[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Raunds U.D.C.

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RAUNDS URBAN

DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

1957

RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman, 1957: H. Miles, Esq.

Clerk: B.M. Killick

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health: A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor: G. Whittam, F.I.A.S., M.R.S.I.

Area of District: 6,483 acres

Population: 4,660

PARTICULARS of Separate Dwellings, Population, Rateable Value and Product of 1d Rate.

	Dwellings	Population		Rateable Value £	Penny Rate £. s. d
1953 ..	1,583	4 663		20,108	76. 14. 5.49
1954 ..	1,618	4,690		20,662	78. 17. 5.15
1955 ..	1,646	4,690		21,027	80. 14. 5.82
1956 ..	1,616	4,680	31 March	21,528	76. 13. 3.6
			1 April	37,182	
1957 ..	1,625	4,660	31 March	37,441	144. 19. 7.4
			1 April	35,842	136. 6. 0.2

Mr. Chairman,

The report is mainly statistical. Statistics are given for the five years 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. For an area as small as Raunds there are bound to be wide fluctuations in statistics from year to year. If it is desired to compare Raunds of 1957 with any previous year the crude rates and not standard rates should be compared.

Birth Rate.

The number of births and a series of rates are given below. Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for 1950 and afterwards a comparability factor has been issued so that standard Birth Rate = crude Birth Rate x comparability factor. For Raunds the comparability factor for 1953 was 1.08; for 1954, 1.17; for 1955, 1.17; for 1956, 1.17 and for 1957 1.16.

Of the 62 births in 1955, 40 were born and registered in Raunds and 22 were inward transfers. In 1956 the births registered in Raunds were 26 and the inward transfers were 48. In 1957 there were 42 inward transfers.

Live Births.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District:-

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	40	26	35	34	33	28	39	30	35	42
Illegitimate	0	0	2	2	0	1	4	1	1	4
TOTAL	40	26	37	36	33	29	43	31	36	46
Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births	0.0		54.8		16.1		67.5		61.0	

BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population:-

Raunds U.D.C. - Crude	15.2	15.5	13.2	15.8	17.6
Standard ...	16.5	18.13	15.46	18.5	20.41
England and Wales	15.5		15.0	15.6	
Administrative County	16.67		15.4	16.67	

Still Births.

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births:-

Raunds Urban District	15.0	26.6	46.0	0.0	12.0
England and Wales	22.4		23.1	23.0	
Administrative County	21.18	22.29	24.03	18.25	

Death Rate.

Below are given the number of deaths and a table of death rates per 1,000 of population. A Comparability Factor has been given so that Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor = Standard Death Rate. The necessity of this factor for the purposes of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and also, to a lesser degree, of the sexes. For example: Bournemouth and Cheltenham are more likely to have a greater number in the older age groups than say Coventry or Wigan, where most are of the earning ages. Females have a greater expectation of life than males.

A classification of the causes of death is given in tables at the end of the report.

Number of Deaths.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Males	26	23	41	30	30
Females	15	21	40	26	22
TOTAL	41	44	81	56	52

In 1953 there were 10, in 1954, 19; in 1955, 23, in 1956, 24 and in 1957, 12 inward transfers of persons normally resident in Raunds who died in hospital or while temporarily resident away from home.

Analysis of ages at death were:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Over 90	1	3	0	4	1
80 - 90	11	15	22	13	12
70 - 80	14	12	25	22	20
60 - 70	7	7	11	12	10
50 - 60	5	5	12	4	4
40 - 50	0	0	5	0	1
30 - 40	1	0	2	0	2
20 - 30	0	0	1	0	0
10 - 20	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 10	0	0	1	0	0
Under 1	2	2	2	1	2
	41	44	81	56	52
Percentage of deaths over 70 ...	64%	68%	58%	69.6%	63.1%

The greatest age in 1957 was 93.

DEATH RATE:-

Raunds Urban District - Crude	8.8	9.38	17.3	11.96	11.16
Standard	7.2	7.41	13.6	10.05	9.48
England and Wales	11.4			11.7	
Administrative County	11.51	11.04	11.38	11.24	

Comparability Factor 1953 = 0.82
1954 = 0.79
1955 = 0.79
1956 = 0.84
1957 = 0.85

Maternal Mortality.

The yearly number of births is too small to give a reliable figure of comparison with a populous area or of the trend when compared with figures for the whole of England and Wales. There has been no death associated with childbirth since 1935, the year of the formation of the District.

No case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1955, 1956 or 1957. During 20 years only 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia have been notified.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

A special table at the end of this report gives rates since 1935, the year of the inclusion of Stanwick in the District.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE -

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS:-					
Raunds Urban District	30.0	27.3	32.0	13.5	24.4
England and Wales	26.8			23.8	
Administrative County	24.7			19.68	
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births ...	30.0	29.0	32.8	14.5	26.0
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In 1953 both deaths were under 4 weeks.
In 1954 there was no death under 4 weeks.
In 1955 there was one death under 4 weeks.
In 1956 the death was under 4 weeks of age and was of a premature child who was born and died in Hospital.
In 1957 both deaths were under 4 weeks.

Cancer.

The number of deaths for the years of the report are given in the table of causes of death to be found at the end of the report.

Cancer of the Lung.

This is usually a cancer of the Bronchial tubes. Improved methods of diagnosis have separated this disease from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There is no satisfactory evidence that Lung Cancer is on the increase, nor is there any satisfactory evidence that smokers are more liable to the disease than non-smokers.

The microscopic appearance of cancerous tissue, and after all the microscope is the final arbiter, indicates that the characteristic of the disease is a reversion to the primitive. By primitive is meant the type of tissue seen in the developing ovum or foetus. Although one cannot deny the possibility of a specific invasive agent as a cause, there is undoubted statistical evidence that old age is a most important factor in causation. Cancer may occur in young people, but this young cancer has its origin in the generative organs. In the old, cancer may develop in any part of the body. Medical science has given us a greater expectation of life and, at the same time, a proportionate increase in the number of deaths from Cancer. Another factor is the greatly increased use of hydrocarbon oils and the fact that we live in an atmosphere greatly contaminated by their combustion products.

Infectious Diseases are now treated at Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Smallpox Vaccination during year -

	Primary		Re-vaccination	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Under 1	17	23	0	
1	2	1	0	
2 - 4	1	2	0	
5 - 14	3	8	0	4
Over 15	4	5	2	9
TOTAL	27	39	2	13

Diphtheria.

It is now just over fifteen years since the national campaign for Immunisation was begun. Immunisation was practised in Canada and the United States long before its value was appreciated in this country. In 1936 the death rate of children during the ages of 1 - 15 years from Diphtheria was

2.1 per 100,000 of the population in New York and 31.8 per 100,000 in England and Wales. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases notified in England and Wales with 2,963 deaths. By immunisation, New York reduced the figures of 8,548 cases with 463 deaths in 1929 to 1,143 cases with 35 deaths in 1936. Since immunisation as part of a National Plan was started in this country the results have been spectacular. In 1941, 50,797 cases were notified with 2,641 deaths and for 10 years before this the average number of cases a year were round about 60,000 with an average death roll of 3,115

Year	Deaths	Cases	Percentage Deaths: Cases
1940	2,480	46,28[illegible]	5
1941	2,641	50,797	5
1942	1,827	41,404	4.4
1943	1,371	34,662	4
1944	934	29,949	3.1
1945	722	25,24[illegible]	2.8
1946	472	18,283	2.6
1947	244	10,465	2.3
1948	150	8,034	1.9
1949	84	1,890	4.4
1950	49	980	5
1951	33	664	5
1952	31	340	9
1953	23	266	8.6
1954	9	173	5.2
1955	13	155	8.4
1956	8	51	15.7

A table of statistics for the District is appended.

Year	Estimated Population		No.of Births	Immunised		Notifications	Deaths
	Under 5	5 - 15		Under 5	5 - 15		
1941	305	765	58	139	565	0	0
1942	280	650	73	61	13	0	0
1943	280	650	71	72	68	0	0
1944	328	651	88	36	24	1	0
1945	341	598	80	47	24	0	0
1946	328	565	89	43	10	0	0
1947	340	540	98	39	7	0	0
1948	355	550	77	69	14	0	0
1949	360	563	65	54	6	0	0
1950	360	593	53	36	8	0	0
1951	380	635	67	50	3	0	0
1952	N.K.	N.K.	55	48	4	0	0
1953	N.K.	N.K.	66	55	1	0	0
1954	N.K.	N.K.	73	52	21	0	0
1955	N.K.	N.K.	62	38	29	0	0
1956	N.K.	N.K.	74	51	0	0	0
1957	N.K.	N.K.	82	58	2	0	0

Since 1935 only 9 cases of Diphtheria have been notified and there was one death in the year 1935.

In 1957 a boosting injection was given to each of 39 children starting school.

Immunisation is chiefly by a triple antigen - Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Age -	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
at 31/12/45	0	25	28	41	42	270	402	808
at 31/12/46	2	18	34	32	49	240	392	767
at 31/12/47	2	28	24	35	34	238	370	731
at 31/12/48	6	42	37	29	39	231	335	719
at 31/12/49	1	38	54	41	34	222	314	704
at 31/12/50	1	31	41	55	45	218	296	687

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION (continued).

Age -	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
at 31/12/51	0	35	44	40	58	212	263	652
at 31/12/52	4	21	37	44	44	218	257	625
at 31/12/53	7	35	37	39	45	223	243	629
at 31/12/54	16	32	36	38	39	239	229	629
at 31/12/55	6	47	34	37	38	245	223	630
at 31/12/56	6	42	54	35	38	236	216	627
at 31/12/57	9	45	49	58	35	216	222	634

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

1956 - 6 children in the age group 5 - 9 vaccinated.

1957 - Children born -

1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947		Total
3	6	9	6	11	17	8	21	-	81

Scarlet Fever.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified	4	3	0	11	3
Number died	0	0	0	0	0

Erysipelas.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified	3	0	0	0	0
Number died	0	0	0	0	0

Pneumonia.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified	5	3	0	1	2
Number died	1	2	4	2	1

Pneumonia is not often notified so that no relationship exists between the number notified and the number of deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

1956 - There was a notification of one case which evidently was Influenzal in origin. The patient recovered without a trace.

1957 - Nil.

Measles.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified	144	0	2	100	42
Number died	0	0	0	0	0

1956 - The incidence was in June and July.

1957 - The incidence was from March to October.

Whooping Cough.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified	1	21	0	23	8
Number died	0	0	0	0	0

1956 - The period of prevalence was September - December

1957 - The period of prevalance was January - March.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified...	0	0	0	0	1
Number died	0	0	0	0	0

The single case was a male of 26. Polio-virus Type 1 was isolated from the stools.

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age.

There were no deaths in 1954, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

Food Poisoning.

In February, 1957, there was a family outbreak involving 6 people, due to Salmonella Reading.

In August, 1957, there was a single case due to Typhi Marium, and another single case due to Salmonella Paratyphoid B.

Influenza.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of deaths	1	0	0	0	0

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).

NOTIFICATIONS - 1953 Four males, aged 45, 21, 10 and 9, and one female, aged 16.
1954 Four males, aged 70, 34, 21 and 12, and one female, aged 28.
1955 Nil.
1956 2 (Respiratory)
1957 3 (Respiratory)

DEATHS - 1953 Nil.
1954 Nil.
1955 One.
1956 One.
1957 Nil.

Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory).

There were no notifications and no deaths from this cause in 1953, 1954, 1955, or 1956. One case of cervical glands was notified in 1957.

Tuberculosis - Number on Register.

At the end of 1953 there were on the Register 24 respiratory cases and 5 non-respiratory cases; on 31st December, 1954, 29 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory cases; on 31st December, 1955, 22 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory cases and on 31st December, 1956, 22 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory cases. Two new cases of respiratory disease were notified in 1956. At the end of 1957 the numbers on the Register were 25 pulmonary and 6 other.

Puerperal Pyrexia

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number notified	0	1	0	0	0
Number died	0	0	0	0	0

Water Supply.

Raunds gets its water from wells sunk in the gravel of the Nene Valley. The position of the wells is a compromise between the two considerations of sufficiency of supply and prevention of contamination by flooding of the valley in winter. Before 1941 Raunds supply was not treated in any way, now the water is bot filtered and chlorinated. It should be understood that treatment makes the water safer under varying conditions. Chlorine can be used in a range of 0.1 to 5.0 parts per million without unduly tasting the water provided the larger doses are necessary by reason of flooding. Overmany years chemical and bacteriological analyses have been remarkably uniform and indicate a water of high purity.

This is a typical analysis:-

Sample of Water labelled, "Tap Water, Cartrill Street".

Physical Characters	Good
Reaction	pH 7.1

The sample contained:-	Parts per 100,000
Chloride	8.65
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	0.0012
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.0058
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C. ...	0.0702
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	0.25
Nitrites	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent
Total Hardness	38.6
Fluorine	0.12

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT.

None.

INFERENCE

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water slightly contaminated with organic matter though free from bacterial contamination.

I am of opinion that this water as evidenced by the sample, is fit for drinking purposes.

It is to be recommended that the supply be kept under observation.

Dental Caries.

It is believed that .1 Fluorine in 100,000 parts water is sufficient to prevent dental caries that may develop from a deficiency of Fluorine.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47.

A. McINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1953-57.

Table No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	1953 Ttl	M	F	1954 Ttl	M	F	1955 Ttl	M	F	1956 Ttl	M	F	1957 Ttl	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2 Tuberculosis, other... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Syphilitic diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
4 Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Whooping cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Meningeal Infections ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	1
11 " " Bronchus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
12 " Breast	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
13 " " Uterus	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	1	1	0	3	2	1	9	4	5	7	4	3	4	3	1
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Diabetes	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Vascular lesions, nervous system	5	3	2	6	3	3	5	3	2	7	2	5	4	1	3
18 Coronary disease, angina	4	3	1	5	3	2	12	5	7	11	7	4	9	6	3
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
20 Other Heart Disease ...	9	4	5	8	4	4	10	7	3	4	2	2	6	3	3
21 Other Circulatory Disease	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	3	2	4	3	1	2	0	2
22 Influenza	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Pneumonia	1	1	0	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0
24 Bronchitis	4	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	0	4	4	0
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory system ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Congenital malformations ...	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Other defined and ill defined disease	4	4	0	9	4	5	11	3	8	9	5	4	8	2	6
33 Motor vehicle accidents ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
34 All other accidents ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
35 Suicide	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
36 Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	41	26	15	44	23	21	81	41	40	56	30	26	52	30	22

Table No. 2

A TABLE OF BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT ON 1st APRIL, 1935.

	Estimated Population	Births		DEATHS									
				All Ages		Under 1		Pulm. Tubercu.		Non-Pulm. Tubercu.		Cancer	
		No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1935	4440	45	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	6	1.4
1936	4425	62	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1937	4423	65	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1938	4427	63	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	5	1.1
1939	4443	55	12.3	45	9.2	3	59.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940	4562	65	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	2	0.4
1941	5392	58	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	2	0.37	1	0.18	7	1.3
1942	5170	73	14.1	48	9.8	0	0.0	4	0.77	0	0.00	9	1.7
1943	4833	71	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	2	0.41	0	0.00	9	1.8
1944	4256	85	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	1	0.23	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945	4222	80	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	2	0.47	0	0.00	9	2.1
1946	4356	89	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	1	0.23	0	0.00	7	1.6
1947	4412	98	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.6
1948	4482	77	17.18	65	14.5	5	65.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	8	1.8
1949	4543	65	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8
1950	4584	53	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1951	4579	67	16.0	62	11.1	1	15.0	2	0.43	0	0.00	10	2.2
1952	4521	55	13.1	75	13.6	2	36.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.2
1953	4663	66	16.5	41	7.2	2	30.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1954	4690	73	18.13	44	7.41	2	27.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.6
1955	4690	62	15.46	81	13.6	2	27.3	1	0.21	0	0.00	17	3.6
1956	4680	74	18.50	56	10.05	1	13.5	1	0.21	0	0.00	11	2.35
1957	4660	82	20.4	52	9.48	2	24.4	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
TOTAL FOR 23 YEARS :- 1935-57 Raunds Urban District		1583		1335		61		33		2		196	

Birth Rate, Raunds 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 is Standard Rate.
Death Rate is Standard Rate except for years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Table No. 3

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	1953	15	81	11	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	40	60	0	0	0	0	0	100
	1957	1	1	6	17	6	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	42
Whooping Cough	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1954	0	0	0	0	2	1	11	3	4	0	0	0	21
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	9	23
	1957	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Diphtheria	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	1957	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Enteric Fever	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1953	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	1954	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Erysipelas	1953	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anterior poliomyelitis	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	1957	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8

By the end of 1956 the Council had taken action under the 'Slum Clearance' acts to deal with 309 houses, 175 in Clearance Areas and 134 as individually unfit.

Of these 309 houses, action had been completed in respect of :-

169 houses which had been demolished,
32 houses which had been closed, and
59 houses which had been made fit.

Action had not been completed in respect of :-

17 houses which were vacant pending demolition,
25 houses scheduled for demolition, but occupied at 31st December, 1956,
5 houses scheduled for closing, but occupied at 31st December, 1956, and
2 houses which were to be made fit.

Further action.

During 1957, the year of report, action was taken in respect of a further eight houses :-

Clearance Areas :-

Clearance Area No. 37. One house, No. 54 Thorpe Street, Raunds added to Clearance Area No. 37 - occupied at December 31st, 1957.

Individual Unfit houses :-

Four houses Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Thorpe Street, Raunds.
4 houses demolished.

Two houses Nos. 29 and 31 Thorpe Street, Raunds.
2 houses closed.

One house Meadow Lane, Raunds.
1 house closed.

Also during the year repairs were carried out to the two houses, No. 25 Hill Street and No. 6 Berrister Place, which were to be made fit, but which were outstanding at the end of 1956. A demolition order was made in respect of a vacant condemned house in Newbridge Lane at Stanwick, but it had not been determined at the end of the year. Two houses, Nos. 1 and 3 Church Street, Raunds, previously scheduled as closed, were demolished during the year.

As a result of these various actions the position at the end of 1957 with regard to unfit houses could be summarised as follows :-

Action completed :-

175 houses had been demolished,
33 houses had been closed,
61 houses had been made fit.

Action not completed :-

17 houses were vacant pending demolition,
26 houses were occupied, but are scheduled for demolition,
5 houses were occupied that are scheduled for closing.

183 day to day inspections of houses were made in addition to those upon which the above reported action was taken. Informal action was successfully

taken to secure repairs of structural defects in 43 houses, repairs of defective sanitary accommodation at 9 houses, drainage repairs at 18 houses and the abatement of minor nuisances at 28 houses.

New Housing.

The Council did not build any houses during the year of report, but they decided to have plans prepared for a block of four old people's bungalows on a site in Manor Street. They were also considering the possibility of converting the vacant Children's Home premises in Marshalls Road into flats if these buildings were obtainable from the County Council at a price which would make the scheme practicable.

Five houses were erected in the district by private enterprise.

Improvement Grants.

The Council operate the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, relating to improvement grants and, during the year, made fourteen grants totalling £1,300.

Eleven grants were to owner-occupiers mainly for the provision of bathrooms with hot and cold water supplies and indoor sanitation. Usually these amenities were obtained by straightforward conversions of spare bedrooms by the simple installation of sanitary fittings and hot water apparatus and normal extensions of existing drainage systems.

One grant was for the conversion of store-rooms over a shop into a flat, and the remaining two were for the grant earning part of reconditioning schemes which rescued two cottages from the totally unfit category and gave them a new lease of life to provide homes for at least fifteen years.

Water Supply.

Nothing of special significance occurred in connexion with the town's water supply during 1957. The supply was always able to meet the demand, but there were one or two periods of anxiety when during interruptions of pumping owing to temporary breakdowns of plant, the inadequacy of margin between consumption and storage capacity was effectively demonstrated.

There were no developments at the source of supply and there were no changes in the waterworks plant, full details of which were included in the report for 1954, but the Pearn centrifugal pump was overhauled by the makers to restore some of its lost efficiency.

The total consumption of water in the Urban District during the year was 55,193,000 gallons. Trade consumption accounted for 9,443,000 gallons and the difference of 45,750,000 gallons can be attributed to domestic requirements plus a little wastage. These figures show an average daily consumption of 151,220 gallons shared as 125,340 gallons a day for domestic consumption and 25,880 gallons a day for trade purposes. Expressed in gallons per day per head of population supplied the figures give 32.87 for all purposes made up of 27.25 for domestic use and 5.62 for trade requirements. These figures compare with 29.15 gallons, 23.4 gallons and 5.75 gallons in 1954; 30.22 gallons, 23 gallons and 7.22 gallons in 1955; and 31 gallons, 25.6 gallons and 5.4 gallons per head per day respectively in 1956.

In addition to the consumption in our own district we supplied 18,996,400 gallons during the year through the bulk supply system for the parishes of Hargrave in the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District and for the parishes of Covington, Tilbrook, Kimbolton, Stoneley, Catworth and Stow in the St. Neots Rural District. This quantity gave an average daily supply of 52,050 gallons against the 40,000 gallons a day maximum provided for in the agreement with the St. Neots Rural District Council under which the supply is afforded.

There were no developments either in the distribution system except that a number of unsatisfactory ball hydrants were replaced with the screw down valve type of hydrant with standard screw outlets favoured by the Fire Services.

The water mains were tapped fifteen times for new domestic services and there were extensions of existing supplies to two houses and a piggery.

Indoor Water Supplies.

As a result of action taken under the provisions of the Water Act, 1945, the following 43 houses were provided with sinks and indoor water supplies in place of the outside stand-pipes from which their water was obtained previously and which were removed :-

10 houses Harcourt Street
3 houses Beech Hill
12 houses Hill Street
3 houses West Street
2 houses Brook Street
2 houses Midland Road
3 houses Berrister Place
4 houses Thorpe Street
1 house Rotton Row
3 houses East Street, Stanwick

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The foul water and storm water sewers throughout the district functioned without trouble during the year of report except for a temporary blockage in the Raunds main outfall sewer which was cleared after a defective pipe had been cut out and replaced.

At the Stanwick Sewage Disposal Works improvements were made to the settling tanks and a new sludge lagoon was formed. The cover was taken off the old enclosed tank and the inlet and outlet weirs on this tank and on the two open tanks were widened so as to spread the flow and reduce the velocity of sewage passing through. The tank effluent was much improved, but the land area, over which the tank effluent has to pass is most inadequate and sewage sick, so that the final effluent isprobably worse sometimes than the water leaving the tanks.

At Raunds the position is much the same. One half of the effluent receives filter treatment and passes through humus tanks before being discharged, reasonably clean, into the brook. The other half, after settling, has to pass over an inadequate area of land, now in very poor condition, and the final effluent is not always up to the required standard.

Provision was made in the 1958 rate estimates for preliminary work to be done on a new percolating filter and it is hoped that this will be completed in 1959.

House Refuse Collection.

House refuse is collected throughout the district once a week by means of a motor driven collecting vehicle of the low loading type. The collected refuse is disposed of by a modified form of controlled tipping in a large disused limestone quarry in the Stanwick ward of the district and owned by the Council. Tipping of trade refuse is allowed there by arrangement. No developments or complaints about the house refuse collection service occurred during the year.

Rodent Control.

The Council have an arrangement with the Wellingborough Urban District Council, under which the services of their full time Rodent Operator

are made available to us as required up to the equivalent of three days a month. He carries out regular surveys as required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and treats any infestations he discovers or are assigned to him. Supplementary action is also taken by the Council's own staff from time to time and as required for dealing with infestations reported as complaints or noted during inspections for other purposes. Regular treatments are carried out by the Council's own staff at the Sewage Disposal Works, at the refuse tip and at other Local Authority properties.

During the year of report 257 premises were inspected, 206 as a result of the survey required by the Act, and 51 following complaints or incidental to other inspections. 237 of these inspections were of domestic properties, 6 of business or industrial premises, 1 of an agricultural property and 13 of Local Authority premises.

No major infestation was discovered in domestic premises, but there were twelve minor infestations by rats and one of mice.

There was a minor rat infestation at one local factory and also at a farm. The first was dealt with after a call on the management, but the second had to be referred to the County Pests Officer after a call and a letter had produced no effect.

A major infestation at the Council's house refuse tip occurred and proved difficult to clear, but a systematic poisoning campaign lasting several days eventually reduced it to ordinary proportions. A minor infestation also broke out, despite regular precautions, at one of the sewage disposal works and this was dealt with by poison baiting and by spoon gassing in the bolt holes.

Thirty nine treatments, including re-treatments, were carried out by the Rodent Operator and the Council's own staff at domestic and local authority premises and there were also the regular treatments at the refuse tip and the sewage disposal works, of which no records are kept, and which no doubt check infestations at the start.

Factories.

There are 32 registered factories in the district, mechanical power being used in 24. There were 16 separate building sites to which the sanitary provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, applied. All these premises were inspected and as a result representations had to be made requiring occupiers of two factories to have the sanitary accommodation cleansed. Following repeated representations to the occupiers of another factory, the sanitary accommodation for men, previously within the building, was done away with andacomplete new block with up-to-date facilities was erected outside. Two contractors had to be pressed to provide sanitary accommodation for men working on building sites.

Outworkers lists returned under section 110 of the Act showed that eight factories were employing outworkers, one factory manufacturing dolls being responsible for most. Altogether the lists included 138 names, 45 with local addresses and 93 in neighbouring towns and villages. Notifications from Public Health Inspectors in adjacent districts listed the names of 13 local people who were doing outwork for factories in their areas.

Meat and Food.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district and regular slaughtering takes place on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, often on Mondays and occasionally on Saturdays and Sundays. During the year 231 visits were made to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops and examinations were made of the carcases and viscera of 238 beasts, 468 pigs and 884 sheep.

The whole carcase and organs of a sheep and the livers of one beast, one pig and three lambs were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

Eight licences for slaughtermen were issued.

Routine inspections were made of food premises and the following quantities of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed :-

12 lbs Boiled Ham.
33 lbs (9 tins) Corned Beef.
18 lbs (12 tins) Luncheon Meat.
4 lbs (1 tin) Chicken.
1 lb (2 tins) Salmon.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, all sales being of prepacked products from refrigerated containers and for these 22 licences are in force.

General.

Licences were renewed for the twenty registered stores for petrol and petroleum mixtures.

Four licences were issued under section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the use of sites for individual caravans.

The district was again relatively free from infectious disease and no fumigations were required nor were any disinfestations for house vermin necessary.

G. WHITTAM

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.