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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 1961



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.



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Rothwell Urban District Council

Chairman of the Council:

G. C. AUSTIN, ESQ., J.P.

Vice Chairman:

F. T. LEE, ESQ.

Public Health Committee:

F. T. LEE, ESQ., Chairman

L. J. ADAMS, ESQ.

T. NICHOLS, ESQ.

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A. E. SHARMAN, ESQ.

A. C. LEWIN, ESQ.

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., (Resigned 30.6.61)

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., (Appointed 1.7.61).

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

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Telephone: Kettering 2473

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

May, 1962.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Rothwell Urban District for 1961.

There was little serious infectious disease during the year.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population gives a figure of 4,800 and the vital statistics, which I have recorded, are based on this. The number of births remained virtually the same as last year and the year before, and the crude birth rate works out at 16.04 and the adjusted birth rate at 18.13 per 1,000 population. The manner in which these figures are arrived at is described in the body of my report. The provisional crude birth rate for England and Wales, according to the Registrar General, is 17.4.

The crude death rate for Rothwell is 13.75, corrected 12.65 and the provisional national rate 12.0. There were no deaths classed to Pregnancy or Childbirth. The main causes of death are Heart disease and Cancer. These two causes together account for more than half the total number of deaths.

In Section D of this report, which deals with the administration of the Public Health and Housing Acts, it will be seen that 18 new houses were erected by the Council and building was commenced on a further 12. Seven houses were built by private enterprise. 8 houses were demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Acts 1936/59.

I would like to thank Dr. C. M. Smith, County Medical Officer of Health, who has kindly provided the figures which I have quoted in relation to Small Pox vaccination and Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation, and also Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of Kettering Crematorium, who has abstracted the figures regarding cremations.

I would like to mention especially the enthusiastic co-operation which Mr. A. Smith, the Public Health Inspector, has shown throughout the year. In addition, I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and support which has always freely been given.

Lastly, may I thank my Secretary, Miss Langley, for invaluable assistance in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD
1957 TO 1961

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	4,710	4,690	4,680	4,660	4,800
Number of Live Births	81	64	73	75	77
Legitimate	77	60	72	73	75
Illegitimate	4	4	1	2	2
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	17.20	13.65	15.60	16.09	16.04
Number of Still Births	—	—	2	—	—
Legitimate	—	—	2	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	—	—	26.67	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	—	—	0.43	—	—
Number of Deaths	72	59	56	50	66
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	15.29	12.58	11.97	10.73	13.75
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	1	2	2	3	2
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.35	31.25	27.40	40.00	25.97
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	—	31.25	13.70	40.00	25.97
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	11	9	14	11	17
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
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>				<i>Total</i>
Census Population	1951	2,211	2,408				4,619
	1961	2,297	2,469				4,766
	Increase of 147 = 3.2%						
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid-year 1961)							4,800
Number of inhabited houses (1951)							1,540
Number of inhabited houses (1961)							1,724
Rateable Value							£51,157
Sum represented by Penny Rate							£204

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, 1961

Live Births		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	... ..	39	36	75
Illegitimate	... ..	1	1	2
		40	37	77
		40	37	77
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...		...	16.04
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)	...		...	18.13
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	... ..	37	29	66
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			...	13.75
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 0.92)	...		...	12.65
Deaths from Certain Specified Causes		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)		13	6	19
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms)	...	7	10	17
Accidents and violence	... ..	1	1	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	... ..	1	—	1
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	0	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	25.97
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			...	26.67
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			...	—
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
		2	0	2
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	25.97

Classification of Causes of Death During 1961

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
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	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	2	4	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	2	2	4
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	3	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	—	1
20. Other heart disease	4	3	7
21. Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
22. Influenza	—	2	2
23. Pneumonia	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	3	—	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill defined-diseases	2	3	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals	37	29	66

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population is 4,800, this exceeds the 1960 figure by 140.
2. **Births.**—There were 77 births during 1961, that is 2 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 16.04 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised for the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 18.13. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a number known as the Comparability Factor, this latter figure being supplied by the Registrar General. The Factor for Rothwell is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 18.13 for 1961 compares with the rate of 18.19 for 1960 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales 17.4 per 1,000 population.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 66 deaths from all causes in 1961, that is 16 more than in 1960, giving a crude death rate of 13.75 per 1,000 population. The Comparability Factor 0.92 gives an adjusted rate of 12.65. The provisional crude death rate for England and Wales is 12.0.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 66 deaths during the year, 44 bodies were cremated at Kettering Crematorium. The percentage is 66.66 or two-thirds of the total.
5. **Infantile Mortality.**—There were two deaths under one year of age giving an Infant Mortality rate of 25.97. In 1960 there had been three infant deaths. It will be remarked that both these deaths occurred well within the first month of life and are actually classed to Neonatal Mortality. I append the details.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
40 mins	M	Prematurity. Breech delivery.
3 days	M	Arthrogryposis Congenita Multiplexa. Prematurity.
6. **Still Births.**—There were no still births in 1961. This is the second year in succession in which no entry was made under this head.

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 1961, 13 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 smallpox 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.*—X-ray Department, St. Mary's Hospital, 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.—

This committee continued its good work during the year and a number of visits were made to patients undergoing both hospital and domiciliary treatment. They have also made themselves responsible for supplementing the diet of patients by gifts of milk and cash. In 1961, the sum of £45.10.11. was made available in grants of money and 4,174 pints of milk were also supplied.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with 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 1961.

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, although there appears to be a lack of pressure in certain parts of the town.

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

“The following samples of water were taken during 1961 by the Board :—

				<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>
Rothwell	...	...	...	30

In addition to the above, 56 samples of Raw Water, 58 Sedimented Water and 261 Final Filtered Water were taken at Pitsford.

The results of all these analyses were satisfactory.

A copy of a report upon the chemical analyses of the final water at Pitsford was submitted :—

“The results are indicative of a wholesome water suitable for domestic and public supply purposes”.

Rainfall.—The recorded rainfall during 1961, taken at Clover Hill was 22.12 inches, 11.37 inches less than last year.

1961	22.12	1957	23.72	1953	19.24	1949	23.72
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		

Water Services.—New services were connected to 18 new houses.

Water Tower.—The new concrete water tower at Rushton Road was put into service on the high pressure zone of the town, and with 15 foot increased head over the old steel tank should give improved pressure in this zone.

The old steel tank is to be demolished.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—There have been no serious defects or stoppages of sewers throughout the system during the year.

A complete survey and inspection of the sewerage system of the Town has been carried out by the Engineers, a report on which will be submitted in due course.

Public Cleansing.—A weekly collection of house and trade refuse has been maintained excepting for holiday periods, and a spell of sickness amongst the collectors when the collection took place on the 10th day for a few weeks.

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 69 tons, 16 cwts., 2 qrs., an increase of 3 tons, 11 cwts., compared with the figures for 1960.

The price of mixed waste paper was raised from £7-10-0 to £8 per ton as from 1st April, 1961, so that the yield of 69 tons, 16 cwts., 2 qrs., realised £547 against £497 income for the previous year.

Annual Tonnage of Waste Paper :—

<i>Year</i>	<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	70	6	0
1958	69	13	2
1959	78	11	3
1960	66	5	2
1961	69	16	2

Rodent Control.—41 infestations of rats were successfully dealt with by your Rodent Operator during the year, when 214 bodies were recovered mostly at the refuse disposal tip and sewage works.

Sewer treatment was carried out by 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—19 inspections were made and 3 defects were found and remedied. The number of outworkers living in Rothwell in August, 1961 was 24, all engaged in Textile works. 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.—18 new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year, and a start was made on a further 12. 7 private houses were completed during the year.

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

Slum Clearance.—During the six years 1956-1961, a total of 85 uninhabitable dwellings have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and 70 families have been re-housed. 32 bungalows and 10 ground floor flats have been made available for Old and Disabled Persons.

Sanitary Inspections of the Area:-

Complaints received	646
Nuisance inspections	79
Housing inspections	567
Factory inspections	19
Food Shops inspections	25
Rodent infestations	41
Nuisances abated	79
Housing defects remedied	567

Summary of Sanitary Defects Remedied :-

Drains re-laid or renewed	28
Blocked drains cleared	47
Inspection chambers repaired	21
Inspection chambers provided	8
Soil and ventilation pipes provided	14
Water closet compartments repaired	16
Wells and pumps repaired	5
Roofs repaired	47
Rainwater guttering repaired	53
Dampness to walls remedied	19
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	21
Floors repaired or relaid	15
Sub-floor ventilation provided	2
Handrails to staircases provided	—
Stairs repaired	17
Washing coppers provided	33
Sinks provided	14
Internal water services	22
Dustbins provided	110
Bathrooms, Internal W.C.'s and Hot Water Installations provided under Improvement Grants.	18

Number of Notices Served :-

Informal :	Nuisance	11
	Housing	5
Statutory :	... ..	—

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no common lodging houses in the town.

Disinfection.—Two rooms have been disinfected following cases of infectious disease.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit.—14 licences for the storage of petroleum in underground tanks have been issued during the year.

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 :—

Fresh Beef	94 lbs.
Canned Corned Beef	12 lbs.
Canned Pork	44 lbs.

Milk Supply.—Five samples of milk taken from milk dealers in the town were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, three samples were reported to be satisfactory, and two failed the Methylene Blue Test. One failure was due to a mechanical defect in a pasteurising plant and the second due to milk delayed in transport before being pasteurised.

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.

There was no serious infectious disease notified during the year, apart from one case of Respiratory Tuberculosis. The notifications received were in respect of the following diseases :— Scarlet Fever, Measles and Sonne Dysentery. The incidence of the great infectious diseases, at one time such an important cause of death, is now covered by this simple statement. None of these cases required admission to Hospital and there were no marked complications.

Diphtheria.—For the 17th year in succession, no case of Diphtheria has occurred in the town. I have, however, not been satisfied by the number of children availing of the facilities for immunisation. Accordingly, the parents were advised, by circular letter, that in my opinion immunity of the child population against this disease was reaching a dangerously low level. I am glad to report that this letter has produced substantial improvement in the state of things.

77 children were immunised during the year and the total number under the age of 15 years, who have completed a full course of Diphtheria immunisation, up to the 31st December, 1961, is 791, made up as follows :—

<i>Age</i>				<i>No.</i>
Under 5 years	...	...	...	254
5 - 9 years	...	...	...	300
10 - 14 years	...	...	...	237
				<hr/>
		Total	...	791
				<hr/>

Whooping Cough.—There were no cases notified during the year. In 1961, 78 children received immunisation against Whooping Cough (76 with Triple Vaccine, 1 Combined Vaccine and 1 Whooping Cough Vaccine).

Poliomyelitis.—For the fourth successive year, no cases were notified. The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year :—

Age in Years						Third Injection All ages	Fourth Injection
Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total	15 & over		
10	45	10	7	72	50	332	335

Up to 31st December, 1961, 1,110 people had received the recommended three doses of vaccine.

Scarlet Fever.—As previously stated, 21 cases of this condition were notified. None were serious and the figure compares with four cases in 1960.

Measles.—Only 7 cases of Measles were notified this year, compared with 45 in 1960 and 93 in 1959. There is a cyclical periodicity in the prevalence of this common childhood ailment, and the pattern described in Rothwell is running true to type.

Gastro Intestinal Diseases.—Three cases of Sonne Dysentery, all in one household, were notified. The cases occurred in school children and there was no spread of infection to members of other families.

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 ...	30	12	3	5	50
Re-vaccination	—	—	2	5	7

Tuberculosis.—Only one case of Tuberculosis was notified in 1961, this was an advanced case in an elderly man who subsequently died in hospital. There were 4 cases in 1960. The names of two patients have been removed from the Tuberculosis Register. One has left the District, and the other is now healed. The register, as at 31st December, 1961, stands as follows :—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory ...	3	2	5
Non-respiratory	2	4	6
Total	5	6	11

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.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

Sixth Survey, held at Market Hill, Rothwell, from 3rd to 7th March, 1961.

Response from firms :— 78%

Summary of newly discovered cases of Significant Tuberculosis found

Group	No. Examined	Active P.T.	Inactive P.T.	Rate per 1,000
Boot & Shoe Firms	696	—	—	—
Other Firms	52	—	—	—
General Public	634	—	1	—
Total	1382	—	1	0.72

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1961

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	7
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	2	1	5	5	—	21
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	2	1	3	—	—	5	4	1	5	5	3	31

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1961

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Measles	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	2	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	2	3	4	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961**

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 +	1*	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

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	19	—	—
(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	3	—	—
TOTAL	39	22	—	—

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

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	24	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	24	—	—	—	—	—

1941-1942
 ACCOUNTS

Particulars	£	s	d
Balance forward			
Income			
Expenses			
Profit			
Dividends			
Reserves			
Other			
Total			

