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The Rural District Council of
Wellingborough



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

BY

JAMES ARTHUR, M.D.

For the Year 1938

WELLINGBOROUGH :
PERKINS & CO. (WELLINGBOROUGH) LTD.
Telephone 2000



30, HIGH STREET,

WELLINGBOROUGH,

JUNE, 1939.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Wellingborough Rural District Council.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1938.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Report is in the nature of an Ordinary Report, and has been made more brief in the interests of economy.

I have to thank the Members of the Council and the Officials for their ready and courteous help in the work of this Department, in particular the Clerk, the Surveyor and the Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ARTHUR,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS FOR 1938.

Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	12,760
Estimated Population, 1938	...	...	...	...	12,480
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	12.0
Crude Death Rate	...	...	...	...	13.4
Adjusted Death Rate (factor 0.87)	...	...	...	...	11.6
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	40.0
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.33
„ „ „ Cancer	...	...	...	...	2.4
Total Live Births—					
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	146
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4
				—	150
Total Deaths from all Causes	...	...	...	...	167
Infantile Deaths :—					
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
				—	6
Area of District in Acres (land and inland water)	...				33,115
Number of Inhabitated Houses (1931)	...	...			3,558
Number of Inhabitated Houses (1938) per Rate Books					4,001
Average Number of Persons per House (1931)	...				3.7
Rateable Value (1938)	...	...	...	...	£51,628
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£191

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Population.—The estimated population of the Wellingborough Rural District at mid-year 1938, was 12,480, thirty more than in 1937, and exactly the same number as in 1936.

The population may therefore be said to be stationary, and that in spite of the fact that the deaths for the year exceed the births. The balance is obviously made up by the spread of suburbs from adjacent Urban Areas. The Census in 1931 gave a population of 12,760.

Number of Inhabited Houses.—According to the rate books, the number of inhabited houses increased from 3940 in 1937 to 4001 in 1938, which, however, is three times the increase of 1937. The estimated number of persons per house therefore is 3.1 compared with the census figure of 3.7 in 1931.

Rateable Value and Penny Rate.—There has been a considerable increase in the Rateable Value for 1938, the figure being £51,628 against £49,471 in the previous year, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £191.

Social Conditions.—While many parishes are chiefly agricultural with a considerable portion of arable land, there are several large villages, notably Earls Barton, Irchester, Wollaston and Bozeat, which are in reality small towns, engaged in the shoe industry. This staple trade gives employment to a large section of the population. There is also an increasing amount of ironstone mining carried on.

The industries are carried out in healthy surroundings, there is no smoke nuisance and there is no evidence that any particular occupation has any injurious influence on the public health.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	146	78	68	
	{ Illegitimate	4	2	2	{ Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated popula- tion 12.0.
Still Births	{ Legitimate	5	4	1	{ Rate per 1000 total (live and still births) 38.4.
	{ Illegitimate	1	1	—	

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	167	86	81	Death rate per 1000 of estimated popula- tion, 11.6.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	nil.	nil.
Other Puerperal Causes	nil.	nil.
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	40.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		40.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	31
„ Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	1

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—There was little change in the total number of births in 1938, only four less than in 1937. For the last five years the numbers have been as follows :—

1934, 155.
1935, 175.
1936, 156.
1937, 154.
1938, 150.

The birth rate works out at 12.0 per 1,000, which is the lowest on record. The rate for England and Wales is 15.1.

Illegitimate births decreased by three, the numbers being as follows :—

1934, 8.
1935, 4.
1936, 8.
1937, 7.
1938, 4.

Still Births were halved in 1938 compared with 1937, and were fewer than they have been since 1935.

Deaths.—There were 167 deaths from all causes, four less than in the previous year, which was the highest total for some time, and the crude death rate works out at 13.4 per 1,000 population ; but when the figure is adjusted for the sex and age constitution of the local population, the corrected rate is 11.6, which is exactly the same figure as for the whole of England and Wales (see p. 21).

As regards the cause of death, circulatory diseases, which always top the bill, were responsible for 57 deaths, compared with 65 in the previous year. Cancer on the other hand increased by fifty per cent., 31 against 20 in 1937. Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths were down, only 4 being registered compared with 10 in the previous year. Among the other causes of death there was not much change.

It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths from infectious diseases.

Infantile Mortality.—This was much the same ; six deaths were recorded among infants under one year, one less than in the previous year. The rate works out at 40 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the whole of England and Wales is 53.

Maternal Mortality.—It is satisfactory to note that once again there were no deaths in this area.

To sum up, therefore, the Vital Statistics for 1938 are much the same as in 1937.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

I. There have been no developments or changes in the services during the year.

(1) **Public Health Officers** consist of a part-time Medical Officer and full-time Sanitary Inspector. Their salaries are contributed to by Exchequer Grants.

(ii) (a) *Laboratory Facilities.*—There has been no change during the year. Clinical material is sent to the Pathological Department of the Northampton General Hospital.

(b) *Ambulance Facilities* are the same as in former years. Infectious cases, if removed to the Wellingborough Isolation Hospital, are transported by the hospital ambulance. Otherwise there is no provision made.

Non-infectious and accident cases are moved by the ambulances of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(c) *Nursing in the Home.*—There are no nurses provided or financed by the local authority. The County Nursing Association has district nurses in most parishes.

(d) *Clinics, Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, etc.,* are all under the administration of the County Council.

(e) *Hospitals*.—There are no hospitals, public or voluntary in the area. As in former years cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Wellingborough Urban District, if accommodation is available. Fortunately, with so few cases of infectious disease arising during the year, accommodation was available when required, and five cases were treated in this institution.

The Ministry has now sanctioned the formation of a Joint Hospital Board to be responsible for providing the necessary hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease in this and neighbouring areas, and it is hoped that during the present year steps will be taken to start such a Board functioning.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) *Water Supply*.—During the year the piped supply from the mains of the Rushden and Higham Water Board to the parish of Great Doddington was completed, and most of the houses in the parish are connected up. Thus after many years this village has now an adequate supply of pure water, and it is hoped that the days when water was sold by the bucketful have gone for ever.

The other parishes which have public supplies such as Ecton, Earls Barton, Wilby, Isham, Harrowden, the quantity and quality of the water have been satisfactorily maintained and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

There are still some of the smaller parishes where there is considerable improvement needed in the supply of pure water. There were, however, no complaints of shortage in the area during the year.

Bacteriological examination of samples taken from public supplies during the year was satisfactory in every case.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—Again I have to report no important change or extension during the year, and only the necessary repairs to maintain the present system in a state of efficiency were done.

2. *Rivers and Streams*.—There has been a great improvement in the state of the river Nene, thanks to the excellent work of the Catchment Board, and with the improved flow of water there were practically no complaints of pollution. Subsidiary streams were fairly satisfactory, many having been cleansed out during the previous dry years. If more labour could be devoted to cleaning out these water courses in dry summers, there would be less flooding in times of heavy rains, and less pollution ; but the increasing scarcity of rural workers makes this work more and more difficult to carry out.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation*.—There were no changes of any importance during the year. Naturally any improvements under this heading are dependent on water supply and sewerage disposal, and while there is a satisfactory increase in water supply in many places, the sewerage system in some parishes is inadequate and more or less obsolete.

During the year a few privies were converted to the water carriage system, but not sufficient to make much difference.

(ii) *Public Cleansing*.—There were no changes of note during the year in refuse collection, scavenging, etc., and in this connection I should like to quote the following paragraph which appeared in the 1935 Report and has been re-printed each year since.

“The method of refuse disposal in this area is another example of the disadvantage of decentralization. Each parish makes its own arrangements for collection and disposal of refuse, each with its own tip. Obviously, proper inspection and control is out of the question. In my opinion, in these days of rapid transport it would be much more efficient to have say, two areas, one on each side of the river, each with its own tip, which could be properly supervised with a collection at least once a week.” Whether this work could be carried out more efficiently and economically by contract or by the Council’s own organisation is a matter for consideration ; but a complete survey should be made forthwith of the sewerage and refuse disposal of the district.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*.—I append the report furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I beg to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Sanitary condition of the Rural District of Wellingborough, and of the work carried out under the provisions of the Public Health and other Acts, for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

WATER SUPPLY.

Great Doddington.—The new piped supply for the parish was completed and put into operation during the year.

Samples.—Six samples of water from Public Supplies were taken for analysis and found to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Earls Barton.—Section of the sewer at New Barton found to be defective was relaid, also a new storm overflow laid to abate flooding.

Easton Maudit.—Sewerage Tank cleaned out, repaired and a new cover constructed, the pump was also repaired.

Great Harrowden.—Alterations to outfall tank and construction of storm weir and bypass.

Little Harrowden.—Defective section of sewer in Orlingbury Road taken up and relaid.

Isham.—The whole of the works, including Settling Tanks, Filters, &c., were thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Orlingbury.—Section of the outfall sewer was relaid.

Blockages occurred on various sections of sewers in the District, but these were immediately relieved.

Sewage Works.—No important change has been made in the management of the Works in the District.

Drainage.—At Easton Maudit, Grendon, Hardwick and Great Harrowden, discharges into Settling Tanks, these are cleaned out when necessary and the various sewer ditches cleaned out, graded and sided up.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

No change has been made in the method of collection and disposal of refuse, each Parish having a separate arrangement for the work.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

There are ten licensed slaughterhouses in the district. Weekly inspections of the premises are made and during the period under review 1,121 lbs. of meat was surrendered and destroyed, being unfit for human consumption. The necessary cleansing and limewashing of the premises has been carried out satisfactorily. Twenty slaughtermen are registered in the District as required by the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	1352		—	3172	2704
Number inspected ...		No record kept			
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. ...		No record kept			
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis. ...	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 79 producers on the Register in the District. Inspections have been made of all premises from time to time.

150 Samples of Milk have been taken during the year for cleanliness, an increase on previous years.

122 were classified Good.

13 „ „ Moderate.

15 „ „ Bad.

Petroleum Acts.—Thirty-two Petroleum Licences have been renewed during the year and one Licence for Carbide of Calcium. All stores are in conformity with Regulations.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Three thousand six hundred and thirty-two rat tails were collected during the year and in accordance with a resolution of the Council, 1d. per tail was paid. The tails were destroyed by burning.

Factory and Workshops Acts.—

Applications for Certificate as to suitable Water Supply for drinking	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanitary Closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Emission of Dust	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
List of Outworkers received	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Bakehouses.—There are 18 Bakehouses in the District, and are kept in a cleanly condition. There are no underground Bakehouses.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no common Lodging Houses registered as such in the District.

Rivers and Streams.—There were no serious complaints of pollution of the River Nene during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.— No nuisance reported.

Summary of work done during the year 1938.

Blocked sewers and drains...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Insanitary drainage	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective Manhole Covers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Vent Shafts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	7
Insanitary Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	15
Insanitary premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rat infested premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Insanitary ditches	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanitary Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	8
Conversion of Privy to E.C.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke and Dust nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive effluvia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Paving	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Doors and Windows	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ and insufficient light	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Grates and firebacks	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ and damp Floors	...	...	...	...	...	5

Defective and damp Walls	...	...	...	...	8
„ Sinks and Wastes	...	...	...	...	2
„ Chimney	...	...	...	...	4
No proper Pantry for food	...	...	...	...	4
Notifications of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	44
Rooms Fumigated	...	...	...	...	57
Samples of Milk taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	150
„ „ Water „ „ „	...	...	...	...	11
Defective Wells	...	...	...	...	3
Cowshed inspections	...	...	...	...	287
Limewashing	...	...	...	...	23
Floors and Drainage	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughterhouse Inspections	...	...	...	...	468
Bad Floors	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansing	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouse Inspections	...	...	...	...	24
Cleansing and limewashing	...	...	...	...	6

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks for the assistance I have received from the Medical Officer of Health, the Surveyor and the Clerk to the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

G. H. COWLES,

Sanitary Inspector.

Wellingborough.

July, 1939.

(v). *Smoke Abatement*.—Six cases, all from factories and workshops, were dealt with effectively during the year.

(vi). *Swimming Baths and Pools*.—There are two pools open to the public, one at Wilby and the other at Overstone, and in both cases the sanitary conditions were efficient, and there was no cause for any action to be taken. Both pools are equipped with satisfactory disinfecting and filtering appliances.

(vii). *Eradication of Bed Bugs*.—No cases were reported during the year.

4. *Schools*.—As in many rural areas, there is great room for improvement in the sanitary condition of the public elementary schools.

The Education Authority is alive to the short-comings, but it is necessary to have a piped water supply and efficient drainage and sewerage before improvements can be carried out.

On the whole the best use is made of the facilities available, and much can be done by efficient teaching of school hygiene.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

During 1938, the total number of new houses completed was 92 compared with 113 in 1936 (the peak year so far). For the last six years the figures are as follows :—

1933	...	...	...	...	38
1934	...	...	...	...	51
1935	...	...	...	...	67
1936	...	...	...	...	113
1937	...	...	...	...	80
1938	...	...	...	...	92

Of the total 69 were built by private enterprise and 23 by the Council and their distribution was as follows :—

Bozeat	...	...	Private	1	Council	0	Total	1
Gt. Doddington	...	...	"	7	"	2	"	9
Earls Barton	...	...	"	14	"	7	"	21
Little Harrowden	...	...	"	5	"	8	"	13
Irchester	...	...	"	17	"	0	"	17
Isham	...	...	"	3	"	0	"	3
Orlingbury	...	...	"	1	"	0	"	1
Sywell	...	...	"	4	"	0	"	4
Wilby	...	...	"	7	"	6	"	13
Wollaston	...	...	"	10	"	0	"	10
				69		23		92
				==		==		==

Some progress was made during the year in the completion of new houses, but much remains to be done. With regard to the clearing of insanitary property, the procedure is slow. For example, early in 1937, Representatives under the Housing Acts were made involving nearly one-hundred houses in the parishes of Bozeat, Grendon, Irchester, Orlingbury and Wollaston. An Inquiry was held in 1938, but it was not until the latter part of the year that confirmation of the order were received. Then there was delay in obtaining sites for the new houses to re-house the tenants of the condemned dwellings. Until a sufficient number of new houses are available for re-housing, progress will continue to be very slow.

During the year 31 houses were demolished under the Housing Acts, the net increase of available houses therefore being 61.

Overcrowding.—There is a certain amount of overcrowding but no new cases were reported during the year. Eight cases, involving 31 persons, were relieved. Obviously with a continued shortage of houses, the difficulties in relieving overcrowding are considerable.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-35.—There was a drop in the number of houses re-conditioned under these Acts, only 4 completed, compared with 9 in the preceding year. It is a pity that more advantage is not taken of these Acts.

Housing Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	90
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	165
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	nil

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	6
--	---

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

(a)—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :	nil
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts ...	nil
(c)—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	nil

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuant of Demolition Orders	...	31
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	nil
4.	<i>Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.</i>		
(a) 1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	22
2.	Number of families dwelling therein	...	22
3.	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	164
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	8
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases		31
(d)	Nil.		
(e)	Nil.		

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—There are 79 producers of milk in the area, an addition of one to the total for the previous year. There are 18 producers of accredited milk. Of the non-accredited milk, 150 samples were taken and with the Methylene Blue test, 122 were classified as "good," and only 15 as "bad." This is a great improvement on the previous year, when 49 out of 116 were "bad."

I have received no reports of inspections by the Veterinary Surgeon this year.

(b) *Meat and other Foods.*—As I have remarked before, the difficulties of efficient meat inspection in a wide area such as this are enormous and would take up the greater part of an Inspector's time. There is enough work in addition to keep two Inspectors fully employed, one for meat and other foods, and another for sanitation and housing.

There were no changes of note during the year. There are 10 licensed slaughter houses, the same as last year.

During the period 1121 lbs. of meat were destroyed, being unfit for human consumption.

(c) *Adulteration, etc.*—The Acts and Regulations under this heading are administered by the County Council.

(d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food* is also administered by the County Council.

(e) *Nutrition.*—No work has been undertaken in this subject by the Local Authority.

(f) *Shell Fish.*—Not much shell fish is marketed in the area, and it is not known from what layings exactly they come. Supplies are obtained from wholesalers.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The year 1937 was noteworthy for the comparatively slight incidences of infectious disease, but 1938 was more outstanding in this respect. Apart from tuberculosis, only 16 cases of notifiable disease were reported, compared with 23 in 1937.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease in recent years has become a very mild ailment, and it is very seldom one comes across a case of the type that was prevalent up to ten or fifteen years ago, and most cases have been a very mild type of Streptococcal infection with a welcome absence of complications. Only nine cases were notified during the year, five of which were removed to the Wellingborough Isolation Hospital on account of difficulties in isolation in their own homes.

Diphtheria.—For the second year in succession not one single case was notified throughout the district, which I believe is a record.

Pneumonia.—Under the Regulations of 19th October, 1927, only three cases were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case only was notified.

There were no notifications of Typhoid Fever or Puerperal infections, again for the second successive year.

As regards non-notifiable infectious disease, *Measles* was prevalent in the first three months of the year. The disease was epidemic over most parts of the County, and was one of the mildest forms experienced for many years. There was a welcome absence of complications and no deaths were recorded in this District. *Chicken-pox* was prevalent in the autumn, particularly in the Western part of the District. This ailment is more or less endemic however, among young children.

Otherwise the area was free, and the District has had one of the healthiest years on record as regards Zymotic disease.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1938.

Disease	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 35	35 45	45 65	65 & over	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Dths.
Small-pox ...													—	—	—
Diphtheria ...													—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...			1		2	3	1	1	1				9	5	—
Enteric Fever ...													—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...													—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...													—	—	—
Pneumonia ...									1		1	1	3	—	—
Erysipelas ...										1	1	1	3	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1												1	—	—
Acute Polyomyelitis ...															
	1		1		2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	16	5	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1938. Shewing No. of Cases in each Parish.

DISEASES.	BOZEAT.	GT. DODDINGTON.	EARLS BARTON.	EASTON MAUDIT.	ECTON.	GRENDON.	HANNINGTON.	HARDWICK.	GT. HARROWDEN.	LITTLE HARROWDEN.	HIGHAM PARK.	IRCHESTER.	LITTLE IRCHESTER.	ISHAM.	MEARS ASHBY.	NEWTON BROMSHOLD.	ORLINGBURY.	OVERSTONE.	STRIXTON.	SYWELL.	WALGRAVE.	WILBY.	WOLLASTON.	TOTAL.
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encep. Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
(Other Forms)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2
	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3 (a) *Prevention of Blindness.*—No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act of 1925.

(b) *Tuberculosis.*—The notifications of new cases totalled 7, a decrease of 13 on last year. Of the total 6 were pulmonary.

The occupations of these six cases were as follows :—

Boot and Shoe Operatives	...	1
Domestic Workers	...	2
School Children	...	2
School Teacher	...	1

The deaths numbered 5, of which four were pulmonary. This is a decrease on the previous year when the total was 10. The rate works out at 0.33 per 1,000 population.

There were no non-notified deaths in this district.

No action was taken during the year under the Regulations of 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1937 showing age periods.

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non.-Pul.		Pulmonary		Non.-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—35 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	3	—	1	3	1	1	—
	TOTAL 7				TOTAL 5			

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

During the Year 1938.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				TOTAL	MALES		FEMALES.	
1.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers			—	...	—	...	—
2.	Measles			—	...	—	...	—
3.	Scarlet Fever			—	...	—	...	—
4.	Whooping Cough			—	...	—	...	—
5.	Diphtheria			—	...	—	...	—
6.	Influenza			2	...	1	...	1
7.	Encephalitis lethargica ...			—	...	—	...	—
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever			—	...	—	...	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system			4	...	3	...	1
10.	Other tuberculous diseases ...			1	...	1	...	—
11.	Syphilis			—	...	—	...	—
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis			—	...	—	...	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease ...			31	...	19	...	12
14.	Diabetes			1	...	1	...	—
15.	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ...			17	...	6	...	11
16.	Heart disease			48	...	20	...	28
17.	Aneurysm			—	...	—	...	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases ...			9	...	4	...	5
19.	Bronchitis			1	...	—	...	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)... ..			7	...	4	...	3
21.	Other respiratory diseases ...			1	...	1	...	—
22.	Peptic Ulcer			2	...	1	...	1
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs.)...			1	...	1	...	—
24.	Appendicitis			—	...	—	...	—
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver			—	...	—	...	—
26.	Other diseases of Liver ...			—	...	—	...	—
27.	Other digestive diseases ...			2	...	—	...	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis ...			3	...	2	...	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis			—	...	—	...	—
30.	Other puerperal causes ...			—	...	—	...	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...			3	...	3	...	—
32.	Senility			9	...	3	...	6
33.	Suicide			3	...	2	...	1
34.	Other violence			7	...	5	...	2
35.	Other defined diseases... ..			10	...	5	...	5
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown			5	...	4	...	1
Total				167	...	86	...	81

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

England and Wales, London,
126 Great Towns and 148
Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

1938.	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Cen- sus)	London Adminis- trative County	W.boro' Rural District
	Rates per 1,000 population.				
<i>Births :—</i>					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	12.0
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.48
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.6
Typhoid and para- typhoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	—
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.15
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	0.7
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	—
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	—
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.2
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	0.2
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57	40
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	6.6
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not available			nil.
Others	2.19				nil.
Total	3.08				nil.
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not available			nil.
Others	2.11				nil.
Total	2.97				nil.
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal Fever Puerperal pyrexia }	14.42	18.08	12.51	{ 3.53 15.46	nil.

Wellingborough Rural District.

Comparison of Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile
Mortality Rate for the last twenty-eight years.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1911	20.9	13.52	141.0
1912	17.8	10.07	57.2
1913	17.7	11.7	75.3
1914	18.67	13.0	88.6
1915	16.7	12.8	113.2
1916	16.42	14.92	87.15
1917	14.8	14.5	84.6
1918	12.46	14.05	47.9
1919	14.5	13.5	75.8
1920	13.1	11.11	58.44
1921	20.8	13.28	76.9
1922	17.9	12.4	61.9
1923	17.2	11.4	77.9
1924	15.1	12.7	52.1
1925	16.4	10.3	57.4
1926	15.39	11.44	51.2
1927	13.7	9.4	40.0
1928	14.1	10.8	33.7
1929	15.4	11.6	29.1
1930	14.7	11.0	48.3
1931	13.6	11.5	57.4
1932	12.7	12.1	37.0
1933	14.6	11.4	81.5
1934	12.4	9.3*	38.6
1935	14.0	9.6*	45.7
1936	12.5	10.8*	64.1
1937	12.3	11.9*	45.4
1938	12.0	11.6*	40.0

* Corrected death rate.

Wellingborough Rural District.
Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis
during the last twenty-two years.

Year	Total Notifi- cations	Respira- tory	Other Forms	Total Deaths	Respira- tory	Other Forms
1917	37	31	6	21	17	4
1918	33	30	3	12	10	2
1919	24	18	6	13	12	1
1920	15	15	0	6	3	3
1921	18	16	2	14	12	2
1922	22	20	2	15	12	3
1923	12	11	1	8	5	3
1924	15	12	3	11	8	3
1925	16	14	2	10	7	3
1926	31	25	6	15	14	1
1927	10	7	3	7	7	0
1928	19	13	6	11	10	1
1929	15	11	4	11	11	0
1930	14	13	1	12	12	0
1931	12	10	2	7	6	1
1932	20	18	2	11	7	4
1933	8	8	0	7	7	0
1934	18	16	2	13	12	1
1935	9	7	2	3	3	0
1936	9	8	1	8	8	0
1937	20	14	6	10	10	0
1938	7	6	1	5	4	1



