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Contributors

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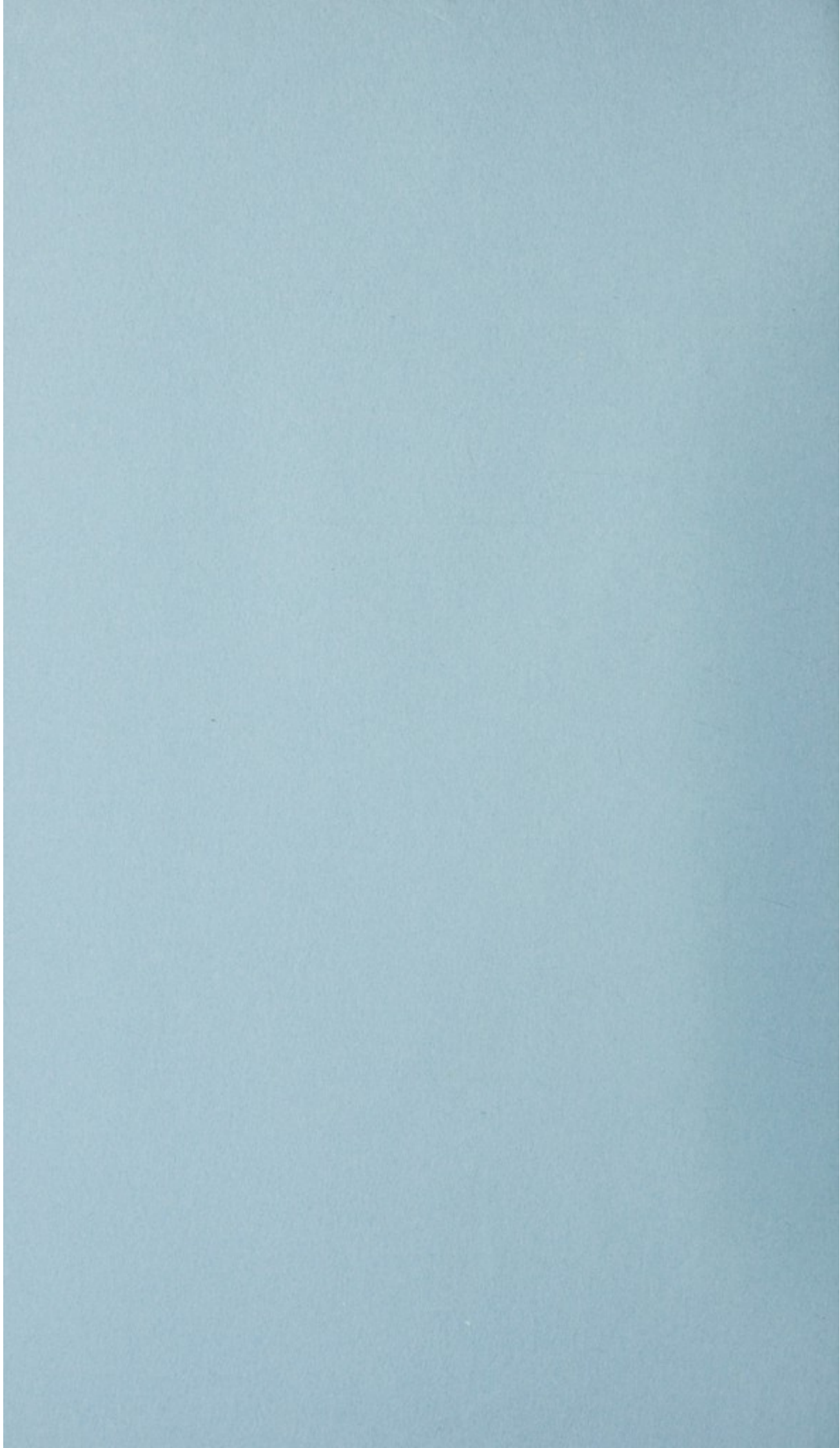
RAUNDS URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

APR 11 1963
[Signature]

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

1963





WARDS URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman, 1963:

Mrs. P. Gardner

Clerks:

R.M. Fillick

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Public Health Inspectors: RAUNDS URBAN

and Surveyors:

G. Milton, F.I.S.S., S.R.C.T.

DISTRICT COUNCIL

Area of District:

4,463 acres

Population:

1,620

PARTICULARS of Separate Dwellings, Population, Rateable Value and Product of 14 Rate.

Year	Dwellings	<u>ANNUAL REPORT</u>		Rateable Value	Product
		of the	Medical Officer of Health		
1958	1,581	A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.	135. 6. 0.0	28,572	4,640
1959	1,581	A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.	139. 12. 3.0	28,572	4,640
1960	1,581	A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.	157. 6. 3.77	28,572	4,640
1961	1,590	A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.	161. 1. 6.42	40,886	4,640
1962	1,609	A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.	162. 8. 8.99	41,524	4,640
1963	1,621	A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.	164. 15. 5.16	45,629	4,640

In 1970 Separate Dwellings: Rateable Value £7736 Gross Value £9312
Stewards: " £2400 " " £2714

1963

General Average

Year	Population	No. of Houses	No. per house
1901	1,811	567	4.5
1911	1,811	567	4.5
1921	1,707	520	4.08
1931	1,603	472	3.75
1941	(2,352 Separate)	4,375	3.86
1951	(2,577 and)	5,517	3.92
1961	(2,576 Stewards)	4,950	3.71

Population

Year	Stewards	Stewards
1901	500	500
1911	1,310	501
1921	1,203	577
1931	1,403	620
1941	1,517	620
1951	1,580	620

RAVENS WEAVER
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICE OF THE
A. McIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

1963

RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman, 1963: Mrs. R. Gardner

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: 4,620

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

		Dwellings	Population	Rateable Value £	Ponny Rate £. s. d		
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
1961	...	1,650	4,570	40,886	161.	1.	6.42
1962	...	1,669	4,610	41,524	162.	8.	8.99
1963	...	1,681	4,620	116,629	164.	15.	5.16

In 1874 Raunds: Rateable Value £7738 Gross Value £9232
 Stanwick: " " £3800 " " £4514

Census Returns

			Population	No. of Houses	No. per house
1901	...	...	3,811	847	4.5
1911	...	...	3,874	850	4.5
1921	...	...	3,761	920	4.08
1931	...	...	3,687	1,012	3.65
1941	...	...	(5,392 Raunds	1,395	3.86
1951	...	...	(4,579 and	1,512	3.02
1961	...	...	(4,570 Stanwick	1,650	2.77

Population

			Raunds	Stanwick
1801	...	...	800	332
1831	...	...	1,370	503
1841	...	...	1,653	577
1851	...	...	1,873	609
1861	...	...	2,337	669
1877	...	...	2,580	678

NAME WEEK DISTRICT

Chairman, 1907 Mrs. A. Gardner
 Clerk S.W. Killion

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health A. Holman, M.D., D.P.H.
 Public Health Inspector and Surveyor G. Whiston, F.I.C.S., M.B.B.I.

Area of Districts 6,483 acres
 Population 4,680

STATISTICS of Separate Involvements, Rateable Value and Product of 1d Rate.

Year	Involvements	Population	Rateable Value	Rate per £	Product of 1d Rate
1907	1,681	4,680	116,689	12. 12.	2. 16
1908	1,669	4,670	115,521	12. 8.	1. 99
1909	1,680	4,670	116,305	12. 1.	1. 42
1910	1,677	4,670	117,305	12. 6.	2. 17
1911	1,675	4,680	119,693	12. 15.	2. 9
1912	1,681	4,680	121,575	13. 0.	0. 2

In 1912 Number of Rateable Values & 1d Rate

Year	Rateable Values	Population	No. of Houses	Rate per house
1907	1,681	4,680	317	4. 2
1911	1,675	4,680	320	4. 2
1912	1,681	4,680	320	4. 98
1913	1,681	4,680	320	3. 65
1914	1,681	4,680	320	3. 86
1915	1,681	4,680	320	3. 02
1916	1,681	4,680	320	2. 77

Population

Year	Population	Rateable Values
1907	4,680	116,689
1911	4,680	119,693
1912	4,680	121,575
1913	4,680	117,305
1914	4,680	119,693
1915	4,680	121,575
1916	4,680	123,457

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births:-	1960	1961	1962	1963
Raunds Urban District	21.2	15.2	16.1	17.7
Administrative County	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.7
England and Wales	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.2

Mr. Chairman,

In this report for 1963 some of the tables given in the report for 1962 are repeated. The statistics, over a period of years, give a sense of perspective and may indicate a trend. But in dealing with a small numerical basis, such as the population of Raunds, statistics must not lead to the general conclusion from the part to the whole, from Raunds to the whole of England and Wales. Nevertheless, statistics show that Raunds is a healthy district with a more than average aged population. Indeed the figures might suggest that Raunds is one third Industrial, one third Agricultural and one third a Health Resort. It should be noted that in 1963 deaths exceed births by 18% and that the crude death rate exceeds that of the County by almost 28% and that of England and Wales by 36%. This relatively high death rate is not due to disease, but to age. The table at the end of this report shows that death over 75 years were 54%, those over 80 years 34.7% and those over 90 years 8½% of the total deaths in 1963. And to the same point the birth rate in Raunds in 1963 was only 72% of the County and 70% of that of England and Wales.

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 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 was 1.16 and in 1963 was 1.2. This relatively high comparability factor suggests a population above the average in age.

Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District:-

	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	21	35	35	30	33	27	28	32
Illegitimate	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	21	35	35	32	33	28	29	32

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births 0.0 29.87 16.4 16.4

BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population:-

Raunds U.D.C. - Crude	12.0	14.66	13.2	13.2
Standard	13.92	17.4	15.3	16.0
England and Wales - Crude	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2
Administrative County - Crude	17.7	18.04		18.7

Still Births

A still birth is defined as the issue of a dead child after twenty-eight weeks of pregnancy. The two still births were in hospital.

	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

In this report for 1963 some of the tables given in the report for 1962 are repeated. The statistics, over a period of years, give a sense of perspective and may indicate a trend. But in dealing with a small numerical basis, such as the population of Bermuda, statistics must not lead to the general conclusion from the whole that Bermuda is a healthy district with a more than average good population. Indeed the figures might suggest that Bermuda is one third industrial, one third agricultural and one third a health resort. It should be noted that in 1963 the birth rate by 1962 and that the crude death rate exceeds that of the County by almost 50% and that of England and Wales by 30%. This relatively high birth rate is not due to disease, but to age. The table at the end of this report shows that in 1962 the birth rate was 24.7, those over 80 years 34.7% and those over 90 years 5% of the total deaths in 1963. At the same point the birth rate in Bermuda in 1963 was only 15% of the County and 7% of that of England and Wales.

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 comparison is made with the crude death rate. This relatively high birth rate in 1962 was 1.16 and in 1963 was 1.2. This relatively high birth rate is not due to disease, but to age.

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Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Bermuda (Green District)

Year	1963		1962		1961		1960		Legitimate	Illegitimate	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1963	32	29	33	28	35	32	31	32	...	...	...
1962	37	31	33	30	30	30	21	32	...	...	...
1961	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births 0.0

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of population

Year	Administrative County - Bermuda	England and Wales - Crude	Standard	Bermuda U.D.C. - Crude
1963	17.1	17.4	13.92	12.0
1962	18.0	17.4	13.92	14.66
1961	18.0	17.4	13.92	13.2
1960	18.7	17.4	13.92	16.0

Still Births

A still birth is defined as the issue of a dead child after twenty-eight weeks of pregnancy. The two still births were in hospital.

Year	1963		1962		1961		1960		Legitimate	Illegitimate	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births:-				1960	1961	1962	1963
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	0.0	15.0	16.1	31.7
England and Wales	...	...	...	19.7	19.1	18.1	17.2
Administrative County	...	...	...	16.32	17.6		14.85

Deaths of Children under 1 year

				1960		1961		1962		1963	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1

Rate per 1,000 of Live Births				1960	1961	1962	1963
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	17.86	46.0	16.1	16.4
England and Wales	...	...	...	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.1
Administrative County	...	...	...	22.57	17.61		17.7

Deaths of Children under 4 weeks

				1961		1962		1963	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	0	2	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	0	2	1	0	0	1

Rate per 1,000 of Live Births				1963
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	16.4
England and Wales	...	...	...	14.2

Deaths of Children under 1 week

				1962		1963	
				M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
				1	0	0	1

Rate per 1,000 of Live Births				1963
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	16.4
England and Wales	...	...	...	12.1

Pero-Matal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week)

Rate per 1,000 of Total Live and Still Births				1963
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	48.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	29.3

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. This child died in hospital very soon after birth.

Rate per 1,000 of live and still births -	1961	1962	1963
Hamble Urban District	15.0	16.1	17.7
English and Wales	15.1	16.1	17.3
Administrative County	17.6		14.6

Deaths of Children under 1 year

	1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	1	0	3	0	1	0
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Rate per 1,000 of live births	1961	1962	1963
Hamble Urban District	17.86	16.1	16.4
English and Wales	21.7	21.4	21.7
Administrative County	22.37	17.61	17.3

Deaths of Children under 5 years

	1961		1962		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	0	2	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Rate per 1,000 of live births	1961	1962	1963
Hamble Urban District	16.1		
English and Wales	14.2		

Deaths of Children under 1 week

	1961		1962	
	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	1	0	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Rate per 1,000 of live births	1961	1962
Hamble Urban District	16.1	
English and Wales	15.1	

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week)

Rate per 1,000 of Total Live and Still Births	1961	1962
Hamble Urban District	18.0	
English and Wales	22.3	

This division of Perinatal Mortality into under a week, under a month and under a year is an attempt to separate statistically important causes of death from social causes. This entry died in hospital very soon after birth.

Maternal Mortality

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births:-				
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.39	0.33		0.28
Administrative County	0.37	0.55		0.20

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

Of the 243 mothers who died in England and Wales in 1963, 60 died of sepsis and the other 183 died from complications of pregnancy or childbirth in the lying in period. In 1963 the chances of death in childbirth were 1:2500 births, whereas in 1926 the chances were 1:226. In the Scandinavian countries and in the U.S.A. the chances are similar to those in England and Wales. In Italy and Portugal the chances are 1:870; in Japan 1:760 and in Ceylon 1:330. The great reduction in maternal mortality is due first to the sulphonamide drugs and later to Pencillin and other anti-biotics in the treatment of and the prevention of sepsis (usually post-natal). The reduction in the other causes of maternal mortality is due to the meticulous ante-natal care. Before the twenties and thirties of this century, medical interest in the pregnant mother was very little and nature was allowed to take its course for good or evil.

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. This also allows for the presence in a district of institutions especially for the elderly. You may have noticed that deaths exceed births, a natural decrease of $72 - 61 = 11$, or .24% of total population.

A classification of the causes of death with sex and age is given in tables at the end of the report.

Number of Deaths

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Males	35	23	27	34
Females	<u>21</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>
	<u>56</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>72</u>

Maternal Mortality

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
London and Wales	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Administrative County	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

There has been no maternal death since 1955, the date of the inclusion of statistics in the district.

Of the 243 mothers who died in England and Wales in 1963, 85 died of sepsis and the other 158 died from complications of pregnancy or childbirth in the lying-in period. In 1963 the chance of death in childbirth was 1:2500 births whereas in 1956 the chance was 1:2200. In the Birmingham district and in the U.S.A. the chance is similar to those in England and Wales. In Italy and Portugal the chance is 1:200, in Japan 1:700 and in Guyana 1:100. The great reduction in maternal mortality in the treatment of and the prevention of sepsis (usually post-natal). The reduction in the other causes of maternal mortality is due to the widespread use of antibiotics and the prevention of sepsis (usually post-natal). The reduction in the other causes of maternal mortality is due to the widespread use of antibiotics and the prevention of sepsis (usually post-natal). The reduction in the other causes of maternal mortality is due to the widespread use of antibiotics and the prevention of sepsis (usually post-natal).

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 Death Rate x Comparability Factor = Standard Death Rate. The necessity of this factor for the purpose of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and also, to a lesser degree, of the sexes. For example, Birmingham and Glasgow are more likely to have a greater number in the other age groups than any country or region, where most are of the same age. Women have a greater expectation of life than men. This also allows for the presence in a district of institutions especially for the elderly. You may have noticed that death rates are lower, a natural decrease of 15 - 17% or 24% of total population.

A classification of the causes of death with sex and age is given in tables at the end of the report.

Number of Deaths

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966
Men	34	27	23	20
Women	38	37	38	38
Total	72	64	61	58

DEATH RATE:-

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Reunds Urban District - Crude ...	12.0	12.7	13.88	15.6
Standard	10.3	10.53	11.8	13.1
England and Wales	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2
Administrative County	10.88	11.18		11.2

Comparability Factor	1958 = 0.85)	These comparability factors indicate a more aged population than the average of England and Wales.
"	" 1959 = 0.84)	
"	" 1960 = 0.86)	
"	" 1961 = 0.83)	
"	" 1962 = 0.85)	
"	" 1963 = 0.84)	

The total Death returns of a public health district are made up of (1) Residents who die in the district and (2) Residents who die outside the district and their death transferred inwardly to the home district. Below are two tables for periods of 10 and 11 years each, (1) After the National Health Service Act and (2) Before the inception of the Act. Although the figures involved are small there is consistent evidence that people are living longer and also that the number of inwardly transferable deaths is increasing in proportion to the total deaths. Most of these inward transfers are of elderly people dying in institutions outside the district. This increase in the proportion of transferable deaths suggests that the family as the basis of social life is giving way to that of the community. The old people are without doubt well treated in the State institutions but nevertheless there is a severance of a link.

Year	<u>After N.H.S.</u>				<u>Before N.H.S.</u>						
	Total Deaths	No. over 70	Rate	Inward Transfers	Rate	Total Deaths	No. over 65	Rate	Inward Transfers	Rate	
1953	41	26	63%	16	39%	1916	48	18	37%	7	16%
1954	44	30	70%	19	43%	1917	41	18	44%	4	10%
1955	81	45	60%	23	28%	1918	54	17	31%	7	13%
1956	56	39	70%	24	43%	1919	40	26	50%	5	12.5%
1957	52	33	63%	12	23%	1920	45	22	50%	8	18%
1958	52	34	65%	20	39%	1921	39	21	54%	4	10%
1959	62	34	55%	17	28%	1922	34	12	35%	0	0%
1960	56	30	54%	18	32%	1923	46	20	44%	4	9%
1961	58	39	67%	23	40%	1924	41	18	44%	7	17%
1962	64	43	67%	32	50%	1925	32	14	44%	11	30%
1963	72	44	61%	33	45.8%						

It is to be noted that from 1953 the number is over 70 years and from 1916 the number is over 65 years. The expectation of life is distinctly better from 1953 and this table also shows distinctly more inward transfers.

Infectious Diseases

Scarlet Fever

14 cases were notified of a very mild type. This disease is now generally so mild that a diagnosis can be difficult.

Erysipelas

None.

Pneumonia

None

Public Health in Cambridge

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

None

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

None

Measles

There were 45 notifications.

Whooping Cough

There were 3 notifications.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis

None

Enteric Fever

None

Food Poisoning

None

Influenza

None

Puerperal Pyrexia

None

Tuberculosis

One case of Pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in 1963.

Tuberculosis - Number on Register

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register during the past eleven 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
31st December, 1961	10	4
31st December, 1962	9	4
31st December, 1963	5	4

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

None

Shigellosis

None

Amoebiasis

There were 45 notifications.

Giardiasis

There were 3 notifications.

Amoebic Dysentery and Colitis

None

Enteric Fever

None

Food Poisoning

None

Influenza

None

Scarlet Fever

None

Tuberculosis

One case of tuberculous tuberculosis was notified in 1963.

Tuberculosis - Number of Notifications

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register during the past eleven years was as follows:-

Yearly Notifications

Year	Number of Notifications
1953	2
1954	3
1955	10
1956	10
1957	12
1958	15
1959	15
1960	17
1961	10
1962	9
1963	21

Toxic Chemicals in Agriculture

Toxic Chemicals in Agriculture

Di-Nitro compounds. The chief are DNC and DNEP and are mostly used for weed killing from the end of March until the middle of June and most commonly for corn crops and for the destruction of potato haulm, usually in August and September. Farm workers are likely to suffer.

DNC is a cumulative poison for which there is no known antidote. When the concentration in the blood of the worker is well below 20 micro-grammes per gramme of blood the effect is to produce an exaggerated feeling of well-being. When the concentration approaches the 20 mark, the feeling of well-being is replaced by a feeling of fatigue, thirst and sweating. When a concentration of over 20 is reached the patient may be seriously ill.

Workers with DNC and DNEP should be under medical supervision for blood testing.

In this district blood may be tested at

1. Department of Pathology,
Memorial Hospital,
Peterborough.
2. Department of Biochemistry,
Addenbrooks Hospital,
Cambridge.
3. Department of Pathology,
Royal Infirmary,
Leicester.

Water Supply

Raunds is supplied with water by the Nene and Ouse Water Board and the following is an analysis of a sample of water from the Raunds Meadows supply:-

Sample of water labelled "Raw Water, Raunds Well (Pumping Station at Meadow Lane)" received on the 9th October, 1963 from Mr. H.B. Wilson, Nene & Ouse Water Board.

Physical Examination

Clear and bright, odourless and colourless (Hazen - less than 5.0)

General Chemical Examination

Reaction 7.0

	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Free Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	2.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (NH ₂)	0.0029
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.0085
Nitrous Nitrogen	absent
Nitric Nitrogen (N)	0.40
Hardness CaCO ₃ Clark)	40.0
Temporary	21.0
Permanent	19.0
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C	0.0660
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	29.25
Total Solids	86.9
Poisonous Metals	absent

Toxic Chemicals in Agriculture

14-Diazinon. The chief use is for control of insects on ornamental plants and lawns. It is also used for control of insects on ornamental plants and lawns. It is also used for control of insects on ornamental plants and lawns.

It is a cumulative poison for which there is no known antidote. When the concentration in the blood of the worker is well below 50 micrograms per gram of blood the effect is to produce an exaggerated feeling of well-being. When the concentration approaches the 50 mark, the feeling of well-being is replaced by a feeling of fatigue, faintness and sweating. When a concentration of over 50 is reached the worker may be seriously ill.

Workers with IUC and IIE should be under medical supervision for blood testing.

In this district blood may be tested at

1. Department of Pathology,
Memorial Hospital,
Peterborough.
2. Department of Biochemistry,
Addenbrooke Hospital,
Cambridge.
3. Department of Pathology,
Royal Infirmary,
Leicester.

Water Supply

Water is supplied with water by the Home and Overseas Water Board and the following is an analysis of a sample of water from the Home Water supply.

Sample of water labelled "New Water, Home Water" (Purifying Station at Water Lane) received on the 28th October, 1953 from Mr. H. B. Wilson, Home & Overseas Water Board.

Physical Examination

Clear and bright, colourless and odourless (Home - less than 2.0)

General Chemical Examination

Reaction 7.0

Parts per 100,000

Free Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nitrosyl Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nitric Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardness CaCO ₃ (Calc)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxygen absorbed in 5 hours at 20°C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

<u>Mineral Analysis</u>	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Calcium (Ca)	16.25
Magnesium (Mg)	1.15
Carbonate (CO ₃)	17.6
Chloride (Cl)	8.7
Sulphate (SO ₄)	15.13
Nitrate (NO ₃)	1.77
Iron	absent
Sodium	11.0

Microscopical Examination of Deposit ... None

Plumbo-Solvency - No action on lead in 3 days at 21°C

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 = 12

R E M A R K S

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and relatively few bacteria.

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

S. GREENBURGH

24th October, 1963.

Public Analyst.

Stanwick receives most of its water supply from Woodford source. An analysis of a sample from this supply is given herewith:-

Sample of water labelled "Raw Water, Well at Woodford Pumping Station" received on the 9th October, 1963 from Mr. H.B. Wilson, Nene & Ouse Water Board.

Physical Examination

Very slight deposit, odourless and colourless (Hazen - less than 5.0)

General Chemical Examination

Reaction pH 7.2

	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Free Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	1.58
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N) ₂	nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.0036
Nitrous Nitrogen	absent
Nitric Nitrogen (N)	0.35
Hardness (CaCO ₃ Clark)	35.8
Temporary	17.1
Permanent	18.7
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C	0.0412
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	24.75
Total Solids	75.9
Poisonous Metals	absent

Parts per 100,000		Mineral Analysis	
16.92	Calcium (Ca)
1.12	Magnesium (Mg)
17.6	Carbonate (CO ₃)
2.7	Chloride (Cl)
12.13	Sulfate (SO ₄)
1.77	Nitrate (NO ₃)
absent	Iron
11.0	Sodium

Microbiological Examination of Borehole ... None

Fluoro-bioassay - No action on lead in 3 days at 37°C

Biological Examination

Coliform organisms absent in 100 ml.
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 12

REMARKS

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and relatively few bacteria.

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

S. CHAMBERLAIN

Public Analyst.

24th October, 1963.

Standard received most of the water supply from Woodford source. An analysis of a sample from this supply is given herewith:-

Sample of water labelled "New Water, Well at Woodford Pumping Station" received on the 24th October, 1963 from Mr. A.B. Wilson, Home & Gas Water Board.

Physical Examination

Very slight deposit, odourless and colourless (taste - less than 2.0)

General Chemical Examination

Specified by 7.2

Parts per 100,000			
1.58	...	...	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃ equiv)
nil	...	...	Temporary Hardness (CaCO ₃)
0.0036	...	...	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)
absent	...	...	Iron
0.35	...	...	Manganese
12.8	...	...	Calcium
17.1	...	...	Magnesium
18.7	...	...	Total Solids
0.0412	...	...	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)
22.75	...	...	Total Solids
12.2	...	...	Calcium
absent	...	...	Iron

<u>Mineral Analysis</u>					<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Calcium (Ca)	...	...	...	...	14.86
Magnesium (Mg)	...	...	...	...	0.82
Carbonate (CO ₃)	...	...	...	...	14.95
Chloride (Cl) ³	...	...	...	...	6.9
Sulphate (SO ₄)	...	...	...	...	15.46
Nitrate (NO ₃) ⁴	...	...	...	...	1.55
Iron	...	...	...	...	trace
Sodium	...	...	...	...	13.76

Microscopical Examination of Deposit

Mainly mineral matter.

Plumbo-Solvency - No action on lead in 3 days at 21°C

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 = 5

R E M A R K S

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and few bacteria.

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

S. GREENBURGH

24th October, 1963.

Public Analyst.

R E P O R T
on the

Bacteriological Examination of the undermentioned samples of Water received on the 18th August 1964 from Mr. H.B. Wilson, Engineer, Nene and Ouse Water Board, Thrapston House, Thrapston, Northants.

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>B.Coli in 100 mls</u>	<u>Number of microorganisms per ml at 37°C</u>	<u>Number of microorganisms per ml at 21°C</u>
RAUNDS	absent	nil	nil
STANWICK	absent	nil	1

A. McINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

Parts per 100,000		Mineral Analysis	
14.80	Calcium (Ca)
0.82	Magnesium (Mg)
14.95	Carbonate (CO ₃)
6.9	Chloride (Cl)
12.46	Sulfate (SO ₄)
1.55	Nitrate (NO ₃)
Trace	Iron
13.76	Sodium

Microbiological Examination of Borehole

Mainly mineral matter.

Fluoro-Borehole -- No action on food in 3 days at 21°C

Bacteriological Examination

Cultures organisms absent in 100 ml.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 5

REMARKS

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and few bacteria.

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

A. GIBSON

21st October, 1961. Public Analyst.

REPORT

on the

bacteriological examination of the water samples of water received on the 18th August 1961 from Mr. E.B. Wilson, Engineer, Hens and Cans Water Board, Thurston House, Thurston, Northants.

SAMPLES D. Coll. Number of Number of 100 ml. at 37°C per ml. at 21°C
 in microorganisms

HARVEY absent nil

STANICK absent nil

A. GIBSON

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES

CAUSES OF DEATH

There were no deaths in the years 1 - 5, 5 - 15, 15 - 25, 25 - 35.

Causes of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks		35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year					
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
24. Bronchitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

39* ΟΡΥΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΑΓΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

39* ΠΑΡΟΝΤΕΣ

39* ΑΠΟΥΣΙΕΣ

40* ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

40* ΟΡΥΣ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΕΣ

40* ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΙ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΕΣ

40* ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΙ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΕΣ

41* ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΣΕΩΝ

41* ΠΑΡΟΝΤΕΣ

41* ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

41* ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

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40* ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

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ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

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ΟΡΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΟΡΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ 1 - 2 2 - 12 12 - 52 52 - 12

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35. Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	(M	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
	F	38	1	2	3	-	-	9	7	23
										16

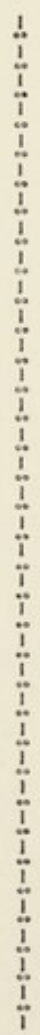
Of the deaths over 75 the ages and sex were:

	M	F	M	F	M	F	over 90
75 - 80	9	5	12	7	2	2	
80 - 90							
90							

The greatest age was 93.

Percentage of Deaths from Special Causes

Reasons	<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>Males & Females Combined</u>	<u>Males Separate</u> <u>Females Separate</u>
Tuberculosis	0.0	0.73
Circulatory Disease	54.0	50.5
Respiratory Disease	15.0	16.3
All Cancers	14.0	19.8
Lung Cancers	1.4	7.4
		0.22
		56.7
		11.6
		17.5
		1.3



Κατηγορία	Αριθμός	Ποσοστό	Ποσοστό	Ποσοστό
Ποσ. 1-10	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ποσ. 11-20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ποσ. 21-30	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ποσ. 31-40	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ποσ. 41-50	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ποσ. 51-60	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ποσ. 61-70	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Ποσ. 71-80	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Ποσ. 81-90	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Ποσ. 91-100	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Σύνολο	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Κατηγορία
Αριθμός
Ποσοστό

Κατηγορία
Αριθμός
Ποσοστό

Κατηγορία
Αριθμός
Ποσοστό

Κατηγορία
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Αριθμός
Ποσοστό

Κατηγορία
Αριθμός
Ποσοστό

Κατηγορία	Αριθμός	Ποσοστό	Ποσοστό	Ποσοστό
Ποσ. 1-10	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ποσ. 11-20	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ποσ. 21-30	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ποσ. 31-40	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ποσ. 41-50	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ποσ. 51-60	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ποσ. 61-70	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Ποσ. 71-80	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Ποσ. 81-90	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Ποσ. 91-100	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Σύνολο	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Κατηγορία
Αριθμός
Ποσοστό

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Table No. 2

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS

YEAR	RAUNDS	CUNDLIE & THRAPSTON	COUNTY
1935	00.0	36.0	36.0
1936	55.0	32.0	34.0
1937	46.0	34.6	36.0
1938	16.0	32.0	37.0
1939	54.0	45.6	37.0
1940	46.0	37.0	36.0
1941	17.0	79.4	44.0
1942	55.0	52.4	54.0
1943	84.0	64.3	69.0
1944	79.0	82.6	83.0
1945	20.0	129.2	109.0
1946	111.0	45.0	68.0
1947	20.0	60.0	55.0
1948	65.0	54.0	49.0
1949	15.0	62.9	46.0
1950	57.0	84.6	46.0
1951	60.0	80.0	50.0
1952	73.0	39.9	44.0
1953	00.0	40.34	41.0
1954	55.0	65.0	51.0
1955	16.0	51.3	45.0
1956	67.5	74.7	44.0
1957	61.0	60.8	41.0
1958	50.0	52.6	38.0
1959	33.3	43.0	41.0
1960	00.0	50.0	41.0
1961	30.0	41.6	51.0
1962	16.4	61.6	49.7
1963	16.4	43.6	54.1

Corresponding rates for Raunds since 1908 were:-

1908	33.0	1917	86.0	1926	36.0
1909	10.9	1918	16.0	1927	15.0
1910	00.0	1919	70.0	1928	53.0
1911	40.0	1920	37.0	1929	20.0
1912	25.0	1921	50.0	1930	00.0
1913	12.5	1922	54.0	1931	00.0
1914	51.7	1923	20.0	1932	00.0
1915	25.0	1924	50.0	1933	20.0
1916	37.5	1925	00.0	1934	20.0

In the whole of England and Wales in the year 1963 there were 59,048 illegitimate births or 69 out of every 1000 live births. For the previous 5 years 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959 and 1958 the rate was 56 per 1000 live births. The national illegitimate rate has thus gone up 23% in 1963.

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

Table No. 3

Estimated Population	DEATHS											
	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 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1935	45	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	6	1.4
1936	62	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1937	65	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1938	63	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	5	1.1
1939	55	12.3	45	9.2	3	59.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940	65	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	2	0.4
1941	58	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	2	0.37	1	0.18	7	1.3
1942	73	14.1	48	9.8	0	0.0	4	0.77	0	0.00	9	1.7
1943	71	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	2	0.41	0	0.00	9	1.8
1944	85	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	1	0.23	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945	80	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	2	0.47	0	0.00	9	2.1
1946	89	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	1	0.23	0	0.00	7	1.6
1947	98	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.6
1948	77	17.18	65	14.5	5	65.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	8	1.8
1949	65	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8
1950	53	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1951	67	16.0	62	11.1	1	15.0	2	0.43	0	0.00	10	2.2
1952	55	13.1	75	13.5	2	36.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.2
1953	66	16.5	41	7.2	2	30.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1954	73	18.13	44	7.41	2	27.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.6
1955	62	15.46	81	13.6	2	27.3	1	0.21	0	0.00	17	3.6
1956	74	18.5	56	10.05	1	13.5	1	0.21	0	0.00	11	2.35
1957	82	20.41	52	9.48	2	24.4	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
1958	60	14.19	52	9.5	0	0.0	1	0.21	0	0.00	8	1.72
1959	60	14.87	62	11.12	1	16.6	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.92
1960	56	13.92	56	10.3	1	17.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.14
1961	67	17.0	58	10.53	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.62
1962	61	15.3	64	11.8	1	16.1	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	2.38
1963	61	16.0	72	13.1	1		0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.46
TOTAL FOR 29 YEARS :-	1948		1699		68		34		2		256	
Reunds Urban District												

Birth Rate is Standard Rate from 1950 onwards. Death Rate is Standard Rate except for 1942-1948, both inclusive.

A TABLE OF BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES 1899 - 1934 Table No. 4

Estimated Population	Births		All ages				Under 1				DEATHS			
	No.	Crude Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Crude Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Pulm. Tubercu.		Non-Pulm. Tubercu.		Cancer	
									No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1899	...	3811	109	28.6	38	9.9	11	109						
1900	...	3811	123	32.2	42	11.0	10	81						
1901	...	3901	118	30.2	44	11.2	7	59						
1902	...	4031	115	28.5	48	11.9	12	104						
1903	...	4211	109	25.8	45	10.6	14	128						
1904	...	4376	109	24.9	47	10.7	13	119						
1905	...	4381	101	23.0	36	8.2	10	99						
1906	...	4381	103	23.5	42	9.5	8	77.6						
1907	...	4284	99	23.7	47	10.9	9	91						
1908	...	4320	120	27.8	52	12.0	13	108	8	1.85	2	0.46	2	0.46
1909	...	4320	91	21.6	40	9.2	4	44	6	1.39	2	0.46	5	0.46
1910	...	4320	78	18.0	47	10.9	8	102	7	1.61	6	1.38	5	1.38
1911	...	3874	76	19.6	50	12.9	5	65	4	1.03	4	1.03	6	1.03
1912	...	3874	80	20.6	35	9.0	4	50	3	0.77	2	0.50	2	0.50
1913	...	3874	81	20.9	51	13.1	7	86	7	1.80	6	1.54	5	1.54
1914	...	3874	58	14.9	47	12.1	5	86	5	1.30	4	1.05	5	1.05
1915	...	4081	80	19.7	51	12.5	9	112	2	0.50	4	1.00	6	1.00
1916	...	4081	80	19.7	48	11.7	7	87	5	1.22	2	0.50	5	0.50
1917	Births 4609 Deaths 3596	...	62	15.5	41	11.1	2	32	6	1.66	3	0.83	2	0.83
1918	Births 4221 Deaths 3767	...	62	14.6	54	14.3	3	48	5	1.325	5	1.326	4	1.326
1919	Births 4215 Deaths 4004	...	57	13.3	40	9.9	2	35	2	0.49	0	0.0	7	0.0
1920	...	4205	80	19.0	45	10.7	5	62	4	0.936	1	0.234	5	0.234
1921	...	3818	62	16.2	39	10.2	3	48	2	0.52	1	0.26	2	0.26
1922	...	3842	55	14.3	34	8.8	3	54	6	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
1923	...	3822	53	13.9	46	12.0	7	134	5	1.3	2	0.52	2	0.52
1924	...	3824	60	15.6	41	10.7	5	83	3	0.78	2	0.52	6	0.52
1925	...	3837	53	13.8	32	8.3	1	18	5	1.3	0	0.0	4	0.0

1926	...	...	3753	55	14.6	50	13.3	2	36	1	0.26	0	0.0	6
1927	...	...	3690	41	11.1	37	10.0	3	73	1	0.26	0	0.0	0
1928	...	...	3715	56	15.0	32	8.6	0	00	2	0.54	2	0.54	4
1929	...	...	3753	46	12.2	48	12.7	4	87	5	1.35	1	0.27	3
1930	...	...	3753	41	10.9	34	9.0	0	00	3	0.798	1	0.266	2
1931	...	...	3687	37	10.0	40	10.8	1	27	2	0.54	1	0.27	8
1932	...	...	3626	37	10.2	48	13.2	5	135	1	0.27	0	0.0	7
1933	...	...	3561	46	12.9	48	13.4	2	44	5	1.4	0	0.0	6
1934	...	...	3617	52	14.3	45	11.3	7	135	1	0.27	1	0.27	8
TOTAL FOR 36 YEARS :- 1899 - 1934 Raunds Urban District				2685	1568	212	107 in 27 yrs.	50 in 27 yrs.	118 in 27 yrs.					

Курсовые проекты 1953 - 1954 ЮЗПИ НКХ ЗС ЛУМЗ	5002	4200	545	401 70 51 200*	20 70 51 200*	110 70 51 200*
1970	28	42	1	1	1	0
1971	40	48	5	2	0	0
1972	31	33	2	1	0	0
1973	31	30	1	5	1	0
1974	41	34	0	3	1	0
1975	40	38	1	2	1	0
1976	30	28	0	5	5	0
1977	31	31	3	1	0	0
1978	22	20	5	1	0	0

The table below tells its own story, but it would be a delusion to conclude that cancer is on the increase. The apparent increase is due to more exact diagnosis. The Infantile death rate and the Tuberculosis death rate are related to social and hygienic conditions.

	Mortality Under 1 Year		Mortality Pulm. Tubercu.		Mortality Cancer	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
	No.	per 1000 Births	No.	per 1000 Pop.	No.	per 1000 Pop.
Raunds Urban District						
1899-1908	107	97.0				
1909-1918	54	72.0	53	1.3	43	
1919-1928	31	54.0	34	0.9	37	
1936-1945	26	38.9	24	0.517	84	
1952-1961	16	24.43	4	0.085	96	
Administrative County						
1936-1945	1560	42.15	1028	0.44		
1952-1961	993	21.63	253	0.09		

Natural Increase of population is Birth numbers - Death numbers which, in 1963, was 72 - 61 = 11. It should be understood that Standard Rates are for comparison with the rest of England and Wales, whereas Crude Rates are the actual rate. From the foregoing Table, Standard Births : Deaths are 16 : 13.1, whereas the Crude Rates are 13.2 : 15.6, which means a reduction in population of 4,610 of 11. The natural increase in the whole of England and Wales for 1962 was 283,111; in 1961 an increase of 252,900 and during the years 1956- 1960 an average increase of 215,311. The total population of England and Wales at 30th June, 1962 was estimated to be 46,669,000 made up of 22,651,000 males and 24,018,000 females. In 1963 there was an estimated population of 47,023,000 made up of 22,832,000 males and 24,191,000 females.

It may be of general interest to know that the total population of 47,023,000 at 30th June, 1963 was according to age groups and sex, made up of:

All	Ages									
	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75	
Males	22,832	2,001	3,474	3,348	3,007	3,203	3,040	2,612	1,463	684
Females	24,191	1,898	3,296	3,284	2,886	3,201	3,163	2,960	2,163	1,340

These figures are expressed in number of thousands. Evidently the males predominate until between the ages of 25 to 35, after which the females predominate. Over 70 females : males are as 3 : 2; at 80 the rate is 2 : 1.

The groups between the working ages of 15 - 60 years represent 60% of the total; those over 60 represent 17.4% of the total. Males over 65 (pensionable age) represent 9.4% of all males and females over 60 (pensionable age) represent 20.2% of all females. Combined males and females of pensionable age represent 15% of the total population.

The comparative table below shows the decrease or increase in decades of life of males and females; the number at 5 - 15 years being numerically 100, and this is related to the number of each sex at 5 - 15 years.

				Males	Females
0 - 5 years	...	...		115	115
5 - 15 "	...	...		100	100
15 - 25 "	...	...		96.0	99.0
25 - 35 "	...	...		86.0	87.5
35 - 45 "	...	...		92.0	97.0
45 - 55 "	...	...		87.0	96.0
55 - 65 "	...	...		75.0	90.0
65 - 75 "	...	...		42.0	65.6
75 & over	...	...		19.6	40.0

There is a slight increase of females at 15 - 25 years due to the tendency for girls to be more resistant to disease than boys and of course some immigration. At the decade 15 - 45 both sexes show increases on the previous decade, and this is the decade of immigration and emigration. After the decade 15 - 45 and even during this decade, the number of males falls more rapidly than that of females. Part of this more rapid decline especially in an industrial country, is due to factory life. Relevant to this point is the fact that male pulmonary tuberculosis is female pulmonary tuberculosis deaths are as 7 : 2 and bronchitis 16 : 17.

On 30th June, 1963 it was estimated that out of a population of 417,000 in Northamptonshire the number of people under 5 years was 28,700 and under 15 years about 75,000. The under 5 years represent 6.3% in Northamptonshire and 8.4% in the whole of England and Wales; and the under 15 years are as Northamptonshire : England and Wales as 18 : 23.

The percentage of under 15 years in Northampton Borough is 21.8% in Leeds 23% in Bournemouth 16.3% of the total home population of each district. The conclusion is that Northamptonshire has a more aged population than the average of England and Wales, than the average for Leeds, than the average for Northampton Borough, but a less aged population than Bournemouth.

