

**[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Rothwell (Northamptonshire)
U.D.C.**

Contributors

Rothwell (Northamptonshire, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL
REPORT



of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1962



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



Rothwell Urban District Council

Chairman of the Council:

F. T. LEE, ESQ., J.P.

Vice Chairman:

K. H. HICKINBOTHAM, ESQ.

Public Health Committee:

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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:

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., 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

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

May, 1963.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population for 1962 is 4,790 and is virtually the same as that for last year. The Birth Rates and Death Rates etc., calculated upon this figure, work out as follows:—Crude Birth Rate 13.78 per 1,000 head of population, Adjusted Birth Rate 15.57, Crude Death Rate 13.57, Adjusted Death Rate 12.48. The manner in which the Adjusted Birth and Death Rates are derived from the Crude Rates is described on page 8.

The chief causes of death were Heart Disease and Cancer.

Sections C, D and E of the report have been contributed by Mr. A. Smith, the Public Health Inspector, to whom my thanks are due for his close co-operation throughout the year.

The important Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking in Relation to Cancer of the Lung was published during the year and an effort has been made to bring the facts before the public by displaying suitable posters in appropriate places. As there can be no dispute about the association between smoking and Lung Cancer, a special attempt is being made to discourage the adoption of the smoking habit by young people aged 10 to 16 years.

On page 17 it will be seen that there was a large increase in the number of Smallpox Vaccinations performed during the year. This was due to the presence of a number of cases in the country in the early part of the year when the disease was imported from Pakistan.

In December, it was decided that a committee should be set up for the purpose of reviewing from time to time the conditions of children of families who have been reported as neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. The committee ordinarily consists of the County Children's Officer, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, Clerk of the Council, the Council's Public Health Inspector, the Superintendent Health Visitor and the Health Visitor for the District, the Probation Officers for the area, the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. and myself. In addition, other persons who might be of help in such cases, e.g. Clergymen, General Medical Practitioners and Headteachers, etc., are invited to attend.

It is felt that the getting together around one table of various officials, etc., who may have separate dealings in their own ways with a particular family, will bring about a pooling of information which helps in the resolution of the various problems which beset these families.

Dr. J. J. A. Reid, County Medical Officer of Health, has supplied the Smallpox Vaccination and the Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation figures which I have quoted, and Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee to the Kettering Crematorium, has given me the figures relating to cremation. I wish to record my thanks for these data.

I also thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support throughout the year. As always, my gratitude is due to my Secretary, Miss Langley, for her tireless help, cheerfully given, in the preparation 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
1958 TO 1962

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	4,690	4,680	4,660	4,800	4,790
Number of Live Births	64	73	75	77	66
Legitimate	60	72	73	75	64
Illegitimate	4	1	2	2	2
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	13.65	15.60	16.09	16.04	13.78
Number of Still Births	—	2	—	—	2
Legitimate	—	2	—	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	—	26.67	—	—	29.41
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	—	0.43	—	—	0.42
Number of Deaths	59	56	50	66	65
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	12.58	11.97	10.73	13.75	13.57
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	2	2	3	2	1
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	31.25	27.40	40.00	25.97	15.15
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	31.25	13.70	40.00	25.97	15.15
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	9	14	11	17	14
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—
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 1962)								4,790
Number of inhabited houses (1951)	...	...	...	1,540				
Number of inhabited houses (1962)	...	...	...	1,730				
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£52,734
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£211

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows :—Boot and shoe manufacture, ironstone mining, agriculture and manufacture of agricultural implements. The social conditions of the District are satisfactory and there is normally full employment but the Boot and Shoe Industry experienced some recession towards the end of the year.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1962

Live Births		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	... ..	35	29	64
Illegitimate	... ..	—	2	2
		Totals	35	31
				66
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	13.78
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)	...	...	...	15.57
Still Births		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	... ..	2	—	2
Illegitimate	... ..	—	—	—
		Totals	2	—
				2
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	...	...	29.41
Deaths		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes	... ..	33	32	65
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	13.57
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 0.92)	...	...	...	12.48
Deaths from Certain Specified Causes		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)		11	11	22
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms)	...	7	7	14
Accidents and violence	... ..	1	—	1
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
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	15.15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	15.63
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	...	...	...	15.15

Classification of Causes of Death During 1962

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
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
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	2	—	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	4	4	8
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	4	4	8
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	6	14
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	1	1
20. Other heart disease	3	4	7
21. Other circulatory disease	1	3	4
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	1	2	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill defined-diseases	4	1	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	1	—	1
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals	33	32	65

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population is 4,790, this is 10 less than the figure for 1961.
2. **Births.**—There were 66 births during 1962, that is 11 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 13.78 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised for the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 15.57. 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 15.57 for 1962 compares with the rate of 18.13 for 1961 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales 18.00 per 1,000 population.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 65 deaths from all causes in 1962, that is one less than in 1961, giving a crude death rate of 13.57 per 1,000 population. The Comparability Factor 0.92 gives an adjusted rate of 12.48. The provisional crude death rate for England and Wales is 11.90.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 65 deaths during the year, 48 bodies were cremated at Kettering Crematorium. The percentage is 73.85.
5. **Infantile Mortality.**—There was one death under one year of age giving an Infant Mortality rate of 15.15. In 1961 there had been two infant deaths. It will be remarked that this death occurred well within the first month of life and is actually classed to Neonatal Mortality. I append the details. The corresponding Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 20.7 and the Neonatal Mortality Rate is 15.1.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
2 days	M.	Prematurity. P.M.
6. **Still Births.**—There were two still births in 1962.

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 1962 19 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 Wednesday in every month at The Labour Hall. A Medical Officer attends one session. In accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a new type of clinic, which provides facilities for the teaching of parentcraft and relaxation to expectant mothers, is held on each Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m. in the Crown Hall, High Street.

Welfare Foods, (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc.) are distributed at Messrs. Grays, (Chemist), 2 Market Place, during shop hours.

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.—

The excellent work of this Committee was continued during the year and a number of visits were made to patients undergoing both hospital and domiciliary treatment. In 1962, the sum of £155 was spent on supplying 3,710 bottles of milk and £54 expended on other assistance. There are now 13 patients on the Committee's visiting list.

Rothwell Citizens' Welfare Committee.—This Committee was formed in March for the surveillance of the aged people of the town. Its members include Urban Councillors, representatives from various church and voluntary organisations, Ministers of Religion and Medical Practitioners.

The objects of the Committee are to assist old people whether resident in the town at present or accommodated in local hospitals, caring for the aged and chronic sick.

To date a fund of £420 has been raised and this has been used to provide:- 1. A delivery van for the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Scheme. 2. To subsidise the Chiropody Services. 3. To provide gifts of food and fuel at Christmas and in times of stress. 4. To assist persons who suffer prolonged illness. 5. To send Birthday Cards to old people permanently resident in hospital.

A confidential register of persons, who have to bear the cross of loneliness in old age, has been compiled and a panel of 24 voluntary visitors has been enlisted. This charitable humanity merits warm congratulations.

Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence.

A mention must be made of the increased work taken on by this organisation during the year.

The "Meals on Wheels Service" was begun in April and, up to 31st December, a total of 1,800 meals had been delivered to 24 needy people on Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

The organisation intends to extend its activities further during 1963. In the care of old people, the W.V.S. works in close association with the Citizens' Welfare Committee.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act empowers Local Authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. No formal action was taken under this Section of the Act during 1962.

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 1962.

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 1962 by the Board:—

Bacteriological Examination

Rothwell 24

In addition to the above, 52 samples of Raw Water, 165 Sedimented Water and 270 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 indicate a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes”.

Rainfall.—The recorded rainfall during 1962, taken at Clover Hill Reservoir, Kettering was 18.69 inches, 3.43 inches less than last year, and the lowest figure for many years.

1962	18.69	1958	28.44	1954	29.06	1950	25.58
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		

Water Services.—New services were connected to 22 new houses, 12 Council and 10 Private houses.

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

Pollution of the surface water drainage in Glendon Road was traced to a drain from the sink waste pipes of five houses which had been connected to the surface water drain instead of the foul sewer. The offending drain was disconnected from the surface water drain and connected to the foul sewer.

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 68 tons, 12 cwts., 2 qrs., a decrease of 1 ton, 4 cwts., compared with the figures for 1961.

The price of mixed waste paper was reduced from £8 to £7.15.0 per ton as from 1st April, 1962, so that the yield of 68 tons, 12 cwts., 2 qrs., realised £537 against £547 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
1962	68	12	2

Rodent Control.—26 infestations of rats were successfully dealt with by your Rodent Operator during the year, when 78 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, 1961.—There were 27 factories on the Register—26 inspections were made and no defects were found. The number of outworkers living in Rothwell in August, 1962 was 22, all engaged in Textile works. Regular inspections were made.

Prescribed particulars on the administrations of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

SECTION D.

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing.—12 new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year, and a start was made on a further 12. Ten private houses were completed during the year.

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

Slum Clearance.—During the seven years 1956-1962, a total of 101 uninhabitable dwellings have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and 80 families have been re-housed. 32 bungalows and 16 ground floor flats have been made available for Old and Disabled Persons.

Sanitary Inspections of the Area:-

Complaints received	796
Nuisance inspections	65
Housing inspections	731
Factory inspections	26
Food Shops inspections	30
Rodent infestations	26
Nuisances abated	65
Housing defects remedied	656

Summary of Sanitary Defects Remedied :-

Drains re-laid or renewed	33
Blocked drains cleared	39
Inspection chambers repaired	24
Inspection chambers provided	12
Soil and ventilation pipes provided	17
Water closet compartments repaired	11
Wells and pumps repaired	3
Roofs repaired	74
Rainwater guttering repaired	46
Dampness to walls remedied	14
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	12
Floors repaired or relaid	9
Sub-floor ventilation provided	—
Handrails to staircases provided	—
Stairs repaired	23
Washing coppers provided	24
Sinks provided	29
Internal water services	26
Dustbins provided	77
Bathrooms, Internal W.C.'s and Hot Water Installations provided under Improvement Grants.	13

Number of Notices Served :-

Informal :	Nuisance	8
	Housing	3
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:—

Danish Gammon 16 lbs.

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 little infectious disease during the year. No cases of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis or Scarlet Fever were notified. The only notifications received were in respect of one case of Respiratory Tuberculosis, seven cases of Measles and four cases of Sonne Dysentery.

Diphtheria.—This is the eighteenth successive year in which it has been possible to say that “There have again been no cases of Diphtheria”. About 65% of children under one year of age, resident in the Urban District, received Diphtheria Immunisation during 1962. This is now of course largely given in combination with Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Sixty-nine 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 31st December, 1962 is 815 made up as follows:—

<i>Age</i>				<i>Number</i>
Under 5 years	...	...	...	262
5 - 9 years	...	...	...	307
10 - 14 years	...	...	...	246
			—	
	Total	...	...	815
			—	

Whooping Cough.—No cases of Whooping Cough were reported during the year. In 1962, sixty-four children received protection against Whooping Cough, all with Triple Vaccine.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis. I feel that there could be a greater demand for vaccination among young children and it should be remembered that Poliomyelitis has not yet been relegated to the tame and minor position which Diphtheria now occupies. Parents should be reminded that what has been done in the fight against Diphtheria can also be accomplished against Poliomyelitis. 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		
5	48	14	6	73	23	224	71

Up to 31st December 1962, 1,334 people had received the recommended 3 doses of vaccine.

Measles.—1962 was an inter epidemic year, only seven sporadic cases being notified.

Gastro Intestinal Diseases.—There were no cases of Food Poisoning during 1962. Four cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred.

Infectious Hepatitis.—This virus infection, also known as Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice, was made notifiable, by order of the Minister of Health, in this District on 1st July, 1962. It is generally a mild disease but can sometimes have serious effects. It usually occurs in young people and is communicable from person to person and possibly also through contaminated food and water supplies. A list of instructions, designed to control the spread of infection, has been drawn up and this is given to the head of each household in which a case occurs. No notifications have been received up to the end of the year.

Smallpox.—The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year and the table printed immediately below it shows the corresponding position for 1961. The large increase in the number of vaccinations performed in the Urban District during 1962 was due to public demand following the importation of a number of cases of Smallpox into the country in January.

Twenty-two Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated by me, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations, for people who were travelling abroad.

1962

	Ages in Years				Total
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
Primary ...	48	44	143	141	376
Re-vaccination	—	1	25	94	120

1961

	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 1962. There was one death classed to Non-respiratory Tuberculosis, this case was not notified. The table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1962:—

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

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) 1962

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	7
Sonne Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	1	—	11

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1962

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Measles	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	11	—	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962**

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	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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	27	23	—	—
(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	32	26	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	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	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

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	22	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	22	—	—	—	—	—



