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U.D.C.**

Contributors

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ROTHWELL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1959



J. V. DYER, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.





Rothwell Urban District Council

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Clerk of the Council :

A. SHARMAN, ESQ.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

*J. CARROLL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.
(Resigned 16th July, 1959)

*J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(Appointed 28th September, 1959)

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :

A. SMITH, M.P.H.I.A., M.R.S.H., CERT. S.I.B.

Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as an
Inspector of Meat and other Foods

*Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—

Burton Latimer, Corby and Desborough Urban Districts and
Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

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Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.
May, 1960.

*To the Chairman and Member of the
Rothwell Urban District Council,*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Rothwell Urban District, for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

Dr. James Carroll, your former Medical Officer of Health, resigned during the year and I commenced duty in September, 1959.

The form of the report and the matters dealt with are in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Health and the main purpose of this letter is to emphasise certain points which are considered worthy of special attention. If I appear to be rather critical, it is because I have a high regard for Rothwell, and know it to be capable of still further progress.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population is 4,680, showing a decrease of 10 on last year's figure. During the year there were 9 more births and 3 fewer deaths than in 1958. Once again, there were no deaths under the heading of Maternal Mortality.

Good progress was made in the demolition and closing of unfit houses, and the Council are to be congratulated on their far sighted housing policy. There is a lot of substandard property yet to be dealt with, however, and it is inevitable that money must be spent in order to obtain land suitable for redevelopment. Misguided sentiment must not stand in the way of providing good housing, to which everyone is entitled.

The sewage treatment plant and sewerage system have functioned adequately during the year, but they could be improved upon and should be the subject of discussion and planning in the near future.

It is satisfactory to report that no new cases of or deaths from tuberculosis occurred in 1959, and more over, three patients have been removed from the Register as cured. The picture is not so good regarding other infectious diseases. A food poisoning incident originated in the town, and in June, no less than 21 cases of Whooping Cough were notified. We must pay more attention to Food Hygiene, and look towards 100 per cent acceptance of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help and conscientious work of Mr. Smith, your Public Health Inspector, also the other officers who have provided information for this Report. I thank the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement to the Health Department staff throughout the year.

Finally, I acknowledge with pleasure the assistance received from Miss Langley in compiling this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five Year Period
1955 to 1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	4,710	4,720	4,710	4,690	4,680
Number of Live Births ...	72	83	81	64	73
Legitimate	70	78	77	60	72
Illegitimate	2	5	4	4	1
Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.29	17.58	17.20	13.65	15.60
Number of Still Births ...	2	2	—	—	2
Legitimate	2	2	—	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	27.03	23.53	—	—	26.67
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.42	0.42	—	—	0.43
Number of Deaths	49	46	72	59	56
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.40	9.75	15.29	12.58	11.97
Deaths from Pregnancy, Child-birth and Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths ...	5	1	1	2	2
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	69.44	12.05	12.35	31.25	27.40
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.89	12.05	—	31.25	13.70
Death from all forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	10	11	11	9	14
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	—	—	1	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION A

General Statistics of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,638
Population (Census 1951)			...	...	...	...	4,617
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1959)						...	4,680
Number of inhabited houses (1951)				...	...	...	1,540
Number of inhabited houses (1959)				...	...	...	1,719
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£52,024
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...		...	...	...	...	£178

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are very satisfactory and there is virtually full employment. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows :- Boot and shoe manufacture, ironstone mining, agriculture and manufacture of agricultural implements.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

LIVE BIRTHS				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	41	31	72
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals				41	32	73
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population				...	...	15.60
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)				...	...	17.63
STILL BIRTHS				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals				1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				...	...	26.67
DEATHS				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes	...	...	...	29	27	56
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				...	...	11.97
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 0.91)				...	...	10.89
DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	...	...	...	8	7	15
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms)	...	...	...	6	8	14
Accidents and violence	...	...	...	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES				—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births				...	...	—
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
				1	1	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	27.40
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				...	...	27.78
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...	...	—
DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks)				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
				—	1	1
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	13.70

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1959

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...		2	1	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			—	—	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...		—	—	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...		—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	4	5	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...		3	3	6
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	7	5	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...		—	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	1	1	2
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	—	3	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	1
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	2	1	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...		—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...		—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...		—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			5	2	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	—	—	—
35.	Suicide	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...		—	—	—
	Totals			29	27	56

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **POPULATION.**—The Registrar General estimated the population of Rothwell to be 4,680 at mid-year 1959. This is only 63 more than the 1951 census figure. From 1st January, 1951, to 31st December, 1959, the natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) was 131, so some movement of population out of the District must be assumed.
2. **BIRTHS.**—73 live births were registered during 1959, 9 more than in 1958, giving a crude rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate of 17.63 per 1,000 population (Comparability Factor 1.13) may be compared with the provisional crude rate for England and Wales in 1959, which is 16.5 per 1,000.
3. **DEATHS.**—The total number of deaths from all causes was 56, (59 in 1958), giving a crude rate of 11.97 per 1,000 population, which on correction for age and sex by the comparability factor, gives an adjusted rate of 10.89 per 1,000. The provisional crude death rate for England and Wales is 11.6.

It will be seen from the classified list of causes of death, that diseases of the heart and circulatory system again appeared as the most common cause of death, and in this group, the chief single cause was Coronary Thrombosis.

4. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 2, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 27.4 per 1,000 live births (England and Wales 22.0). One of these babies died soon after birth, giving a Neonatal Mortality Rate of 13.7 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 15.8).

The age, sex and causes of death of these children were :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
7 hours	F	Atelectasis ; Prematurity (30 hours). Weight 2 lbs.
7 weeks	M	Toxaemia due to infection of unknown origin.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which services the Council are directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for the administration of many of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

During the year 10 samples were examined by Dr. Voss and his staff, at Kettering. (Faeces 2, Meat 2, Sandwiches 6). I am grateful to Dr. Hoyle and Dr. Voss for the help and guidance they are always willing to give.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. The St. John Ambulance Brigade perform this function in Rothwell on behalf of the County Council for all patients excepting those suffering from infectious diseases.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.—A clinic is held on the first and third Wednesdays in every month at the Labour Hall. A Medical Officer attends one of these sessions.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.—Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against small-pox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis ; this is done through the School Health Service.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.—

- (a) *Tuberculosis*.—Market Street, Kettering.
- (b) *Venereal Diseases*.—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.—During the year, this committee continued its valuable work in providing dietary supplements and financial help to patients. It generously decided to extend its activities to include those suffering from other respiratory chest diseases.

The Committee's income for the year was £217.1.6., expenditure £211.3.1.

4,484 pints of milk were supplied to patients and grants of clothing and cash amounted to £44.10.0.

During the coming year the Committee hope to increase the grants to patients, also to give some assistance to tuberculosis patients in the Spencer Ward at St. Crispin's Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.—No action was taken during the year.

Report by

A. SMITH

M.P.H.I.A., M.R.S.H., CERT. S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND FOODS R.S.H.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLY.—An adequate supply of water has been maintained in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, and no reports of water shortage were received during the year.

WATER ANALYSIS.—Two samples of the town's water were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination with the result that both samples were reported to be "very satisfactory."

The following information was supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board : -

"The following samples of filtered water were taken during 1959 by the Board : -

				<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>
Rothwell	...	...	...	26

In addition to the above, numerous samples of Raw Water, Sedimented Water and Final Filtered Water were taken at Pitsford. The results of all these analyses were satisfactory."

FIRE HYDRANTS.—All ball valve fire hydrants in the town have been replaced with the more modern type of screw down valve.

RAINFALL.—The rainfall during 1959, taken at Clover Hill, Kettering, was 19.73 inches, nearly 9 inches less than in 1958, and one of the lowest measurements in recent years.

1959	19.73	1955	19.55	1951	29.97
1958	28.44	1954	29.06	1950	25.58
1957	23.72	1953	19.24	1949	23.72
1956	23.25	1952	23.44	1948	28.77

WATER SERVICES.—New services were connected to 8 Council Houses, and 10 private houses.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH.—A warm dry summer was responsible for a little more interest in open air bathing. Mr. R. Cross again carried out his duties of Bath Attendant with efficiency and enthusiasm.

Between June and September, the following bathers paid for admission to the bath :-

Boys	...	...	...	...	1,232
Men	...	...	...	...	91
Girls	...	...	...	...	986
Women	...	...	...	...	16
Spectators	...	...	...	...	468

Total 2,325 an increase of 1,451 bathers compared with 1958.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—There have been no serious defects or stoppages of sewers throughout the system during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—A weekly collection of house and trade refuse has been maintained excepting for holiday periods.

CONTROLLED TIPPING.—All household refuse is deposited in the Controlled Tip at Thorpe Underwood, and facilities are available for tradesmen to deposit their trade waste in the tip at moderate charges.

SALVAGE COLLECTIONS.—The total collections of mixed waste paper was 78 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs., an increase of 8 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. compared with the figure for 1958.

The price of mixed waste paper was maintained during the year at £7.10.0. per ton, so that the yield of 78 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. realised £589. against £522. income for the previous year.

Annual Tonnage of Waste Paper :-

Year		tons	cwts.	qrs.
1952	...	48	11	0
1953	...	56	9	0
1954	...	65	16	0
1955	...	72	5	0
1956	...	70	0	2
1957	...	71	6	0
1958	...	69	13	2
1959	...	78	11	3

RODENT CONTROL.—35 infestations of rats were successfully dealt with by your Rodent Operator during the year, when 287 bodies were recovered, mostly at the refuse tip and sewage works.

Sewer treatment was carried out by test baiting 12 manholes on different parts of the system, but no evidence of infestation was found.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.—There were 35 factories on the Register—16 inspections were made and 4 defects were found and remedied. The number of outworkers living in Rothwell in August 1959 was 20, all engaged in Textile work. Regular inspections were made.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 are to be found at the end of the Report.

SECTION D

Public Health and Housing Acts

HOUSING.—8 new houses were completed by the Council during the year, and a start was made on a further 16. 9 private houses were completed during the year.

Fifteen houses were demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Acts 1936/1957.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—During the four years 1956-1959, a total of 56 uninhabitable dwellings have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and 49 families have been re-housed. 24 bungalows and 2 ground floor flats have been made available for Old Persons.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA :-

Complaints received	...	...	...	542
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	84
Housing inspections	...	...	...	458
Factory inspections	...	...	...	16
Food Shops inspections	...	...	...	18
Rodent infestations	...	...	...	35
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	84
Housing defects remedied	...	...	...	436

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED :-

Drains re-laid or renewed	...	...	...	38
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	73
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	9
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	7
Soil and ventilation pipes provided	...	...	...	15
Water closet compartments repaired	...	...	...	12
Wells and pumps repaired	...	...	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	27
Rainwater guttering repaired	...	...	...	48
Dampness to walls remedied	...	...	...	23
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	14
Floors repaired or re-laid	...	...	...	32
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	6
Handrails to staircases provided	...	...	...	4
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	18
Washing coppers provided	...	...	...	16
Sinks provided	...	...	...	12
Internal water services	...	...	...	15
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	96
Bathrooms, Internal W.C.'s and Hot Water Installations provided under Improvement Grants	...	...	...	15

NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED :-

Informal :	Nuisance	...	...	...	17
	Housing	...	...	...	6
Statutory :	...	...	...	...	—

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.—There are no licensed slaughter-houses in the District.

The following food was examined and found to be unfit for human consumption, consequently being surrendered and destroyed : -

					<i>lbs</i>
Canned Beef	...	...	...	...	27
Canned Pork	...	...	...	...	9
Carcase of Calf	...	...	...	...	46

MILK SUPPLY.—Six samples of milk taken from milk dealers in the town were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and all samples were reported to be satisfactory.

SHOPS.—Food shops were regularly inspected and kept in a highly satisfactory condition.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.—Notices continue to be displayed in all food shops requesting shoppers, in the interests of hygiene, not to bring dogs into the premises. These notices appear to be serving their purpose.

SECTION F

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases

Notifications of Infectious Diseases totalled 121 in 1959, as opposed to 11 the previous year. This increase was due to a measles outbreak, which developed towards the end of the year, and a short lasting appearance of whooping cough in June. The year is notable on account of the notification of two comparatively uncommon conditions ophthalmia neonatorum and meningococcal meningitis.

MEASLES.—This disease tends to assume epidemic proportions every other year, throughout the country. The Rothwell returns reflect this periodicity, but 1960 will also have a high rate for measles, as the expected 1959 epidemic did not reach Rothwell until December, 1959.

MEASLES NOTIFICATIONS 1954-59

1954	...	0	1957	...	120
1955	...	170	1958	...	3
1956	...	2	1959	...	93

SCARLET FEVER.—No cases of this disease were notified. There were three cases of Scarlet Fever in 1958.

DIPHTHERIA.—The last reported case of Diphtheria in Rothwell was in 1944. Thus a generation has grown up to parenthood, who have no memories of the tragic results which would ensue, should this disease reappear in the community. It is essential that all babies be given the benefits of immunisation, and a "booster" dose when they start school. A single vaccine is now available which protects against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus ("lockjaw").

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children who were immunised in 1959 is as follows :-

Under 5 years of age	...	...	...	1
5 to 15 years of age	...	...	...	11
			Total	12
Boosters	...	...	...	29

The number of children who have completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1959 is as follows :-

Age at 31.12.59	Under 1	1	2	3
i.e. Born in Year	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. Immunised	10	45	57	58
Age at 31.12.59	4	5-9	10-14	Total
i.e. Born in Year	1955	1950-54	1945-49	Under 15
No. Immunised	52	280	243	745

The number of inoculations carried out using Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis Vaccine were as follows :-

		Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Boosters
Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis		43	10	5	58	10
Whooping Cough only	...	8	—	—	8	—

WHOOPING COUGH.—24 cases were notified, 21 in one month. This condition is one of the more serious infectious diseases, and can cause permanent ill-health ; so we should not accept this high total lightly. The efficiency of vaccination against whooping cough is now well proved, and I repeat that all babies should receive this valuable protection.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.—There were 3 notifications of this uncommon disease during the year, two children and one adult. No connection could be traced to link them up.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—This also is very rarely encountered now. It is an eye infection of newly born babies, and rapidly responds to modern treatment.

FOOD POISONING.—Unfortunately, is on the increase throughout the country, and we must not relax our efforts to maintain the highest standards of hygiene in food shops, canteens and domestic kitchens.

One Thursday in June, 32 members of a local club went on a coach trip, taking meat and cheese sandwiches, which had been prepared at least 24 hours before consumption. Within two hours, twelve were taken ill and seven of them admitted to hospital. All recovered in the following two or three days. The causative organism, *Staphylococcus Aureus* was recovered from the vomit, faeces, food remaining in the club premises and meat from the butcher's shop providing the ham and tongue.

POLIOMYELITIS.—No cases were notified during the year.

The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year :-

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	Third Inj's 0-14	15 or over	Third Inj's 15 or over
1	53	37	52	143	412	289	211

Thus it will be seen from the table that 623 inhabitants had, by the end of 1959, received their three vaccinations, and a further 432 had received two.

SMALLPOX.—The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary	...	...	25	5	1	1	32
Re-vaccination	...	...	—	—	1	2	3

I am grateful to the County Medical Officer of Health for supplying the figures relating to immunisation and vaccination.

TUBERCULOSIS

It is pleasing to report that no new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and there were no deaths from that cause. Further, three patients were removed from the Register as cured.

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade ; no action was taken during the year.

The number of known cases of Tuberculosis in Rothwell at the end of 1959 were as follows :-

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	4	3	7
Non-Respiratory	2	3	5
Total	6	6	12

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1959

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	89	93
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	1	—	1	—	24
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	—	1	2	2	90	121

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1959

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Measles	—	10	5	9	13	54	1	1	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	2	4	3	2	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	2	—	—
TOTALS	3	12	9	13	15	64	2	1	1	—	1	—	121	5	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	5	2	—	—
TOTAL	40	18	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
		Reme- died (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel } Making, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
} Cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	20	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	20	—	—	—	—	—



