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U.D.C.**

Contributors

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

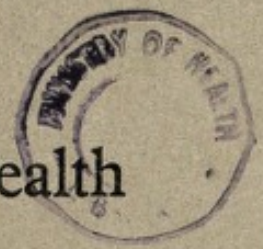


ANNUAL REPORT

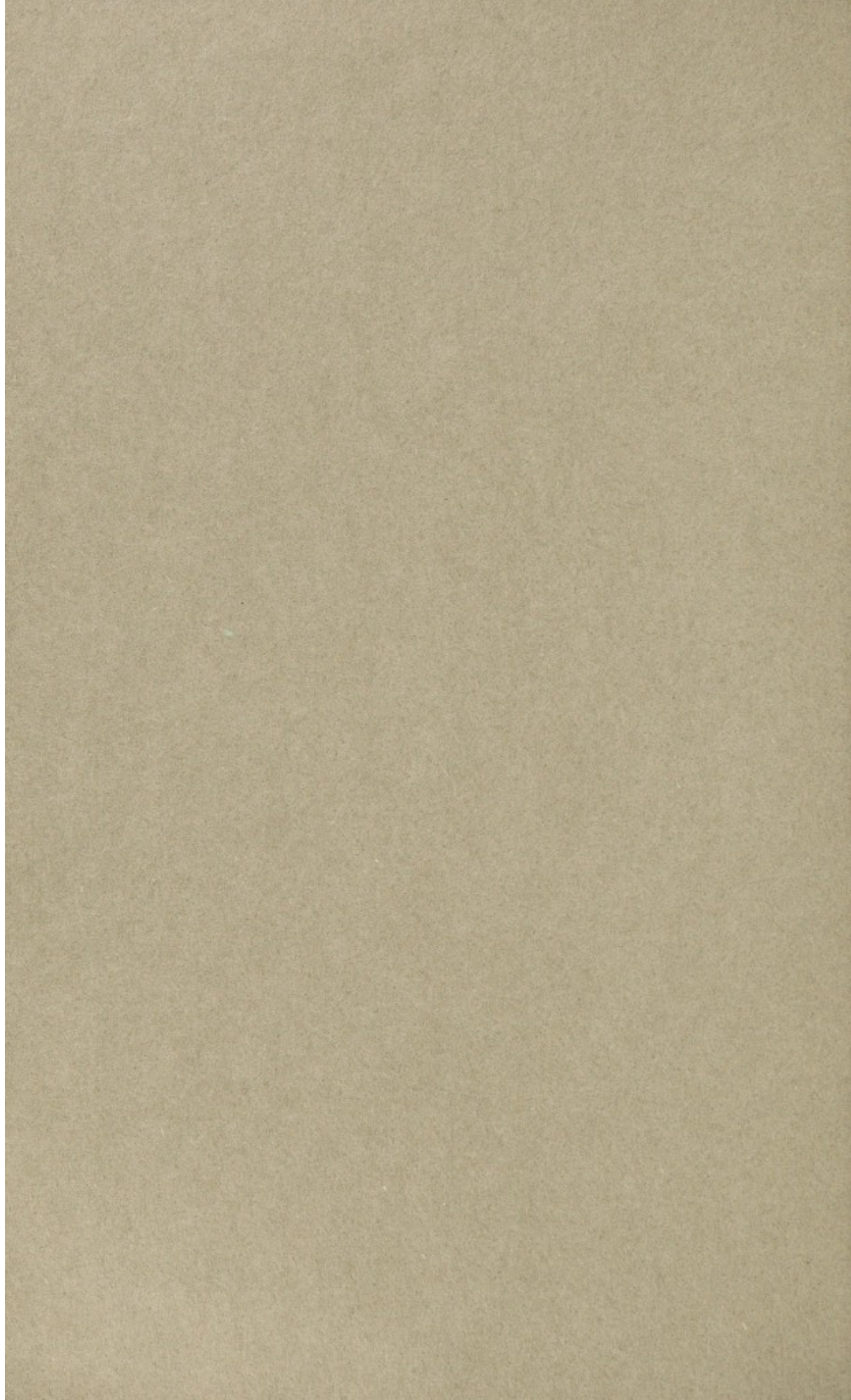
of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960



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



Rothwell Urban District Council

Chairman of the Council :

R. L. DAINTY, ESQ., B.Sc., J.P.

Vice Chairman :

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F. J. W. WEST, ESQ., C.C.

Clerk of the Council :

A. SHARMAN, ESQ.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

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

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.

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

CONTENTS

Introductory Letter	...	...	...	...	...	3
Section A.						
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	...	...				5
Section B						
General Provision of Health Services in the Area	...					9
Section C						
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...			11
Section D						
Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...			13
Section E						
Inspection and Supervision of Food	...	...	...			14
Section F						
Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases						15
Administration of Factories Act	...	...	...			20

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

Telephone : Kettering 2473.

May, 1961.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rothwell Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Rothwell Urban District in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1960, which has been written in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/61, dated 31st January, 1961.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population is 4,660, a decrease of 20 on last year's figure. During the year there were 75 births and 50 deaths (in 1959, 73 and 56 respectively). Once again, there were no deaths under the heading of Maternal Mortality.

Excellent progress was maintained with slum clearance, by the end of the year the 1956-60 five-year programme was virtually completed, and a start was made on the next five-year plan. Re-development is slower than it should be, and there are too many half-cleared sites in the town which are both an eye-sore and danger to health.

By the end of January, the old swimming pool had been filled in and the ground levelled. It had long passed its useful life and it would have been impracticable to bring it up to the required standards of hygiene, safety and efficiency. Nevertheless, it was a source of pleasure for many, and I hope that it will be replaced. As well as enabling children to learn how to swim, it would tend to keep them out of the local streams and avoid the expense and journey to the nearest baths. Let us have a new swimming baths in Rothwell soon.

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
1956 to 1960

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	4,720	4,710	4,690	4,680	4,660
Number of Live Births	83	81	64	73	75
Legitimate	78	77	60	72	73
Illegitimate	5	4	4	1	2
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	17.58	17.20	13.65	15.60	16.09
Number of Still Births	2	—	—	2	—
Legitimate	2	—	—	2	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	23.53	—	—	26.67	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.42	—	—	0.43	—
Number of Deaths	46	72	59	56	50
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	9.75	15.29	12.58	11.97	10.73
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	1	1	2	2	3
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.05	12.35	31.25	27.40	40.00
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.05	—	31.25	13.70	40.00
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	11	11	9	14	11
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 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
Number of inhabited houses (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540
Number of inhabited houses (1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£49,299
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£192

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, 1960

Live Births					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	43	30	73
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Totals					<hr/> 45 <hr/>	<hr/> 30 <hr/>	<hr/> 75 <hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...						...	16.09
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13) ...						...	18.19
Still Births					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...					...	...	—
Deaths					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...					20	30	50
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	10.73
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 0.92) ...						...	9.87
Deaths from Certain Specified Causes					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)					9	4	13
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms) ...					1	10	11
Accidents and violence ...					1	1	2
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>
					2	1	3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...					...	...	40.00
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	27.40
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	500.00
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
					2	1	3
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...					...	...	40.00

Classification of Causes of Death During 1960

					<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			—	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	1	3	4	
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	—	—	—	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	4	4	
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	—	3	3	
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	1	—	1	
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	2	10	12	
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	5	1	6	
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	—	2	
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	2	3	5	
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	—	1	1	
22.	Influenza	...	...	1	—	1	
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	—
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	2	1	3	
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	—	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	—	1	
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	—	1	1	
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	—	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	—	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	—	1	
32.	Other defined and ill defined-diseases			1	2	3	
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	—	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	—	1	1	
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	—	1	
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—	—
Totals				20	30	50	

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General estimated the population of Rothwell to be 4,660 at mid-year 1960. This is only 43 more than the 1951 census figure. From 1st January, 1951 to 31st December, 1960 the natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) was 156, so some movement of population out of the District must be assumed.
2. **Births.**—75 live births were registered during 1960, 2 more than in 1959, giving a crude rate of 16.09 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate of 18.19 per 1,000 population (Comparability Factor 1.13) may be compared with the provisional crude rate for England and Wales in 1960, which is 17.1 per 1,000.
3. **Deaths.**—The total number of deaths from all causes was 50, (56 in 1959), giving a crude rate of 10.73 per 1,000 population, which on correction for age and sex by the comparability factor, gives an adjusted rate of 9.87 per 1,000. The provisional crude death rate for England and Wales is 11.5.
4. **Infant Mortality.**—Three babies died within four weeks of birth, but none between then and their first birthday. The early deaths are usually due to conditions existing before or at the time of birth. Many of these conditions are unavoidable, although becoming fewer as research and medical knowledge progresses. Deaths in older babies is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of the community.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
2 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity. Maternal Hydramnios.
2 days	M	Congenital heart disease. (Interventricular septal defect).
5 days	F	Intra cranial haemorrhage.

5. **Still Births.**—The Population (Statistics) Act, 1960, which came into effect on 1st October, 1960 requires doctors and midwives to make a statement of the cause of death of every still born child. The object is to provide a regular series of statistics on the causes of still births which together with other information obtained at the registration of a birth should help in the study of mortality at and about the time of birth.

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 1960, 14 faeces samples were examined at Kettering, and copies of the reports were sent to the patients' general practitioners. I am grateful for the help and advice which Dr. Voss is 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 and Other Diseases of the Chest, Committee.—

During the year, this committee continued its valuable work, providing dietary supplements and financial help to patients.

3,254 pints of milk were supplied, and cash grants amounted to £61.10.0.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with the certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. No formal action was taken under this section of this Act 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 1960.

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 1960 by the Board:—

<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>					
Rothwell	...	...	...	...	23

In addition to the above, 52 samples of Raw Water, 57 Sedimented Water and 249 Final Filtered Water were taken at Pitsford.

The results of all these analyses were satisfactory".

Rainfall.—The recorded rainfall during 1960, taken at Thorpe Malsor was 33.49 inches, the highest measurement since recording commenced in 1908.

1960	33.49	1956	23.25	1952	23.44	1948	28.77
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		

Water Services.—New services were connected to 14 new houses.

Water Tower.—A new concrete water tower has been erected at Rushton Road during the past year and will come into service in 1961. The new tower will hold 50,000 gallons of water, which is twice the capacity of the iron tank, and will also have a higher top level by 15 feet.

The increase in height of 15 feet will give a greater pressure of water on the high level service.

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 66 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs., a decrease of 8 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. compared with the figure for 1959.

The price of mixed waste paper was maintained during the year at £7.10.0. per ton, so that the yield of 66 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. realised £497 against £589 income for the previous year.

Annual Tonnage of waste Paper:—

			<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>
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
1960	...	...	66	5	2

Rodent Control.—27 infestations of rats were successfully dealt with by your Rodent Operator during the year, when 97 bodies were recovered, mostly at the refuse disposal 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 34 factories on the Register—18 inspections were made and two defects were found and remedied. The number of outworkers living in Rothwell in August 1960 was 23, 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.—14 new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year, and a start was made on a further 16. No private houses were completed during the year.

Seventeen houses were demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Acts 1936/1959.

Slum Clearance.—During the five years 1956-1960, a total of 71 uninhabitable dwellings have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and 62 families have been re-housed. 28 bungalows and 6 ground floor flats have been made available for Old Persons.

Sanitary Inspections of the Area:-

Complaints received ...	...	...	...	593
Nuisance inspections ...	...	...	...	73
Housing inspections ...	...	...	...	466
Factory inspections ...	...	...	...	20
Food Shops inspections ...	...	...	...	24
Rodent infestations ...	...	...	...	27
Nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	73
Housing defects remedied ...	...	...	...	528

Summary of Sanitary Defects Remedied :-

Drains re-laid or renewed ...	...	...	...	34
Blocked drains cleared ...	...	...	...	65
Inspection chambers repaired ...	...	...	...	15
Inspection chambers provided ...	...	...	...	11
Soil and ventilation pipes provided ...	...	...	...	12
Water closet compartments repaired ...	...	...	...	19
Wells and pumps repaired ...	...	...	...	3
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	38
Rainwater guttering repaired ...	...	...	...	41
Dampness to walls remedied ...	...	...	...	18
Fireplaces repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired or relaid ...	...	...	...	27
Sub-floor ventilation provided ...	...	...	...	3
Handrails to staircases provided ...	...	...	...	2
Stairs repaired ...	...	...	...	21
Washing coppers provided ...	...	...	...	25
Sinks provided ...	...	...	...	18
Internal water services ...	...	...	...	16
Dustbins provided ...	...	...	...	83
Bathrooms, Internal W.C.'s and Hot Water Installations provided under Improvement Grants. ...	...	...	...	29

Number of Notices Served :-

Informal :	Nuisance	...	...	...	15
	Housing	...	...	...	4
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 :-

Beef, Lamb and Pork	...	...	...	4 <i>cwts.</i>
Canned Corned Beef	...	...	...	24 <i>lbs.</i>
Canned Pork	...	...	...	4 <i>lbs.</i>
Canned Jellyed Veal	...	...	...	6 <i>lbs.</i>

Milk Supply.—Eight 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.

Fifty-seven cases of notifiable infectious diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, were reported by general practitioners during the year 1960, and I am grateful for their co-operation. The previous year's total was 121.

The early notification of actual or suspected infectious disease enables the Health Department to try to limit the spread of infection. This is particularly important in the case of gastro-intestinal diseases and poliomyelitis. Perhaps as important, it provides a record of the pattern of the notifiable illnesses on both a local and national basis. Weekly and quarterly numbers are sent, sub-divided by age, and sex to the Registrar General and the County Medical Officer of Health.

On the 1st December, under an Amendment Regulation, Anthrax, an acute bacterial infection, which in man is usually a disease of the skin, was added to the list of notifiable diseases. The effect is to give the Local Authority power to make investigation into the source of the infection.

Diphtheria.—It is now 16 years since the last case occurred within the District. However, it still appears from time to time in the country, and tragic child deaths shake our complacency. The only safeguard is immunisation in early infancy, with a booster dose during the first year at school.

The total number of children under the age of 15 years, who have completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation, up to 31st December, 1960, is 775, made up as follows —:

<i>Age</i>				<i>No.</i>
Under 5 years	...	...	...	242
5 - 9 years	...	...	...	290
10 - 14 years	...	...	...	243
Total				775

The percentage of children under 5 years, immunised, is of interest - 65%. This is close to the county average of 66%, but certainly leaves room for improvement.

Whooping Cough.—Only two cases were notified. This is a great improvement on the 1959 total of 24. Whooping Cough is one of the more serious infectious diseases and can be the cause of a lasting disability. It is now a preventable disease, and just as with diphtheria, we must encourage 100% immunisation.

Within the past twelve months, the Triple Vaccine was brought into general use. This establishes protection, simultaneously against

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw), so reducing the number of actual injections which would otherwise be required.

Sixty-eight children received immunisation against Whooping Cough during 1960, 26 with combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Vaccine, and 42 with Triple Vaccine.

Poliomyelitis.—For the third successive year, no cases were notified. Vaccinations undertaken during the year were as follows :—

Age in Years						Third Injections All ages
Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total	15 & over	
4	44	1	4	53	265	367

The total up to the 31st December, 1960, from the start of the vaccination campaign in 1956, is : 1st and 2nd injections 1,130 ; 3rd injections 778.

Scarlet Fever.—Four cases of this disease were notified. None of these cases were removed to hospital.

Measles.—The 1959 epidemic reached Rothwell late in the year, and notifications continued to be received in January and February of 1960. Three months later, in June, another short lasting outbreak occurred. The total number of cases notified was 45, all under 15 years of age. In 1959 there were 93 reported.

Gastro-intestinal Infections.—There were no food poisoning incidents during the year, nor were any attributed to food sold in the town.

Two children in one family suffered from Sonne Dysentery.

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

	Age in Years				Total
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
Primary	8	14	4	4	30
Re-vaccination	—	1	—	5	6

Tuberculosis.—Four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, three respiratory and one non-respiratory. Once again, no deaths were attributed to tuberculosis. The names of three patients have been removed from the register as cured. One patient has moved into the District, and one left, so the register, as at 31st December, 1960, is as follows :—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory ...	3	4	7
Non-respiratory	2	4	6
Total	5	8	13

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1960

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	16	2	—	—	—	22	4	1	—	—	—	—	45
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	17	4	2	—	—	22	4	2	3	1	1	1	57

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1960

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Measles	2	2	11	9	4	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
TOTALS	4	2	11	12	4	18	2	1	1	1	1	—	57	4	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

* Inward Transfers.

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	34	18	—	—
(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	39	20	—	—

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)
		Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (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	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

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	23	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	23	—	—	—	—	—

