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WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL
DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

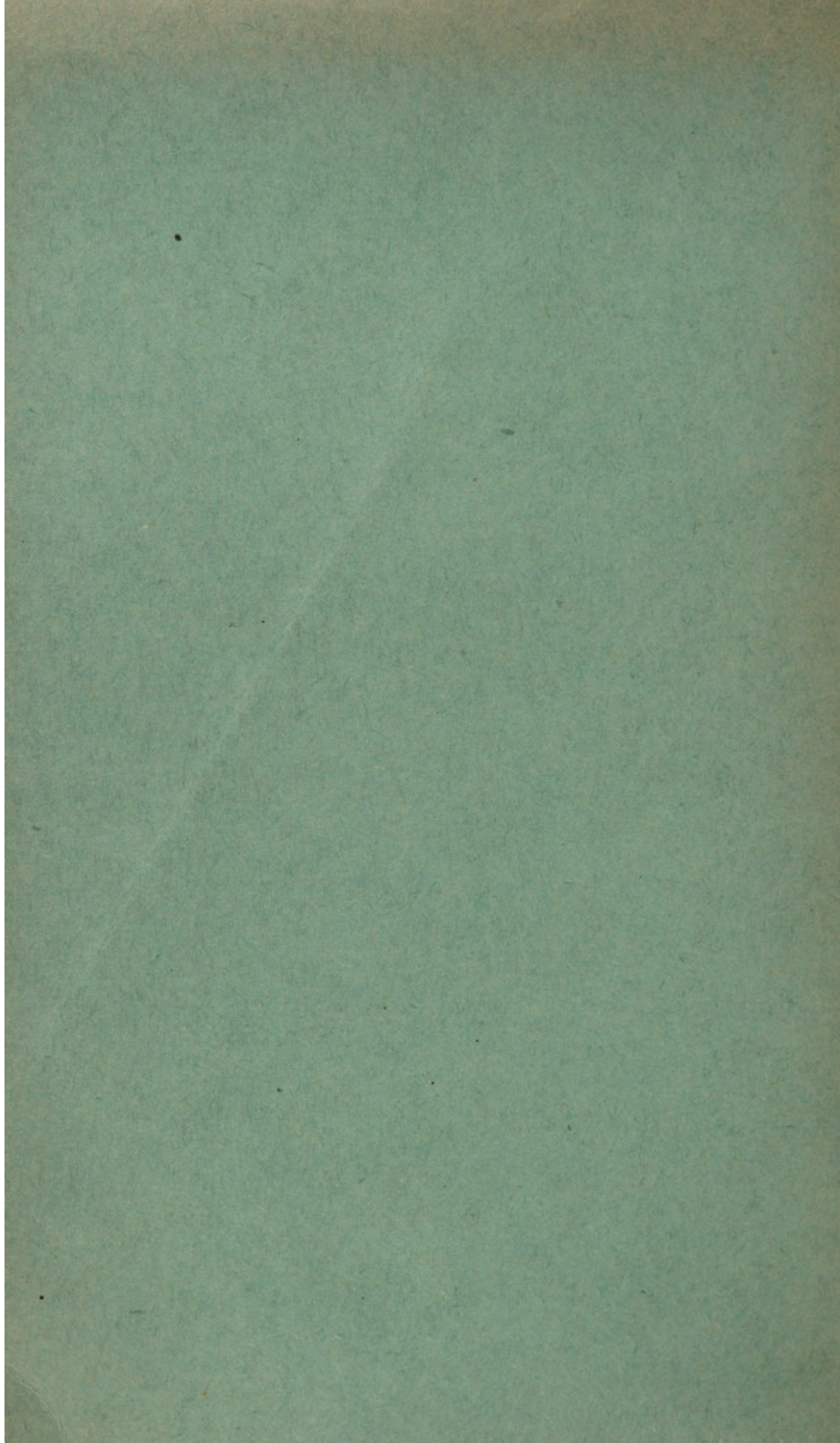
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1952

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.



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DISTRICT

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Wellingborough Rural District.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1952.

Area (acres)	33,115
Population 1931 (Census)	12,760
Population 1952	13,000
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census) ...	3,558
" " " " 1952	4,386
Rateable value 1952	£59,477
Product of a penny rate, 1952	£224

Live Births	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	182	98	84	
Illegitimate	9	3	6	
	191	101	90	14.69

Stillbirths	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	2	—	2	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	2	—	2	0.15

	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Deaths (all causes)	174	92	82	13.38

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Rate
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—
Other puerperal causes	—
Total	Nil.

Infant Mortality—rate per thousand live births.

	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	3	2	1	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	3	2	1	15.18

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24
" " Measles (all ages)	Nil.
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil.

Wellingborough Rural District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MESSRS. R. J. SANDERS (*Chairman*), T. REYNOLDS (*Vice-Chairman*),
F. BOULTON, W. T. DRAGE, R. GRIGGS, J. C. HALLIDAY, R. H. PARSONS,
T. P. ROBERTS, B. A. J. TAYLOR, G. J. THOMPSON, J. M. THOMPSON,
D. S. WILSON, S. B. WOODROW.

MR. T. H. DENTON, Vice-Chairman of the Council, was an ex-officio member.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

also holds appointment of :

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District.

Assistant School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

GEOFFREY HERBERT COWLES, Certified S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

SWANSPOL, WELLINGBOROUGH.

July, 1953.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1952.

The Vital Statistics for the year showed a considerable improvement on those for the previous year and were very satisfactory. The Birth Rate, 14.69, showed an increase on the previous year when it was 13.61, per thousand of the population. Stillbirths showed a fall and gave a rate of 0.15 per thousand, compared with 0.69 in the previous year. Deaths from all causes gave a rate of 13.38 compared with 14.30 for the previous year. No deaths were recorded from Puerperal causes and it is now five years since a death under this heading did occur. The Infant Mortality rate per thousand live births was 15.18 compared with 39.54 for 1951. This is the lowest recorded rate for many years. The Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 27.6.

In Section B which deals with the general provisions of the Health Services for the area, it will be seen that the area is well provided for with regard to hospital accommodation (general, fevers, Tuberculosis and out-patient departments). In this section reference is made to the difficulties experienced in dealing with old persons living alone who are in need of care and attention. This is not only a local problem but a national one, and one which should exercise our thoughts for future action.

Section C deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the area and it will be seen that all parishes have a piped water supply. The situation with regard to the provision of a satisfactory supply to the parishes is very good. Sewage disposal, in all instances, is not so good, and reference is made to the lack of adequate disposal facilities at Grendon. Sewage effluent is still run into open ditches in the vicinity of the village. A number of houses depend upon bucket latrines. The lack of a proper sewage disposal works has held up the housing programme for this village. A suitable site for the erection of works, with a nearby brook, has been found, and all that remains is for the Ministry to approve the scheme submitted to them for the construction of a sewage works for this village. It is hoped, in the interests of the health of the people of Grendon, that the Ministry will give this approval.

As will be seen from Section D, which deals with Housing, reference is made once again to the necessity for future action with regard to Slum Clearance. The number of unfit houses in the Rural area is large and the problem of dealing with these houses will have to be spread over a number of years. It is my opinion that a start should be made in the near future. The number of new houses completed in the period was satisfactory and this number is to be increased in the following year.

Section F gives details concerning the different diseases that occurred in the area during the period and from this it will be seen that Measles showed a considerable increase in numbers over the previous year. This was part of a measles epidemic which affected the whole area. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever also showed an increase, but Whooping Cough a definite decrease. It is now six years since a case of Diphtheria was notified in the area. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs and is due to the good response by parents to the Immunisation campaign.

In conclusion I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in health matters and support throughout the year. I should also like to thank the Clerk, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for their help and assistance during the year. Information supplied for this report by Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Cowles is much appreciated and I wish to record my thanks to them, and finally to express my appreciation of the assistance I have received from Miss Pearson in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM, *Medical Officer of Health.*

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—The Wellingborough Rural District consists of 18 parishes and covers an area of 33,115 acres. The density of population is one person per 2.6 acres.

Population.—The mid-year home population given in the Registrar-General's returns for 1952 for the area is 13,000. This is the same number as for the previous year. Births outnumbered deaths by 17 during the period. In the previous year the reverse took place when the total number of deaths was 9 more than the total births.

Deaths.—174 deaths occurred in the area. This gives a rate of 13.38 per 1,000 of Population. The rate for the previous year was 14.30. The rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 11.3. Table No. 1, page 17, gives a Classification of the Causes of Death and is in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Births.—191 Births were recorded during the year and this gives a birth rate of 14.69 per 1,000 of the population. This shows an increase on the previous year when the rate was 13.61. The rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 15.3.

Stillbirths.—Two Stillbirths were recorded which gives a rate of 0.15 per thousand of the population. The rate for the previous year was 0.69 when nine stillbirths occurred. In 1952 the rate for England and Wales was 0.35.

Illegitimate Births.—There were nine illegitimate births during the period. This gives a rate of 47.12 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 39.54 when seven illegitimate births were recorded.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths occurred under this heading. It is five years since a death was recorded from this cause.

Infant Mortality.—Three infant deaths were recorded during the year. This gives a rate of 15.18 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest recorded rate for many years. The rate for the previous year was 39.54 when 7 Infant deaths occurred. The rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 27.6. Table No. 4, page 18, gives the Vital Statistics for the area covering a number of years.

Neonatal Mortality.—This sub-division of the Infant Mortality rate deals with Infant deaths which occur within 28 days of independent existence. All three deaths occurred in this period and so the Neo-natal Mortality Rate was 15.18. The rate for the previous year was 39.54. Table No. 11, page 24, gives the causes of Infant deaths.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory.—Facilities for the examination of specimens in connection with Infectious Diseases, Food Poisoning, etc., are afforded by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton. This laboratory comes under Dr. Hoyle whose assistance and co-operation throughout the year was much appreciated. Samples of water, milk and ice-cream are also sent to this Laboratory. The Laboratory at the Kettering General Hospital also helps with regard to specimens from cases of Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.—If required supplies are available at the following places :

Wellingborough Hospital
Northampton General Hospital
Rushden House Sanatorium
Rockingham Road, Kettering

Ambulance Facilities.—This service is provided by the County Council who employ the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Two divisions of the Brigade serve the Wellingborough Urban and Rural areas. One division is situated in Wellingborough with three Ambulances and the second at Finedon with one ambulance. Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring removal to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital are transported by arrangement with the Northampton St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Nursing in the Home, Home Helps.—This service is provided by the County Council and details concerning the work carried out in the area during the year will be found in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Hospitals.—The Northampton and Kettering General Hospitals serve the area. Provision for Midwifery cases for the area are provided at the Park Hospital, Wellingborough, and the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton. Hospital accommodation for old folk and chronic sick are provided for at the Park Hospital, Wellingborough, S. Mary's, Kettering, and Oundle.

The Rushden House Sanatorium serves the area with regard to cases of Tuberculosis.

Infectious Disease cases are sent to the Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—Infant Welfare Centres are held in the following villages :

Bozeat, Church Hall, 4th Wednesday of each month.
Wollaston, Parochial Rooms, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.
Earls Barton, Baptist School Rooms, 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.
Irchester, Parsons Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

A doctor is in attendance at each of these clinics once per month. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at these Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.—Post-natal treatment is given at Ante-natal Clinics :

Wellingborough, Health Centre, Oxford Street, every Monday afternoon and Thursday morning.
Rushden, Queen Street, every Thursday morning.
Northampton, County Buildings, every Monday and Wednesday mornings.

Outpatient Clinics are held at the Hayway Hospital, Rushden. Consultants from Northampton and Kettering attend. These clinics are as follows :

Gynaecological	1st and 3rd Monday morning. 2nd and 4th Tuesday morning.
Medical	... 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Monday afternoon.
Surgical	... 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon. 2nd, 4th and 5th Friday morning.

E.N.T.	...	2nd and 3rd Wednesday morning.
		1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoon.
Eyes	...	1st and 3rd Thursday morning.
Orthoptist	...	Every Wednesday morning.
		Every Thursday morning and afternoon.
Urological	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon.
Physiotherapy		Monday afternoons.
Psychiatric	...	Every Friday afternoon.
Skin	...	2nd and 4th Saturday morning.

From the above it will be seen that the area is well covered.

National Assistance Act, 1948.—Under Section 47 of this Act, the Council is responsible for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of Care and Attention. One case was removed during the period. These cases present considerable problems and the decision to remove an old person from the environment they have been used to for so many years requires careful consideration. Each case has to be judged on its merits and the wisdom of Solomon is almost required before making a final decision in some instances. The easy solution, removal, is not always the best for the individual concerned. The care of Old Folks living on their own is an increasing problem and one in my opinion, which requires consideration in the future. I hope the modern generation is not unmindful of the debt it owes to the generation that now is old.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The 18 parishes in the Rural area receive a piped water supply from the following sources :

- (1) Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board—Hardwick, Lt. Harrowden, Gt. Harrowden, Isham, Orlingbury, Sywell.
- (2) Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board—Bozeat, Great Doddington, Earls Barton, Ecton, Grendon, Irchester, Easton Maudit, Mears Ashby, Strixton, Wilby, Wollaston.
- (3) Oundle and Thrapston Rural District—Newton Bromswold.

The piped water supplied by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board to Isham and Great Harrowden is filtered and chlorinated. This comes from the Corby supply. Hardwick, Orlingbury and Little Harrowden receive a raw supply as they are served by Water Undertakings in the vicinity which now come under the Board. The villages supplied by the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board all receive a filtered and chlorinated water, with the exception of Earls Barton and Grendon. These two villages receive a supply of chlorinated but not filtered, water. The water supply to Newton Bromswold is filtered and chlorinated.

Some of the houses in the area have not availed of the opportunity of having a piped water supply laid on and still depend upon wells. A number of houses at Great Doddington come in this category and on investigation it was found that the source was polluted. Householders were notified of this and advised to connect up to the public mains. Some took this action, but there still remains some who have not yet done so.

Water Samples.—Routine water samples in the area were taken by the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board and my department. 112 samples were taken during the year and the results of these samples were as follows :

<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
93	7	5	7

Of the seven Unsatisfactory samples, 6 were of well water and the persons involved were notified of the results. Table No. 14, page 27, shows where samples were taken and results obtained.

In view of the fact that Earls Barton and Grendon water is not filtered, but only chlorinated, more frequent samples were taken in these two villages so that the purity of the water could be kept under observation. Whenever a suspicious or unsatisfactory sample from any area was found, immediate investigations were carried out.

The situation with regard to the Rural area, on the whole, is very satisfactory, and the majority of the villages are supplied with a filtered and chlorinated water. Still, a number of houses depend upon wells and it would be in the best interests of the occupiers of these houses if they did avail themselves of the facilities provided to connect up to the mains.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage.

Bozeat.—The laying of sewers and the construction of the sewage disposal plant was completed during the year. Night soil collection is now discontinued.

Wilby.—The Swanspool Valley Sewer was continued up to the Wilby outfall sewer and connected up. The Wilby sewerage is now taken into the Wellingborough Urban sewerage system and the works at Wilby discontinued. This is very satisfactory and no further pollution of the brook will take place from these works.

Isham.—The scheme for the extension of the outfall sewer to connect with the main Kettering outfall sewer was commenced and almost completed at the end of the year. This will prevent any future pollution of the Ise from this source.

Orlbury, Little Harrowden and Great Harrowden.—The sewage disposal scheme for these parishes was proceeded with during the year but unfortunately the progress is rather slow. Night soil collection was continued at Orlbury and Little Harrowden.

The method of sewage disposal for the village of Grendon, with an approximate population of 400 persons, is, in my opinion, not satisfactory. There are approximately 120 houses in the village and sewage effluent from about a quarter of these houses is run into open ditches in the vicinity of the village. The remaining houses are dependent upon either bucket latrines or septic tanks. Bucket latrines as a method of disposal, is not satisfactory. These buckets are collected and contents dumped on a site not very far removed from the village. Difficulty is experienced in getting anyone to do this work, and fly nuisances with regard to the buckets not being fly proofed occurs. With regard to houses in the village dependent upon septic tanks, not all of these can be said to be working efficiently and difficulty with final effluent getting away occurs from time to time. The housing programme for this village has been held up on account of the lack of adequate facilities for sewage disposal. A suitable site for a sewage disposal works, with a brook nearby, has been found and was the subject of a Public Inquiry. It would be in the best interests of the health and well-being of this village if the Ministry would approve the scheme submitted to them for the construction of a sewage works for this village.

The method of sewage disposal at Earls Barton is not working satisfactorily and the matter has been referred to the Consultant Engineers to prepare a scheme. The Irchester disposal system, like Earls Barton, depends on land irrigation and requires attention.

Wollaston and Sywell have modern works and are satisfactory.

The small plants for disposal for Mears Ashby and Ecton would appear to be working efficiently.

Swimming Baths.—There are two open-air swimming pools in the Rural area. Wilby Lido provides bathing facilities not alone for persons in the Rural area, but also for Wellingborough. The water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination and samples taken for Bacteriological examination were satisfactory. Children from the local schools go in organised parties to this pool. Some complaints were received concerning dressing accommodation and sanitary conveniences. This matter was investigated and a scheme for improvements drawn up with the owner. Work was to be carried out during the Closed Season and this has been done. There is also at the Lido a paddling pool. Water in this is also chlorinated.

The second pool is situated at Overstone Park. Samples of water taken from here were also satisfactory.

Disinfection.—42 rooms were fumigated following notification of Infectious Diseases. Liquid and gaseous disinfectants were used. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., requiring steam disinfection can be dealt with by the Rushden Urban District Council on arrangement. This Authority has a Steam Disinfector and certain alterations which were carried out during the year at this station have now made it a very efficient centre for disinfection.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—Three premises were dealt with during the period.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infestation Order, 1943.—41 premises were dealt with during the period. A part-time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council.

Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1951.—Three inspections of a local Flour Mill were made during the period and the necessary Certificates supplied in accordance with the above Regulations.

Public Cleansing.—The scheme for the collection of refuse is as follows :

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Tip</i>
Bozeat	Tuesday	Irchester
Doddington, Great	Wednesday	Irchester
Earls Barton	Thursday and Friday	Irchester
Easton Maudit	Monday	Irchester
Ecton	Wednesday	Irchester
Grendon	Tuesday	Irchester
Hardwick	Wednesday	Irchester
Harrowden, Great	Wednesday	Irchester
Harrowden, Little	Thursday	Irchester
Irchester	Monday and Wednesday	Irchester
Isham	Monday	Irchester
Mears Ashby	Monday	Irchester
Newton Bromswold	Alternate Wednesdays	Irchester
Orlinsbury	Thursday	Irchester
Strixton	Tuesday	Irchester
Sywell	Wednesday	Irchester
Wilby	Thursday	Irchester
Wollaston	Tuesday	Irchester

It will be seen from the above that all refuse now is taken to the Wellingborough U.D.C. tip at Gipsy Lane, Irchester. Controlled tipping is carried out here. This means that small tips throughout the Rural area have been abolished, and this is in the best interests of the area as such tips can give rise to a nuisance. A new S. and D. vehicle was purchased during the year at a cost of £1,506.

Details concerning work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the year will be found in Table No. 13, page 26.

Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936, S. 269.—No action was found necessary during the year with regard to moveable dwellings. The situation, however, requires watching as neighbouring authorities have many problems connected with moveable dwellings.

Caravan Rally.—The Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland once again held its Rally in 1952 at Overstone Park. Arrangements with regard to water supply, sewage disposal and disposal of sullage water were made by Mr. Cowles on behalf of the Rural Authority. Approximately 700—800 caravans assembled for this Rally and as in the previous year, the standard of hygiene was very good and gave complete satisfaction to those in charge of the Rally.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

In 1952, 60 houses were completed, which was one less than in the previous year. All houses were of the Traditional type. The post-war building programme up to 31st December, 1952, was as follows :—

Number of houses approved by the Ministry—473.

385 of this number were completed and the remaining 88 in various stages of erection.

The 385 houses completed were of the following types :

20 Swedish Timber
20 Airey Type
345 Traditional

* The allocation of houses was increased during the year and one allocation was given to carry through to the 1953 Housing programme. Before the end of the year a considerable number of these houses were under construction.

The total number of houses approved by the Ministry during the year was 82, which is an increase of 18 on the previous year.

49 Licences, compared with 12 in the previous year, were issued for the erection of private houses.

12 private houses were completed during the year.

Due to a change in policy facilities for private building were increased and thus more licences for private building were issued.

The Newton Bromswold Camp still remains a problem, but as families were re-housed the huts they had occupied were demolished in order to prevent further families from squatting. The living conditions at this camp are most unsatisfactory, but the number of families has been reduced from 15 to 7.

A complete revisal of applicants on the Council Housing List was made at the beginning of the year. The total number of applicants for Council Houses on 31st December, 1952, was 418. This shows a decrease of 233 on the list for the previous year. Once again the allocations of houses in the district were given to parishes where sites were readily available, and thus the Council ensured that work could proceed quickly and efficiently.

Last year, as reported, the Council made an effort to reduce the cost of houses by making certain modifications on earlier type Council houses. These included items such as reduction in height of ceiling from 8' to 7' 6", omitting cupboards in bedrooms and omitting first floor W.C.'s. In a further effort to reduce the cost of houses the Council have accepted a reduced area type of house. This means that the Council house can be built at a reasonable cost, but at the same time, no further reduction is made in the standard already set.

The results of a Housing Survey carried out in 1946 are given in Table 12, page 25. It will be seen from this Table that there are a number of houses unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost. This fact brings to mind the need for some scheme for Slum Clearance in the future. It is a very big problem and when the Council feels that the number of new houses constructed has reached the necessary level, a start will then have to be made on the clearance of unfit property. This will mean that a certain number of houses will have to be allocated each year for the re-housing of persons living in such areas. I would suggest that these different areas be phased and the problem dealt with in phases. When an Order has been made for the demolition of these unfit houses and the area cleared, if this area is suitable for building, it should be used. The use of such areas means a lowering of the cost of subsequent building as the necessary amenities, such as water, sewage, and often, made-up roads, are to hand, which saves, very considerably, the cost of building. It also means that extra land is not required and so further inroads on agricultural land does not take place. Derelict property in the centre of a village is unsightly, and often is the cause of a nuisance. If such areas are cleared, and if suitable, built on, the general appearance of the village is improved.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supplies.—The situation remains unchanged since last year's report. Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are responsible for the taking of milk samples from Producers. The County Council, as the Licensing Authority for Pasteurisation plants, sample milk from these sources. Samples from Distributors, or Retailers, can be taken by the local authority. It was felt by the Council in the past, that in order to avoid overlapping, it was unnecessary for samples to be taken by the Sanitary Inspector. Results of samples taken from Producers by Inspectors of the Ministry are not made known to the local authority. When routine sampling was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, results of these samples were reported to the Health Committee monthly, and so the situation could be kept under constant observation. This is not so now, and it is my opinion that the Council should revert to the practice of taking routine samples. Such actions undoubtedly help towards the maintaining of a satisfactory standard with regard to cleanliness and keeping qualities of milk supplies.

Food Premises.—The following visits of Inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector :

Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	119
Visits to Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	52
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	23
					194

199 lbs. of tinned and other foods were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption.

Meat Inspection.—The Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940.—The greater part of the area is served by the Rushden Abattoir which comes under the Ministry of Food. All carcasses are examined by the Sanitary Inspector for that area before being passed as fit for human consumption. Isham and Ecton receive their meat supplies from Kettering and Northampton abattoirs.

The Sanitary Inspector during the year, inspected 89 pigs and sheep slaughtered under licence for private consumption in the Rural area. 160 lbs. were condemned by him as unfit for human consumption.

Clean Food Drive.—A film show followed by a lecture was given on the premises of a certain food manufacturing concern in the area. All employees attended and invitations were also sent to persons engaged in the Food Trade in certain areas. Approximately 200 persons attended and the meeting was a success.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox.—No cases were notified during the year.

Vaccination.—The Vaccination figures for the year were as follows :

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Primary ...	47	4	4	8	63
Re-vaccination	—	—	3	17	20
					83

The figures for the previous year were as follows :

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Primary ...	44	3	5	9	61
Re-vaccination	—	1	2	17	20
					81

Once again the vaccination figures showed a slight increase, but they still fall far short of a satisfactory level. Every effort should be made to increase the number of vaccinations carried out annually. The best time for primary vaccination is in infancy about the third month, and mothers should be advised to have their children vaccinated and protected against Smallpox, which is such a serious infectious disease. International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation—Persons living in the area, on travelling abroad require Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation and the signatures of doctors carrying out this has to be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority. Such certificates were signed as necessary.

Scarlet Fever.—21 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year compared with ten cases in the previous year. Four cases were removed to hospital. Table 7, page 20, which gives the monthly incidence of notifiable diseases shows that cases were spread throughout the year and that July with seven cases, was the month in which the largest number was notified. The majority of cases occurred at Wollaston and Isham.

Diphtheria.—No cases were notified during the year and it is now six years since the last case occurred.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Immunisation Clinics are held at the Welfare Centres throughout the area. The situation on the 31st December, 1952, with regard to the number of children immunised, was as follows :

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1952.

Age at 31.12.52 i.e. born in yr	Under 5					5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1943-1947	1938-1942	
Number Immunised	5	109	122	128	156	687	878	2,085

During the year the following immunisations were carried out at the different centres :

Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total	Booster
26	81	20	2	—	4	2	135	60

The Immunisation figures for the area are satisfactory and the good record for the area, in that no cases of Diphtheria have been notified for a period of six years, is undoubtedly due to the protection infants are receiving against this infectious disease. The combined Diphtheria-Pertussis inoculation is now widely used and infants are being protected against both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. The figures for the year were as follows :

	Under 1 yr.	1—4	5—14	Total
Combined Diphtheria-Pertussis ...	—	41	1	42
Whooping Cough ...	1	21	3	25

The combined Diphtheria-Pertussis figures are included in the figures for Diphtheria Immunisation. This protection which children are having at an earlier age should do much to cut down the number of cases of Whooping Cough and it will be interesting to note the figures in the future.

Whooping Cough.—26 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. In the previous year there were 52 cases. The majority of these cases occurred in the early months of the year, as will be seen from Table No. 7, page 20. No cases were removed to hospital and no deaths occurred from this disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases were notified compared with one case in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis.—No cases occurred during the year. One case was notified in the previous year.

Influenza.—One death from this disease occurred compared with 8 deaths in the previous year.

Pneumonia.—Eight cases were notified compared with 12 in the previous year. Six deaths were recorded as due to this cause. Acute primary and Influenzal pneumonia are notifiable, but Pneumonia as a secondary complication of some other complaint is not. The majority of deaths notified as Pneumonia are associated with the latter.

Erysipelas.—One case was notified. No case occurred in the previous year.

Measles.—233 cases occurred compared with 70 cases in the previous year. With the exception of a small outbreak in May, the majority of cases occurred in December and were associated with an outbreak which affected the whole of the area and which ran on into the early months of 1953. Five cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths due to Measles during the year. Tables Nos. 7, 8 and 9 show the monthly incidence, age incidence and parishes affected.

Dysentery.—Three cases of Dysentery were notified during the year. All cases occurred in July. One case was removed to hospital. No death occurred from this cause. Twelve cases were notified in the previous year.

Food Poisoning.—Four cases were recorded, one at Grendon and three at Wollaston. The first case occurred at Wollaston in January and was due to *Salmonella Minnesota*. This was connected with an outbreak that had occurred in Northamptonshire in the previous December. The second two cases, which also occurred in Wollaston were in July and were due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*. The one case that occurred at Grendon also was due to *Salmonella Typhimurium* and was notified in November. In the previous year there were three cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified. There were also no cases in the previous year.

Typhoid.—No cases occurred during the year. In the previous year one case occurred in the area.

Malaria.—One notification was received but on investigation it was found the person had contracted Malaria while abroad and the attack was a recurrence.

Tuberculosis.—During the year four new cases were notified compared with 13 in the previous year. Three of these cases (2 males) were of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one (female) of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Six deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded, three were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3 males) and three from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 males). In the previous year three deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred. Table No. 6, page 20, gives details concerning new cases of and deaths from, Tuberculosis. Table No. 2, page 18, gives deaths from selected causes and from this it will be seen that the mortality rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis was .23 per thousand. This was similar to the rate for the previous year. The rate for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was .23 compared with a Nil rate for the previous year. The death rate for England and Wales for 1952 was .24.

Six persons from the area were admitted to Rushden House Sanatorium and ten discharged during the year. There were 71 persons on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year :

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	34	23	57
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	8	14
	—	—	—
	40	31	71
	—	—	—

Tables Nos. 6—10, pages 20—23, give details concerning Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis.

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There were 49 factories on the register and this shows a decrease of four since the previous year. 31 inspections were made during the period and six written notices served concerning defects found.

Table No. 15, page 28, gives details of defects found and action taken.

Factories where mechanical power is not used, there were no complaints received concerning lack of cleanliness, numbers employed, temperature, ventilation or drainage of floors, during the period.

There were 53 persons employed as Outworkers in the Rural area during the year and no action was necessary in respect of homework carried out by them—(Sections 110 and 111).

SECTION H.
STATISTICAL TABLES, 1952.

TABLE NO. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	2	1	3
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	9	17
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	7	12	19
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	13	29
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4
20. Other heart disease	22	25	47
21. Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	5	1	6
24. Bronchitis	1	2	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	11	6	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	—	2	2
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	92	82	174

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES.

TABLE No. 2.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1946	2	.15	5	.39	22	1.75	61	4.86	20	1.59
1947	2	.16	3	.23	25	1.96	93	7.31	17	1.33
1948	nil	—	5	.39	19	1.48	87	6.81	13	1.01
1949	nil	—	3	.23	16	1.23	89	6.86	22	1.69
1950	2	.15	4	.30	29	2.18	89	6.71	18	1.35
1951	nil	—	3	.23	22	1.69	75	5.76	29	2.23
1952	3	.23	3	.23	24	1.69	101	7.76	9	0.69

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.

TABLE No. 3.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000		Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	Male births per 1,000 live female births
	Population of all ages	Total births (live and still)		
1946	.39	22.32	105.02	1027
1947	.39	22.02	58.55	1055
1948	.54	30.56	72.07	947
1949	.38	23.80	51.28	1029
1950	.15	10.81	32.78	1033
1951	.69	48.38	39.54	1082
1952	.15	1.03	47.12	1122

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

TABLE No. 4.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1946	12,530	219	17.47	15	68.49	152	12.13
1947	12,720	222	17.45	7	31.49	189	14.85
1948	12,760	222	17.39	13	58.55	153	11.99
1949	12,960	205	15.81	8	39.02	172	13.27
1950	13,250	183	13.81	7	38.25	170	12.83
1951	13,000	177	13.61	7	39.54	186	14.30
1952	13,000	191	14.69	3	15.18	174	13.38

**BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR
WELLINGBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT AND ENGLAND AND WALES,
1952.**

TABLE No. 5.

Rates per 1,000 Home		England and Wales Population	Wellingborough Rural District
Live Births		15.3	14.69
Stillbirths		0.35	0.15
		22.6(a)	1.03(a)
Deaths			
All causes		11.3	13.38
Typhoid Fever		0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough		0.00	0.00
Diphtheria		0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis		0.24	0.46
Influenza		0.04	0.07
Smallpox		0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		0.01	0.00
Pneumonia		0.47	0.46
Notifications			
Typhoid Fever		0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever		0.02	0.00
Meningococcal Infection		0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever		1.53	1.61
Whooping Cough		2.61	2.00
Diphtheria		0.01	0.00
Erysipelas		0.14	0.07
Smallpox		0.00	0.00
Measles		8.86	17.92
Pneumonia		0.72	0.61
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic		0.06	0.00
Non-Paralytic		0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning		0.13	0.30
Puerperal Pyrexia		17.87(a)	0.15
Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
Deaths			
All Causes under 1 year of age		27.6(b)	15.00
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age		1.1	0.00

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1952.

TABLE NO. 6.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
—35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
65—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	1	—	1	3	—	1	1
Assigned by Registrar-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1952.

TABLE NO. 7.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	1	3	—	—	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	21
Pneumonia	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	8
Measles	—	1	—	—	49	16	—	2	1	1	15	148	233
Whooping Cough	4	4	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	26
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	8	8	10	2	58	20	13	4	—	3	17	154	299

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1952.

TABLE NO. 8.

<i>Disease</i>	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65-	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	3	3	3	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	21	4	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	2	8	—	6
Measles ...	7	15	18	21	30	130	9	1	2	—	—	—	233	5	—
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	3	7	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	26	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	10	16	24	27	41	151	11	3	9	4	1	2	299	11	6

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(other than Tuberculosis)

IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1952.

TABLE No. 9.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid	Malaria	TOTAL
Bozeat	1	1	61	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Doddington, Great	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Earls Barton ...	—	—	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	19
Easton Maudit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecton	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Grendon	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Hardwick	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Harrowden, Great	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Harrowden, Little	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
Irchester	—	1	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Irchester, Little ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isham	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Mears Ashby ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Newton Bromswold	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Orlingbury ...	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Strixton	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sywell	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wilby	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wollaston ...	8	2	57	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	75
TOTALS	21	8	233	26	1	2	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	299

SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

TABLE No. 10.

<i>Age Periods</i>	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
—6 months	—	1	—	—
—12 months	2	4	2	1
—18 months	7	1	1	—
—2 years	4	3	—	—
—2½ years	6	4	1	1
—3 years	5	3	—	—
—4 years	5	16	2	1
—5 years	17	13	1	6
—10 years	70	60	4	4
—15 years	—	9	1	—
15 years—	2	1	—	1
ALL AGES	118	115	12	14
TOTALS	233		26	

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

TABLE NO. 11.

Causes of Death	Ages in Weeks					Total
	-1	-2	-3	-4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Diseases of Early Infancy— Congenital debility and icterus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Overlaying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other Violence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. All Other Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE NO. 12.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING SURVEY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

A.—Survey of Existing Houses.

1. Estimated number of working class houses in the District	3,978
2. Number of houses surveyed to 31st December, 1946	3,089
3. Results of Survey as revealed by Officers :—	
(a) Satisfactory on all respects	685
(b) Minor defects	1,060
(c) Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement— not eligible for assistance under the former Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	714
(d) Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement —eligible for assistance under the former Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	11
(e) Unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at reason- able expense	619
(f) Number of houses deemed to be overcrowded (for pur- poses of this statement it is not expected that rooms will be measured)	64

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

B.—Housing Programme.

1.	Number of houses proposed to be erected as approved by the Ministry of Health to date	...	...	...	473
2.	(a) Number of sites concerning which lay-out plans and house plans have been approved by the Ministry of Health				36
	(b) Number of houses contained in such approved lay-outs				473
3.	Superficial area plans approved, determined in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Standards for New Houses adopted by the Joint Committee :				
	(a) Non-parlour types	2 bedrooms	I type	square feet	800
		3	L	" " " "	868
		3	" K	" " " "	872
		3	" J	" " " "	946
		3	" H	" " " "	937
			G	" " " "	914
			F	" " " "	912
			D	" " " "	850
	(b) Parlour type	3 bedrooms	B	" " " "	900
		Duplex	E	" " " "	903
4.	(a) Number of houses for which tenders have been invited				62
	(b) Number of houses for which negotiated prices have been obtained	...	...	...	411
5.	Number of houses the erection of which have begun				473

D.—Temporary Accommodation.

1. (a) Have your Authority been allocated any temporary prefabricated houses, if so, state number and type	No
(b) Number of sites secured.	
2. Local Authority's site preparation :—	} Not applicable.
(a) Tenders invited ?	
(b) Tenders accepted ?	
(c) Works begun ?	
(d) Sites completed ?	
3. Number of houses in respect of which :—	
(a) Assembly has begun	
(b) Assembly has been completed	

TABLE No. 13.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Number of visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1463
Slaughterhouses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Slaughtermen Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	119
Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Food condemned as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	359 lbs.
Premises Licensed to sell Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	39
Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Orders, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blocked sewers and drains	...	...	...	...	...	27
Insanitary drainage	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective ventilating shafts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insanitary ditches	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	29
Caravans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insanitary Closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insanitary Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive effluvia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke and dust nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insanitary premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rat infested premises	...	...	...	...	...	41
Premises infested with bugs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances from defects in houses :—

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective paving	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous stairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective doors and windows	...	...	...	...	...	14
Plaster to repair	...	...	...	...	...	23
Damp and defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Damp and defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective eaves guttering	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sinks and wastes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notifications of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of rooms fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	42
Samples of water taken	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective wells	...	...	...	...	...	5
List of Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Licences for sites for moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY OF RESULT OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FOR
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

TABLE NO. 14.

Parish	No. of Samples taken	RESULT			
		Very Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Sus- picious	Unsatis- factory
Bozeat	6	5	—	—	1*
Doddington, Great	9	4	—	—	5*
Earls Barton	17	17	—	—	—
Easton Maudit	2	2	—	—	—
Ecton	4	4	—	—	—
Grendon	13	8	3	2	—
Hardwick	1	1	—	—	—
Harrowden, Great	1	1	—	—	—
Harrowden, Little	7	7	—	—	—
Irchester and Little Irchester	12	9	1	2	—
Isham	3	3	—	—	—
Mears Ashby	6	6	—	—	—
Newton Bromswold	4	4	—	—	—
Orlinsbury	1	1	—	—	—
Strixton	1	1	—	—	—
Sywell	1	1	—	—	—
Wilby	11	9	—	1	1
Wollaston	3	3	—	—	—
Wilby Swimming Pool	4	4	—	—	—
Sywell Swimming Pool	1	1	—	—	—
From Sources :					
Sywell	3	3	—	—	—
Wollaston	6	3	3	—	—
Grendon Pumping Station	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	117	98	7	5	7

* Well Water.

TABLE NO. 15.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, for the year 1952.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

6.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	44	29	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	5	2	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	49	31	6	—

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 (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	3	3	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	3	3	—	3	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	9	9	—	8	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecu- tions (8)
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	52	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Making	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	53	—	—	—	—	—

