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**Contributors**

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RAUNDS URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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



1960



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I have often described the environment and need I make up of Raunds so that I need not say any more on these points. But I would draw the attention of the Council to the tables of Births, Deaths, etc. for the district since it assumes its present form in 1952. The statistics give evidence that which is good but they also disclose Raunds as a fixed and stationary community. In this lack of growth to be explained by saying that the Council has not built enough Council houses? Private house ownership may be an ideal but it is not characteristic of an expanding community. During the period of inflation since the last war the average working man is hampered. But generally the financial status of the average working man is not sufficiently secure to make private house ownership general. Good housing is probably the most powerful factor in the health of a community.

Chairman, 1960: P. Addis, 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: 4,670

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

		Dwellings	Population	Rateable Value £	Penny Rate £. s. d
1957	...	1,625	4,660	35,842	144. 19. 7.4
1958	...	1,621	4,650	35,572	136. 6. 0.2
1959	...	1,615	4,680	39,693	139. 12. 3.9
1960	...	1,637	4,670	40,305	157. 8. 3.77



Mr. Chairman,

I have often described the environment and social make up of Raunds so that I need not say any more on these points. But I would draw the attention of the Council to the tables of Births, Deaths, etc. for the district since it assumed its present form in 1935. The statistics give evidence that health is good but they also disclose Raunds as a fixed and stationary community. Is this lack of growth to be explained by saying that the Council does not build enough Council houses? Private house ownership may be an ideal but it is not characteristic of an expanding community. During the period of inflation since the last war those who built their own homes have benefited. But generally the financial status of the average working man is not sufficiently secure to make private house ownership general. Good housing is probably the most powerful factor in the health of a community.

### 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 1957 was 1.16, for 1958, 1.16, for 1959, 1.16 and for 1960, 1.16.

### Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District:-

					1957		1958		1959		1960	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	35	42	33	24	30	28	21	35
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	36	46	35	25	31	29	21	35

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births 61.0 50.0 33.3 0.0

BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population:-

Raunds U.D.C. - Crude	...	...	17.6	12.93	12.82	12.0
Standard	...	...	20.41	14.19	14.87	13.92
England and Wales	...	...	16.4	16.5	17.1	
Administrative County	...	...	17.03	16.95	16.6	17.7

### Still Births

A still birth is defined as the issue of a dead child after twenty-eight weeks of pregnancy.

					1957		1958		1959		1960	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

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

Raunds Urban District	...	...	12.0	0.0	32.0	0.0
England and Wales	...	...	21.6	20.7	19.7	
Administrative County	...	...	18.8	22.16	19.2	16.32

### Deaths of Children under 1 year

					1957		1958		1959		1960	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0



		1957	1958	1959	1960
Rate per 1,000 of Live Births					
Raunds Urban District	...	38.4	0.0	16.6	17.86
England and Wales	...	22.5	22.5	22.0	21.7
Administrative County	...	22.53	19.75	20.2	22.57

#### Deaths of Children under 4 weeks

			1960	
Legitimate	...	...	1	0
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	1	0

#### Deaths of Children under 1 week

			1960	
Legitimate	...	...	1	0
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	1	0

The single infant death was of a premature child in hospital.

This division of Infantile Mortality into under a week, under a month and under a year is an attempt to separate statistically inherent causes of death from social causes.

#### Maternal Mortality

		1957	1958	1959	1960
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births:-		0	0	0	0
Raunds Urban District	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	...	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.39
Administrative County	...	0.20	0.61	0.20	0.37

There has been no maternal death since 1935, the date of the inclusion of Stanwick in the district.

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1960. There have only been 6 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia in 26 years. None were notified in 1957, 1958 or 1959.

#### 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

		1957	1958	1959	1960
Males	...	30	31	30	35
Females	...	22	21	32	21
TOTAL	...	52	52	62	56



In 1957 there were 12, in 1958, 20, in 1959, 17 and in 1960, 18 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:-

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Over 90	1	1	0	2
80 - 90	12	13	18	14
70 - 80	20	20	16	14
60 - 70	10	12	14	17
50 - 60	4	5	8	4
40 - 50	1	1	1	2
30 - 40	2	0	1	2
20 - 30	0	0	1	0
10 - 20	0	0	0	0
1 - 10	0	0	0	0
Under 1	2	0	1	1
	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>
Percentage of deaths over 70	63%	66%	57%	53.57%

Of the 30 deaths over 70 in 1960 19 were males and 11 females.

#### DEATH RATE:-

Raunds Urban District - Crude	11.16	11.1	13.24	12.0
Standard	9.48	9.5	11.12	10.3
Administrative County	10.97	11.17	10.77	10.88
Comparability Factor 1957 =	0.85			
" " 1958 =	0.85			
" " 1959 =	0.84			
" " 1960 =	0.86			

#### 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. Lung cancer was the cause of two deaths in 1957, two in 1958, one in 1959 and two in 1960.

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.

#### Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels

In 1960 there were 29 deaths from this cause and this represents 51.78% of total deaths.

# Immunisation 1960

## Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1.	1.	2 - 4.	5 - 14.	15 or over.	Total.
Primary	7	4	9	1	1	22
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	1	1

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 - 9.	10 - 14.	Total.	15 and over.	Third Inj's. All ages.
4	36	11	2	2	8	9	72	316	446

## Diphtheria Immunisation

	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 - 9.	10 - 14.	Total.	Booster.
Diphtheria Immunisation only	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Combined Dip/Whoop. Triple	4	2	1	-	-	1	1	9	3
	42	3	19	8	-	5	-	77	29
Total Diphtheria Immunisations	47	5	20	8	-	6	1	87	34

Whooping Cough only.      -      -      -      -      -      -      -      -      -

## Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.60. i.e. Born in year	Under 1. 1960	1. 1959	2. 1958	3. 1957	4. 1956	5 - 9. 1951 - 1955	10 - 14. 1946 - 1950	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	13	43	50	52	48	234	246	686

## Scarlet Fever

15 cases were notified, all of a very mild type.

## Erysipelas

There were no notifications.

## Pneumonia

2 cases were notified.

## Typhoid and Paratyphoid

There were no notifications.

## Cerebro-Spinal Fever

There were no notifications.

## Measles

There were no notifications.



### Whooping Cough

7 cases were notified.

### Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis

There were no notifications.

### Food Poisoning

There were no notifications.

### Influenza

There were no notifications.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

One case was notified.

### Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)

NOTIFICATIONS -	1953	...	...	5
	1954	...	...	5
	1955	...	...	Nil
	1956	...	...	2
	1957	...	...	3
	1958	...	...	1
	1959	...	...	Nil
	1960	...	...	1 of lungs and 1 of glands

DEATHS -	1953	...	...	Nil
	1954	...	...	Nil
	1955	...	...	1
	1956	...	...	1
	1957	...	...	Nil
	1958	...	...	1
	1959	...	...	Nil
	1960	...	...	Nil

### Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)

There were no notifications from this cause in 1953, 1954, 1955 or 1956; one of glands in 1957, none in 1958 and 1959 and one of lungs and one of glands in 1960. There were no deaths from this cause 1953 to 1960.

Mass Radiography Service  
No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

RAUNDS - FOURTH SURVEY

4th - 7th January, 1960.

Held at Brook Street, Raunds.

Response from Firms:- 82%

SUMMARY OF WORK

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Miniature films taken ... ..	859	975	1,834
No. recalled for large films ... ..	23	19	42
No. recalled for clinical examination ... ..	4	6	10
No. referred to chest clinic ... ..	2	2	4
No. previously examined by M.M.R. ... ..	706	815	1,521
No. not previously examined by M.M.R. ... ..	153	160	313

RESULTS OF CASES REFERRED TO CHEST CLINIC

Active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment

... .. - 1  
This was a newly discovered case; did not have a positive sputum; had a previous satisfactory M.M.R. examination.

Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis but requiring occasional supervision ... ..

1 - 1

Pneumonitis

1 1 2

2 2 4

RESULTS OF CASES CLINICALLY EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR BUT NOT REFERRED TO CHEST CLINIC

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis

1 2 3

Bronchiectasis

- 1 1

Pleural thickening

1 - 1

Diaphragmatic hernia

- 1 1

2 4 6

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS FOUND IN THE RAUNDS FOURTH SURVEY

<u>Groups</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active P.T.B.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>	<u>Inactive P.T.B.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>
Boot and Shoe Firms ... ..	797	-	-	-	-
Other Firms ... ..	452	-	-	-	-
General Public ... ..	585	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.55</b>

Tuberculosis - Number on Register

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register during the past eight years was as follows:-



		<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-respiratory</u>
31st December, 1953	...	24	5
31st December, 1954	...	29	7
31st December, 1955	...	22	5
31st December, 1956	...	22	5
31st December, 1957	...	24	6
31st December, 1958	...	18	4
31st December, 1959	...	15	4
31st December, 1960	...	11	5

### 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 both 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. Over many 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, Raunds", received on the 14th December, 1960 from Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds Urban District Council.

Physical Characters	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	pH 7.1

### The Sample contained:-

	Parts per 100,000
Chloride	9.8
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	0.0084
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.0076
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C	0.0526
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	0.75
Nitrites	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent
Total Hardness	41.6

### 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 = 2

### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None

### I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH

Public Analyst.

19th December, 1960.

Public Swimming Pools

There are none in the district.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47.

				A. McINNES
0	0	0	0	1 Tuberculosis, respiratory
0	0	0	0	2 Medical Officer of Health
0	0	0	0	3 Syphilis diseases
0	0	0	0	4 Diphtheria
0	0	0	0	5 Whooping Cough
0	0	0	0	6 Meningeal Infection
0	0	0	0	7 Acute Poliomyelitis
0	0	0	0	8 Measles
0	0	0	0	9 Other Infective and
0	0	0	0	10 Infectious diseases
0	0	0	0	11 Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach
0	0	0	0	12 " " " " " " " "
0	0	0	0	13 " " " " " " " "
0	0	0	0	14 Other Malignant and
0	0	0	0	15 Lymphatic Neoplasms
0	0	0	0	16 Leukaemia, myeloid
0	0	0	0	17 Diabetes
0	0	0	0	18 Vascular Lesions, nervous system
0	0	0	0	19 Gonorrhea, acute
0	0	0	0	20 Syphilis, late
0	0	0	0	21 Hypertension with Heart Disease
0	0	0	0	22 Other Heart Disease
0	0	0	0	23 Other Circulatory Disease
0	0	0	0	24 Influenza
0	0	0	0	25 Pneumonia
0	0	0	0	26 Bronchitis
0	0	0	0	27 Other Diseases of
0	0	0	0	28 Respiratory system
0	0	0	0	29 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum
0	0	0	0	30 Gastritis, Enteritis, Enterocolitis
0	0	0	0	31 Nephritis and Nephrosis
0	0	0	0	32 Hypertension of Prostate
0	0	0	0	33 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion
0	0	0	0	34 Congenital malformations
0	0	0	0	35 Other defined and ill
0	0	0	0	36 Defined disease
0	0	0	0	37 Motor Vehicle accidents
0	0	0	0	38 All other accidents
0	0	0	0	39 Suicide
0	0	0	0	40 Warlike and Operations of War
52 30 22	52 31 24	52 30 32	52 32 24	TOTAL ALL CAUSES

Year 1980

Chronicity Disease  
Respiratory  
Gonorrhea

52 30 22 of Total Deaths  
12 22  
17 22 10 -



STATISTICAL TABLES 1957-60

Table No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	1957			1958			1959			1960		
	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Syphilitic diseases ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Diphtheria ...	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
6 Meningeal Infections ...	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
8 Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	0
11 " " Bronchus	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
12 " " Breast	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13 " " Uterus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	4	3	1	5	1	4	6	3	3	1	1	0
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Diabetes ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
17 Vascular lesions, nervous system	4	1	3	4	1	3	6	2	4	12	8	4
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	9	6	3	10	9	1	15	7	8	7	4	3
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
20 Other Heart Disease ...	6	3	3	5	1	4	7	2	5	9	5	4
21 Other Circulatory Disease ...	2	0	2	5	5	0	4	0	4	1	0	1
22 Influenza ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Pneumonia ...	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
24 Bronchitis ...	4	4	0	4	2	2	2	2	0	5	5	0
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory system ...	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Congenital malformations ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Other defined and ill defined disease ...	8	2	6	6	3	3	8	3	5	10	6	4
33 Motor Vehicle accidents ...	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 All other accidents ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Suicide ...	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>

Year 1960

Circulatory Disease	51.78%	of	Total Deaths
Respiratory "	12.5%	"	"
Cancer	17.8%	"	"



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		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 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1935 ...	4440	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	22.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.4
1936 ...	4425	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	3	48.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.7
1937 ...	4423	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	1	15.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.7
1938 ...	4427	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	1	16.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.1
1939 ...	4443	12.3	55	9.2	3	59.0	3	59.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940 ...	4562	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	2	30.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.4
1941 ...	5392	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	3	51.0	2	0.37	1	0.18	1	0.18	7	1.3
1942 ...	5170	14.1	48	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.7
1943 ...	4833	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	6	84.0	2	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.8
1944 ...	4256	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	3	36.0	1	0.23	1	0.23	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945 ...	4222	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	4	50.0	2	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	2.1
1946 ...	4356	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	5	56.0	1	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6
1947 ...	4412	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	6	61.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.6
1948 ...	4482	17.18	77	17.18	5	65.0	5	65.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8
1949 ...	4543	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8
1950 ...	4584	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	3	57.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1951 ...	4579	16.0	62	11.1	1	15.0	1	15.0	2	0.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.2
1952 ...	4521	13.1	75	13.6	2	36.0	2	36.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.2
1953 ...	4663	16.5	41	7.2	2	30.0	2	30.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1954 ...	4690	18.13	44	7.41	2	27.3	2	27.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.6
1955 ...	4690	15.46	81	13.6	2	27.3	2	27.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	3.6
1956 ...	4680	18.5	56	10.05	1	13.5	1	13.5	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	2.35
1957 ...	4660	20.41	82	9.48	2	24.4	2	24.4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
1958 ...	4650	14.19	60	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.72
1959 ...	4680	14.87	62	11.12	1	16.6	1	16.6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.92
1960 ...	4670	13.92	56	10.3	1	17.86	1	17.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
TOTAL FOR 26 YEARS :- 1935-60			1505		63		34		2		223					
Raunds Urban District	1759		1505		63		34		2		223					

Birth Rate is Standard Rate from 1951 onwards.

Death Rate is Standard Rate except for 1942-1948, both inclusive.

From this table the natural increment of population is 1759 - 1505 = 254 in 26 years or 9.77 a year. At this rate it would take about 330 years for the population to double itself. On the basis of natural increase the population is stationary.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

At the end of 1959 a summary of the action taken by the Council under 'Slum Clearance' procedure showed that 336 unfit houses had been dealt with, 176 in Clearance Areas and 160 as individually unfit.

Action had been taken in respect of:-

- 185 houses which had been demolished.
- 38 houses which had been closed.
- 66 houses which had been made fit.

Action had not been completed in respect of:-

- 16 houses vacant, pending demolition.
- 26 houses scheduled for demolition, but still occupied.
- 5 houses scheduled for closing, but still occupied.

During the year of report action was taken in respect of a further eight houses, No. 1 North Street and Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Midland Road, Raunds which were included in the designated Clearance Area No. 38.

Also during the year, three individual unfit houses, No. 39 Rotton Row and Nos. 29 and 31 Thorpe Street, Raunds which had been previously closed were demolished and the living accommodation over a shop in Marshalls Road was closed by the owner on informal representations, so that at the end of 1960 the position with regard to action taken to deal with unfit houses could be summarised as follows:-

Action completed:-

- 188 houses had been demolished.
- 36 houses had been closed.
- 66 houses had been made fit.

Action not completed:-

- 16 houses were vacant pending demolition.
- 34 houses were occupied, but scheduled for demolition.
- 5 houses were occupied, but scheduled for closing.

Of these 345 houses, 184 had been dealt with in Clearance Areas and 161 as individual unfit houses.

163 day to day inspections of houses were made in addition to those reported upon above. No other statutory action was taken, but informal representations were made in respect of 36 houses, 18 being concerned with structural defects, 5 with drainage, 2 with defective sanitary accommodation and 11 with minor defects of various kinds. Apart from these, extensive repairs to houses were secured by informal action at No. 35 Thorpe Street, No. 44 Hill Street, No. 4 Marshalls Road, No. 6 Marshalls Road, Raunds and Manor Farm Cottage, Starnick. Improvement grants were made for works at the last three houses beyond the statutory requirements.

### New Housing

Four old people's dwellings were erected by the Council during the year on a site in Manor Street, Raunds. These were of the bed-sitting room type and have proved to be very popular. One was let to a man living alone in a condemned house, the other three to widows living in large Council houses.

The Council completed negotiations during the year with the County Council and purchased the redundant premises known as The Delves in Marshalls Road, Raunds, formerly used as a Children's Home. The two large buildings



on the site are to be converted into eight separate dwellings and twenty-eight houses are to be erected on the land attached. Plans were in hand at the end of the year for the conversions and for the erection of four of the twenty-eight houses.

Negotiations were begun during the year through the District Valuer for the acquisition of a piece of land at The Avenue, Starwick, proposed to be used as a site for old people's dwellings.

Seventeen houses were erected in the district by private enterprise.

#### Improvement Grants

Twenty-two 'Standard' improvement grants were made during the year for the installation of housing amenities and five 'Discretionary' grants were approved for amenity installations and structural improvements, the grants amounting to £441.

#### Modernisation of Council Houses

Following the success of the pilot scheme tried out on the six 1919 Act houses at Starwick last year, the Council decided to modernise all their 212 pre-war houses. The work which is being done by direct labour was put in hand during the year and by the end of December, seven houses, making thirteen in all, had been completed. Generally the modernisation work comprises the installation of hot water supplies, wash-basins and indoor water closets, the replacement of old-fashioned tapered baths by modern ones with panelled fronts and the replacement of old shallow sinks by deep ones with fitted cupboards below. The work varies from house to house according to the type and to the situation of the bathroom in relation to the kitchen and drainage system. Structural alterations to increase the size of the bathroom are necessary in many types; in the others the work is resolved by a simple installation of water heating apparatus and sanitary fittings.

#### Water Supply

1960 was a fairly normal year so far as water supplies were concerned, but it is worth noting again that the upward trend in water consumption, registered in the last few years, continued during 1960 and was possibly accentuated toward the end of the year. Our wells were able generally to meet the demand, but only because we were taking water when we required it in bulk from the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council for the Starwick ward of our district through a meter at The Red Lion crossroads where their pumping main to Chelveston crosses our distribution main to Starwick. This relief made a considerable difference to us of course. Without it we should have been in serious trouble and some restriction of supplies would have been inevitable during the driest part of the summer and early autumn. As it was, the demands on our own wells being limited to the Raunds ward of our own district and the consumption on our bulk supply to certain villages in the St. Neots Rural District Council area, we got through the dry period without much anxiety, but we had to have recourse to the emergency pumping trench for short spells on one or two occasions when the yield into the wells fell off considerably. There is no doubt that an early task of the new Water Board, when it comes into being, ought to be the improvement of supplies in the area served by the Raunds undertaking either by an extension of the source works at Raunds together with a new pumping main and new pumping plant, or, and perhaps preferably, by relieving the Raunds scheme of the bulk supply to the St. Neots Rural District Council area. This could be done by taking a direct supply from the Oundle & Thrapston Rural District Council pumping main from Ringstead to Chelveston leaving the existing undertaking at Raunds to supply Raunds and Starwick only for which it would be adequate probably for some years to come without any major works being necessary.



Water consumption in the urban district rose in 1960 to 65,396,000 gallons, an increase of about 2½ millions over 1959. Trade consumption accounted for 9,927,000 gallons, which was about half a million gallons less than in 1959, so that the difference, and the increase, is to be attributed to domestic consumption, plus what wastage there was. These figures give an average daily consumption of 178,700 gallons made up of 151,600 gallons for domestic use and 27,100 gallons for industrial use. Expressed in gallons per head of population supplied the figures give 38.23 for all purposes, divided as 32.43 domestic and 5.80 trade consumptions. 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; 31 gallons, 25.6 gallons and 5.4 gallons in 1956; 32.87 gallons, 27.25 gallons and 5.62 gallons in 1957; 34.84 gallons, 29.26 gallons and 5.58 gallons in 1958 and 37.22 gallons, 31.16 gallons and 6.06 gallons per head per day respectively in 1959.

In addition to the consumption in the Raunds Urban District some 23,770,000 gallons were supplied during the year through the bulk supply scheme to the St. Neots Rural District Council for consumption in their parishes of Covington, Tilbrook, Stoneley, Catworth and Stow Longa and in the parish of Hargrave in the area of the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council. This quantity gave an average daily supply of 64,900 gallons against the maximum of 40,000 gallons a day provided for in the agreement under which the bulk supply is afforded. In 1959 the average daily supply under this agreement was 64,500 gallons.

Out of the 89,166,000 gallons of water supplied during the year, 82,985,000 gallons came from our own wells and 6,181,000 gallons were purchased from the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council through the cross connection between their service main and our distribution main at The Red Lion crossroads.

There were no other developments during the year in connexion with water supply either at the source or in the distribution system, except for short extensions of the water mains on private housing estates.

The water mains were tapped fifteen times, all for new domestic supplies and there was one extension of an existing service, also for a new domestic supply.

#### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There were short extensions of the foul and storm water sewers during the year on private housing estates, otherwise there would have been nothing of great significance to comment upon in connexion with sewerage. A blockage, probably due in the beginning to collected silt, occurred in the main Grove Street foul sewer, but it was cleared without great difficulty. There is a tendency, mentioned in the report for last year, for the main sewer in the Grove Street and Titty Ho areas to become surcharged during violent storms but the condition rapidly clears. It is however an indication that the sewer capacities in the area are being taxed and suggests that new and larger sewers might be necessary if any extensive developments were to take place north of The Hall.

A new percolating filter was constructed by direct labour at the Raunds Sewage Treatment Works and this was brought into operation, with a consequent improvement in effluent, in the late autumn. Generally the Raunds Works function very well and give rise to little complaint, but the increase in water consumption following the improvement in housing conditions, as well as post-war building developments, is beginning to affect their efficiency. They are now strained to their utmost capacity and if much additional flow is to be dealt with there will have to be a corresponding increase in all sections of the treatment works - sedimentation tanks, filters and humus tanks.



The Stanwick Treatment Works, as noted in previous reports, are woefully inadequate to deal with the present flow, but the Council have realised this and have decided to construct new works. Consulting Engineers were engaged to prepare a scheme, but their report had not been received by the end of the year.

#### House Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of house refuse is made throughout the district by means of a closed low-loading type of motor vehicle. Refuse collected in this way is disposed of by a modified form of controlled tipping in a disused limestone quarry belonging to the Council and situated on the outskirts of the district some distance from the built-up area. Refuse from factories and business premises and various kinds of waste material are also tipped there by arrangement. The quarry is fairly shallow, but has a considerable area and will provide tipping space for many years to come. No complaints about the house refuse collection service were registered during the year.

#### Rodent Control

The Council have an arrangement with the Wellingborough Urban District Council under which we use the services of their full-time Rodent Operator regularly, or as we require them, up to the equivalent of three days a month. He carries out the surveys required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 and treats any infestation he finds or which is assigned to him. When he is not available infestations are treated by the Council's own permanent staff who also carry out routine treatments at the Sewage Disposal Works, at the refuse tip and at other Local Authority properties.

184 properties were inspected during the year, 150 under the survey requirements of the Act, 22 as a result of notifications and 12 incidental to other inspections. Of these properties, 11 were of Local Authority premises, 171 of domestic properties and 2 of industrial or commercial premises.

An infestation of major proportions occurred as usual in the November breeding season at the refuse tip and was cleared by an intensified poisoning campaign using Warfarin and Zinc Phosphide. Warfarin only was used to deal with five minor infestations by rats and one by mice on domestic premises. These various infestations required forty treatments, including subsequent visits and re-treatments, before they were finally cleared up. The two minor infestations by rats at industrial premises were dealt with by the occupiers on notifications.

The sewerage system throughout the two wards of the town was treated for rat infestations. Twenty-nine baiting points were established in manholes, the bait being pinhead oatmeal laid in trays placed on benchings. The baits were taken completely in five manholes and there was a partial take in another. These six manholes were then treated with poisoned baits consisting of a similar oatmeal base mixed with Warfarin. These and a subsequent series of poisoned baits were wholly or partly taken, but in every case a third baiting was untouched, even on a check inspection some days later, indicating that the infestations had been cleared.

#### Factories

There were 32 registered factories operating in the district during the year of report, mechanical power being used in 24, and there were eight separate building sites to which the sanitary provisions of the Factories Acts applied. Inspections of all these premises were made, but except for two cases of uncleanness in sanitary accommodation, no action under the Acts was required.

Lists returned under section 110 of the Factories Act showed that twelve local factories had employed outworkers during the year. One factory



manufacturing dolls and plastic toys employed about 80% of the district total of 318. Of this number, 56 outworkers had local addresses, the remainder living in neighbouring towns and villages, some addresses being 17 or 18 miles away. Reciprocal lists received from Public Health Inspectors in adjacent areas showed that 11 local people were doing outwork for factories in their districts.

### Meat and Food

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district. Slaughtering is done regularly on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, sometimes on Thursdays and occasionally at Christmas time on Saturdays and Sundays. 186 visits to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops were made during the year and carcasses and viscera of 181 beasts, 348 pigs and 928 sheep and lambs were seen. Livers of four beasts and two pigs were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

Six licences for slaughtermen were issued.

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

42 lbs. Corned Beef (7 tins)  
16 lbs. Luncheon Meat (4 tins)  
4½ lbs. Boiled Ham  
2 lbs. Ham (1 tin)  
3 lbs. Ox Tongue  
1½ lbs. Cream (12 tins)  
5 lbs. Apricots (3 tins)

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, all sales being of prepacked products from refrigerated containers and to cover these, 26 licences, two more than last year, are in force.

### Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The following report on Slaughterhouse facilities in the district was approved by the Council and submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in October, 1960:

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

##### REPORT ON SLAUGHTERHOUSE FACILITIES

##### Introduction

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 requires each local authority to review and, after consultation with organisations as appear to the authority to represent the interests concerned, to report to the Minister on:-

- (a) The existing and probable future requirements of its district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring use of such facilities and of other persons; and
- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements.

There are three slaughterhouses regularly in use within the Urban District. Six butchers' shops serve the area, five of which are privately owned, the other belonging to the local co-operative society.

##### Consultations

Consultations have taken place between the Council and the local



butchers, farmers, auctioneers and the Co-operative Society.

The local butchers, farmers and auctioneers, together with the Secretary of the East Northants Master Butchers Association and the Raunds Branch Secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers were communicated with by letter and invited to a meeting with the Council on the 4th July, 1960 for the purpose of consultations on present and future slaughtering facilities. The object of the meeting was set out in the letter.

Only one of the six butchers in the area failed to attend the meeting. Three farmers and a local auctioneer, together with representatives of the East Northants Master Butchers Association and the Branch Secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers also attended the meeting. No written views were received from any interested party.

#### Classification of Slaughterhouses

A summary of the numbers of slaughterhouses falling under each of the headings in the Schedule to the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Directions, 1959 is as follows:-

- (i) There are no premises in the district which already comply with all the requirements of all construction regulations.
- (ii) There are three premises in use which are expected to comply by the recommended date.
- (iii) There are no premises in use expected not to comply by the recommended date.
- (iv) There are no premises not in use but for which a licence is in force or was in force at some time during the last twelve months.
- (v) There is no outstanding application for a new slaughterhouse licence.

The Council do not propose to provide a new public slaughterhouse as the existing slaughterhouses within the district and in the adjoining area provide sufficient slaughtering facilities.

The accompanying appendix sets out in detail information concerning the three individual slaughterhouses and a summary of the necessary works required to comply with the requirements of the construction regulations.

#### Review of Facilities

There are six butchers' shops in the district selling meat by retail. Three of these butchers operate their own slaughterhouses and generally supply their own meat requirements, but all occasionally buy in from wholesalers with slaughterhouses outside the district. The other three butchers, including the local Co-operative Society, all buy their meat from slaughterhouses outside the district and have no difficulty in obtaining the meat they require.

No great increase in the population of the district is expected in the foreseeable future and it is unlikely that future slaughtering requirements will differ to any appreciable extent from the present.

At the Joint Consultation meeting it was strongly represented by the three butchers who operate local slaughterhouses that meat killed locally is cleaner, fresher and better prepared than meat brought in from abattoirs. They claim there is a considerable demand for 'home killed' meat which they are very anxious and able to supply, although they occasionally do buy meat in. Butchers present at the meeting who buy their meat 'off the hook' said they were well satisfied with their arrangements, and it was noted that a recently erected and privately owned slaughterhouse in an adjoining district



was only engaged for two days of the week. Local slaughtering was supported by the Secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and also by farmers and stock breeders present at the meeting who said they preferred to have their stock sold to local butchers.

After considering these various representations the Council are satisfied that the meat requirements of the district can be met either entirely from outside or partly from outside and partly from local slaughterhouses as at present. They recognize that a demand for locally slaughtered and prepared meat apparently exists and also appreciate the desire of the three butchers to supply this demand and to retain their individual businesses. The willingness of the three butchers concerned to bring their premises up to the required constructional standards is also recognized and appreciated and the Council would raise no objection to this, but have to make it quite clear that a strict application of the constructional regulations would have to be observed and it is for the butchers themselves to decide whether or not it is in their best interest, economically and otherwise, to carry out the necessary improvement works.

#### Recommended Day

Having regard to all the circumstances and in order to give the three butchers concerned ample time to consider their action and to carry out the necessary improvements if so decided, the Council recommend the 1st January, 1962 as the date when the construction regulations shall apply to all slaughterhouses in the district.

### A P P E N D I X

Classification (ii) Premises expected to comply with the construction regulations by the recommended day.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Address of premises:</u>                    | High Street, Raunds.   |
| <u>Name and address of Occupier:</u>              | Mr. George H. Bettles,<br>1 Bridge Street, Raunds.   |
| <u>Approximate total area of site:</u>            | 4,050 square feet (including house).   |
| <u>Details of premises and approximate areas:</u> | Lairage - 104 square feet.<br>Slaughterhall - 142 square feet.<br>Hanging space - 408 square feet.<br>Cold Storage - 63 square feet.<br>Other rooms - sausage making, etc., 157 square feet. |

Grazing land: There is no grazing land either attached to the premises or situate outside the curtilage of the premises, used for holding animals awaiting slaughter.

Dwelling places: There is a dwelling house lived in by the occupier of the slaughterhouse, attached to the butcher's shop forming part of the business, in a building entirely separate from the slaughterhall, but within the curtilage of the premises.

Works required: Expressed in general terms the works required to bring this slaughterhouse up to the required constructional standard include the provision of increased lairage accommodation for all animals with facilities for segregating diseased animals or animals suspected of being diseased. The provision of a larger and improved slaughterhall with proper stunning pen.

The existing hanging room is more than adequate in size, but the upper part of the walls requires rendering, the roof requires to be ceiled and a considerable improvement in ventilation and lighting both natural and artificial are required.

Provision should be made for the isolation of meat needing further inspection and also for the retention of unfit meat.

A separate place for the emptying and cleaning of stomachs and intestines is necessary.



There should be a separate changing room where operatives can change their clothing and with washing and toilet facilities.

An increase in cold storage space is desirable. There should also be proper facilities for the sterilising of knives, cloths and equipment.

Receptacles with close fitting covers are required for the collection of waste matter and its removal from the premises.

A general improvement in wall and floor surfaces and in lighting both natural and artificial is required.

It is possible that these improvements can be secured within the existing premises, but only by a relatively expensive reconstruction of the existing buildings with certain additions, the average throughput at this slaughterhouse being 3 beasts, 4 pigs and 10 sheep a week. The occupier has expressed a strong desire to continue slaughtering and also his willingness to carry out the necessary improvements before the recommended day.

2. Address of premises: High Street, Raunds.

Name and address of Occupier: Mr. John C. Chantrell,  
Gladstone Street, Ringstead, near Kettering.

Approximate total area of site: 2,000 square feet (excluding house).

Details of premises and approximate areas:  
Lairage - 100 square feet.  
Slaughterhall - 186 square feet.  
Hanging space - None.  
Cold Storage - 80 square feet.  
Other rooms - sausage making, etc. - 115 square feet.  
Store rooms, copper room, etc. - 183 square feet.

Grazing land: There is no grazing land attached to the premises or outside the curtilage used for holding animals awaiting slaughter.

Dwelling places: There is a dwelling house attached to the butcher's shop which forms part of the business, in turn attached to the sausage making and preparation room and one of the two cold stores in a building entirely separate from the slaughterhall, but within the curtilage of the premises.

Works required: Expressed in general terms the works needed to bring these premises up to the standard of the construction regulations include the following:

The provision of increased covered lairage for all types of animals with facilities for the segregation of diseased animals or animals suspected of being diseased.

The provision of a proper stunning pen and, possibly, an increase in the size of the slaughterhall for its accommodation.

The provision of adequate hanging space apart from the slaughterhall with proper facilities for the inspection of meat and for the isolation of meat awaiting further inspection.

Adequate provision for the retention of unfit meat.

Adequate provision away from the slaughterhall and hanging space for the emptying and cleaning of stomachs and intestines.

Separate accommodation for changing clothes, washing and toilet.

The floor of the slaughterhall is unsatisfactory and would have to be replaced with one having an impervious floor, free from joints. All rooms would have to be properly ceiled and walls and floors covered with impervious surfaces.

Facilities for proper sterilisation of knives, cloths and equipment



are required. Various receptacles with close fitting covers are required for the collection and removal of waste matter.

The standard of lighting and ventilation would have to be improved.

It is just possible that these improvements can be secured within the existing premises, but only by a relatively expensive reconstruction of the existing buildings with certain additions, the average throughput at this slaughterhouse being 1 beast, 4 pigs and 7 sheep a week. The occupier has expressed a strong desire to continue slaughtering and also his willingness to carry out the necessary improvements before the recommended day.

3. Address of premises:	Rotton Row, Raunds.
Name and address of Occupier:	Mr. Valentine T. Woolley, 31 Rotton Row, Raunds.
Approximate total area of site:	7,800 square feet (including house).
Details of premises and approximate areas:	Lairage - 350 square feet. Slaughterhall - 196 square feet. Hanging space - 100 square feet. Cold Storage - 27 square feet. Other rooms - None used in connexion with slaughtering.

Grazing land: There is no grazing land attached to the premises or outside the curtilage used for holding animals awaiting slaughter.

Dwelling places: The occupier of the slaughterhouse lives in a house within the curtilage of the premises, but it is completely separate from the slaughterhouse buildings.

Works required: In general terms the works required to bring these premises up to construction standards include the following:

An extension of lairage accommodation to provide facilities for segregating animals diseased or suspected of being diseased. The provision of a proper stunning pen with, possibly, an enlargement of the slaughterhall for its accommodation.

The slaughterhall requires a new impervious floor free from joints and the roof should be properly ceiled.

The provision of increased hanging space with facilities for isolating meat awaiting further inspection and separate accommodation for unfit meat awaiting disposal. The provision of a room apart from the slaughterhall and hanging space where stomachs and intestines can be emptied and cleaned.

The provision of increased space for cold storage.

The provision of a changing room with washing and toilet facilities for persons engaged in the slaughterhouse.

An improved standard of lighting, both natural and artificial and ventilation is required.

Proper facilities for sterilising knives, cloths and equipment are required.

The provision of proper receptacles with close fitting covers for the collection of blood and for the collection and removal of waste matter.

It is probable that these improvements can be secured within the existing premises, but only by a relatively expensive reconstruction of the existing buildings with certain additions, the average throughput at this slaughterhouse being 1 beast, 2 pigs and 3 sheep a week. The occupier has expressed a very strong desire to continue slaughtering and also his willingness to carry out the necessary improvements before the recommended day.

#### Clean Air Act

Representations were made to the local Tannery following complaints from houses in the vicinity of a dust nuisance from the factory. This was found to be a fine leather dust produced during one of the leather preparation

processes and emitted into the atmosphere from an inadequate dust extractor. The occupiers of the tannery co-operated very readily and a new and efficient extractor was fitted which appears to have removed the nuisance.

#### General

Licences for nineteen registered petrol or petroleum mixtures stores, one less than last year, were renewed.

Two licences were issued under Part I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 authorising the use of sites for individual caravans.

One Pet Shop licence and one Game Licence were issued.

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953:-

Dealers' Licences:	Pasteurised	3
	Sterilised	4
Supplementary Licences:	Pasteurised	3

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

G. WHITTAM

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.



processes and emitted into the atmosphere from an incinerator dust extractor. The occupants of the factory to-operated very readily and a new and efficient extractor was fitted which appears to have removed the nuisance.

General

Licenses for fifteen registered petrol or petroleum mixtures stores, one less than last year, were renewed.

Two licenses were issued under Part I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Traffic Act, 1960 authorizing the use of sites for industrial purposes.

One First Ship License and one Gas License were issued.

The following licenses were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1955:-

Dealer's License:	3
Pasteurized	3
Sterilized	4
Supplementary Licenses:	3
Pasteurized	3

The district was again relatively free from infectious disease, no restrictions being necessary nor were any disinfectations for house vermin required.

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.