

[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough R.D.C.

Contributors

Wellingborough (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1969

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/pxsks4wz>

License and attribution

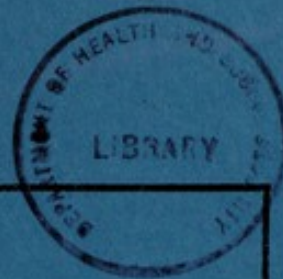
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



WELLINGBOROUGH
RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
YEAR 1969

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Acting Medical Officer of Health



WELLINGBOROUGH
RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1969

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

Acting Medical Officer of Health

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance facilities	14
Area	7, 8
Births	7, 9, 12
Census	8
Cleansing, Public	21
Clinics and Treatment Centres	14
Committee, Health	4
Deaths	7, 9, 10, 11, 12
Diarrhoea	7
Diphtheria Immunisation	14, 27
Disinfection	18
Disposal of the Dead	13
Drainage and Sewage	17
Dysentery	27
Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1969	9
Factories Act	29
Food—Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises	24
Health Services, General Provision of	14
Hospitals	15
Housing	22
Ice-Cream	24
Illegitimate Births	7, 9
Infant Mortality	7, 9, 12
Infectious Diseases	27
Influenza	28
Laboratory Facilities	14
Maternal Mortality	7, 9
Measles	27
Meat Inspection	24, 25
Milk Supplies	24
National Assistance Act	15
Neo-natal Mortality	7, 9, 12
Northamptonshire Rat Control	19, 20
Nursing in the Home	14
Population	7, 8, 12
Public Health Officers	4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	18
Sanitary Circumstances	16
Scarlet Fever	27
Smallpox	27
Statistical Tables	29, 40
Stillbirths	7, 9, 13
Swimming Pools	18
Tuberculosis	28
Typhoid	35
Water Supply	16
Whooping Cough	27

Wellingborough Rural District Council

Chairman of the Council :

COUNCILLOR B. A. J. TAYLOR.

Members of the Public Health and House Management Committee :

MESSRS. R. H. PARSONS (Chairman), G. F. J. MALLARD (Vice-Chairman), MRS. R. M. ADLAM, B. BROWN, J. J. BRYAN, L. W. FIELDER, D. G. PAYNE, W. R. PENN, B. A. J. TAYLOR, MISS E. M. THOMAS.

Clerk of the Council :

C. M. MAJOR, A.C.C.S.

Health Department Staff :

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

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

also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health for:

Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Acting Medical Officer of Health for:

Wellingborough and Irthlingborough Urban Districts.

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY (from 1st October, 1968).

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

GEOFFREY HERBERT COWLES, CERTIFIED S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

LESLIE ARTHUR SCHOFIELD, CERTIFIED S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Telephone : Kettering 2473

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
75, LONDON ROAD,
KETTERING.

August, 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wellingborough Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you for consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Wellingborough for 1969.

The Vital Statistics of the County District are satisfactory and are enumerated on Pages 7 - 13.

I desire particularly to draw the attention of the Members to the project directed towards the extermination of rats in the County which is described on Page 19.

A large number of cases of Influenza occurred in the area during December. This high incidence of Influenza was part of a nation-wide epidemic and a significant increase in the number of cases for the time of the year was observed in the week before Christmas. The peak was reached in the first week of the New Year and the incidence gradually subsided thereafter.

The usual symptoms of the illness were : - fever, cough, headache, lethargy and aching of the back and legs and its duration was commonly three days.

The causative organism of the Influenza epidemic has been isolated and is described as Virus A2/HK/68.

My thanks for their co-operation during the year are due to the Members and Staff of the Council and to Miss Langley who has also been concerned in the preparation of this Report.

My thanks are also due to Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar Medical Referee of the Rothwell Road Crematorium, Kettering, who has abstracted the official statistics relating to cremation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my thanks to the following for information supplied and contained in this report:

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

SURVEYOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

TREASURER.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

ENGINEER TO THE HIGHAM FERRERS AND RUSHDEN WATER BOARD.

MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY,
WELLINGBOROUGH.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five Year Period 1965 to 1969

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Area of the Rural District (acres)	33,116	33,116	33,116	33,116	33,116
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ...	14,140	14,380	14,780	15,720	16,350
Number of Live Births ...	247	259	280	288	319
Legitimate	235	247	267	275	306
Illegitimate	12	12	13	13	13
Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	17.68	17.32	18.9	18.32	19.5
Number of Stillbirths ...	8	2	7	2	2
Legitimate	8	2	7	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—	1	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	29.0	7.66	24.0	6.9	6.2
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population	0.56	0.14	0.47	0.13	0.12
Number of Deaths ...	154	173	142	182	188
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.89	12.03	9.60	11.58	11.49
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	3	5	4	6	4
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	12.15	19.30	14.0	20.83	12.53
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	4.46	15.44	14.0	13.89	12.53
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week com- bined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths) ...	35.3	19.10	35.0	17.24	18.69
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	34	36	32	36	42
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	1	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	—	—	—	1	—
Deaths from Acute Polio- myelitis and Polioence- phalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in popula- tion, i.e., increase of Births over Deaths ...	105	86	138	106	131

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,116
Census Population:							
	1951	...		13,002			
	1961	...		13,647			
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate 1969)	...						16,350
Number of Inhabited Houses:							
	1931	...		3,558			
	1969	...		6,000			
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£643,338
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,540

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows : Boot and shoe manufacture, tanning, manufacture of plastics, flour milling and the manufacture of animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

The density of the population is 0.49 persons per acre and the housing factor 2.72 persons per house. The rate of unemployment in the Rushden area was 1.1%, and in the Wellingborough area 1.6% of the working population compared with the National percentage of 2.7.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1969

LIVE BIRTHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	170	136	306
Illegitimate	9	4	13
<i>Total</i>	179	140	319

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	19.51
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.10)	21.46

STILLBIRTHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	1	1	2

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	6.23
---	------

DEATHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes	98	90	188
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population	11.49
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.95)	10.91
<i>Deaths from Maternal causes</i>	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)</i> ...	1	3	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	12.53
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	...	...	12.98
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	...	...	—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)</i> ...	1	3	4
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	12.53
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week combined) ...	...	...	18.69

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1969

List No.	Causes of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS				65+	75 & over	
						1+	5+	15+	25+			35+	45+	55+
B 5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B 19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (3)	Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (6)	Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (7)	Malignant neoplasm—breast	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (10)	Leukaemia	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (11)	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic tissue	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 20	Benign neoplasms & neoplasms of unspecified nature	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 21	Diabetes mellitus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 26	Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 27	Hypertensive disease	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 28	Ischaemic heart disease	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 29	Other forms of heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 30	Cerebrovascular disease	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 46 (5)	Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1969

continued

List No.	Causes of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1+	5+	15+	AGE IN YEARS				65+	75 & over
									25+	35+	45+	55+		
B 32	Pneumonia	M	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
B 33(1)	Bronchitis, emphysema	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B 33 (2)	Asthma	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
B 46 (6)	Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
B 34	Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
B 38	Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 46 (8)	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 46 (10)	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system & connective tissue	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
B 42	Congenital anomalies	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 43	Birth injury, difficult labour & other anoxic & hypoxic conditions	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 47	Motor vehicle accidents	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
B 48	All other accidents	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
B 49	Suicide & self-inflicted injuries	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 50	All other external causes	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	M	98	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	8	17	35	31
		F	90	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	9	34	36

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **POPULATION**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population i.e., 30th June, 1969, is 16,350. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 15,720, giving an increase in population of 630 in the 12 months.

2. **BIRTHS**—There were 319 live births in 1969 which is an increase of 31 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 19.51 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 18.32.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Wellingborough Rural District the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 1.10 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 21.46. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 21.46 compares with 20.15 for 1968 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 16.3.

3. **DEATHS**—There were 188 deaths from all causes in 1969. The figure for last year was 182 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 11.49 and 11.58. In the same as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for the Wellingborough Rural District is 0.95 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 10.91. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.9. Reference to page 10 will show the classification of causes of deaths.

4. **INFANT MORTALITY**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 4 and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 12.53 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 20.83 and the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month of life. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1969 is 12.53 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 12.0.

The causes of Infant Deaths with age and sex were as follows :

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
4 hours	M	Extreme Prematurity.
12 hours	F	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
21 hours	F	Prematurity.
2 days	F	Cerebral Haemorrhage. Rapid labour and delivery.

5.—STILLBIRTHS—The number of stillbirths in 1969 was 2. The Stillbirth Rate is 6.23 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1968 was 6.9 and the current rate for England and Wales is 13.0. I append particulars of these deaths :

Sex	Cause
M	Hydrops Foetalis. Rhesus Incompatability.
F	Placental Infarction. Cause unknown. No Toxaemia.

6. DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD—of the 188 deaths during the year, 100 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Crematorium, giving a percentage of 53.19.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is 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 administration of some 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.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.—This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible, and the area is adequately covered.

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 CENTRES.—The County Council provide these services as follows:

Bozeat—Church Hall, 2 p.m. Fourth Wednesday of the month.

Great Doddington—Parish Hall 2 p.m. Second Thursday of the month.

Earls Barton—Baptist School Rooms, 2 p.m. Second and fourth Friday of the month.

Irchester—Parsons' Hall, 2 p.m. First and third Friday of the month.

Wollaston—Village Hall, First and third Thursday of the month.

Isham, Little Harrowden and Orlingbury are served by the Mobile Clinic on the first Monday of the month and Sywell on the first Wednesday of the month.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus 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.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—The Oxford Regional Hospital Board is responsible for these services which are as follows:

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Gynæcological—Wellingborough Hospital.

Acute Medical Cases, Skins & Children—Highfield Hospital, Wellingborough.

Chronic Sick, the Aged and Persons in Need of Care and Attention—Park Hospital, Wellingborough, St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Maternity—Park Hospital, Wellingborough.

Tuberculosis—Rushden Hospital.

Infectious Diseases—Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Orthopædic—Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton.

Out-Patient facilities are available at the two General Hospitals and also at the Rushden Memorial Hospital, The Hayway, Rushden.

Psychiatric Out-Patient—Rock Street Clinic.

Orthopædic—Rock Street Clinic.

Tuberculosis—Rock Street Clinic.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Out-patient Department, Kettering General Hospital. Tuesday of each week Female 4.30–5.30 p.m. Male 5.30–6.30 p.m.

Northampton General Hospital:

Males	Wednesday	2–3 p.m.
	Friday	5–6.30 p.m.

Females	Monday	5.15–6.30 p.m.
	Friday	2.15–3.30 p.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951, SECTION 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

Visits were made in this connection during the year but no formal action, to invoke the provisions of this section of the Act, was taken.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.—Water for the Wellingborough Rural District is supplied by two Boards, the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board and the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board. All parishes in the area have a piped and treated supply.

The following parishes receive a supply from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board: Isham, Hardwick, Lt. Harrowden, Gt. Harrowden, Orlingbury and Sywell.

The Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board supply: Bozeat, Wollaston, Easton Maudit, Gt. Doddington, Earls Barton, Ecton, Mears Ashby, Wilby, Grendon, Irchester, Lt. Irchester, Strixton and Newton Bromswold.

The sources of supply for the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board are from reservoirs situated at Pitsford, Cransley, Thorpe Malsor and Hollowell. The gathering grounds cover about nineteen square miles and are mostly agricultural land with a certain amount of ironstone quarrying. The main reservoir, Pitsford, has a capacity of 4,000 million gallons and this reservoir is now supplemented by Grafham Water.

Treatment consists of the raw water flowing to a pumping station below the dam from where it is pumped to the treatment works. These works consist of a chemical block, reaction tanks, filters, filtered water tank and pumping station. The water is first softened and then passed through open rapid gravity filters and then to the filtered water tank for sterilisation by chlorine. Water thus treated is pumped to three trunk mains for distribution.

The sources of supply for the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board are as follows:

Sywell Reservoir—which has a capacity of approximately 236,000,000 gallons. The catchment area is approximately 2,000 acres and the reservoir receives its supply from springs, two small brooks and surface rainwater. Treatment consists of filtration by means of slow sand filters, rapid gravity filtration and chlorination.

Hardwater Crossing, Wollaston—The source of supply is from wells sunk in the Nene river gravels. Treatment consists of mechanical filtration followed by chlorination.

Ditchford—This source is from gravels adjacent to the river at Ditchford. Collector ducts are laid in the gravels and the water extracted is brought to the treatment works. Treatment consists of rapid gravel filtration, partial softening, aeration and chlorination.

Further sources of supply are from springs and a gravel well at Earls Barton and springs at Grendon.

WATER CONSUMPTION:—Consumption of water supplied by the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board to the Wellingborough Rural Area was as follows:

Water used for domestic purposes	...	...	...	184,244,000 gallons
Therefore, average daily consumption	...	...	...	504,800 gallons
Water used for trade purposes	...	...	...	62,091,000 gallons
Therefore, average daily consumption	...	...	...	170,100 gallons
Domestic purposes per head per day	...	...	...	35.1 gallons
Trade purposes per head per day	...	...	...	11.9 gallons
Total consumption per head per day	...	...	...	47.0 gallons

QUALITY OF WATER.—Chemical analyses of water taken by the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board during the year gave the following results:

Chemical Analysis

<i>Samples Contained</i>	<i>parts per 100,000</i>		
	<i>Sywell (treated)</i>	<i>Earls Barton (treated)</i>	<i>Wollaston (treated)</i>
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0058	nil	0.0520
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0206	0.0036	0.0816
Nitrous Nitrogen	absent	absent	absent
Nitric Nitrogen	0.15	0.55	nil
Permanganate Figure	0.1158	0.0298	0.1122
Calcium	16.2	15.4	14.2
Magnesium	0.71	1.07	1.10
Chloride	3.4	3.5	6.4
Poisonous Metals	absent	absent	absent
Alkalinity	13.5	28.25	25.25
Total Hardness	17.7	33.6	31.0
Temporary Hardness	7.1	19.3	16.2
Permanent Hardness	10.6	14.3	14.8
Microscopic examination of Deposit ————	mainly mineral matter	mainly mineral matter	mainly mineral matter
Bacteriological examination	C.O. absent	C.O. absent	C.O. absent

RAINFALL—

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	
Sywell ...	22.13	28.29	25.23	28.96	28.98	16.35	22.23	inches
Wollaston ...	20.12	26.88	21.71	26.31	25.56	16.61	21.32	inches

FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply contains 0.25 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

SEWAGE WORKS—Work commenced during the year under review on the schemes listed below :

Earls Barton — new filter and lagoon.

Wollaston — new filters.

Instructions have been given or preparatory work has been carried out on other schemes including :

Bozeat — extensions to the works.

Earls Barton — enlargement of the works.

SEWERAGE—Sewerage schemes completed during the year included the following :

Bozeat Northern Scheme.

Irchester Phase I

Instructions were given during the year, or work continued on the preparation of the following schemes :

Earls Barton Surface Water Scheme.

Irchester Phase II Scheme.

Earls Barton and Mears Ashby Sewerage and Pumping Stations.

Easton Maudit Sewerage and Pumping Station.

Wollaston Sewerage.

A table showing the results of sampling from the various works follows :

			<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory as regards solids only</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bozeat	...	...	18	4	6	28
Earls Barton	...	...	3	3	7	13
Gt. Doddington	...	...	2	—	—	2
Grendon	...	...	3	2	1	6
Irchester	...	...	1	—	—	1
Sywell	...	...	6	—	—	6
Wollaston	...	...	2	22	2	26

SWIMMING POOLS—There is one public swimming pool in the area situated at Sywell. There are also swimming pools at the Secondary School, Wollaston, Grendon Hall and Earls Barton and Great Doddington County Primary Schools.

Results of samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year were as follows :

		<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Sywell	...	8	8	—
Wollaston School	...	5	5	—
Grendon Hall	...	8	8	—
Earls Barton School	...	4	4	—
Great Doddington	...	3	3	—

DISINFECTION—Arrangements have been made over the years with the Rushden Urban District Council for the disinfection of articles of clothing or bedding associated with infectious diseases. It is understood, however, that this machine is currently not available and it is not yet clear whether it will be available in the future.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT—87 domestic and other premises were treated during the year. Test baiting and treatment of sewers were carried out in the Spring and Autumn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RAT CONTROL COMMITTEE

At a meeting held in Kettering on 24th April, 1969, chaired by Mr. J. T. Shuttleworth, Chairman of Kettering Rural District Council, and attended by representatives of the National Farmers' Union, Officers and Members of Local Authorities and Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it was decided to set up a Steering Committee to guide a full-scale rat baiting campaign to commence in the County on 24th November, 1969.

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed to sit on this Committee and the Campaign, which also included Leicester and Rutland, was launched towards the end of the year.

Widespread instruction by means of suitable publicity and demonstrations was given by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The project was supported with enthusiasm by many farmers.

Results of Rat Baiting on Farms following 24th November, 1969. Field Staff of the Ministry have made enquiries at 588 farms in the three counties. This was about 7½ per cent of the total number of holdings. Of these holdings, 476 had taken control action at or around 24th November, 1969, and of the 112 who had not taken control action, 53 had no rats on the premises. The balance of 59 represented 10 per cent of total farmers who did not take any action. 353 holdings were able to provide details of bait used and this totalled 96 cwt. 40 lbs. averaging 30½ lbs. per holding.

It is disappointing to note that only 83 farmers had taken control action in hedgerows. Ministry Field Staff have reported such infestations during their normal farm visits.

Permanent baiting was again somewhat disappointing; 249 farmers reported that they had carried out some form of permanent baiting but this did not include baiting hedgerows in many instances.

At subsequent meetings technical papers on various subjects were presented by members of the Steering Committee and included one entitled "Rat Borne Infections" presented by the Medical Officer of Health, a summary of which is given here.

"Rat Borne Infections" by F. R. N. Lynch. The speaker began by saying that the rat we were considering was *Rattus Norvegicus*, or the Brown Rat which superseded the small Black Rat, *Rattus Rattus*, in this country during the 18th Century.

The Black Rat had been responsible for the great plagues of the Middle Ages, e.g. the Black Death of the 14th Century and the Plague of 1665.

Rattus Norvegicus was responsible for the spread of many diseases, e.g. Rat-bite Fevers, Trichinosis, Haemorrhagic Jaundice and Salmonellosis in human epidemiology and Equine Influenza and possibly Foot and Mouth Disease in veterinary medicine.

He said he wished to deal with only two of these conditions, Salmonellosis (Food Poisoning) and Weil's Disease or Haemorrhagic Jaundice.

As is the case with Bubonic Plague and the Black Rat, these two diseases were first of all epizootic in the Brown Rat before being communicated to the human population.

The genus *Salmonellae*, named after the American Bacteriologist, Salmon, contained about 400 species. Some bore people's names as *S. thompson*, some of the names of places as *S. dublin*, and some names of diseases with which they were associated, e.g. *S. typhimurium* and *S. enteritidis*. The last two were very frequently associated with rats.

The source of infection in man was usually of animal origin, e.g. the droppings of infected rodents which could in turn infect food of man or food animals used by man so that cattle and other livestock, including ducks and turkeys could be infected in this way.

The stools of patients and convalescent carriers were also sources of infection. Duck eggs were often implicated, infection entering the shell during its formation in the oviduct.

The speaker went on to say that the role of the rat in the dissemination of *Salmonella* was very clearly established. It was a most important cause of the spread of this condition. Nearly 10,000 cases of human salmonella infection were notified in England and Wales in 1968. The disease would spread rapidly through a community, particularly when hygiene was not perfect, and the Medical Officer must by law prohibit persons engaged in the food trade from carrying on their business if they get the disease. The reason for this was that the stools of patients were also sources of infection. Food poisoning salmonellae multiplies rapidly in food.

As for the disease itself, the onset was acute generally with diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, fever, vomiting and prostration.

Contaminated meat could be derived from an animal infected during its life or it might come from a healthy animal and be contaminated in the course of preparation. Milk might be infected from an infected udder or from infected dung.

At the present time, although a large number of cases of the disease occurred in a year, it was not often the cause of death and in the series quoted, only 20 - 25 cases proved fatal.

A dozen or so Veterinary Bacteriological Reports concerning the isolation of salmonellae in animals used for human food were read.

A case report describing direct infection of a farmer with salmonellosis communicated from a rat was read.

A case report concerning the occurrence of Weil's Disease, in a young man of 28 years old, in November 1969 was read. About 50 cases were notified in a year and of these, half were fatal. The mode of transmission was the infected urine of a rat entering a skin abrasion or cut in a human.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—*Refuse Collection.*

Parish	Day	Tip
Bozeat	Tuesday	Irchester
Doddington, Great	Wednesday	Irchester
Earls Barton	Thursday and Friday	Irchester
Easton Maudit	Tuesday	Irchester
Ecton	Wednesday	Irchester
Grendon	Tuesday	Irchester
Hardwick	Thursday	Irchester
Harrowden, Great	Thursday	Irchester
Harrowden, Little	Thursday	Irchester
Irchester	Monday and Wednesday	Irchester
isham	Monday	Irchester
Mears Ashby	Monday	Irchester
Newton Bromswold	Thursday	Irchester
Orligny	Monday	Irchester
Strixton	Tuesday	Irchester
Sywell	Wednesday	Irchester
Wilby	Wednesday	Irchester
Wollaston	Tuesday	Irchester

During the year instructions were given by the Council for a Work Study to be carried out on the refuse collection service. By the end of the year a good deal of work had been done and a scheme should be available for the Council's consideration early next year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL—Tipping at the Urban Council's tip in Gipsy Lane, Irchester ceased upon expiry of the agreement at the end of June. The Council then began to use their own tip, also situated in Gipsy Lane, and by the end of the year considerable experience had been gained in the running of the tip and the problems likely to be encountered.

The need for a suitable tracked machine was reported to the Council and is expected to be available in the forthcoming year. The early estimates as to the life of the tip are now considered to have been somewhat optimistic as, apart from domestic refuse which is considerably greater in bulk than weight, there is also a very considerable quantity of bulky trade refuse to be dealt with at the tip.

Facilities continue to be available under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, for the disposal of rubbish by householders and it would appear that considerable numbers of people take advantage of this facility.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960—There are nine licensed residential sites in the area. On one of these sites work required to satisfy the licensing conditions is still required. There are also two holiday sites.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government in their post war housing schemes have approved the erection of 1026 houses for the Rural District. At the end of the year under review 1016 had been completed, the remaining 10 were under construction. Eight houses were completed during the year, a decrease of 21 over the previous year.

Private enterprise building showed steady progress during the year. 312 houses being completed, an increase of 1 over the previous year. At the end of 1969 there were 313 under construction, an increase of 50 over 1968.

Standard Grant applications for the year totalled 27 a decrease of 26 over the 1968 figures. Twenty-four Standard Grants were completed during the year as compared with 16 in the previous year. There were 2 fewer Discretionary Grant applications during the year, 5 as compared with 7, but 10 units of accommodation were completed as compared with 6 in 1968.

At the end of the year there were 259 persons on the housing lists as compared with 383 at the end of 1968.

Modernisation of 21 houses was completed and tenders approved for a further 20 houses. Work on these will commence in early 1970.

POST-WAR SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

(1) Dwellings improved and made fit:

(a) Closing Orders determined	60	
(b) Demolition Orders revoked	11	
(c) Following undertakings being given by owners ...	14	
(d) Informally	2	
	87	

(2) Dwellings demolished:

(a) Clearance Orders	95	
(b) Demolition Orders	288	
(c) Closing Orders	72	
(d) M.O.H. Certificates	29	
(e) Informally	32	
(f) Undertakings	2	
	518	

(3) Dwellings still not demolished:

(a) Clearance Orders	—	
(d) Demolition Orders	38	
(c) Closing Orders—		
(i) approved for other uses	20	
(ii) not approved for other uses	38	
	58	
(d) Undertakings given by owners not to re-let for human habitation	3	
	99	
	704	

Houses dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses (subject to Orders) made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses demolished—							
(a) Informally	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							8

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SAMPLES—Ten milk samples were taken during the year and the results were as follows :

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Results : Satisfactory</i>
Pasteurised ...	9	9
Untreated ...	1	1

Routine sampling of milk is carried out by the authorities in whose areas pasteurisation plants are situated. Although there is no pasteurisation plant in the area it is advisable to take routine samples as the authority is responsible for the milk in the area.

ICE-CREAM—43 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. Twenty-seven samples of ice-cream were taken for examination and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
27	24	3	—	—

These results are satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES—During the year 74 inspections of food premises were carried out. It is only by such inspections that a high standard of hygiene can be maintained and this is one of the most important duties of the Public Health Inspectors.

Table No. 9 in Section H gives a summary of the work carried out by the Inspectors during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—There are two slaughterhouses licensed in the area. Under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all carcasses are now required to be inspected and to be suitably marked when this is done. A charge is also made for this service. During the year 288 visits to slaughterhouses were made by the Public Health Inspectors. The following table gives details of the number of beasts slaughtered and the results of inspections :

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) —	258	—	3	918	369	—
Number inspected —	258	—	3	918	369	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned —	91	—	—	85	106	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci —	35.5	—	NIL	9.3	28.7	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis —	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cystercercus Bovis :</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The quantity of food condemned as unfit for human consumption was :

Meat	1664 lbs.
Tinned and other foods	252 lbs.

SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—

(a) *Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus.*

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	—
(ii) Number of positive samples found	—
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	—

(b) *The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.*

(i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the District	—
(ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	—
(iii) Comments on the year's administration of these Regulations	—

(c) *Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.*

(i) Number of food premises subject to regulations	96
---	----

		<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16</i>	<i>No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Licensed Premises	...	24	24	24
Fish Shops	...	5	5	4
Bakehouses	...	5	5	5
Butchers	...	9	9	9
Grocers	...	49	41	40
Catering Premises	...	5	5	5
Wholesalers	...	1	—	—
		<hr/> 98	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 87

(d) *Poultry Inspection.*

Number of poultry processing plants in the District	—
--	---

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

One hundred and thirty-three cases of infectious disease were notified to me during the year. The notifications received were as follows: Measles, 109 cases, Infectious Hepatitis, six cases, Scarlet Fever, two cases, Bacillary Dysentery, thirteen cases, Salmonella, two cases and Meningitis, one case.

MEASLES—109 cases were notified compared with seven cases in 1968. One case required hospital treatment. Eighty-two of the cases occurred in Irchester.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS—Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with Triple Antigen has shown its efficacy in preventing these diseases.

Immunisation is carried out either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

No cases were notified during the year.

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 have been reported in the Rural District for eleven years.

SCARLET FEVER—Two cases were notified during the year. There was one case in the previous year.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS—Six cases were notified in 1969 compared with three cases last year.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES—Thirteen cases of Bacillary Dysentery occurred. Nine at Wollaston, three at Bozeat and one at Little Harrowden. Two cases of Salmonellosis were reported. One case was treated in hospital.

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.

SMALLPOX—There were no cases.

A large number of International Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated in this office during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS—Two names were added to my Register during the year; one of these was an Inward Transfer. Six names were removed, being now healed. There was one posthumous notification and one patient died from other causes during the year. Two patients were admitted to and one discharged from Rushden Hospital during 1969. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1969 :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	15	12	27
Non-Respiratory	3	9	12
	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	18	21	39
	—	—	—

INFLUENZA—A large number of cases of Influenza occurred in the area during December. This high incidence of Influenza was part of a nation-wide epidemic and a significant increase in the number of cases for the time of the year was observed in the week before Christmas. The peak was reached in the first week of the New Year and the incidence gradually subsided.

The usual symptoms of the illness were: fever, cough, headache, lethargy and aching of the back and legs, and its duration was commonly three days.

The causative organism of the Influenza epidemic has been isolated and is described as Virus A2/HK/68.

SECTION G

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There are 81 factories in the Rural District. Eight inspections were made. Table No. 10 in Section H gives further information.

The number of Outworkers on the August list was 39. No action was necessary in respect of Sections 133 and 134 which concerned homework.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963—

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Premises newly registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of general inspections during the year</i>
Offices	1	5	1
Retail shops	—	27	2
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	8	1
Catering establishments, canteens	—	2	—
Fuel storage depôts	—	1	—
TOTALS	2	43	4

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises—12.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	29
Retail shops	124
Wholesale departments, warehouses	99
Catering establishments	32
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depôts	4
TOTAL	288
TOTAL MALES	187
TOTAL FEMALES	101

SECTION H.

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

TABLE NO. 1

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	—	—	5	.39	19	1.48	87	6.81	13	1.01
1949	—	—	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	—	—	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
1953	—	—	—	—	15	1.04	75	5.21	9	0.62
1954	—	—	—	—	35	2.45	68	4.76	12	0.84
1955	—	—	1	.07	32	2.27	85	6.04	9	0.63
1956	1	.07	—	—	36	2.64	97	7.13	8	0.58
1957	—	—	—	—	33	2.42	86	6.32	6	0.44
1958	—	—	3	.21	40	2.85	87	6.21	6	0.42
1959	—	—	1	.07	26	1.83	92	6.48	13	0.93
1960	—	—	1	.06	18	1.21	90	6.07	17	1.14
1961	—	—	1	.07	19	1.39	72	5.27	19	1.39
1962	—	—	—	—	25	1.82	66	4.80	18	1.30
1963	—	—	—	—	29	2.09	82	5.92	26	1.87
1964	—	—	—	—	28	2.08	81	5.82	12	0.86
1965	—	—	1	.07	34	2.40	68	4.80	22	1.55
1966	—	—	—	—	36	2.50	82	5.70	17	1.18
1967	—	—	—	—	32	2.16	72	4.87	13	0.87
1968	—	—	—	—	36	2.29	93	5.92	21	1.33
1969	—	—	1	.06	42	2.56	93	5.68	21	1.28

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH

TABLE No. 2

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	1,027
1947	·39	22·02	58·55	1,055
1948	·54	30·56	72·07	947
1949	·38	23·80	51·28	1,029
1950	·15	10·81	32·78	1,033
1951	·69	48·38	39·54	1,082
1952	·15	10·36	47·12	1,122
1953	·34	25·51	36·64	989
1954	·14	10·86	65·93	1,246
1955	·49	37·03	71·42	1,166
1956	·22	15·38	31·25	828
1957	·29	23·39	35·92	1,287
1958	·50	37·43	16·66	1,090
1959	·14	10·15	20·51	875
1960	·26	17·85	45·45	1,136
1961	·36	22·52	55·29	990
1962	·07	4·10	41·66	967
1963	·14	9·25	74·67	1,229
1964	·14	8·03	56·68	1,075
1965	·56	29·00	48·98	1,205
1966	·14	7·66	46·33	773
1967	·47	24·39	46·43	1,022
1968	·13	6·90	45·13	972
1969	·12	6·23	40·75	1,278

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1969 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

TABLE NO. 3

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Under 1 year		All ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Live births	No.	Rate per 1,000 pop.
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
1953	14,370	191	13.29	6	31.45	128	8.90
1954	14,270	182	12.76	2	10.98	144	10.09
1955	14,070	182	12.93	6	32.96	153	10.87
1956	13,600	192	14.11	4	20.83	176	12.94
1957	13,590	167	12.28	2	11.97	156	11.47
1958	14,000	180	12.85	2	11.11	161	11.50
1959	14,180	195	13.75	4	20.51	160	11.28
1960	14,820	220	14.84	7	31.81	161	10.86
1961	13,660	217	15.88	4	18.43	137	10.02
1962	13,770	240	17.42	4	16.66	139	10.09
1963	13,840	214	15.49	6	28.03	159	11.48
1964	13,950	247	17.69	3	12.15	139	9.99
1965	14,140	247	17.68	3	12.15	154	10.89
1966	14,380	259	17.32	5	19.30	173	12.03
1967	14,780	280	18.9	4	13.94	142	9.60
1968	15,720	288	18.32	6	20.83	182	11.58
1969	16,350	319	19.51	4	12.53	188	11.49

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality During 1969

TABLE NO. 4

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 — 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 54	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 — 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	1†	—	—	—	1†	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

*Inward Transfer

†Posthumous Notification

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1969

TABLE NO. 5

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	16	57	24	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	109
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	6
TOTAL	17	59	26	10	14	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	133

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1969

TABLE NO. 6

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles	6	11	22	16	13	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	1	3	—	—	13	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
TOTAL	6	11	23	17	13	49	2	3	5	3	1	—	133	3	—

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis)

IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1969

TABLE NO. 7

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Meningitis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Leptospirosis	Diphtheria	Polio myelitis	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Infective Hepatitis	Para-typhoid	Malaria	TOTAL
Bozeat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Doddington, Great	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Earls Barton	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Easton Maudit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grendon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrowden, Great	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrowden, Little	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Irchester	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	84
Irchester, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isham	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mears Ashby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Bromswold	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orlingbury	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Strixton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sywell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilby	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wollaston	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	18
TOTALS	2	1	109	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	6	—	—	133

TABLE No. 8

HOUSING PROGRAMME UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1969

1. Number of houses proposed to be erected as approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to date	_____	_____	_____	1,026
2. (a) Number of sites concerning which lay-out plans and house plans have been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government	_____	_____	_____	56
of Housing and Local Government to date	_____	_____	_____	1,026
3. Superficial area plans approved, determined in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Standards of New Houses adopted by the Joint Committee :				
(a) Non-parlour types.	2 bedrooms	X type	square feet	846
	2 "	R "	" "	868
	2 "	I "	" "	872
	3 "	M "	" "	916
	3 "	N "	" "	952
	3 "	O "	" "	965
	3 "	P "	" "	972
	3 "	J "	" "	946
	3 "	H "	" "	937
	3 "	G "	" "	914
	3 "	F "	" "	912
	3 "	K "	" "	850
	3 "	L "	" "	927
	3 "	B "	" "	900
Convertible 3 to 4	"	V "	" "	903
(b) Parlour type.	3 bedrooms	D type	square feet	800
	Duplex	E "	" "	840
(c) Bungalow.	2 bedrooms	Q "	" "	745
	2 "	T "	" "	635
	2 "	Y "	" "	616
	1 bedroom 2 persons	U "	" "	564
	1 " 1 "	S "	" "	349
	1 " 1 "	Z "	" "	384
	1 " 2 "	PM7 "	" "	569
(d) Flats.	2 " 4 "	A "	" "	718
	1 " 2 "	PM3 "	" "	548
	2 " 3 "	PM6 "	" "	785
4. Number of houses for which tenders have been invited	_____	_____	_____	239
5. Number of houses the erection of which have begun	_____	_____	_____	1,026
Number of houses approved but not erected	_____	_____	_____	—

TABLE No. 9

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Number of visits and inspections	1,279
Slaughterhouses on Register	2
Number of Slaughtermen Licensed	6
Visits to Slaughterhouses	288
Visits to Butchers' Shops	7
Number of Bakehouses	5
Visits to Bakehouses	9
Food condemned as unfit for human consumption	1,916 lbs.
Premises Licensed to sell Ice-Cream	43
Blocked Sewers and Drains	152
Cesspools cleansed	372
Offensive Accumulations	9
Smoke and Dust nuisance	10
Premises infested with flies, etc.	49
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	6
Inspection of Food Premises	74
Housing Act inspections	93
Licenses issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963	8
Offensive Trades	48
Infectious Diseases investigations	40
Samples of water taken	11
Caravan Sites Act, 1960	12
Noise Abatement Act	17
H.C.N. Fumigation Regulations	—
Animal Boarding Establishments	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	4

TABLE NO. 10

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961,
Section 153(1), for the year 1969.

PART I. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities — — — —	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority — — — —	80	6	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) — — — —	1	2	—	—
TOTAL — — — —	81	8	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
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 — — — —	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 10—continued

PART VIII. OF THE ACT — OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	27	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	27	—	—	—	—	—

