540	2,019	3,538
9. Mental Defectives	384	255	348	439
10. Free milk enquiries	539	520	692	1,070
11. Social Visits	530	374	412	606
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	50,877	49,875	58,655	66,520
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The full effect of the addition to the health visiting staff as the result of the Council's consideration of Circular 1550, to which reference was made in the last two reports, is evident in the increased numbers of visits paid to infants and toddlers.

In addition, the Health Visitors made 556 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres and gave 115 lectures to the mothers.

(xi) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Health Visitors continued visitation under the provisions of Sections 206 and 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Periodical reports have been received upon cases under their supervision. At the end of 1938, 110 foster mothers and 154 children were on the register. During the year, 63 children were removed from the County, 19 were returned to the care of parents or relatives, 6 were removed to institutions, 2 were legally adopted, 2 died, and in 37 cases supervision was discontinued on the child reaching the age of nine years. 928 visits were paid by the Health Visitors during the year. All reports are reviewed by the medical staff, and prompt measures are taken to investigate any case in which an adverse report is received.

(xii) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Health Visitors pay routine domiciliary visits to mental defectives who are living in good homes and whose conduct is satisfactory. Other defectives who require special supervision are visited by the Mental Welfare Officer.

(xiii) UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Public Health Committee has authorised the Standing Sub-Committee to consider applications from the Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for contributions in respect of the cost of treatment of unmarried mothers, and to settle provisionally the payments to be made by the County Council on account of maintenance of cases in suitable homes, subject to the amounts thereof being reported to, and confirmed by, the Committee. Wherever possible, applications for contributions towards the cost of maintenance in the homes are made to the Council prior to the admission of the cases, in order that suitable inquiries may be made on behalf of the Council into their financial circumstances. Unmarried expectant mothers who are destitute are dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee. Thirteen cases were admitted to Homes during the year under arrangements of the Public Health Committee.

(xiv) CO-OPERATION WITH N.S.P.C.C.

In cases of neglect, etc., when visits of the Health Visitor fail to have any effect, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is called in and their Officer takes the cases up. 13 cases were so referred during 1938. The number of children concerned was 22 and 71 visits were made by the Inspector. The Officer does not in any case divulge the source of his information, and he reports progress and discusses possible solutions of difficulties at regular intervals. This is a most useful form of co-operation.

(xv) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Children leaving school who are suffering from severe visual defects, particularly high myopia, are notified by the School Medical Department so that "follow-up" visits can be paid by the Health Visitors. The latter advise parents of children reported in this way to arrange for regular examination either by a private oculist or at an eye clinic.

No cases were referred for supervision during the year.

(xvi) PREVENTION OF DEAFNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

Arrangements are made whereby (a) children under 5 years of age may be referred by medical practitioners to the aurists connected with Northampton General Hospital and the Horton

General Hospital, Banbury : (b) operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and adenoids is available at Northampton General Hospital ; the Horton General Hospital, Banbury ; the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby ; and the Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary : (c) Nursing of infants suffering from ear defects is provided by the District Nurses of Associations affiliated to the Northamptonshire Nursing Association who have attended a course of instruction.

Children under 5 years of age who are suffering from ear defects are seen by T. F. Briggs, Esq., F.R.C.S., at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic at Horton General Hospital on the first Tuesday of each month at 2 p.m., on reference by a doctor and at Northampton General Hospital such cases may be referred to E. Broughton Barnes, Esq., F.R.C.S., in the usual way.

Thirty-two cases have been referred to hospitals for operation.

(xvii) DENTAL TREATMENT AND DEFECTIVE VISION.

During the year, 124 expectant and nursing mothers and 258 children under five years of age who required dental treatment, and 82 children under five who required examination for defective vision, were referred to the Staff of the School Medical Department. In addition, 26 County patients attending the Kettering Ante-Natal Clinic received dental treatment. Assistance towards the cost of dentures was given to three mothers.

(xviii) CONSULTANT OBSTETRIC FACILITIES.

As stated earlier, under the heading of Puerperal Pyrexia, the County Council has arrangements with Mr. R. Watson, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.C.O.G., (Consultant Obstetrician), and his services are available to medical practitioners in cases of abnormality of pregnancy and in puerperal cases. Request is made through the Health Department (Telephone : Northampton 4042 and 4043), or, in emergency, direct by the medical practitioner to the Consultant (Telephone : Northampton 3103) ; in the latter case, the Health Department should be notified immediately afterwards.

Twenty-one cases were seen during the year at the request of private practitioners.

The Emergency Obstetric unit is referred to on page 17.

(xix) CONTRACEPTION CLINIC.

The clinic of the Northampton Women's Welfare Association is held in the old Infant Welfare Centre premises in Dychurch Lane, Northampton, on the third Thursday (from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.) and on the fourth Thursday (from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m.) of every month, except August and December. Appointments may be made for the attendance of suitable cases on application to Dr. M. Hendrie, Billing Road, Northampton, enclosing the necessary medical certificate stating the condition for which the advice is required. Appliances must be paid for by the patient. 20 County cases were seen under these arrangements during 1938.

(Since the outbreak of war this Clinic has been discontinued.)

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

The following notes on water supplies have been extracted from the available reports of District Medical Officers of Health.

Daventry Borough. In the early part of the winter, steps were taken to increase the Dodford supply, and in December as doubts arose as to some possible contamination of the supply, steps were at once taken to guard the Town in every way, and in a short time the analysis of the water proved quite satisfactory, the possibility having been that some land surface water had got into the supply from where the work for increasing the water was being carried out; with this exception there was no trouble during the year.

Higham Ferrers Borough. The auxiliary supply at Wollaston was completed, and the works opened on May 12th.

Desborough Urban. The construction of a concrete water tower of 50,000 gallons capacity, and the alterations of the mains to form a high level zone have been completed. The improvement of the pressure in this zone has been greatly appreciated.

Irthlingborough Urban. The chlorination and filtration plant has continued to work satisfactorily. Bacteriological examinations of water samples were made on six occasions (3 before and 3 after filtration) during the year and the water was found to be of good quality.

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

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

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

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

Oundle Urban. Analyses are almost always good. After one severe flood last year, a specimen taken at the height of the flood showed some vegetable contamination. The water was chlorinated and no ill effects ensued. Subsequent analyses were uniformly good.

Raunds Urban. The Council have considered the question of installing filtration and chlorination plant at the waterworks in order to cover any abnormal situation such as was experienced in July 1936, when, during extensive flooding in the Nene Valley, a sample of the

supply was reported upon adversely by the analyst. The scheme mentioned in my last report has now been approved by the Minister of Health and his sanction obtained to the raising of a loan to carry out the work.

New pumping plant was put down to replace a worn out suction gas engine and three-throw ram pump. The new plant consists of a 32 B.H.P. Blackstone single cylinder horizontal Diesel oil engine driving a Pearn centrifugal pump capable of displacing 11,000 gallons per hour against the head operating on the plant.

Rothwell Urban. In consequence of an extremely low rainfall figure for the spring months, the water supply showed a marked diminution towards midsummer. A heavier rainfall during July and August, however, helped to stabilise the supply figure and obviate what promised to be a serious shortage. It was not found necessary to restrict the supply until the 23rd September, when the whole supply was turned off from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. This restriction was removed on the 12th October, as the supply was sufficient to meet the ordinary demand.

During the year the Council purchased the necessary machinery and carried out the piping work in connection with a small auxiliary supply which can be utilised in future to augment the normal supply if and when required.

Rushden Urban. The new works at Hardwater Crossing were completed during the year, and this auxiliary water supply is now available if and when required.

In the Urban area of the town practically all the houses are connected to the water mains, but in a few instances several houses continue to share an outside standpipe. In the outlying districts of the town there are 107 houses which depend on wells for their water. During 1938 a total of 128,926,000 gallons were supplied to Rushden and Higham Ferrers, 16.8 gallons per head per day being supplied for domestic purposes, and 2.59 gallons per head per day for trade purposes.

Wellingborough Urban. The consumption of water increases every year and therefore the provision of a constant supply is an ever increasing source of anxiety to every local authority.

In 1938 the supply was ample for all purposes and the total consumption increased by 11,000,000 gallons.

It is interesting to note that the daily consumption per head in the last three years has been : 15.58, 16.69 and 17.1 gallons respectively. In 1913 the average was $9\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

The quality of the water has been excellent, and bacteriological examinations were made from time to time, the results being most satisfactory.

During the year a 5in. rising main was completed from the Bushfield Station to Finedon, at a cost of £7,000. This gives an additional and adequate supply to the Finedon Ward.

A new 8in. trunk main costing £1,500 was constructed from the reservoir to the new building estates on both sides of the Northampton Road.

Brackley Rural.

Charlton-cum-Newbottle. During the year the construction of a new reservoir of 8,000 gallons capacity has been completed and the existing mains have been extended to service the 8 new Council Houses.

Greatworth. It has been decided to improve this supply by installing a second ram to ensure a greater head of pressure in the existing service reservoir. The work will be carried out in 1939.

Kings Sutton. To service the 40 new houses, now nearing completion, a well has been sunk on the housing site ; the water will be raised by electric pump to a service tank and then piped

into the houses. A major scheme to supply the whole of the village is in course of preparation by the consulting engineers employed by the Council.

Middleton Cheney. To supply the 28 new houses a well has been sunk on the housing site; water being electrically lifted to a service tank from whence it is piped to the houses. A scheme to service the whole village with a pipe borne supply is under consideration.

Sulgrave. In December, the Minister of Health held a Public Inquiry at Sulgrave to consider the new supply proposed by the Council. The Scheme in general was approved and it is expected that the work will commence in 1939. The advisability of extending the supply to Culworth was advocated by the Medical Officer, and the Minister directed that this end should be kept in view when drawing up plans for specification for the Sulgrave supply.

Daventry Rural. With the completion of the water supply to the parishes of Byfield and Charwelton, seventeen parishes in the District have satisfactory public water supplies.

The scheme for the water supply to the parishes of Weedon Bec and Flore was completed at the end of December.

Good progress was made with the Southern Regional Scheme, which when complete, will supply water to the parishes of Braunston, Watford and Welton and augment the supply at Long Buckby.

The Council had under consideration the extension of the water main from the Northern Regional Scheme to the parish of Clay Coton, and a contract for the work was accepted.

Complaints were made about shortage of water in some parts of Woodford-cum-Membris, which parish is supplied by the Woodford Halse Water Company, but it is now hoped there will be no further difficulty in the matter.

It has been decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for a loan in order to provide the parish of Staverton with water from the public supply belonging to the Borough of Daventry.

Kettering Rural. During the past year there has been no scarcity of water in the district. At Corby, a new water tower with a capacity of 80,000 gallons has been erected, which is 100 ft. high. A new filtration plant has been installed at the Old Well off Kelvin Grove.

The water supply from Cranford has been extended to Grafton Underwood, the expense of the mains, etc. from the parish boundary being paid for by the Boughton Estates, who own the whole village except two houses.

Water schemes for Gretton and Loddington are under consideration.

Oundle and Thrapston Rural. During the year, Regional Water Supply Scheme No. 2 was successfully completed, and a public water supply was available for Barnwell, Hemington, Luton, Polebrook, Warmington, Luddington, Thurning, Clapton and part of Wigsthorpe (Wigsthorpe will be fully connected during 1939).

The district has now two main supplies—one at Woodford and the other at Barnwell. The supply at Barnwell has both filtrating and chlorinating plant. There is chlorinating plant at Woodford and the Council accepted a tender for the addition of filtrating plant to this supply at a cost of about £2,000.

Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the villages of Aldwincle, Chelveston with Caldecott, Thorpe Achurch and Wadenhoe. The sources of supply are shallow wells and surface-water cisterns, and can only be regarded with suspicion.

The Northern Area still has 13 parishes without any form of a piped supply, and 21 without adequate public supplies.

The consulting engineers to the Council have drawn up a report on the water supplies of the district and put forward alternative schemes for the supply of those villages of the district at present inadequately supplied. An estimated cost of £83,000 was accepted by the Council as reasonable, provided maximum grants would be received from the County Council.

Analyses of the public supplies at Woodford, Barnwell, Brigstock and Easton gave satisfactory results. With reference to the Bulwick and Blatherwycke supplies the reports stated that whilst these waters cannot be regarded as being unfit for drinking purposes, they cannot in their present condition, be recommended for public supplies. The Benefield and Stoke Doyle supplies were declared unfit for drinking purposes. Samples taken from a number of private wells all gave uniformly bad analyses.

Towcester Rural. The Council, as requested by the Ministry of Health, submitted a programme of their probable capital commitments for the five year period commencing 1st April, 1938. In it they suggest that the following water schemes should be undertaken.

- (a) Blisworth—complete water scheme to commence 1939/40.
- (b) Gayton—water tower and improvements to existing scheme to commence 1940/41.
- (c) Maidford—water tower and electric pumping plant to commence 1941/42.
- (d) Shutlanger—complete water scheme to commence 1939/40.
- (e) Silverstone—complete water scheme to commence 1939/40.
- (f) Stoke Bruerne—complete water scheme to commence 1940/41.
- (g) Whittlebury—complete water scheme to commence 1939/40.

Conditions in Blisworth and Silverstone are still most unsatisfactory. A safe and sufficient water supply is urgently required in these villages.

During the year the scheme to supply the village of Paulerspury was satisfactorily completed.

Wellingborough Rural. During the year the piped supply from the mains of the Rushden and Higham Water Board to the parish of Great Doddington was completed, and most of the houses in the parish are connected up. Thus after many years this village has now an adequate supply of pure water, and it is hoped that the days when water was sold by the bucketful have gone for ever.

The other parishes which have public supplies such as Ecton, Earls Barton, Wilby, Isham, Harrowden, the quantity and quality of the water have been satisfactorily maintained and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

There are still some of the smaller parishes where there is considerable improvement needed in the supply of pure water. There were, however, no complaints of shortage in the area during the year,

Bacteriological examination of samples taken from public supplies during the year was satisfactory in every case.

General.

The County Council's policy of contributing, under Section 307 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was continued during the year 1938, and grants were approved in respect of the following schemes :—

	<i>Estimated cost of scheme.</i>
BRIXWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.	
Boughton and Brixworth	£10,500
DAVENTRY RURAL DISTRICT.	
Weedon Bec and Flore (additional capital expenditure)	£820

NORTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Billing	£2,925
Harpole (extension)	£1,000
Yardley Hastings	£1,438

OUNCLE AND THRAPSTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Regional Scheme † (additional capital expenditure)	£3,550
--	--------

TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT.

Paulerspury (additional capital expenditure)	£279
--	------

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT.

Great Doddington	£4,200
------------------	--------

† Extension to serve Burton Latimer Urban District, and the parish of Cranford (Kettering Rural District).

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following particulars as to sewerage and sewage disposal have been extracted from the reports received.

Higham Ferrers Borough. A scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health for the reconstruction of the existing works, in order to deal with the ever increasing volume of sewage, and the exclusion of storm water.

Burton Latimer Urban. No improvements have been carried out to the Council's sewage works during the year, but the Council have now agreed to connect their sewerage system to the new sewage scheme of the Kettering Borough Council.

Irthlingborough Urban. During the year good progress has been made with the construction of the new sewage disposal works at the Council's farm, Addington Road. The new works consist of settlement tanks, primary and secondary percolating filters and humus tanks. The effluent will be discharged into the River Nene to the east of the present outfall sewer. It is contemplated that the new works will be in operation early in 1939.

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

Special attention was paid to the West Brook to minimise any pollution from the Council's sewage works.

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

Raunds Urban. No extension was made to the sewerage system or to the disposal works at Raunds and Stanwick. Trouble in maintaining a satisfactory effluent was experienced at both works and considerable use was made of Aluminoferric in an endeavour to clarify the tank effluent. This had some success, but it aggravated an already acute sludge disposal problem. It is clear that the increased water consumption and the addition of the new tannery effluent has produced a flow of sewerage well beyond the capacity of the works which are now approaching the worn-out stage. I have advised the Council to consider the question of providing new disposal works.

Rushden Urban. The need for new sewers in certain parts of the town is steadily increasing, as building operations are still proceeding and each year the main sewers are becoming more and more overloaded. While up to the present this overloading has not caused any serious danger to the public health, the question of the provision of new sewers will soon have to be faced.

Wellingborough Urban. During the year the new pumping station in the Cattle Market Paddock together with the new mains and settling tanks were finished, and came into operation before the end of the year. These pumps are supposed to pump a maximum of 66,000 gallons per hour but in practice it is found that this amount can be exceeded. 35,000 gallons (dry weather flow) can be pumped to the new settling tanks and twice that quantity of storm water dealt with.

Brackley Rural. *Croughton*—A scheme for new treatment works and for new sewers where necessary is under course of preparation.

Overthorpe—A scheme for new treatment works to deal with sewage from the northern part of the hamlet has been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Daventry Rural. The expectations expressed in my last report over the new schemes in the district have been disappointed through no fault of your Council, but entirely due to the continual difficulties raised over obtaining the necessary land, and the raising of every possible legal point; however, by the end of the year the work for the Long Buckby scheme had been started, and has progressed steadily ever since.

With regard to the Kilsby and Welton Schemes, no progress has been made during the year, due to the difficulties already mentioned, and towards the end of the year the question of obtaining compulsory powers regarding both parishes was being considered.

The work at Byfield has not been completed yet.

In addition to the above, and under the 5 years' plan, sewerage schemes are proposed to be carried out in the following parishes:—Braunston, Yelvertoft, Badby, Newnham, West Haddon, Norton, Everdon, Barby and Lilbourne.

Kettering Rural. The new sewage disposal works at Corby have been completed.

Land for the extension of the existing sewage disposal works has been acquired at Broughton.

The village septic tanks have been cleaned out.

Oundle and Thrapston Rural. At Thrapston the sewer and sewage disposal is inefficient and at Denford and Chelveston the disposals are useless, while at Aldwinckle, Hargrave and Titchmarsh no proper means of disposal of sewage exists.

Towcester Rural. The Council proposes to undertake the following schemes in the five years, beginning 1st April, 1938.

- (a) Blisworth—reconstruction of filter beds and sewerage village to commence 1938/39.
- (b) Cosgrove, Furtho, and Passenham—joint-sewerage scheme to commence 1939/40.

- (c) Gayton—sewerage and sewage disposal work to commence 1939/40.
- (d) Lichborough—sewerage and sewage disposal work to commence 1942/43.
- (e) Potterspury—sewerage and sewage disposal work to commence 1942/43.
- (f) Whittlebury—improvement of outfall works to commence 1940/41.

General.

The County Council agreed, during the year 1938, to grant assistance under Section 307 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, towards the cost of the following schemes of sewage disposal :—

	<i>Estimated cost of scheme.</i>
BRIXWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.	
East Farndon	£2,400
DAVENTRY RURAL DISTRICT.	
Byfield	£535

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the date this Report was completed, 17 Annual Reports of District Medical Officers of Health had been received. From these it was ascertained that the number of privies (middens) and pail or earth closets converted to the water carriage system during the year amounted to 111.

SECTION D.

Housing.

RURAL HOUSING, 1938.

A summary of the returns from the Rural Districts in relation to housing progress is shown in the table on page 35.

In last year's report it was stated that on the basis of the survey carried out by the medical staff in 1935-36 and after deducting the houses dealt with in 1936 and 1937, there was left a total of 2,941 unfit houses which still required to be scheduled under the Housing Acts.

In 1938 the total houses condemned under Clearance Orders or Demolition Orders numbered 272, compared with 520 in the previous year. If the 272 houses pronounced unfit in 1938 are deducted from the 2,941 houses which remained to be scheduled at the end of the preceding year, it will be seen that in respect of 2,669 unfit houses in Rural Northamptonshire appropriate action has not been taken under the Housing Acts.

Admittedly, preoccupation with matters of civil defence has slowed down the rate of progress. It will be seen that the number of houses included in Clearance Orders and Demolition Orders has fallen from 520 in 1937 to 272, but on the other hand the number actually demolished or closed has increased from 76 to 352, which is evidence that the authorities have been dealing with houses condemned in previous years. Corresponding with the greater number of houses closed or demolished there has been greater activity in construction of new houses—563 houses were completed and 488 were in course of construction during the year compared with 257 and 523 respectively in 1937. As was stated in last year's report, a new building programme of 570 houses per annum in the rural district of the county would require to be carried out over a period of five years if all the unfit houses are to be cleared away, and, what is important, provided that active steps are taken to prevent borderline property from deteriorating into the uninhabitable category.

The progress made by individual rural districts varies widely. Some authorities have, in spite of difficulties and the claims of other urgent duties, been able to return a good record: others have little to show for the year's work. Towcester Rural District, which has maintained its progress in rural housing, had the distinction of being visited by members of a Housing Study Conference from the U.S.A. The American visitors were shocked at the uninhabitable conditions revealed on entry to an externally pleasing cottage, but offered their congratulations on the excellent re-housing schemes, notably at Deanshanger, which the Rural District has completed.

The rehousing estate at Deanshanger, which comprises 70 houses, was formally opened on 26th November by Lord Henley.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926-38.

The County Land Agent has kindly supplied the following information. The number of houses approved for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts in the eleven years 1927-37 was 273. In 1938 the houses approved for grants numbered 151, which shows a very gratifying increase. Grants have been made in the various County districts since 1st April, 1935 (the date upon which the Revision of County Districts became operative), as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	1935 (9 months)	1936	1937	1938	<i>Total.</i>
Brackley Rural	—	—	4	9	13
Brixworth Rural	1	1	18	41	61
Daventry Rural	—	4	12	4	20
Kettering Rural	—	16	6	13	35
Northampton Rural	—	—	41	44	85
Oundle and Thrapston Rural	11	—	11	12	34
Towcester Rural	2	—	10	21	33
Wellingborough Rural	—	8	9	5	22
Raunds Urban (Stanwick)	—	—	—	2	2

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

District.	Action taken under Section 25. CLEARANCE AREAS.		Action taken under Section 11. DEMOLITION OF INSANITARY HOUSES.		Number of houses constructed between 1st January & 31st Dec.	Number of houses in course of erection, but not completed at end of year.	No. of houses for which tenders were accepted on or before 31st December, but which were not completed or in process of erection on that date.	Number of houses for which certificates of reconditioning under Sect. 51 were issued.	Total capital expenditure in respect of Housing provisionally included in programme of Capital Works during next 5 years. (Ministry of Health Circular 1687.)
	Number of houses affected. *	Number closed or demolished. †	Number of houses affected. *	Number closed or demolished. †					
Brackley Rural	—	21	16x	—	26	100	—	—	£94,852
Brixworth Rural	7	—	3	4	106	6	14	3	— ‡
Daventry Rural	—	—	2	—	61	84	—	—	£146,108
Kettering Rural	—	—	6	—	24	—	—	—	— §
Northampton Rural	—	9	—	7	106	101	16	18	£85,000
Oundle and Thrapston Rural	50	35	—	3	28	62	14	—	£93,750
Towcester Rural	—	248	—	25	189	135	4	—	£252,074
Wellingborough Rural	88	—	—	—	23	—	—	6	— §
TOTALS	145	313	27	39	563	488	48	27	£671,784

Note.—* The figures in these columns relate only to houses scheduled by the local authority during the year 1938.
† The houses referred to in these columns may have been scheduled in 1938 or in previous years. Further the figures do not include houses returned as demolished in 1938 but which were shown in returns for previous years as having been closed.

x Including 4 houses not to be re-let for human habitation.

‡ No proposed 5-year programme.

§ Information not yet available.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

1. MILK SUPPLY.

As from 1st April, 1938, the functions of the County Council relating to veterinary inspection of dairy cattle under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by Part IV. of the Agriculture Act, 1937. The Ministry intimated that so far as routine veterinary inspection of dairy herds under the Milk and Dairies Order was concerned it was proposed to aim at a maximum of four inspections per annum in the case of flying herds (*i.e.*, herds replenished by purchases in the open market) and two inspections per annum in the case of self-contained herds (*i.e.*, herds maintained by breeding within the herd), but at the outset it was proposed to continue the existing practice of Local Authorities, subject to a maximum of four inspections per annum.

So far as clinical inspection and tuberculin testing of herds licensed for the production of designated milks are concerned, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries undertook to carry out the prescribed routine examinations but not pre-licence examinations and tests. These remain the responsibility of the applicant for a licence, and are carried out by private veterinary surgeons, subject to the requirements of the Order.

The Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938, was issued to give effect to these changes, the results of which, briefly, are that the certificates as to veterinary examination previously furnished by Veterinary Surgeons approved by the Council are now issued by the Ministry's veterinary staff.

In pursuance of their powers under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, the County Council granted licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk in 11 cases, and Accredited milk in 56 cases, during the year 1938. In the same period, 1 Tuberculin Tested and 15 Accredited milk Producers relinquished their licences, or removed, so that at the end of the year there were 28 Tuberculin Tested and 316 Accredited licences in force in the County. Of these, 10 Tuberculin Tested and 18 Accredited Producers were licensed to bottle milk on the farm.

Of the 28 Tuberculin Tested herds in the County, 2 were, at the end of the year, entered in the Register of Attested Herds of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Owing to the increased number of producers of designated milk it was found necessary to ask the County Council to authorise the employment of further assistance in the department. In addition to the inspections made by the Assistant Bacteriologist, the Assistant County Medical Officers who are also District Medical Officers of Health were previously responsible for routine inspections and sampling and re-sampling in their own districts. In the opinion of both my predecessor and myself, however, this was an uneconomical arrangement, and owing to new and increased duties in public health generally the Medical Officers were unable to maintain regular inspection and re-inspection of licensed farms.

It was therefore suggested that following the practice adopted in a number of other Counties, an Assistant Sanitary Inspector should be appointed to assist in certain of the duties of the department. These would chiefly consist of duties under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, but he would also be available to assist, when required, in work connected with water supplies, sewage, housing and other sanitary matters. The County Council appointed an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who began duty early in the year. As previously, several District Sanitary Inspectors collected samples of Tuberculin Tested milk from producers in their

respective areas at fortnightly intervals during the summer months, and at monthly intervals during the rest of the year.

During the year 238 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were examined, of which 222, or 93.3%, were satisfactory. In the case of Accredited milk, 1,082 samples were examined, and 891, or 82.3%, complied with the requirements of the Orders.

Where conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, or samples examined do not comply with the requirements of the Orders, re-inspections are made and further samples are taken until conditions become satisfactory. In cases where the reason for the unsatisfactory report is not apparent, the producers are advised to seek the assistance of the Northamptonshire Institute of Agriculture, the Principal of which, W. A. Stewart, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), is always willing to send his technical staff to give advice and help.

It was not found necessary, during the year under review, to bring before the Public Health, etc., Committee any case with a view to the licence to produce designated milk being suspended or revoked.

In October, 1938, the Ministry of Health sent one of their Milk Inspectors to this County to investigate the Council's carrying out of the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. As the report on this inspection was not received until February, 1939, however, the whole subject will be fully dealt with in my Annual Report for 1939.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

Table I. following refers to inspections made by the County Council's Inspectors (and their agents) during the first quarter, and Table II. gives particulars as to the inspections made by the veterinary inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the last three quarters of the year.

The veterinary inspectors' reports show that generally the health and condition of the cows was good and the sanitary condition of the sheds satisfactory.

Seven samples were examined microscopically, one of which, after a biological test, proved positive.

In addition, 1,516 samples were taken for examination for bacterial cleanliness by the methylene blue test at the County Laboratory; these gave the following results:

- " Good "—1,020, or 67.3%.
- " Moderate "—213, or 14.1%.
- " Bad "—283, or 18.6%.

The following table gives a list of inspections carried out during the first quarter of the year only, and shows the number of cows destroyed on account of tuberculous infection:—

TABLE I.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY COWS AND COWSHEDS.

	No. of Inspections and re-inspections of premises.	Number of Inspections of cows.	* Number of cows with Tuberculosis (including Tuberculosis of the Udder).	Number of cows with "scheduled disease" under the Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1914, or the Milk & Dairies Order of 1916.
PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS.				
Brackley	195	2654	—	—
Daventry	229	2759	2	3
Little Bowden	72	1225	3	—
Northampton	291	4099	3	10
Oundle	133	1275	—	—
Thrapston	91	964	—	—
Towcester	236	2845	1	6
DISTRICTS.				
Higham Ferrers Borough	7	57	—	—
Irthlingborough Urban	7	33	—	—
Kettering Joint.....	149	1929	—	30
Rushden Urban	18	100	—	—
Wellingborough Joint	92	1289	2	8

* These cows were destroyed under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

TABLE II.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY COWS AND COWSHEDS (Contd.)

(a) Clinical Inspection :	No. of Herd Inspections.	No. of cattle examined.	No. of cattle dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.
" Tuberculin Tested " and " Certified " Herds	27	2039	—
Accredited or Standard Herds	818	20259	27
Non-designated Herds	1656	19551	24
(b) Tuberculin Testing of " Tuberculin Tested " and " Certified " Herds :			
No. of cattle tested		4106	
No. of Reactors found		170	
(c) Tracing sources of tuberculous milk :			
No. of cases outstanding from previous quarters		2	
No. of fresh reports from Medical Officers of Health		3	
No. of herds involved		12	
No. of cases of tuberculosis of the udder found		2	
No. of cases outstanding at end of quarters		2	
TUBERCULOSIS (ATTESTED HERDS) SCHEMES.			
No. of Attested Herds		16	
No. of Supervised Herds		25	

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Two cases came under consideration during the year, both being referred by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Northampton, in respect of samples of milk taken in his area and found to contain tubercle bacilli.

In the first case the retailer received his milk supplies from Preston Deanery, Kislingbury, Heyford, Weedon and Dodford, in addition to Northampton. An inspection of the cows, amounting to 219 in the County, was made by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, all of which were found in good clinical condition with the exception of one animal with slight left fore quarter trouble. A sample of milk taken from the latter gave a negative result. The affected cow was ultimately found in the herd on the farm in the County Borough.

In the second case, the milk was supplied from Holcot. The inspector examined 46 cows and found them to be clinically healthy, except one animal affected with tuberculosis of the udder, tubercle bacilli being found microscopically in her milk; this cow was destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order.

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

Of the 579 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, 485 were examined for the presence of a preservative.

In no single instance was prohibited preservative or colouring matter found, and in only one case of permitted preservative was the prescribed amount exceeded and that only by 5 parts per million (455 instead of 450 parts per million).

This particular sample was Beef Sausage, and the vendor having failed, as is required by the regulations, to disclose the presence of preservative, which is an essential condition for its use, proceedings were instituted. No fine was imposed, but costs amounting to 14/6 were ordered to be paid.

3. ADULTERATION, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year, 579 samples were taken by the Inspectors of Food and Drugs for analysis by the County Analyst, Mr. E. Voelcker. 478 were taken formally, 72 being adversely reported upon, and 64 were informal samples, 3 of which were reported against. The remaining 37 were "appeals-to-cow," taken in connection with unsatisfactory milk samples.

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples, 12.9 is again higher than in the preceding year when the percentage was 12.3.

The total list of samples taken is as follows :—

Milk.....	434	Tinned Peas	1
Separated Milk	5	Dried Apricots	1
Skimmed Milk	6	Glace Cherries	2
Cream	2	Pickled Onions	1
Butter	6	Mint Sauce	1
Cheese	3	Sauce	2
Tinned Cream	3	Fruit Sauce	1
Condensed Skimmed Milk ...	8	Tomato Cream	1
Condensed Full Cream Milk ...	4	Mayonnaise	2
Salmon Cream and Paste ...	2	Gravy Colouring	1
Potted Meat Paste	1	Pepper	3

Raspberry Vinegar	1	Sterilised Wheat Germ.....	1
Malt Vinegar	6	Rice.....	2
Egg Powder	1	Flour	1
Egg Substitute	1	Real Egg Self Raising Flour	1
Egg Custard	1	Arrowroot	1
Lard	7	Blanc Mange Powder	1
Bakexa	1	Jam	3
Lardeeta	1	Boiled Sweets	1
Beef Dripping	1	Malted Milk Caramels	1
Shredded Suet	4	Tea	3
Meat	5	Pork Sausages	3
Faggot	1	Beef Sausages	2
Jellied Veal	1	Brisling in Olive Oil	1
Haslet	1	Prawns	1
Liver	1	Mixed Fruit	1
Potted Meat	1	Banana Curd	1
Mince-meat	2	Lemon Barley Water	1
Sultanas	4	Beer	1
Currants	1	Lemon Barley	1
Raisins	1	Whiskey	1
Ground Almonds	3	Gin	1
Mixed Peel	1	Olive Oil	2
Demerara Sugar	1	Malt extract with Cod Liver	
Cocoa	2	Oil	1
Sponge Sandwich	1	Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Chocolate Roll	2	Epsom Salts	1
Chocolate Cake	1		
Honey	1		579
Corned Beef	1		

77.2 per cent. of the total samples taken were of milk and of cream, 74.9 per cent. being of new milk.

The proportion of milk samples to other articles of food is somewhat higher than in the preceding year in consequence of the number of unsatisfactory samples and the necessity for taking following up samples.

Of the 434 samples of milk (which included 37 "appeal-to-cow" samples) taken during the year, 68, or 15.66 per cent. were unsatisfactory. Of these 68 unsatisfactory samples, 20 were slightly low in either, or both, fat and solids-not-fat and were presumably genuine milk; in any case, the deficiencies were so slight as to require no action being taken, except for repeat samples at a later date.

Ten samples contained added water and the action taken in connection therewith was as under:

{	9.8 per cent Added Water. (with 26.9% fat deficiency).	Adulteration was traced to the supplier. The retailer of this sample was not, therefore, proceeded against.
	13.4 per cent Added Water.	This sample was taken from the supplier on delivery to the retailer. (Above). Fined £1/0/0 and 10/6 costs.
	15.5 per cent. Added Water.	This sample was taken from the same supplier as above. Fined £1/0/0 and 10/6 costs.
	6.2 per cent. Added Water.	An "appeal-to-cow" sample showed a deficiency of solids-not-fat. In view of this and the fact that there were no Nitrates to confirm the presence of added water, it was deemed inadvisable to institute proceedings.

4.0 per cent Added Water.	The seller had some 15 months previously been convicted for selling milk containing added water. For this second offence a fine of £1/10/0, inclusive of costs, was imposed.
13.5 per cent. Added Water.	Fined 10/0 and 14/6 costs.
{ 7.6 per cent Added Water.	Adulteration was traced to the supplier. The retailer of this sample was not, therefore, proceeded against. This sample was taken from the supplier on delivery to the retailer. (Above.) Fined £1/0/0 and 10/6 costs.
{ 9.7 per cent. Added Water.	
11.4 per cent. Added Water.	This sample was taken from a supplier to a County Council School under the Milk in Schools Scheme. Fined 5/6 and 14/6 costs.
12.9 per cent. Added Water.	This sample was also taken from a supplier to a school. Fined £1/0/0 and 14/6 costs.

In connection with the 38 samples deficient in fat, 14 "appeal-to-cow" samples contained a fat content below the requisite 3 per cent, thus confirming natural fat deficiencies.

In a number of other cases, although "appeal" samples were obtained and did not themselves shew fat deficiencies, it was difficult to obtain an actual corresponding sample, owing to the practice of commencing to bottle milk before the milking of the herd had been completed.

In other cases, the cows were only partially milked and the calves were then allowed to suckle, the milk thus being deprived of the strippings, which is richest in butter-fat.

To sell milk below the presumptive standard set out in the Sale of Milk Regulations is not an offence if it can be proved that a sample is one of milk as produced by the cows. With regard to samples found to be deficient in fat this fact was established in the majority of cases and, as in previous years, most of these occurred during May and June.

It should be mentioned that producers generally are anxious to take any steps necessary for the production of milk of the required standard, and alteration in feeding, the hours of milking, and the mixing of milk from several cows before commencing to bottle, are steps frequently taken to improve the fat content.

The abnormally dry spring weather experienced during the year, doubtless contributed to a general lowering of the fat content, the average of all samples (excluding samples containing added water) taken during the year being 3.45 per cent, as compared with 3.58 per cent. for the preceding year, and varied in the different seasons of the year as follows :—

First quarter	3.58 per cent.
Second quarter	3.22 per cent.
Third quarter	3.41 per cent.
Fourth quarter	3.49 per cent.

Proceedings in respect of fat deficiencies, due in each case to failure to stir the milk before serving, were taken with the following results :—

40.6 per cent. deficient in fat.	The sample was obtained at a Milk Bar. A plea of "guilty" was entered. Dismissed on the payment of 18/6 costs.
30.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	Fined 15/- and 10/6 costs.
12.0 per cent. deficient in fat.	Dismissed on the payment of 14/6 costs.

The samples of Skimmed Milk and Separated Milk were generally satisfactory. One sample of skimmed milk was certified to be low in solids-not-fat, but as it contained an exceptionally large fat content, 2.7 per cent., no action was deemed necessary.

MILK IN SCHOOLS.

During the latter part of the year a scheme of taking informal samples of milk supplied to schools within the County was commenced and the milk of 68 suppliers was thus tested by the "Gerber" method by the Inspectors.

63 samples were found to be genuine and in five instances formal samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were immediately procured. Of these, two were certified by the Analyst as being genuine, one was deficient in fat, and the remaining two contained 11.4 and 12.9 per cent. of added water respectively.

Details of the two latter samples have already been given in the list of adulterated milk samples.

In the case of the one fat deficiency, the "appeal" sample was also deficient in fat and the producer was advised accordingly. A later sample proved satisfactory.

At the same time, 54 samples of raw milk and 6 of pasteurised milk were taken for the purpose of the Methylene Blue Test and Bacteriological examination with the following results :

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

Good	Moderate	Bad
32	11	11

PASTEURISED MILK

Good	Moderate	Bad
6	nil.	nil.

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK.

Of the variety of articles other than milk which were taken, a sample of Shredded Beef Suet contained an excessive amount of Flour. Proceedings were instituted and in consequence of a technical error in the Analyst's certificate which then became known, the case had to be withdrawn.

A sample of Vinegar was 0.06 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid and a sample of Demerara Sugar contained 0.66 grains per pound of tin as a colouring agent. No action was deemed necessary.

An informal sample of White Pepper contained an excess amount of fibre, which approximated to the amount normally found in Black Pepper. The sample was one of several taken informally from a market stall-holder, and the particular brand of pepper has not again been seen to allow of a formal sample being procured.

An informal sample of Tea was taken in view of an advertising show-card which suggested that the Tea was free from Tannin. The analysis, however, showed that the Tea contained the normal percentage of Tannin, but the ratio of Tannin and Caffeine being normal, it could be suggested that there was, in fact, no "free" Tannin. The misleading show-card has, apparently been withdrawn, as observations throughout the County have failed to find one being used since the taking of this sample.

The percentage of samples reported against and the results of the action taken is shewn in the following table.

Year.	Samples submitted for analysis.	Samples reported against.		Amount of fines and costs in prosecutions.
		Number.	Percentage.	
1934	538	72	13.1	£5 17 0
1935	531	57	10.7	£16 18 6
1936	596	61	10.2	£3 11 6
1937	551	68	12.3	£52 13 6
1938	579	75	12.9	£13 13 6

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927.

Twelve samples were taken for analysis and all complied with the requirements regarding fat and solids-not-fat contents, and labelling. They, further, contained the guaranteed equivalents in pints of either skimmed or full cream milk.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-27.

No action was taken.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No action was taken.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

1. ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Oundle Urban and the Oundle and Thrapston Rural Districts continue to oppose the amendment by the Ministry of Health of the County Council's scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929. The Districts maintain that the Oundle Isolation Hospital should not be closed in favour of concentrating all isolation accommodation for the Eastern Northamptonshire area at the Wellingborough Fever Hospital.

The West Northamptonshire Joint Isolation Hospital Order was made by the Minister of Health in February, 1938, and the Kettering Joint Isolation Hospital Order was made on the 7th July, 1938.

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINATION.

Smallpox. No case was reported in the County during the year 1938. Notification was, however, received from three Medical Officers of Health of cases occurring in other parts of the County—in one instance a neighbouring County—but no information was forthcoming as to any contacts proceeding to this County.

Vaccination. The statistics of vaccination for 1937 (the latest year available) show a fractional decrease in the number of successful vaccinations in the Administrative County, the percentage of successful vaccinations to registered births being 9.4 as compared with 9.9 for the year 1936. The highest percentages of vaccinations were in the districts of Daventry (16.1) and Towcester (13.9), and the lowest in the districts of Wellingborough (4.6) and Kettering (9.2).

Scarlet Fever. 216 cases were notified, showing a decrease of 53 as compared with the year 1937. Cases occurred each week with one exception, and 57% of the total cases were notified in the first half of the year. The highest number of cases occurred in the following Districts:—Wellingborough Urban 42, Kettering Borough 37, Kettering Rural 29 and Rushden Urban 21, and the only Districts entirely free of the disease were Brackley Borough and Burton Latimer Urban. There were no deaths, as against three deaths in the year 1937.

Diphtheria. Eighty cases were notified, as against seventy in the year 1937. These were distributed over fourteen districts, the highest numbers occurring in Oundle and Thrapston Rural (24), and Kettering Rural (17). There were two school closures—at Tansor and Islip. 66% of the total cases occurred in the second half of the year. There were ten deaths, giving a mortality rate per 100 cases notified of 12.5 as against 11.4 in the year 1937.

The Medical Officer of Health of Oundle and Thrapston Rural District in his Annual Report for 1938 gives a brief description of an outbreak at Islip where 21 cases were discovered.

Enteric Fever. Only four cases occurred, as compared with eleven in the year 1937. There was no death, as against one in the year 1937.

Erysipelas. 58 cases were notified, as against 66 in the year 1937.

Measles. Schools were closed for varying periods owing to outbreaks at Castle Ashby, Crick, Badby and Polebrook; otherwise there was no prevalence of the disease reported. There were two deaths, as against one in 1937.

Whooping Cough. Four deaths occurred, as against eight in the year 1937.

Chicken-pox. There was some prevalence of this disease in Oundle Urban District, and three cases were reported from the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age). Six deaths occurred, as against a like number in the year 1937.

Puerperal Pyrexia : Ophthalmia Neonatorum. These diseases are dealt with under " Maternity and Child Welfare " in Section B of this Report.

Influenza. There was a great fall in the number of deaths from Influenza—33, as against 109 in the year 1937. More than one half of the deaths were of persons over 54 years of age.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal). 159 cases were notified as against 189 cases in the year 1937. 95 were in the Urban Districts and 64 in the Rural Districts. With the exception of seven weeks cases occurred in each week of the year, 68% being notified in the first five months.

The deaths from *all forms* of Pneumonia amounted to 105 as against 100 in the year 1937. The Rural Districts had 58 deaths, and the Urban Districts 47 deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis. There were two notified cases and one death as against two cases and no death in the year 1937.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Four cases were notified and there were three deaths as against five cases and three deaths in the year 1937.

Encephalitis Lethargica. No cases were notified during the year, but there were three deaths, as against two notified cases and five deaths in the year 1937.

Acute Polio-Encephalitis. There were no cases or deaths during the years 1938, 1937 or 1936.

3. CANCER.

The facilities for treatment in the County were described fully in the Annual Report for the year 1936.

The total deaths in the Administrative County from Cancer during the year 1938 amounted to 368 (182 males and 186 females), as compared with 345 in the year 1937. The Urban Districts had 177 deaths and the Rural Districts had 191 deaths.

The death-rate for the County during 1938 was 1.66 per 1,000 of the population as against 1.66 for England and Wales.

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

The following figures compiled from the Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health, show the position of the County as regards existing cases of Tuberculosis at the end of the year 1938.

Males.	Pulmonary.		Total.	Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	Total, Cases.
	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.		
519	473	992	185	171	356	1,384	

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area during 1938 are shown below :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1	—	—	4	5	—	1	—	1
5	—	—	5	5	1	—	1	1
15	8	16	6	9	10	17	3	2
25	38	42	4	5	11	14	2	2
35	17	14	2	1	11	5	2	2
45	9	6	2	—	8	4	1	1
55	8	5	—	1	9	5	2	1
65 and upwards ...	5	2	1	—	5	3	—	—
TOTALS ...	85	85	24	26	55	49	12	12

Nine (or 7 per cent.) of the total deaths from Tuberculosis and fifteen new cases, were not notified in this Administrative County ; in respect of six deaths the information was obtained from the local Registrars' returns, and there were three posthumous notifications. The fifteen new cases were transfers from other areas. The non-notifications in the fatal cases were enquired into, and the explanations furnished were, assumed cases were previously notified (2), notification overlooked (1), due to error in name of patient (1), diagnosis not confirmed until after post-mortem (1), not diagnosed until death (1).

The total primary notifications of Tuberculosis during the year 1938 amounted to 196—110 in the Urban Districts and 86 in the Rural Districts. Of this number, 148 were suffering from respiratory forms of the disease and 48 from other forms of Tuberculosis. There were 41 fewer primary notifications during 1938 than for the year 1937. Table III. in the Statistical Section shows the number of cases notified in each District.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the County. Persons engaged in the Boot and Shoe Industry, however, accounted for 14 per cent. of the notifications, which is not an excessive proportion since the industry is the principal one in the County.

MORTALITY. Respiratory—During the year 1938, 104 deaths (55 males and 49 females) occurred, 59 of which were in the Urban Districts and 45 in the Rural Districts.

Other Forms—Twenty-four deaths occurred from other forms of the disease (12 males and 12 females)—13 in the Urban Districts and 11 in the Rural Districts.

There were thus 128 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis as compared with 122 deaths in 1937. The mortality rate was 0.57 per 1,000 of the population as against 0.55 in the previous year. The rate for the Combined Urban Districts was 0.66 and for the Combined Rural Districts 0.49.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—These Regulations, which ordinarily apply to the Councils of Urban and Rural Districts, provide means to prevent persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis from being employed in connection with dairies, which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for

containing milk. The County Council applied for, and obtained an Order from the Ministry of Health in June, 1926, constituting the Council an Authority (concurrently with the Urban and Rural District Councils) under the Regulations. No action by the County Council was found necessary during the year under these regulations, and no information was received from any local authority in the County as to action having been taken by them.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172.—No action was taken by the County Council under the provisions of this Section of the Act for the compulsory removal to a hospital or institution of persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract who are in an infectious state, and

- (a) whose circumstances are such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be taken, or that such precautions are not being taken; and
- (b) that serious risk of infection is thereby caused to other persons; and
- (c) that accommodation for them is available in a suitable hospital or institution.

Dispensary Work. The situation, days and hours of opening of the three County Tuberculosis Dispensaries are as follows :—

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--|
| (1) | Northampton. | 40, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| (2) | Kettering. | Market Street, Kettering.
Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. |
| (3) | Wellingborough. | 108, Midland Road, Wellingborough.
(Rock Street, Wellingborough, from May 8th, 1939.)
Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 3.30 p.m. |
| | Ditto. | Ultra Violet Light Clinic, Rock Street, Wellingborough.
Mondays, 9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
| | Ditto. | Mondays, 2 p.m. X-ray appointments. |

The number of patients who visited the dispensaries was 1,591, and they made a total of 3,903 attendances, or an average of 2.45 visits per patient. The latter number includes 1,911 attendances made by 91 patients who came for treatment by Ultra Violet Radiation at Wellingborough Dispensary. 738 new patients, exclusive of contacts, were examined in connection with the dispensaries for the first time in 1938. Of these, 176 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis before the end of the year, 17 were considered to be doubtfully tuberculous, and remained under observation, and 545 were considered to be non-tuberculous.

162 contacts were examined in addition to the 738 new patients. Of these, 4 were regarded as suffering from tuberculosis, 1 was considered to be doubtfully tuberculous, and 157 were considered to be non-tuberculous.

The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Officer to patients in their own homes was 685 (inclusive of 181 personal consultations with medical practitioners). The total number of consultations, personal and otherwise, between Tuberculosis Officer and medical practitioner during the year was 1,100. This figure illustrates the co-operation which exists between general practitioners and the Tuberculosis Officer. Of the 180 new patients who were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, 80 per cent. were notified after they had been examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, and only 20 per cent. previous to examination by the Tuberculosis Officer. All these patients, with the exception of 4 who were examined as contacts, were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at the request of their own medical attendant.

The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of tuberculous patients was 3,538.

Although the number of cases of tuberculosis diagnosed during the year was less, the amount of work achieved in connection with the Dispensaries was greater in all directions than in 1937, when the returns relating to the tuberculosis dispensary activities outpassed those of previous years.

Comments on Statistical Tables.

Table A in the Statistical Section shows in detail the work of the Dispensaries.

Of the 900 persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time in 1938, 143 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 37 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The former were placed in the following categories :—

Sputum negative for Tubercle Bacilli	62 or 43.36 per cent
" positive " " " Group 1	3 or 2.09 "
" " " " " " 2	60 or 41.96 "
" " " " " " 3	18 or 12.59 "

The 37 non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows :—

Bones and Joints	15 or 40.54 per cent
Abdominal	7 or 18.92 "
Other Organs	4 or 10.81 "
Peripheral Glands	11 or 29.73 "

In 1938, 143 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were diagnosed as compared with 160 cases in 1937. 37 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were diagnosed in 1938 as compared with 57 such cases in 1937.

Tables B (1) and (2) in the Statistical Section show in summary form the condition of all patients whose case records were in the possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1938 arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for tuberculosis.

During the year, 32 pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary cases were transferred from the arrested to the cured class and written off the Register as " Recovered."

Tables C (1), (2), (3) and (4) in the Statistical Section show the number of beds available in institutions and the extent of residential treatment provided during the year 1938.

The number of Northamptonshire County Council patients treated at Rushden House Sanatorium was 210.

No. of patients in Rushden House Sanatorium on 1st January, 1938	80
" " admitted during the year	130
" " discharged during the year	113
" " who died in the Sanatorium	30
" " in the Sanatorium on 31st December, 1938	67

Three patients were admitted to Cambridge Tuberculosis Colony, Papworth, during the year, making a total of 4 patients under treatment at the end of the year.

One patient was discharged from the British Legion Village, Preston Hall, during the year, leaving one County patient in this Colony under treatment at the end of the year.

Two children were admitted to the Berks and Bucks Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common during the year, and remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Table D. in the Statistical Section shows the immediate results of treatment of patients discharged from institutions during the year 1938.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The total number of non-pulmonary patients who received institutional treatment during 1938 was 57. The institutions where treatment was afforded were as follows :—

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton ...	41 patients.
Creaton Sanatorium, Northampton	5 ..
Rushden House Sanatorium (Gland and Abdominal cases	11 ..
No. of patients in institutions on January 1st, 1938	33
.. .. admitted during the year	24
.. .. discharged during the year	32
.. .. who died in institutions	3
.. .. in institutions on December 31st, 1938	22

(The above figures include the gland and abdominal cases at Rushden House Sanatorium).

X-ray Work. During the year, 1,459 examinations were made by X-ray screen and film. This was an increase of 494 examinations as compared with the previous year. The large amount of X-ray work achieved was due to the installation at the Kettering Dispensary of the 30 mA. set, which was originally used at Wellingborough and later stored at Rushden House Sanatorium. This set although some nine years old has proved serviceable and a useful adjunct to the equipment of the dispensary. 550 X-ray examinations were made at Kettering.

At the end of the year arrangements were made with the Northampton County Borough Council for the use by the County Tuberculosis Officer of the Borough X-ray apparatus on Saturday mornings in connection with the clinic held in Guildhall Road on that day, for the benefit of patients in the South of the County : 4 such X-ray examinations were made in December.

Thus, a significant advance was made in diagnosis and supervision by bringing X-ray facilities conveniently close to patients throughout the County, these facilities being now available at all three dispensaries whereas formerly they were restricted to the Wellingborough Dispensary.

X-ray examinations are an invaluable contribution to diagnosis and to control of treatment and progress in definite tuberculosis cases. Further, radiological examination provides a safeguard against over-diagnosis of tuberculosis by virtue of the accurate assistance which it lends in differentiating this infection from the other chest diseases which may closely resemble it.

Pathological Specimens. During the year, 512 specimens of sputum were examined for tubercle bacilli by the Tuberculosis Officer; of these 88 were positive. The Tuberculosis Officer is often curious as to the clinical condition in cases with purulent negative sputa to which he has not been introduced. On the whole, it is considered that practitioners rely too much upon a negative sputum report in discarding a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Shelters. The number of open-air shelters occupied by tuberculous patients during the year was 20. All these, which are the property of the County Council are made in sections and bolted together, but their periodic taking down, removal and reassembling for the use of patients makes renewals necessary from time to time. Removals and re-erectations were carried out on 5 occasions during the year. In November, 1938, one shelter was blown over in a gale and found to be past repair : no new shelters were purchased in 1938.

Treatment.

During the year, in addition to routine Sanatorium and Domiciliary treatment, Tuberculin, in the form of Koch's Tubercle Bacilli Emulsion, was supplied to two patients with renal tuberculosis.

As regards special treatment, 180 pneumothorax refills were given at the Dispensaries, and an account of Ultra Violet Radiation by Alpine Sun Lamp and Kromayer Lamp follows.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

During the year ended 31st December, 1938, 91 patients attended the Wellingborough Dispensary for treatment by Ultra Violet Radiation. The total number of attendances made by these patients was 1,911.

The conditions for which treatment was given are classified as follows :—

Lupus	6
Cervical adenitis	25
Tuberculous osteitis	4
Delicate	44
Psoriasis	1
Sinus in groin	1
Fistula in ano	1
Bronchitis and pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	5
Acne	1
Eczema	2
Alopecia	1
	<hr/>
	91
	<hr/>

Patients had treatment by general Ultra Violet Radiation, and in some cases by local irradiation in addition. The number of general treatments was 1,842, and the number of local treatments by Kromayer lamp was 658, giving a total of 2,500.

LUPUS.

No new patients attended for treatment. Six old patients continued treatment during the year, and one of these died from extraneous causes. Gold was given in one case to assist general treatment.

None of these patients is at the moment in a serious condition with lupus. Most of them are reasonably quiescent, and treatment is given chiefly so that they may remain so.

CERVICAL ADENITIS.

Eighteen old patients continued treatment, and of these twelve were discharged during the year with a satisfactory result.

Seven new patients began treatment, and five of them had reached a satisfactory condition before the end of the year and were discharged. Two of these patients had previously had resection of the glands, but this treatment of itself had not eliminated the condition, and the infiltration did not resolve until light treatment had been applied.

These gland cases are a mixed collection of conditions. Some of them are fine shotty glands in the neck. Others are obvious septic conditions due to tonsils or teeth which clear up rapidly when the primary focus is dealt with. Others are more obviously tuberculous glands, and these are notified; a high percentage of these patients have a quick recovery with local and general

light treatment, without any interference. A few, however, of these cervical infiltrations which are somewhat calcified are more resistant to treatment.

TUBERCULOUS OSTEITIS.

Four old patients continued treatment during the year and none were discharged. One patient with tuberculous rib was advised to have treatment in Orthopædic Hospital, but refused this.

DELICATE.

Eighteen old patients continued treatment, and of these ten were discharged. Twenty-six new patients began treatment, and of these eight were discharged. This description "delicate" refers to children who were regarded as being under-developed or presenting some evidence of rickets or symptoms of chronic cough and abdominal discomfort, with, in some instances, a family history of tuberculosis.

With two exceptions they all showed improvement in weight gain and more satisfactory vitality.

PSORIASIS.

The patient previously under treatment relapsed and re-commenced treatment after an interval of 11 months. It was found that improvement and response to treatment was slower on this occasion, and the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year.

SINUS IN GROIN.

One patient was discharged with this condition healed during the year.

FISTULA IN ANO.

A boy with fistula had a short period of treatment during the year and was discharged. No pulmonary condition was found on repeated examinations.

BRONCHITIS AND PULMONARY FIBROSIS (NON-TUBERCULOUS).

Five patients with non-tuberculous pulmonary conditions varying from bronchiectasis to chronic bronchitis and fibrosis received some treatment with doubtful results, and the continuation of treatment was really at the desire of the patients themselves.

ACNE, ECZEMA AND ALOPECIA.

These three conditions were treated during the year with very good results except in the case of alopecia and no change was noted in this condition during the brief period before the patient discharged himself.

The results of treatment seem to suggest that Ultra Violet light appears to be a most efficient measure of dealing with tuberculous glands and sinuses.

It is a valuable character of the treatment that work is not seriously interfered with, and patients are able to attend at out-patient centres, prolonged residence in institution being avoided.

For lupus cases, local and general Ultra Violet Radiation, together with gold, can prove of marked value.

AFTER CARE.

The After Care services in the County continued their work of assisting tuberculous patients and families by means of practical help and advice and by grants of milk, butter, eggs and Christmas parcels. After Care assistance and relief is supplied from three sources, the Voluntary Care Committees, the Public Assistance Committee and the Public Health Committee, and the Tuberculosis Officer co-ordinates these services to avoid overlapping.

Voluntary Care Committees.

Since last year there has been no change in the number of Voluntary Care Committees. Committees are in existence in the following districts—Higham Ferrers Borough, Kettering Borough, Desborough Urban District, Irthlingborough Urban District, Raunds Urban District, Rothwell Urban District, Rushden Urban District, Wellingborough Urban District. Routine work has proceeded successfully and many valuable and permanent results have been achieved by the Committees. The Secretaries have been constantly in touch with this Department in regard to the requirements and problems of particular patients. Satisfactory results have especially been achieved in Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough. In particular, the co-operation of Mr. A. H. J. Crick and his Committee in Kettering, of Miss A. M. Sharwood and Miss A. M. Claridge and their Committees in Rushden, and of Mr. F. E. Gadd and his Committee in Wellingborough, has been appreciated.

Care Work by Public Assistance Committee.

This After-Care work is entirely the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee. The Tuberculosis Officer has, from time to time, been able to have the grant increased by describing to the Public Assistance Officer the medical nature of the cases and the condition and health of contacts. The Public Assistance Officer and the Tuberculosis Officer are frequently in consultation about individual patients.

Public Health Committee Care Work.

The work and responsibility of the Standing Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee in dealing with relief to tuberculous patients and families has very considerably increased. During the financial year ending March 31st, 1939, £658 6s. 7d. was spent for the purpose of relief and of all After-Care problems amongst patients. Several families received substantial grants and were in this way prevented from the necessity of applying for Public Assistance. Such action adheres to the principle that relief must be given to tuberculosis households before destitution sets in and be continued long after the medical crisis has passed, if rehabilitation is to be effective and permanent.

Extra Nourishment in the form of milk, butter and eggs was granted to 88 patients as against 81 in the previous year.

During the year, 9 patients received sums varying from 5s. to 27s. 6d. weekly in the form of foodstuffs. 4 of these patients received this form of assistance throughout the whole of the year, and the others for periods of one month upwards.

RUSHDEN HOUSE SANATORIUM.

The following Report has been prepared by Dr. Crane, the Superintendent of the Sanatorium:

Until 31st May, 84 beds were available for the treatment of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and these beds were allocated as follows :—Men 35, Women 35, Children 14 (boys 7, girls 7).

Owing to the building programme, the children were discharged on 1st June, to allow for

the demolition of the children's ward, and since that date 70 beds have been available, 36 for men and 34 for women. There is also an emergency bed in a separate room in the administrative block for an acute or advanced case when required.

As heretofore, no beds are specially kept for observation cases, but such cases can be accommodated as and when required. Three such cases were admitted during the year—one man and two women. Both women were diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the man as not suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, after a period of observation.

99.49 per cent of the beds were occupied throughout the year. There were 135 admissions (63 males, 71 females, 1 child) and 149 discharges (64 males, 73 females, 12 children). A large percentage of the cases admitted were of a serious type, with the disease widespread. The percentage of bed cases throughout the year was 56.8, and an average of 2.5 beds was occupied by London County Council patients. During the coming year it is proposed to dispense with all the London County Council patients, and thus make all the beds available for patients from the County.

One female adult case of pulmonary tuberculosis, complicated by diabetes, was successfully treated by dieting, without the use of Insulin. Once again routine periodical sedimentation tests were carried out on all patients throughout the year.

Many cases were treated with injections of gold, both intramuscular and intravenous, and many other cases received intramuscular injections of Cadmium Sulphide in sterilised Olive Oil. A number of refills were given for artificial Pneumothorax treatment.

About one fourth of the adult patients admitted were engaged in the boot and shoe industry and many of the young married women, admitted as housewives, had also previously been employed in this industry. The new twenty bed block for females, which was opened at the end of last year, has been fully occupied, and has proved a great improvement on the wooden huts, both from the point of view of the staff and the patients.

The Senior County Dental Surgeon, Mr. Campion, visited the Sanatorium at monthly intervals during the year. His work has been most helpful and beneficial to the patients, and has been carried out in a very able manner. I append herewith his report :—

" Rushden House Sanatorium—Dental Treatment for the year 1938.

During the year 1938, twelve visits were made to the Sanatorium for the purpose of inspection and treatment. The following are the figures respecting the work carried out :—

Routine inspection of patients	108
Patients actually treated	72
Extractions	90
Fillings	9

Of the 36 patients inspected, but not treated, seven refused treatment, 25 were found to be dentally efficient and four were too ill to receive treatment. The absence of children at the Sanatorium has been partly responsible for the drop in the number of fillings done, and in addition many of those requiring fillings are bed patients, for whom filling is not practicable. All extractions have been performed by means of local or regional anaesthetics. The visits to the Sanatorium have been carried out under very satisfactory conditions, and for this thanks are due to Dr. Crane for his ever ready help."

During the Crisis in September, arrangements were made for the evacuation of the majority of the patients, only the most advanced and serious cases were to be left here (about 15% of the total patients) in order to provide accommodation for casualties, and 27 extra beds were also to be installed for this purpose. Transport, from a local voluntary source, was arranged for this evacuation.

Roads and paths have again been kept in a satisfactory condition by the County Surveyor.

GIFTS. As previously, many gifts have been made to the patients during the year. We have been kept well supplied with books and magazines, and my thanks are due to the local branch of Toc H, for a generous supply of these. I am once again deeply grateful to my Chairman for a generous collection made by him towards the patients Comforts Fund, and for entertaining the whole staff at Christmas. The Talkie Machine, presented last year through the good offices of my Chairman, has been a source of great pleasure and amusement to the patients. In addition to pictures, many concerts and whist drives have been given.

The Committee, Medical Superintendent and patients are deeply grateful to all those who have contributed towards the comfort and pleasure of the patients.

FARM AND GARDEN. The farm and garden still continue to maintain their high standard of efficiency. Unfortunately we had another bad fruit year—the worst year for fruit since the Sanatorium opened—but this was general throughout the country.

GENERAL. Remedial exercises and occupations still form a part of treatment. A variety of these are available for patients who are in a fit state to benefit by them, and all patients are carefully selected and graded by the Medical Superintendent for this purpose. All exercise and work is supervised by him or his assistant. These exercises and occupations comprise walking, gardening (including fruit-growing, picking and packing) poultry rearing and feeding, pig-keeping, joinery, carpentry and painting.

Periodical demonstrations in grafting of fruit trees and spraying are given by the County Horticulturist and the gardener. The patients also give useful help in the up-keep of the grounds, lawns and buildings.

There are also facilities for boot repairing and indoor leisure, such as leather work, beadwork, toys, garments, milk pail covers, belts etc., and we are still fortunate enough to obtain a ready market for such articles. A lady teacher and a male ex-patient still give useful instruction in this work voluntarily.

There are facilities for such outdoor leisure as bowls, clock golf and croquet, and such indoor games as billiards, darts and table tennis. Wireless sets are installed in all the wards, and the wireless programmes are greatly appreciated. Frequent lectures and demonstrations are given to the patients and the Medical Superintendent lays great stress on the importance of all patients reporting to the Tuberculosis Officer on discharge from the Sanatorium. To impress this on the patients he sees each one on discharge, and hands them printed instructions, pointing out the importance of keeping in touch with the Tuberculosis Officer. They are also instructed to get in touch with their own doctor immediately. All patients are encouraged also to keep in touch with the Medical Superintendent, because he is often able to give them help or advice regarding some difficulties they may encounter.

RE-BUILDING SCHEME. The new treatment block is nearing completion and should be ready for use early in the coming year. A new X-ray apparatus is to be installed in it, and should prove of great service when completed.

A new fourteen bed bungalow block is in course of erection, and should be ready for occupation about the middle of next year. This will mean that all patients can be moved from the administrative block. Immediately this block is completed it is hoped to start on the building of the final block of twenty beds. At the same time, it is hoped to make certain alterations in the administrative block which will give additional and better accommodation for staff. The kitchen will also be remodelled.

5. VENEREAL DISEASES.

TREATMENT. The arrangements made with the Northampton General Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from Venereal Diseases were continued during the year, the parties to the arrangements being as hitherto, *viz.*, the County Councils of Northampton and Buckingham and the Northampton County Borough Council.

The days and hours of openings of the Out-Patient Clinic at the Northampton General Hospital are :—

Sundays (fortnightly) at 11.30 a.m., for Males.
 Mondays at 7.30 p.m. for Females.
 Wednesdays at 2 p.m., for Males, and 5 p.m. for Females.
 Friday at 8 p.m., for Males.

(On account of lighting restrictions it was found necessary to alter, as from 25th September, 1939, the times of the Clinics which are now held as follows :—

For men. Wednesday at 2 p.m.
 Friday at 7 p.m.
 For Women. Monday at 12 noon.
 Friday at 12 noon.

During the year 1938, 174 new County patients attended the out-patient clinic for treatment as compared with 197 in the year 1937. The total attendances of all County patients amounted to 3,380 as against 3,268, and the number of patients discharged after completing treatment was 128 as against 107. The number who ceased to attend without completing treatment, or before the final test as to cure, was 28 as against 47.

The number of persons treated with salvarsan substitutes was 280 as against 242 for the year 1937.

The number of County in-patients treated at the Northampton General Hospital was 12 (males 7, females 5), as against 10 in the previous year.

It was found necessary to repay the travelling expenses of eleven persons from the County, who attended the Clinics.

The following Table supplies information as to new County cases and attendances, etc., during the three years 1936-1938 :

	1936		1937		1938	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
1. Number dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time	105	49	125	72	102	72
2. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic	2075	900	2150	1118	2173	1207
3. Number discharged after completion of treatment	44	37	66	41	75	53
4. Number who ceased to attend without completing treatment	30	10	43	4	23	5
5. Number of persons treated with salvarsan substitutes	169	48	185	57	197	83

With respect to those who ceased to attend before the completion of treatment the following information is given :

	<i>Syphilis.</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of patients on books 1/1/38	61	24	33	7
New cases during 1938	10	17	64	9
	71	41	97	16
Number of cases defaulting	4	3	19	1
Percentage of defaulters for 1938	5.6	7.3	19.5	6.25

Every effort is made by the staff of the Venereal Diseases Clinics to secure the re-attendance of patients who have ceased to attend before completing treatment.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS. The number of cases dealt with for the first time was three—2 males and 1 female.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

By the end of the year, 1,215 pathological examinations had been made at the Laboratory of the Hospital, as against 1,173 in the year 1937.

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS IN RESPECT OF PATIENTS UNDER CARE OF :		
	TREATMENT CENTRES	HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS	PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS
MICROSCOPICAL—			
For detection of spirochetes	3	—	—
For detection of gonococci	488	54	32
SERUM TESTS—			
For Wassermann reaction	172	253	117
For gonococcal infection	12	5	3
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID TESTS—			
Wassermann reaction	—	11	1
Cell count	—	—	—
Globulin	—	1	—
Colloidal	—	2	—
Others : Chlorides	—	1	—
CULTURES—			
For Gonococci	60	—	—
	735	327	153

There were 11 Medical Practitioners in the County, inclusive of the two Medical Officers of the Treatment Centre, scheduled as being qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes during the year, and supplies were sent, on request, to three of these in respect of three cases.

In addition to the in-patients at the Northampton General Hospital previously mentioned, two unmarried girls received treatment, one in St. Mary's Home, Leicester, and one in the Royal Free Hospital's Hostel, London, as County Council patients. They were admitted for treatment of pregnancy and venereal disease.

SECTION G.

Health Propaganda and Educational Work.

SOCIAL HYGIENE PROPAGANDA.

Throughout the year various types of meetings have been addressed by the County medical staff as well as by Miss Cole, the Honorary Secretary of the County Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, and Mrs. Sales, Secretary of the Wellingborough Moral Welfare Association.

These meetings have included talks at Men's Firesides, Women's Institutes and Infant Welfare Centres.

The social hygiene campaign was carried out mainly at Daventry and Woodford Halse. The lectures at Daventry consisted of one to parents, three to young men over 16 years and three to young women over 16 years, and at Woodford Halse one to parents, three to young men over 16 years, three to boys under 16 years, three to young women over 16 years and three to girls under 16 years.

The total attendances at all meetings amounted to approximately 1,200.

Captain Cuninghame of the British Social Hygiene Council has furnished me with the following observations in connection with the Woodford Halse meetings :

Boys' Meeting. Junior Group. This was an experiment, and the Course was attended by only a few young boys—all being of the age of 13-14 years. They displayed great interest, and I think that some really useful spade work was done. In my opinion, it is wiser to reach the younger boys (if possible), as then information can be given *before* harm is done.

Senior Group. This proved an excellent Course, being attended by keen and intelligent young men between 16 and 25, many of whom were members of the local St. John Ambulance Class. Most of those attending were railwaymen, with a sprinkling of teachers from the local schools. The number varied each evening on account of the various shifts on the railway. Many questions were asked.

The Epidiascope was used during the First and Second Lectures for both audiences.

Thanks are again due to Miss Cole for the heavy work undertaken in connection with the campaign. The whole of the organization, including difficult preliminary arrangements were tactfully and efficiently carried out by her, under the general direction of the County Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

This may be described under two headings : (a) The Educational Work of the Northamptonshire Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, and (b) the work on behalf of unmarried mothers and their children. This work is carried out on a voluntary basis through the agency of the Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. The Organizing Secretary of the Association, who acts in close co-operation with the Health Department of the County Council, is Miss J. M. Cole, (Mrs. D. S. Sales, Church House, Northampton (Tel. No. 1326) took over the duties formerly carried out by Miss Cole on the latter taking up Moral Welfare Work in Oxford in November).

GENERAL HEALTH EDUCATION.

As stated in previous reports, Education is an important function of the Health Services. During the year under review a great deal of attention has been paid to health propaganda. With the ready co-operation of Women's Institutes, talks and lectures have been given in many districts by members of the Medical Staff. These talks were well attended, and in many Institutes arrangements have been made for a continuation series, covering several years.

Useful educational work is also carried out by Medical Officers and Health Visitors at Schools and Welfare Centres. The following is a list of the external lectures given during the year by the medical and technical staff.

TALKS AND LECTURES, 1938.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
January	Chipping Warden Women's Institute	25	" Health "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Drayton (Daventry) Fellowship	30	" Rural Housing "	Dr. T. O. Garland
	Duston Women's Institute	55	" The growth of the Health Services in Northamptonshire "	Miss S. H. Buchanan (Health Visitor)
	Wellingborough Infant Welfare Centre	28	" Infectious Disease in Children "	Dr. Hubert Smith
February	Achurch Women's Institute	21	" Health Conditions in China "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Harlestone Women's Institute	40	" Health—Its Meaning and Achievement "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Kettering Co-operative and Labour Institute	62	" New Lamps for Old, or Health Conditions in China "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Abbey Buildings, Daventry	45	British Social Hygiene Council Lecture	County Medical Officer
	Boughton Women's Institute	42	" Home Nursing of Infant Fevers "	Miss S. H. Buchanan
	Islip Women's Institute	25	" Nutrition "	Miss C. M. Wheatley (Health Visitor)
	Northamptonshire Midwives' Union	50	" Résumé of the recent report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality "	County Medical Officer
	Brackley Women's Institute	100	" Health—Its Meaning and Achievement "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Middleton Cheney Women's Institute	80	" Scarlet Fever "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Parents' Conference, Alfred Street School, Rushden	45	" Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases "	Dr. J. A. Roughead
	Yelvertoft Women's Institute	30	" The Maternity and Child Welfare Services "	Dr. M. G. H. Dickson
	Kettering Men's and Women's Own (Central)	400	" A Modern Crusade—Tuberculosis "	Dr. G. B. Lord
	Woodford Halse	160	British Social Hygiene Council Lecture	County Medical Officer
Kettering After Care Committee	40	" Tuberculosis "	County Medical Officer	
March	Fotheringhay Women's Institute	20	" The Maternity and Child Welfare Services "	Dr. M. G. H. Dickson
	Women Public Health Officers' Association (Northants. & Beds. Branch)	35	" Tuberculosis—Health Visitors' Opportunities "	Dr. G. B. Lord
	Kettering Rotary Club	45	" A Medical Audit "	County Medical Officer
	Oundle Women's Institute	52	" Health Conditions in China "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Isham Women's Institute	30	" Rural Housing "	Dr. T. O. Garland
	Women's Co-operative Guild (Northants. Branch)	150	" County Maternity Services "	County Medical Officer
	Cold Ashby and Thoraby Women's Institute	45	" Health—Its Meaning and Achievement "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Great Houghton Women's Institute	50	" The Maternity and Child Welfare Services "	Dr. M. G. H. Dickson
	Honorary Secretaries of County Nursing Associations, Northampton	100	" Recent Investigations into Maternal Mortality "	County Medical Officer
	Parents' Conference, Alfred Street School, Rushden	50	" Dental Hygiene "	Mr. A. J. C. McIntosh (School Dentist)
	Quinton and Courteenhall Women's Institute	25	" Health Conditions in China "	Dr. Hubert Smith

<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
	Brington Women's Institute	32	" Health—Its Meaning and Achievement "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Parents' Meeting, Victoria School, Wellingborough	104	" Other People's Children "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Northamptonshire Institute of Agriculture, Moulton	100	" Requirements for the Production of Designated Milks "	County Medical Officer
	Kettering Women's Co-operative Guild	120	" A mother's problem with regard to nutrition of the family "	Dr. T. O. Garland
	Higham Ferrers Infant Welfare Centre	42	" Health Conditions in China "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Northamptonshire Home for Girls	60	" Problems of Mal-adjustment "	Dr. T. O. Garland
	Northamptonshire Midwives' Union	40	" Health Conditions in China "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Welford Infant Welfare Centre	18	" Character Training and Development of the Child's Mind "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Toc H, Northampton	50	" Health—Its Meaning and Achievement "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
April	East Carlton Women's Institute	40	" The Value of Milk "	Dr. Hubert Smith
	Grafton Underwood Women's Institute	20	" The desirability of a pure milk supply "	Dr. T. O. Garland
	Newnham & District Nursing Association	18	" The County Maternity Services "	Dr. M. G. H. Dickson
	Women's Central Committee of the Labour Party (Wellingborough)	150	" The County Maternity Services "	County Medical Officer
May	Litchborough Mothers' Union	15	" Food "	Miss M. W. Dodd (Health Visitor)
	Woodford (Thrapston) Women's Institute	35	" Health Measures for Young and Old "	Dr. J. A. Roughead
	National Farmers' Union (Northants. Branch)	30	" The Methylene Blue Reduction Test "	County Medical Officer
	Wellingborough Moral Welfare Association	50	" Social Hygiene in its relation to Preventive Medicine "	County Medical Officer
June	Flore Women's Institute	50	" General Health "	Dr. Ivor J. Jones
	Kettering Joint Dairies Committee	30	" The Methylene Blue Reduction Test "	County Medical Officer
July	National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare, Bristol		" The Place of the Voluntary Worker in the Schemes of Local Authorities "	County Medical Officer
	Wellingborough, Rushden & District Head Teachers' Association	40	" The Backward Child "	County Medical Officer
October	Barby Nursing Association	40	" Maternity & District Nursing Services "	Dr. M. G. H. Dickson
	Stowe-Nine-Churches Women's Institute	20	" The County Health Services "	Dr. J. A. A. Duncan
	Isham Women's Institute	30	" Care of Teeth "	Miss M. Dixon (School Dentist)
	Holcot Women's Institute	25	" Care of the Mouth "	Mr. P. B. Campion (School Dentist)
	Croughton Women's Institute	25	" Health Services "	Dr. J. A. Roughead
	Rushden Alfred Street School Parents' Association	40	" The Parent-Child Relationship "	Dr. T. O. Garland
October	Rushden (Highfield Road) Baptist Men's Fireside	180	" Social Hygiene and Fathercraft "	County Medical Officer
November	Hardingstone Mothers' Union	30	" Children's Fears "	Dr. M. G. H. Dickson
	Rockingham Women's Institute	30	" Your Teeth and Your Health "	Mr. B. H. Fillingham (School Dentist)
	Desborough & District National Union of Teachers	25	" Public Health "	Dr. T. O. Garland
	Rushden Tennyson Road School Parent's Association	40	" Care of the Children "	Miss M. E. Whitehouse (Health Visitor)
	Rushden Alfred Street School Parent's Association	40	" How to tell the facts of life to children "	Miss J. M. Cole
December	Tansor Mothers' Union	15	" First Aid in the Home "	Miss M. I. Charlton (Health Visitor)
	Maidwell Women's Institute	9	" The County Health Services "	Dr. J. A. A. Duncan

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES—INFORMATION AT POST OFFICES.

In accordance with circular 1643 of the Ministry of Health dated 30th August, 1937, notices relating to Health Services available in each locality were prepared in the County Health Department for distribution by the Head Postmasters to Post Offices throughout the County. The notices which are kept at Post Offices for reference by enquirers contain information regarding the days and hours of the nearest Child Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal Clinics, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, Venereal Diseases, Clinics and General Hospitals; also the address and telephone number of the nearest ambulance and the addresses of the District Medical Officer of Health, Relieving Officer, Registrar of Births and Deaths and Vaccination Officer.

SECTION H.

Air Raid Precautions.

The preparation of schemes of civil defence as far as the treatment of injured and gassed cases is concerned has involved the organisation of mobile first aid parties and ambulance units with depots at which they are stationed, the selection and adaptation of premises as first aid posts, the setting up of mobile first aid posts and co-operation with the Ministry of Health in the Emergency Hospital Services.

In addition, schemes for the training of personnel have had to be elaborated and immense quantities of stores and equipment received and distributed.

Emergency Hospital Services.

For purposes of the Ministry of Health scheme the hospitals and institutions in the County Borough of Northampton have been grouped with those in the County. Hospitals are divided into two main groups as follows :—

GROUP 1A. Hospitals for the initial reception of casualties—that is hospitals with all the facilities and resources of an " Acute General " Hospital—operating theatres, X-ray apparatus and so on.

The Group 1A. hospitals are :—

	<i>Maximum capacity including emergency beds.</i>
Northampton General Hospital	577
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital	233
Kettering and District General Hospital	158

*Number of beds available
for casualties.*

Wellingborough Public Assistance Institution	286
(This institution has been " upgraded " by the provision of an emergency operating theatre).	

Group 1B. hospitals are the Cottage Hospitals, viz., :—

	<i>Maximum capacity</i>
Wellingborough Cottage Hospital	22
Brackley Cottage Hospital	13

GROUP 2 HOSPITALS. These hospitals will be used to receive casualties from the Group 1A. hospitals as soon as treatment has been completed and they are fit for removal. These are :—

	<i>Number of beds available for casualties.</i>
Daventry Public Assistance Institution	140
Kettering Public Assistance Institution	168
Oundle Public Assistance Institution	100
St. Edmunds (Northampton) Public Assistance Institution	233

Maximum capacity.

Creaton Sanatorium	175
Rushden House Sanatorium	90

In the following pages a summary is given of the casualty services organised by the Council as at the date of publication of this report, October, 1939.

FIXED FIRST AID POSTS.

Name of District.	Location and Telephone Number.	Medical Officer in Charge, Address and Telephone Number.	Medical Officer of Health, Address and Telephone Number
BURTON LATIMER URBAN DISTRICT.	Council Mixed School. (Burton Latimer.)	Dr. A. P. Kingsley, Burton Latimer. (Burton Latimer 225.)	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.)
CORBY URBAN DISTRICT.	County Health Clinic, Rockingham Rd. (for First Aid). (Corby 3248.) Samuel Lloyd School (Shower Baths for Cleansing). Abbey Buildings (for First Aid). (Daventry 205.) Grammar School (Shower Baths for Cleansing). Council Infants' School. (Desborough 231.)	Dr. J. Irving. "Redhurst," Corby. (Corby 3284.) Dr. W. A. Clements, 29 High Street, Daventry. (Daventry 24.) Dr. W. E. Lock, Desborough, Kettering. (Desborough 286.)	Dr. T. O. Garland. (As above.) Dr. A. R. Darley, West Haddon, Rugby. (Office : Daventry 60.) Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.) Dr. D. A. McCracken, Council Offices, Rushden. (Office : Rushden 37.) Dr. D. A. McCracken. (As above.)
DAVENTRY BOROUGH.	Parish Rooms, Midland Road. (Rushden 646.) St. Peter's Schools. (Irthlingborough 113.) Congregational Church Rooms. (Kettering 3622.) Public Baths (Kettering 208811.)	Dr. S. Desmond Rieley, 22 College Street, Higham Ferrers. (Rushden 291.) Dr. J. H. McGibbon, Irthlingborough, Wellingborough. (Irthlingborough 60.) Dr. A. G. Tolpatt, Montagu Street, Kettering. (Surgery : Kettering 2104.) (Home : Kettering 3062.) Dr. S. W. Jamison, Rockingham Rd., Kettering. (Kettering 2366.)	Dr. C. B. Hogg, Manor House, Sheep Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2191.)
DESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.			
HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH.			
IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.			
KETTERING BOROUGH.			
ROTHWELL URBAN DISTRICT.	Victoria Infants' School. (Rothwell 272.)	Dr. H. C. Pretty, Rockingham Rd., Kettering. (Kettering 2008.) Dr. C. V. Connolly, Rothwell. (Rothwell 300.)	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.) Dr. D. A. McCracken, Council Offices, Rushden. (Office : Rushden 37.)
RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT.	Alfred Street School. (Rushden 647.)	Dr. D. G. Greenfield, "Hayway," Rushden. (Rushden 74.)	
RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT.	Labour Club. (Raunds 133.) Victoria Infants' School. (Wellingborough 2943.)	<i>Assisted by :</i> Dr. R. W. Davies, Griffith Street, Rushden. (Rushden 118.) Dr. O. B. Lean, Irchester. (Rushden 4.) Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds. (Raunds 34.) Dr. J. Arthur, Wellingborough. (Wellingborough 2050.)	Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds. (Office : Raunds 87.) Dr. J. Arthur, Wellingborough. (Office : Wellingborough 2446.)
WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.	Finedon Town Hall. (Finedon 208.)	<i>Assisted by :</i> Dr. J. T. Corbett, 4, Kanelagh Road, Wellingborough. (Wellingborough 2116.) Dr. W. A. G. Bell, Finedon. (Finedon 223.)	

MOBILE FIRST AID POSTS.

NOTE : To Summon Post apply to Report Centre or Report Post.

<i>Towns in which situated.</i>	<i>Location and 'phone number.</i>	<i>Garage and 'phone number.</i>	<i>District Served.</i>	<i>Medical Officer i/c., Address and 'phone number.</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health. Address and 'phone number.</i>	<i>Name of Clerk of Borough or Urban District and 'phone number of Report Centre or Post.</i>
BRACKLEY	Brackley Park Hospital. (Brackley 161.)	Alcock's Garage, Brackley. (Brackley 27.)	Brackley Borough, Brackley Rural District, the part of Towcester Rural District South West of Watling Street.	Dr. G. N. Stathers, Brackley. (Brackley 22.)	Dr. J. A. A. Duncan, Council Offices, Brixworth. (Brixworth 291.)	A. G. Lanham. CENTRE : Brackley 136.
DAVENTRY	Public Assistance Institution. (Daventry 79.)	Allen & Spriggs' Garage, London Rd., Daventry. (Daventry 76.)	Daventry Borough, Daventry Rural District. Part of Brixworth Rural District West of N'ton. Harborough Road and excluding Boughton, Church Brampton, Chapel Brampton and Harlestone.	Dr. R. Moser, "The Limes," Daventry. (Daventry 28.)	Dr. A. R. Darley, West Haddon, Rugby. (Office : Daventry 60.)	G. E. Foster. CENTRE : Daventry 203, 204.
KETTERING	Kettering and District General Hospital. (Kettering 2841.)	Northfield Depot. (Kettering 3007.)	Kettering Borough, Kettering Rural Dist., Desborough Urban Dist., Rothwell Urban Dist., Burton Latimer Urban Dist., Part of Brixworth Rural Dist., East of N'ton.—Harboro' Rd., excluding Boughton, Moulton, Overstone.	Dr. G. Gibbons, Tresham House, Rothwell, Kettering. (Rothwell 315.)	Dr. C. B. Hogg, Manor House, Sheep Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2191.)	J. Chaston. CENTRE : Kettering 2831, 2832.
OUNDLLE	Public Assistance Institution (Oundle 74.)	Eastern Counties' Bus Garage. (Oundle 10.)	Oundle Urban District, Oundle & Thrapston Rural Dist. except Chelveston-cum-Caldecott, Hargrave.	Dr. B. R. Turner, Oundle. (Oundle 30.)	Dr. B. R. Turner, Oundle. (Home : Oundle 190.)	C. A. Pulley. Post : Oundle 190.
WELLING-BOROUGH	Wellingborough Public Assistance Institution. (Wellingborough 2777.)	District Transport Co., Croyland Road, Wellingborough. (Wellingborough 2259.)	Wellingborough Urban Dist., Wellingborough Rural Dist., Rushden Urban Dist., Higham Ferrers Borough, Irthlingborough Urban Dist., Raunds Urban Dist., Chelveston-cum-Caldecott, Hargrave.	Dr. A. Watson, The Elms, Church Street, Wellingborough. (Wellingborough 2703.)	Dr. J. Arthur, Wellingborough. (Office : Wellingborough 2446.)	F. E. Gadd. CENTRE : W'boro' 2446, 3261, 3262.

NOTE : In view of their proximity to Northampton County Borough the undermentioned areas are not served by Mobile First Aid Posts.

The arrangements for these areas are as follows :—

Northampton Rural District served by Mobile First Aid Parties from Hardingstone and Duston.

Towcester Rural District—The part North-east of Watling Street served by Mobile First Aid Party from Towcester.

Brixworth Rural District—Parishes of Boughton, Church Brampton, Chapel Brampton, Harlestone, Moulton, Overstone, served by Mobile First Aid Parties from Brixworth Rural District.

MOBILE FIRST AID PARTIES AND AMBULANCE SERVICES.

<i>Borough and Urban Districts.</i>	<i>Situation of Depot and phone number.</i>	<i>Number of Parties.</i>	<i>District Served.</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health, address and phone number.</i>	<i>Name of Clerk of Borough or Urban Dist. and phone number of Report Centre or Post.</i>
BRACKLEY BOROUGH	Winchester House School. (Brackley 55.)	3	Brackley Borough. Brackley Rural District (in conjunction with a Party at Calworth).	Dr. J. A. A. Duncan, Council Offices, Brixworth. (Brixworth 291.)	A. G. Lanham. CENTRE : Brackley 136.
BURTON LATIMER URBAN	Mission Room, Higham Hill. (Burton Latimer 261.)	2	Burton Latimer Urban District. Cranford } Kettering Grafton Underwood } R.D. Isham } Wellingborough Orlinsbury } R.D.	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.)	L. G. Smalley. Post : Burton Latimer 246.
CORBYS URBAN	Stewarts & Lloyds' Welfare Hall (Corby 3231.) The Rectory (Corby 2266.)	4	Corby Urban District. Carlton } Kettering Cottingham } R.D. Middleton } Rockingham }	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.)	N. D. Bridger-Sage. Post : Corby 2215.
DAVENTRY BOROUGH	Warden's Lodge. (Daventry 88.)	4	Daventry Borough. Daventry Rural District.	Dr. A. R. Darley, West Haddon, Rugby. (Office : Daventry 60.)	G. E. Foster. CENTRE : Daventry 203, 204.
DESBOROUGH URBAN	Urban District Council Offices. (Desborough 217.)	2	Desborough Urban District. Arthingworth (Brixworth R.D.). Braybrooke Dingley Sutton Bassett Weston-by-Welland } Kettering Ashley } R.D. Brampton Ash Stoke Albany Wilbarston	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.)	A. Tyldesley. Post : Desborough 217.
HIGHAM FERRERS BOROUGH	First Aid Post, Parish Rooms, Midland Road. (Rushden 646.)	2	Higham Ferrers Borough. Chelveston-cum- } Oundle & Caldecott } Thrapston R.D.	Dr. D. A. McCracken, Council Offices, Rushden. (Office : Rushden 37.)	F. J. Simpson. Post : Rushden 610, 611.
IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN	First Aid Post, St. Peter's Schools. (Irthlingborough 113.) London Rd. Congrega- tional Church Schools. (Kettering 3622.) Methodist Church Hall (Kettering 3691.) Northfield Depot (Kettering 3007.)	2	Irthlingborough Urban District.	Dr. D. A. McCracken, Council Offices, Rushden. (Office : Rushden 37.)	W. Wilson. Post : Irthlingborough 29.
KETTERING BOROUGH		5	Kettering Borough. Pytchley Broughton Crasley } Kettering R.D. Thorpe Malsor } Weekley } Geddington }	Dr. C. B. Hogg, Manor House, Sheep Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2191.)	J. Chaston. CENTRE : Kettering 2831, 2832.
OUNDLE URBAN	Board Room, Public Assistance Institution. (Oundle 74.)	2	Oundle Urban District. Parishes North of and including Benefield, Ashton and Luton (Oundle & Thrapston R.D.).	Dr. B. R. Turner, Oundle. (Home : Oundle 30.)	C. A. Pulley. Post : Oundle 190.
RAUNDS URBAN	Church Institute. (Raunds 87.)	2	Raunds Urban District. Hargrave (Oundle & Thrapston R.D.).	Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds, W'boro'. (Office : Raunds 87.)	R. J. Roddis. Post : Raunds 87.

<i>Borough and Urban Districts.</i>	<i>Situation of Depot and 'phone number.</i>	<i>Number of Parties.</i>	<i>District Served.</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health, address and 'phone number.</i>	<i>Name of Clerk of Borough or Urban Dist. and 'phone number of Report Centre or Post.</i>
ROTHWELL URBAN	Urban District Council Offices. (Rothwell 212.)	2	Rothwell Urban District. Loddington } Kettering Orton } R.D. Harrington } Rushdon }	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.)	A. Tyldesley. Post : Rothwell 212.
RUSHDEN URBAN	First Aid Post, Alfred Street School. (Rushden 647.)	4	Rushden Urban District. Newton Bromsbold. (Wellingborough R.D.)	Dr. D. A. McCracken, Council Offices, Rushden. (Office : Rushden 37.)	W. L. Beetonson. CENTRE : Rushden 37, 623, 624, 625, 626.
WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN	Cattle Market (Wellingborough 2049.) First Aid Post, Finedon Town Hall. (Finedon 208.)	5 2	Wellingborough Urban District. Irchester } Great Harrowden } W'boro' Little Harrowden } R.D. Hardwick }	Dr. J. Arthur, Wellingborough. (Office : Wellingboro' 2446.)	F. E. Gadd. CENTRE : Wellingboro' 2446, 3261, 3262.
<i>Rural Districts.</i>					
BRACKLEY RURAL (also served from Brackley Borough)	D'Anvers House, Culworth. (Sulgrave 7.)	1	Brackley Rural District, in conjunction with Parties stationed in Brackley Borough.	Dr. J. A. A. Duncan, Council Offices, Brixworth. (Brixworth 291.)	F. A. Day. Post : Brackley 106, 107.
BRIXWORTH RURAL	Rural District Council Offices. (Brixworth 291.)	2	Brixworth Rural District, except Arthingworth.	Dr. J. A. A. Duncan, Council Offices, Brixworth. (Brixworth 291.)	H. E. Kingston. CENTRE : Brixworth 292, 293.
DAVENTRY RURAL	(served from DAVENTRY BOROUGH).				
KETTERING RURAL (also served from Kettering Borough, Rothwell Urban, Desborough Urban, Burton Latimer Urban, Corby Urban.	Old Brewery, Weldon. (Corby 3213.)	2	Weldon, Gretton, Stanion, Oakley, Newton.	Dr. T. O. Garland, Health Centre, Market Street, Kettering. (Office : Kettering 2473.)	S. H. Gillard. Post : Kettering 2143.
NORTHAMPTON RURAL	Wootton Workhouse. (Hardingstone 283.) Squirrel Inn, Duston. (Duston 52.)	2 1	Northampton Rural District.	Dr. H. F. Percival, 2 Spencer Parade, Northampton. (Home : Northampton 788.)	C. E. Jones. CENTRE : Northampton 3624, 3625.
OUNDLE & THRAPSTON RURAL	Rural District Council Offices, Thrapston. (Thrapston 167.)	2	Parishes in Oundle & Thrapston District South of and excluding Benefield, Ashton and Sutton.	Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds, Wellingborough. (Office : Raunds 87.)	H. H. Hassall. CENTRE : Thrapston 179, 180.
TOWCESTER RURAL	Old Workhouse, Towcester.	2	Towcester Rural District.	Dr. J. A. Roughton, Health Department, Guildhall Road, Northampton. (Office : Northampton 4042, 4043.)	J. S. Budge. CENTRE : Towcester 158.
WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL	Parish Church Hall, Earls Barton. (Earls Barton 277.)	2	Earls Barton, Ecton, Sywell, Mears Ashby, Wilby, Great Doddington, Grendon, Easton Mandit, Bozeat, Strixton, Wollaston.	Dr. J. Arthur, Wellingborough. (Office : Wellingborough 2380.)	H. G. Read. Post : Wellingboro' 2979, 2380.

STATISTICAL SECTION.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES. The following table gives particulars of the action taken by the Local Supervising Authority under Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

	MATERNITY HOMES.	OTHER NURSING HOMES.
Number of applications for registration received during 1938	1	—
Number of Homes registered	1	1 (*)
Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	—	—
Number of appeals against such orders	—	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been :—		
(a) confirmed on appeal	—	—
(b) disallowed	—	—
Number of applications for exemptions from registration.....	—	3
Number of cases in which exemption has been—		
(a) granted	—	3
(b) withdrawn	—	—
(c) refused	—	—

(*) *Application received in 1937.*

The registered homes in the County at the time of reporting were (unless otherwise stated) :—

1. " Brookfield Maternity Home," Old Rectory, Rushden (Maternity only).
2. " Bethel Nursing Home," Kettering Road North, Northampton.
3. " The Haven," Bridge Street, King's Cliffe (Maternity only).
4. " Woodfield Nursing Home," 36, Wellingborough Road, Finedon.
5. " Burnside Nursing Home," Brackley.
6. " Newlyn Nursing Home," 90, Rockingham Road, Kettering (Maternity only).

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	AVERAGE NO. OF INFANTS ATTENDING PER SESSION.	AVERAGE NO. OF CONSULTATIONS PER DOCTOR'S ATTENDANCE	ATTENDANCES BY DOCTOR.	SESSIONS.
Brackley	26	20	11	12
Brixworth	28	15	11	11
Burton Latimer	35	24	12	20
Byfield	20	19	24	25
Cold Ashby	20	10	10	10
Corby	34	29	27	32
Daventry	16	4	13	22
Desborough	37	22	20	21
Duston	22	22	11	21
Earls Barton	23	18	11	20
Finedon	30	30	11	20
Hackleton (a)	49	16	2	2
Higham Ferrers	31	23	12	20
Irchester	23	5	20	21
Irthlingborough	29	23	10	21
Long Buckby	26	18	10	10
Moulton	35	16	10	10
Potterspury	34	33	11	11
Raunds	38	23	11	11
Rothwell	36	28	12	20
Rushden.....	56	31	29	41
Towcester	13	11	12	21
Wellingborough	37	29	33	42
Wollaston	27	15	11	22
Woodford (Thrapston).....	20	26	11	22
Weedon (Military)	10	9	10	10

(a) Opened 25th October, 1938.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE A.

Return showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1938.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total		
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—															
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	72	65	—	2	8	10	8	11	80	75	8	13	176		
* (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	17		
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	189	77	76	545	738	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—															
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4		
* (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	45	40	47	157	162	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—															
(a) Recovered ...	10	12	4	6	2	4	1	6	12	16	5	12	45		
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	241	117	124	717	762	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—															
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	329	248	20	21	38	37	46	49	367	285	66	70	788		
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	1	—	18	806	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	789	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas, and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	18	(a) Personal † ...	181
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the tuberculosis scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	31	(b) Other ...	919
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	108	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) †	685
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	3,903	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	3,538
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	258	10. Number of :—	
		(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	512
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	1,459
		11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	3
		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	372

NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council 3

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

TABLE B. (2)
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
 Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ;
 and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

		Previous to 1928				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				1938			
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Total												
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease arrested	M.	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2										
		F.	3	3	6	6	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2										
	Disease not arrested	Children	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	2	3	7	4	2	4	2	2	4	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
		Adults	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
	Children	M.	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
		F.	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
	Condition not ascertained during the year	Children	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
		Adults	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	Children	4	9	13	13	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4									
		Adults	17	25	24	24	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Discharged as recovered	Children	3	1	8	16	5	1	1	2	5	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4											
	Adults	17	2	17	38	16	3	7	5	13	5	3	7	5	13	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Children	17	6	3	9	35	2	3	1	6	5	5	3	4	5	1	2	10	3	1	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
	Adults	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Dead	Children	4	1	3	8	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
	Adults	5	3	8	8	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Total written off Dispensary Register	Children	66	11	22	33	132	7	2	10	47	15	1	7	23	24	6	22	54	12	12	3	10	37	10	3	4	13	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2										
	Adults	70	11	31	33	145	29	7	2	10	48	17	2	7	26	28	6	3	22	59	15	12	4	10	41	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3										
Grand Totals	Children	70	11	31	33	145	29	7	2	10	48	17	2	7	26	28	6	3	22	59	15	12	4	10	41	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3											
	Adults	70	11	31	33	145	29	7	2	10	48	17	2	7	26	28	6	3	22	59	15	12	4	10	41	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3											

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS. TABLE C. (1.)
Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
RUSHDEN HOUSE SANATORIUM	70	—	—	—	70
Poor Law Institutions :—					
No beds specially set apart in these Institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, but on account of the pressure on Sanatorium accommodation, the following cases were treated during the year 1938 :—					
KETTERING.....	8	—	—	—	8

TABLE C. (2.)

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institu- tions. (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	—	3	1	—	2
	Children	3	—	3	—	—
	Total	3	4	5	—	2
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	43	65	50	15	43
	Adult females	31	63	51	13	30
	Children	4	3	3	1	3
	Total	78	131	104	29	76
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	6	4	8	1	1
	Adult females	5	8	6	2	5
	Children	19	11	15	—	15
	Total	30	23	29	3	21
GRAND TOTAL.		111	158	138	32	99

TABLE C. (3.)

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	3	6	2	3	4
	Adult females	1	3	3	1	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	9	5	4	4
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	—	2	1	1	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	—	3	1	2	—
GRAND TOTAL		4	12	6	6	4

TABLE C. (4.)

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			TOTALS.					
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.								
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.			
Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	3
Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	3

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

TABLE D.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution															Grand Totals	
		*Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T. B. minus	Quiescent				4	5		4	5	2				8	10	2	20
		Not quiescent	1	2		2	6		1	3					4	11		15
		Died in Institution ...	1					1	1						2		1	3
	Class T. B. plus Group 1	Quiescent										1			1			1
		Not quiescent	1						2	1		1			4	1		5
		Died in Institution ...							1						1			1
	Class T. B. plus Group 2	Quiescent				1				1		1		1	2	1	1	4
		Not quiescent	3			9	8		11	10		3			26	18		44
		Died in Institution ...	1	1		1	2		2	1		1	1		5	5		10
	Class T. B. plus Group 3	Quiescent																
		Not quiescent	1			1	2			3		2	3		4	8		12
		Died in Institution ...		1		1	1		1	1		2	3		4	6		10
TOTALS (pulmonary)		8	4		19	24	1	23	25	2	11	7	1	61	60	4	125	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bones and joints	Quiescent		2		3		1	3	1		2	2	5	8	5	6	19
		Not quiescent												1			1	1
		Died in Institution ...				1				1					1	1		2
	Abdominal	Quiescent						1			1			1			3	3
		Not quiescent									1			2			3	3
		Died in Institution ...								1						1		1
	Other Organs	Quiescent																
		Not quiescent																
		Died in Institution ...																
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent												2			2	2
		Not quiescent						1								1		1
		Died in Institution ...																
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)			2		4	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	11	9	8	15	32	

* but exceeding 28 days.

TABLE I. (a)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.—URBAN DISTRICTS

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Kettering M.B.		Brackley M.B.		Daventry M.B.		Desboro' U.D.		Higham Ferrers M.B.		Irthlingborough U.D.		Oundle U.D.		Raunds U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Kusden U.D.		Wellingborough U.D.		Burton Latimer U.D.		Aggregate of U.D.'s	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Causes	177	169	15	16	21	15	22	24	15	20	23	32	12	11	31	18	21	19	90	70	165	145	23	16	618	555
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Other tuberculosis	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease	25	28	3	3	4	2	4	1	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Diabetes	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	14	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Heart disease	37	34	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	7	9	8	2	1	7	3	7	5	31	22	40	36	3	4	154	131
17 Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Other circulatory diseases	8	7	1	...	1	1	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	7	4	8	6	1	1	36	32
19 Bronchitis	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Other respiratory diseases	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Peptic ulcer	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Appendicitis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Puerperal sepsis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other puerperal diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Senility	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Suicide	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Other violence	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Other defined diseases	11	14	3	...	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	8	3	17	14	...	...	...	...
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	11	10	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	10	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegitimate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live Births	264	216	18	20	21	22	29	27	14	22	29	29	13	18	32	31	23	24	100	92	149	151	20	19	712	671
Total	251	208	18	20	17	21	28	26	13	22	28	28	12	18	32	30	23	24	93	89	144	145	20	18	679	649
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegitimate	13	8	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still-births	11	9	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	9	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legitimate	11	9	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population	33,900	2,338	3,703	4,394	3,120	4,500	2,712	4,427	4,517	15,060	26,210	3,489	108,400													

TABLE I. (b)
CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.—RURAL DISTRICTS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Brackley R.D.		Brixworth R.D.		Daventry R.D.		Kettering R.D.		Northampton R.D.		Oundle and Thrapston R.D.		Towcester R.D.		Wellingborough R.D.		Aggregate of R.D.'s.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
All Causes	66	59	91	78	101	81	107	80	66	75	112	114	97	85	86	81	726	653
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers
2 Measles
3 Scarlet fever
4 Whooping cough
5 Diphtheria
6 Influenza
7 Encephalitis lethargica
8 Cerebro-spinal fever
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system
10 Other tuberculosis
11 Syphilis
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis
13 Cancer, malignant disease
14 Diabetes
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.
16 Heart disease
17 Aneurysm
18 Other circulatory diseases
19 Bronchitis
20 Pneumonia (all forms)
21 Other respiratory diseases
22 Peptic ulcer
23 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)
24 Appendicitis
25 Cirrhosis of liver
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.
27 Other digestive diseases
28 Acute and chronic nephritis
29 Puerperal sepsis
30 Other puerperal diseases
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.
32 Senility
33 Suicide
34 Other violence
35 Other defined diseases
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown
Deaths of Infants under 1 year
Total
Legitimate
Illegitimate
Live Births
Total
Legitimate
Illegitimate
Still-births
Total
Legitimate
Illegitimate
Population
Total
Legitimate
Illegitimate
Population	8,210	14,990	14,920	17,710	15,680	16,150	12,860	12,480	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000

* Includes one death from poliomyelitis.

TABLE II. (continued).
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS													AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS												
		All Ages													All Ages												
		0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—				
19	M. F.	21 8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	10	7	15	26	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	17					
20	M. F.	25 22	2 4	1	2	3	3	2	2	7	4	4	19	39	5	2	2	4	6	6	6	8					
21	M. F.	7 5	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	1					
22	M. F.	11	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	6	2	6	11	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1					
23	M. F.	2 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	12	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
24	M. F.	6 2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1					
25	M. F.	2 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
26	M. F.	3 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1					
27	M. F.	8 6	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	10	15	21	19	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	5					
28	M. F.	14 17	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	19	21	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	11					
29	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
30	F.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1					
31	M. F.	32 16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
32	M. F.	10 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	36					
33	M. F.	11 8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
34	M. F.	23 11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
35	M. F.	49 51	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 8	8 10	11 10	12 9	12 9	44	59	44	2	1	1	2	4	4	9	14					
36	M. F.	18 5	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	6	3	12	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	2					

• Includes one death from Poliomyelitis.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

DISTRICTS	Number of Inspections			Defects found.									Other Offences
	Factories with mechanical power	Factories without mechanical power	Other Premises	Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	Overcrowding (S.2)	Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
									Insufficient	Unsuitable or Defective	Not separate for sexes		
URBAN.													
*BRACKLEY (Borough) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAVENTRY (Borough)	62	198	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
*HIGHAM FERRERS (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KETTERING (Borough)	62	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
BURTON LATIMER	12	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
DESBOROUGH	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
IRTHLINGBOROUGH ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*OUNDLE ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAUNDS	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
ROTHWELL	22	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
RUSHDEN	56	15	...	8	1	...	...	...	30	21	...	...	1
*WELLINGBOROUGH ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined Urban Districts ...	254	245	69	14	1	...	...	...	31	58	...	...	10
RURAL.													
BRACKLEY ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRIXWORTH	12	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAVENTRY	9	26	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KETTERING	20	49	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
*NORTHAMPTON ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUNDLE & THRAPSTON	80	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
TOWCESTER ... ..	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*WELLINGBOROUGH ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined Rural Districts ...	121	314	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Administrative County ...	375	559	91	35	1	...	...	...	31	64	...	...	10

* Returns not received.

Written notices were issued as follows :—

In respect of Factories with mechanical power : Daventry Borough 7 ; Kettering Borough 7 ; Desborough Urban 2 ; Raunds and Rothwell Urban 4 ; Rushden Urban 16 ;

In respect of Factories without mechanical power : Kettering Borough 5 ; Rothwell Urban 1 ; Rushden Urban 4 ; Daventry Rural 8.

All the defects enumerated above were remedied, with the exception of 1 in Burton Latimer Urban District, and 1 in Raunds Urban District. There was 1 prosecution in the latter District. 2 " Other offences " in Rushden Urban District were referred to H.M. Factories Inspector.



