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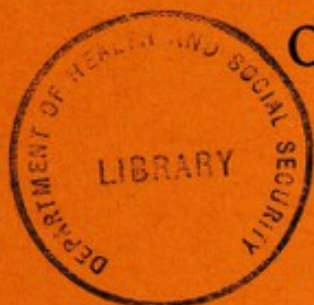
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THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF ROTHWELL



ANNUAL
REPORT

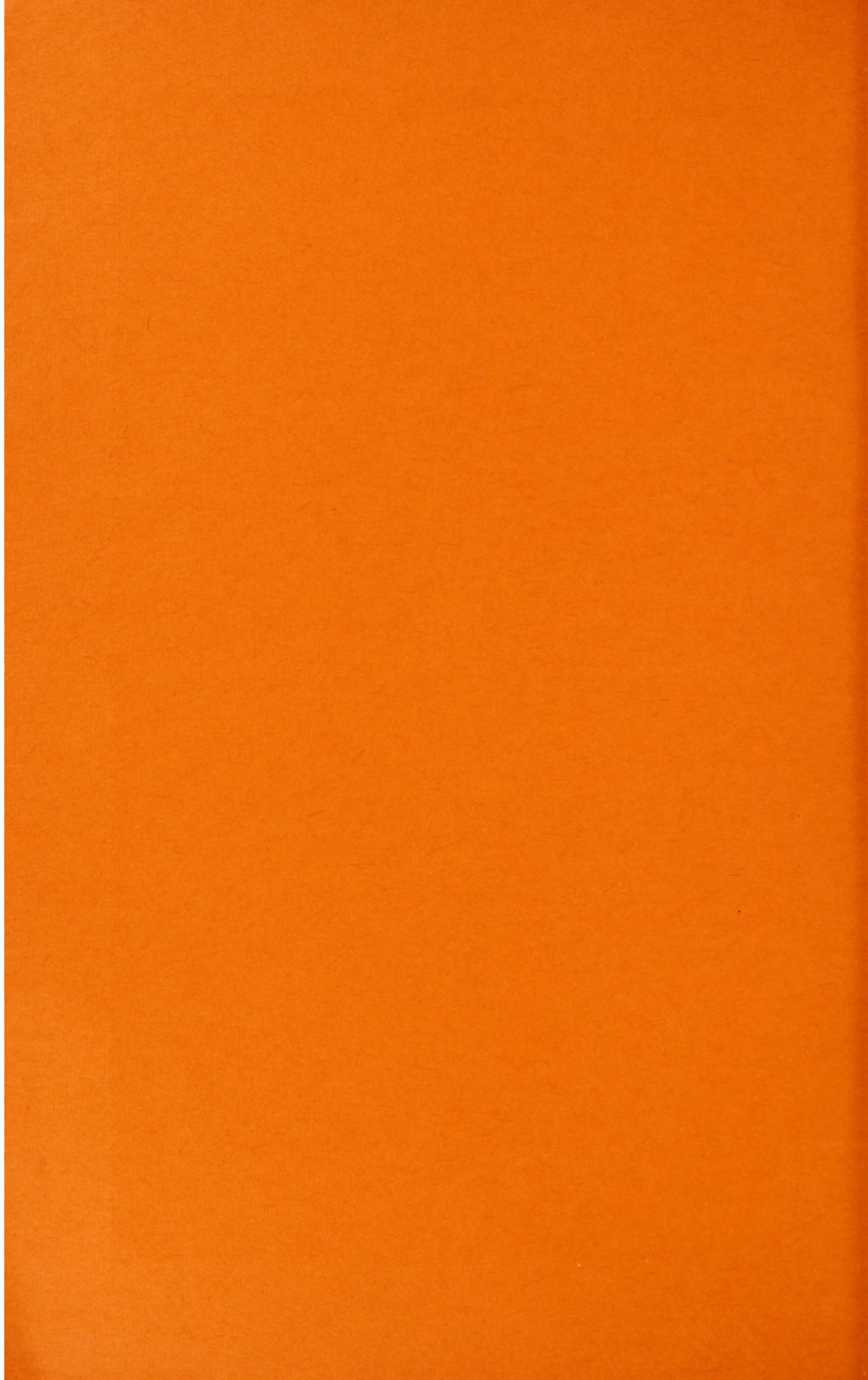
of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1968



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



THE Urban District Council of Rothwell

Chairman of the Council:

T. NICHOLS, ESQ., J.P.

Vice Chairman:

F. T. LEE, ESQ.

Public Health Committee:

C. W. CROSS, ESQ., *Chairman*

L. J. ADAMS, ESQ., J.P., C.C.

F. T. LEE, ESQ.

R. G. BUCKBY, ESQ.

A. C. LEWIN, ESQ.

W. A. JONES, ESQ.

T. NICHOLS, ESQ., J.P.

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.

Acting Medical Officer of Health Wellingborough and Irthling-
borough Urban Districts and Wellingborough Rural District.

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.

June, 1969.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you for consideration my eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the town of Rothwell.

The method of presentation of the death statistics has been changed this year. For many years the classification of the causes of death was drawn up according to the Registrar General's Abridged List of thirty-six causes. Analysis of mortality will in future be shown according to the International Classification used in this Report and this List comprises sixty-five causes of death.

This document also includes the Annual Report of Mr. A. Smith, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

I must thank Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium who has as usual supplied me with the figures relating to cremation.

I must acknowledge the support I have had from the Members of the Council which has been given in a manner that I deeply appreciate. The Administrative Staff has also been of every possible help.

My thanks are also due to Miss Langley who has prepared the draft 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
1964 TO 1968

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638	3,638
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	4,750	4,750	4,730	4,700	4,710
Number of Live Births	64	69	64	59	70
Legitimate	61	66	62	57	64
Illegitimate	3	3	2	2	6
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	13.47	14.53	13.53	12.55	14.86
Number of Still Births	1	—	1	—	1
Legitimate	1	—	1	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	15.38	—	15.38	—	14.08
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.21	—	0.21	—	0.21
Number of Deaths	53	62	61	50	60
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	11.16	13.05	12.90	10.64	12.74
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	1	—	2	1	1
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.63	—	31.25	16.95	14.29
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	—	—	31.25	16.95	14.29
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	15.38	—	46.15	16.95	28.17
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	13	19	17	10	13
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 1968)							4,710
Number of inhabited houses (1951)	...	...	...	1,540			
	(1961)	...	...	1,724			
	(1968)	...	...	1,770			
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£140,229			
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	£562-2-1			

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 up to the end of the year, the percentage of unemployment in the area was 1.7.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1968

Live Births					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	35	29	64
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
					—	—	—
				Totals	38	32	70
					—	—	—
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...						...	14.86
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.24) ...						...	18.43
Still Births					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
					—	—	—
				Totals	1	—	1
					—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...					...	...	14.08
Deaths					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...					28	32	60
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	12.74
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 0.87) ...						...	11.08
Deaths from Certain Specified Causes					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms) ...					14	19	33
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms) ...					7	6	13
Cerebrovascular Disease ...					1	4	5
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...					3	1	4
Deaths from Maternal Causes ...					—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...					...	...	—
					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year) ...					—	1	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...					...	...	14.29
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	15.63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	—
					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks) ...					—	1	1
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...					...	...	14.29

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population is 4,710; this is 10 more than the figure for 1967.
2. **Births.**—There were 70 births during 1968, that is 11 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 14.86 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised for the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 18.43. 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 1.24. The adjusted birth rate of 18.43 for 1968 compares with the rate of 15.57 for 1967 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 16.9 per 1,000 population.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 60 deaths from all causes in 1968, that is 10 more than in 1967, giving a crude death rate of 12.74 per 1,000 population. The Comparability Factor 0.87 gives an adjusted rate of 11.08. The provisional crude death rate for England and Wales is 11.9.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 60 deaths during the year, 47 bodies were cremated at Kettering Crematorium. The percentage is 78.33.
5. **Infantile Mortality.**—There was one Infant Death during the year. In 1967 there was one. This was also a Neonatal Death (i.e. occurring in the first month of life). The Infant Mortality Rate is 14.29 and the Neonatal Rate is also 14.29; the corresponding rates for England and Wales are 18.0 and 12.3. I append herewith the details of this death:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
2 days.	F.	Cerebral Damage. Anoxia.

6. **Still Births.**—There was one Still Birth in 1968, giving a rate of 14.08 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales is 14.0. There were no Still Births in 1967.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause</i>
M	Foetal Asphyxia. Abrupto Placentae.

7. **Maternal Mortality.**—There were no deaths classed to Pregnancy and Childbirth.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE 1968

List No.	Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks		AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
				Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+			
B19 (1)	Malignant neoplasm—stomach	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
B19 (2)	Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
	... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (3)	Malignant neoplasm—breast	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
B19 (6)	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic tissue	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	
B26	Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
B27	Hypertensive disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	3	
		F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	
B29	Other forms of heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
		F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	... ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
B46 (5)	Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	... ..	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE—continued

List No.	Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks		AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
				Under 4 weeks	1 year	1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+			
B32	Pneumonia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B33 (1)	Bronchitis, emphysema	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46 (6)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B36	Intestinal obstruction & hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46 (7)	Other diseases of the digestive system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, & other anoxic & hypoxic conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B47	Motor vehicle accidents	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B50	All other external causes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	12	9	9	15
		F	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	9	15	15

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 relates 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 is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. Two faeces specimens were examined during the year.

Ambulance Service.—This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible and is operated from Kettering Ambulance Station.

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 Methodist Schoolroom. A Medical Officer attends both sessions. 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 Monday afternoon at 2 p.m. in the Health Clinic, Station Road, Desborough.

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.

A vaccine for the protection of infants against Measles is now available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and, it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the Autumn of 1968.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—

(a) TUBERCULOSIS:

New Patients—Out-patient Department, General Hospital Kettering. Friday 9 a.m.

Follow-up Clinic—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering. Tuesday 1.30 p.m.

(b) VENEREAL DISEASES:

Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering.

Tuesday—Females: 4.30-5.30 p.m.; Males: 5.30-6.30 p.m.

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

Geriatric Clinic.—This clinic, which is conducted by a local General Practitioner, was commenced in September, 1966, and the following details have been supplied by him.

The clinic is held once monthly at the Welfare Clinic in Station Road, Desborough. The patients attending are selected by the Doctor from his National Health Service List and by the Health Visitors, and consist mainly of old people with chronic diseases who live alone. Many of the patients have been in the care of the Geriatric Department at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering. The average attendance is about sixteen.

Each new patient is given a physical check—blood pressure, urine test, rough eye test and haemoglobin estimation. Further investigation is made where necessary.

All patients attending need transport and this is provided by a mini-bus, hired from a local garage, and paid for by a grant from the Northamptonshire County Council. A voluntary worker travels with the bus.

The Doctor is assisted at the clinic by two Health Visitors and the District Nurse who deal with any social problems, financial help, etc. and assist the Doctor in the examination and treatment of the patients. A cup of tea is provided and some simple health education is given by the Health Visitors.

These clinics are successful in the view of the Doctor who conducts them and they ease the load of Geriatric visiting which is considerable in this area.

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 1968, over £167 was spent in assistance to patients; this sum included Cash and Clothing Grants, etc., and the cost of supplying milk. There are nine patients (five Tuberculous and four other chest diseases) on the Committee's visiting list.

Rothwell Citizens' Welfare Committee.—This Committee was formed in March 1962 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.

With the help of the W.R.V.S. the Chiropody Clinic has been held successfully once a fortnight.

The Committee subsidises the meals provided by the 'Meals on Wheels Service' and gives financial assistance towards the maintenance and garaging of the delivery van.

The needs of the old people in Rothwell are being met on an increasing scale and the requirements of the chronic sick and disabled have not been neglected. At Christmas every home where there was an occupier over 70 years of age was visited and gifts of cash and kind were distributed. Visits to hospitals were also made where residents of the town were provided with appropriate Yuletide comforts.

The Rothwell Citizens' Welfare Youth Committee, formed in 1967, with an aim to helping the elderly, has raised funds by holding discotheques, dances, rummage sales, etc.

Women's Royal Voluntary Service for Civil Defence.—

Much good work was carried out during the year by the W.R.V.S. The 'Meals on Wheels Service' was responsible for the delivery of 3,292 hot meals. The meals are delivered twice a week and the average number of meals delivered each week was 60.

In addition, gifts of clothing and knitted blankets were made to the elderly people and the W.R.V.S. van has been used for the conveyance of patients to various clinics.

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 1968.

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 1968.

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.—The following information was supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board:
“The following samples of water were taken during 1968 by the Board:—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Bacterial Examination</i>
Rothwell	26
Pitsford Raw Water	70
Pitsford Sedimented Water	18
Pitsford Final Water	84
Great Ouse Authority Hannington Reservoir	23
<i>Location</i>	<i>Chemical Examination</i>
Pitsford Water	12
Diddington	1

The results of all these analyses were satisfactory”.

The report by the Counties Public Health Laboratories upon the chemical and bacterial analyses of both the Pitsford Final Water and Diddington supply dated 29.2.68 was:—

“This sample is clear and bright in appearance without noticeable colour. The reaction is faintly alkaline and the water is moderately hard in character. There is no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution and metals are absent. The organic quality is satisfactory and the water is of the highest standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes”.

Fluoride Content of the Water Supply.—The most recent analysis to determine the Fluoride content of the Pitsford supply shows a content of 0.25 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water.

Rainfall.—The recorded rainfall during 1968, taken at Clover Hill

Reservoir, Kettering was 28.87 inches, 4.21 inches more than the 24.68 inches last year.

1949	23.72	1954	29.06	1959	19.73	1964	17.54
1950	25.58	1955	19.55	1960	33.49	1965	28.11
1951	29.97	1956	23.25	1961	22.12	1966	27.16
1952	23.44	1957	23.72	1962	18.69	1967	24.68
1953	19.24	1958	28.44	1963	21.35	1968	28.87

Water Services.—New services were connected to eight private houses, eight new Council houses, five building supplies and one metered supply.

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

Sewage Effluent.—A sample of final effluent taken by the Welland and Nene River Authority was reported to be "a satisfactory discharge".

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 waste trade in the tip at moderate charges.

Salvage Collections.—The total collections of mixed waste paper during the year was 1,196 bales weighing 84 tons 5 cwts., an increase of 27 tons 18 cwts. from 1967.

Total receipts from the sale of mixed waste paper was £686 against £501 in 1967, an increase of £185.

Annual Tonnage of Waste Paper:—

Year	tons	cwts.	qrs.
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
1963	56	1	3
1964	56	9	1
1965	81	2	2
1966	96	13	0
1967	56	17	1
1968	84	5	0

Rodent Control.—Eighty-one infestations of rats were successfully dealt with by your Rodent Operator during the year, when several hundred 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.

The Rat population of the County appears to be on the increase due possibly to the several recent mild Winters, and although there is always an increase of complaints in the Autumn, owing to the removal of the corn harvest and the rats looking for food and shelter for the Winter, there has not in recent experience been the numbers around as there have been this Winter. More than forty cases of rats were reported and dealt with during October and November, most of the cases were around the outer edge of the built up area and only a few cases in the town centre.

Factories Act, 1961.—There were 27 factories on the Register—15 inspections were made and no defects were found. The number of outworkers living in Rothwell in August, 1968 was ten, all engaged in Textile work. Regular inspections were made.

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

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.—Twenty-nine inspections of offices and shops were made during the year; only minor defects were found which were rectified by owners upon request.

The following premises were registered:—

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION D.

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing.—Eight new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year. Four private houses were completed during the year.

Ten houses were demolished during the year.

Slum Clearance.—During the twelve years 1956-1968, a total of 159 uninhabitable dwellings have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and 119 families have been re-housed. 36 bungalows and 36 ground floor flats have been made available for Elderly and Disabled Persons.

Sanitary Inspections of the Area:—

Complaints received	710
Nuisance inspections	125
Housing inspections	587
Factory inspections	15
Food Shops inspections	30
Rodent infestations	77
Nuisances abated	90
Housing defects remedied	666

Summary of Sanitary Defects Remedied:—

Drains re-laid or renewed	31
Blocked drains cleared	33
Inspection chambers repaired	11
Inspection chambers provided	3
Soil and ventilation pipes provided	15
Water closet compartments repaired	7
Wells and pumps repaired	—
Roofs repaired	44
Rainwater guttering repaired	29
Dampness to walls remedied	11
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	6
Floors repaired or relaid	15
Sub-floor ventilation provided	—
Handrails to staircases provided	—
Stairs repaired	8
Washing coppers provided	—
Sinks provided	3
Internal water services	9
Dustbins provided	54
Bathrooms, Internal W.C.s and Hot Water Installations provided under Improve- ments Grants.	15

Number of Notices Served:—

Informal: Nuisance	12
Housing	3
Statutory	—

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

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.

Observations are made of the handling, storage and sale of food-stuffs to ensure that the Clean Food Regulations are enforced.

No food was found to be unfit for human consumption.

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.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.—The number of food premises subject to these Regulations is as follows:—

General Grocers	...	...	...	21
Butchers	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	2
Bakers	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	1
Total				31

No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	...	...	31
No. of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	...	...	31
No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	...	...	31

SECTION F.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

New regulations governing the notification of Infectious Diseases came into operation on 1st October, 1968. A copy of the Statutory Instrument and also a copy of the relevant Sections of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 were sent to each General Practitioner in the area. The fee payable for notification has been increased from 2/6d. to 5/-.

The following conditions are no longer notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health: Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas and Membranous Croup.

You will recall that Infectious Hepatitis, which has been locally notifiable for the past six years, is now generally notifiable under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968 which came into operation on 15th June, 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are: Acute Encephalitis, Acute Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary), Food Poisoning, Infective Jaundice, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Typhus, Whooping Cough and Yellow Fever.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

Twenty-five cases of Infectious Disease were notified to me during the year. The notifications received were as follows: Scarlet Fever, twenty cases; Measles, four cases and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, one case.

Measles.—Four cases were notified compared with sixteen cases in 1967. The cases notified tended to be mild in character and there were no fatalities.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.—Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with Triple Antigen has again shown its efficacy in preventing these diseases.

Immunisation is carried out either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's bi-monthly clinics at the Methodist Schoolroom.

No cases occurred. One case of Whooping Cough was notified in 1967.

Poliomyelitis.—This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again done either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. No cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty cases were notified in the last four months of the year. There were two cases in the previous year.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.—There have been no cases of Gastro-Intestinal diseases due to Dysenteric organisms or Salmonellosis.

Infectious Hepatitis.—No cases were notified in 1968; there were three cases last year.

Smallpox.—There were no cases during the year.

Leprosy.—The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 came into force on 1st March, 1966.

Under these Regulations, cases of Leprosy are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health and not as heretofore to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. No notifications of Leprosy were received.

Tuberculosis.—Three cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis. The Register, as at 31st December, 1968, stands as follows:—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory ...	4	1	5
Non-respiratory	5	3	8
Total	9	4	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) 1968

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	2	2	4	10	20
Measles	4	—	—	—	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	7	2	2	4	10	25

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1968

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	2	2	1	5	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1968**

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	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	2	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	15	—	—
(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) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	27	15	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
		Reme- died (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	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	—	—	—	—	—
(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 ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	10	—	—	—	—	—

