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WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1962

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Together with the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.



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URBAN DISTRICT



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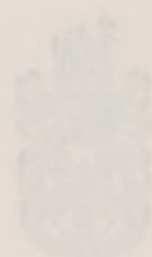
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Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

Messrs. R. J. ODELL (*Chairman*), A. E. DICKS (*Vice-Chairman*), C. B. BROWN, C. R. FORSTER, F. W. GRUNDY, W. H. KING, B. KIRBY, R. D. PATERSON, L. B. PENTELOW, G. T. RIDGE, H. C. L. WARWICK.

Public Health Officer 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, Rushden Urban District Council.
Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.
Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.
School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

Miss J. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

K. B. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,738
Population 1951 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,222
Population 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,050
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	..	..					5,396
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1962 (1.4.63)	..	..					10,234
Rateable Value 1962 (31.3.63)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£394,061
Product of a penny rate (31.3.63)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,622-4-1

LIVE BIRTHS.					Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	518	249	269	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	58	41	17	
					576	290	286	18.55

STILLBIRTHS.					Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	6	2	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	
					8	6	2	0.25

					Total	Male	Female	Rate
DEATHS (all causes)	..	..	..	..	428	225	203	13.78

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

rate per 1,000.

Total (Live and Still) Births

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	..	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	..	..	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY—rate for 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	7	1	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	
					15	12	3	26.04

Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
" (b) Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
" (c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
" (d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Telephone
Office : Wellingborough 2446
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Health Department,
Swanspool,
Wellingborough.

July, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Wellingborough Urban District Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fifteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1962. In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health the contents of this report have been compiled according to the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1/63, of 13th January, 1963. In this letter I should like to refer briefly to some items of interest in the different sections.

Before commencing this I should like to pay tribute to the memory of the late Mr. R. Alderson who was Chairman of the Health Committee for a number of years. His death was a sad blow to his many friends and his work on the Health Committee was very much appreciated.

The vital statistics for the year will be found in Section A. The birth rate 18.55 per 1,000 of population showed an increase on the previous year when it was 17.08. The death rate was slightly higher than the previous year, 13.78 compared with 13.33. The infant mortality rate unfortunately, showed a steep rise, 26.04 per 1,000 live births compared with 17.17 in the previous year. From Table No. 9 in Section H which gives the causes of Infant deaths and age at death it will be seen that the majority of these deaths occurred within the first week of life, in fact many within a couple of hours of birth. Table No. 1 in the same section gives a classification of the causes of death which occurred during the year and deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was by far the greatest cause of death. 226 deaths were due to this cause which gives a rate of 7.27 per 1,000 of population. 63 deaths were due to coronary disease or angina but this figure showed a fall of 11 on the previous year. Cancer deaths numbered 81 which was an increase of 11 on the previous year and the rate per 1,000 of population was 2.60. Deaths due to cancer of the lung showed a big increase, 27 compared with 15 in the previous year. All but one of these deaths occurred in males. Respiratory deaths showed a fall, 37 compared with 42 in the previous year and gave a rate of 1.19 per 1,000 of population.

A list of the health services available will be found in Section B and reference is made to the problem associated with the growing numbers of persons in the older age groups and the necessity now for forward thinking to deal with this problem.

In Section C will be found information concerning the town's water supply, sewage disposal and refuse collection. With the growth of the town changes are bound to be necessary and already a scheme to build a new modern sewage disposal plant and to bring the Finedon sewage to Wellingborough has been drawn up by the Council's Consultant Engineers. Refuse disposal may present a problem in the future and alternative methods to the

present controlled tipping may have to be sought. There is a great need for a swimming pool in the town and with Overspill this is even more emphasised.

An account of the building programme and Clearance of unfit properties will be found in Section D. Also the numbers on the waiting list for Council houses. With Overspill there will be much increased activity in the future and amenities in association with the new estates will have to be provided.

The supervision of food is an important part in the Public Health Department's duties and in connection with this many samples have to be examined during the year. The results of these will be found in Section E. The routine inspection of food premises is very important.

Section F contains information about infectious diseases and gives an account of the numbers of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during the year. The vaccination figures against smallpox are quite fantastic when they are compared with the figures for other years. This, of course, was due to the scare caused by cases of imported smallpox into the country. When one considers the number of times one has to deal with contacts of cases of smallpox, the community would be well advised to maintain a high vaccination rate. The increased number of notifications of cases of Tuberculosis was rather disturbing and points to the fact that the fight against this disease is not yet over. Infective Hepatitis is now notifiable and the reasons for this are given. Early notification and investigation may help to prevent spread.

A number of statistical tables will be found in Section H and are of interest.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and help and to all the officers who supplied information for this report. A list of acknowledgments is given. I should also like to thank Miss Pearson for her help in compiling this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cancer deaths	58	56	45	62	68	62	65
Neoplasms lung or bronchus	21	7	4	6	14	14	5
		(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(2 fem.)	(10 fem.)
	1959	1961	1962				
Cancer deaths	69	70	81				
Neoplasms lung or bronchus	14	15	20				
	(1 fem.)	(2 fem.)	(3 fem.)				

Last year I reported a steady rise in the number of deaths from cancer and a corresponding rise in the number of deaths from lung cancer. From the above figures it will be seen that this rise has been maintained. I also draw attention to the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on cigarette

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING MANAGER.

TREASURER.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA.—The Urban District of Wellingborough covers an area of 8,737 acres. The density of population is 3.5 persons per acre. On the 1st April, 1963, there were 10,234 dwellings occupied in the district and 621 shops and offices. There were also 75 public houses. The housing factor for the area was 3.0 persons per house.

POPULATION.—The population figure for Wellingborough given in the Registrar General's returns for the year was 31,050 which shows an increase of 380 over the previous year. The natural increase, i.e., births over deaths was 148.

DEATHS.—There were 428 deaths recorded during the year which gives a death rate of 13.78 per 1,000 of population. This is slightly higher than the previous year when the rate was 13.33. The death rate for England and Wales for the same year was 11.9. Tables Nos. 1 and 2 in Section H give information concerning the deaths which occurred during the year. Table No. 1 gives the causes of death and Table No. 2 deaths from selected causes.

It will be seen from these tables that diseases of the heart and circulatory system was the greatest cause of death and deaths from this cause numbered 226. This is only two more than the previous year. This gave a death rate of 7.27 per 1,000 of population. Although the majority of these deaths occur in the older age groups, deaths from coronary thrombosis or angine can occur amongst younger persons. Coronary thrombosis is associated with the stresses and strains of modern life and the tempo of the present day. 63 deaths were attributed to this cause which shows a fall on the previous year when the number was 74.

Cancer was the next greatest cause of death and 81 deaths were due to this cause. This gave a rate of 2.60 per 1,000 of population. These figures showed an increase of 11 on the previous year and deaths due to malignant disease of lung or bronchus showed a considerable increase from 15 to 27. The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer in Wellingborough over the last ten years and shows separately the number of deaths from lung cancer :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cancer deaths	58	56	45	62	68	62	65
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	11	7 (1 fem.)	4 (1 fem.)	6 (1 fem.)	14 (1 fem.)	14 (2 fem.)	5 (0 fem.)
	1960	1961	1962				
Cancer deaths	60	70	81				
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	14 (1 fem.)	15 (2 fem.)	26 (1 fem.)				

Last year I reported a steady rise in the number of deaths from cancer and a corresponding rise in the number of deaths from lung cancer. From the above figures it will be seen that this rise has been maintained. I also drew attention to the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on cigarette

smoking in relation to lung cancer. For the past 30 years there has been a startling increase in the number of deaths from lung cancer. In 1930 about 35 people in every million died of this disease but this figure in 1960 had increased to 480 persons in every million. In 1952 a scientific investigation was made in England comparing people who did not smoke with people who did smoke cigarettes, pipes and cigars. It was found that amongst people who did not smoke, only one person in every 300 died of cancer of the lung. The figure for people who smoked 10 cigarettes a day for some years was 1 in 25 deaths from lung cancer and for people who smoked 20 cigarettes or more per day 1 in 8 died from lung cancer. All forms of propaganda should be used to try to prevent the young from taking up smoking and to advise the smoker to give up or cut down in the interests of his health.

Deaths from respiratory diseases showed a fall of 5 on the previous year, 37 deaths being recorded which gave a death rate of 1.19 per 1,000 of population.

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred compared with two in the previous year. The rate per 1,000 of population was .03.

BIRTHS.—576 births were recorded which gives a birth rate of 18.55 per 1,000 of population. This showed an increase on the rate for the previous year which was 17.08. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 18.0.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—There were 58 illegitimate births recorded during the year which gives a rate of 100.69 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably higher than the previous year when 43 illegitimate births were recorded giving a rate of 82.00 per 1,000 live births. I remarked last year that the rate then was considerably higher than that recorded in previous years. The rate per 1,000 of population was 1.86 compared with 1.40 in the previous year.

STILLBIRTHS.—Eight stillbirths were recorded which gives a rate of 0.25 per 1,000 of population. The rate for the previous year was 0.32 when 10 stillbirths occurred.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—No deaths occurred. One death was recorded in the previous year and the rate was 1.87 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

INFANT MORTALITY.—15 infant deaths were recorded which gives an infant mortality rate for the year of 26.04 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably higher than the rate for the previous year which was 17.17 when 9 deaths occurred and from Table No. 4 in Section H it will be seen that with the exception of 1959 when the rate was 32.58 with 16 deaths one has to go back to 1951 to find a higher infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 20.7. The following table shows the infant mortality rate for Wellingborough over a number of years :

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	War Years	1946	1947	1948	1949	
65	64.3	38.8	22.6	46.6		28.16	35.99	29.64	32.89	
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
35.62	29.05	23.04	17.5	23.47	12.43	21.22	19.48	14.49	32.58	18.34
1961	1962									
17.17	26.04									

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—13 deaths occurred within 28 days of independent existence and so the neonatal mortality rate for the year was 22.56. The rate for the previous year was 9.54 per 1,000 live births. Deaths within the first week of life numbered 12 and so the rate was 20.83 per 1,000 live births. The rate for deaths occurring in this special period for the previous year was 7.63. Great importance has always been placed on the infant mortality rate for a community and that is one of the reasons why records of this rate have been kept over the years. The rate has been considerably reduced over the years by preventive methods and now rarely does an infant die within the first year of life from any of the infectious diseases. The neonatal and perinatal deaths are more difficult to prevent as many are due to malformations and congenital defects contracted before birth. Much study of these defects and their causes have been made in an effort to cut down this source of infant deaths.

In my monthly reports the deaths which occur are given in age groups. It is appropriate to remark here that very few occur in the earlier years, 1–15 years for example. In the early 1930's, 27,000 children died each year. By 1960 the number had fallen to 5,000. Excluding deaths which occurred within the first year of life the chief causes of these children's deaths were five diseases, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough. By 1960 apart from pneumonia, these diseases had virtually ceased to cause childhood deaths. The age range in which these diseases caused most deaths was from 1 to 4 years. The next group of diseases which caused deaths in children were bronchitis, appendicitis, gastro-enteritis, mastoiditis, influenza, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, meningitis and meningococcal infections. A dramatic decline in all these diseases has altered the pattern of childhood mortality. The control of traditional infections has left accidents and cancer as the major causes of death in childhood. This control and decline has been contributed to by the medical profession, social and biological factors and the use of drugs. The success of immunisation and vaccination campaigns and the introduction of new drugs have all helped to bring this about and save the lives of approximately 9,500 children a year. Cancer, mainly leukaemia, although a comparatively rare childhood disease, is now the most frequent cause of natural death in children.

Although accidental deaths now are about half the figure for 1930 they account for approximately 28% of children's deaths. Considering the fact that about half these deaths occur on the road, with the rapid increase in the numbers of vehicles on the roads and increased speeds, this to some extent is surprising and shows the good results of road drill carried out in the schools, etc. The same applies to home accidents, but road and home accidents still account for a very large number of unnecessary child deaths each year.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY SERVICE.—Two main laboratories serve the area, the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton and the Laboratory at Kettering General Hospital. The Public Health Laboratory at Northampton comes under Dr. Hoyle and samples of milk, washed bottle and churn rinses, and ice-cream are sent to this laboratory. Specimens in connection with the control of the infectious diseases are also examined here and the assistance given by Dr. Hoyle has always been much appreciated. Work in the field of Virology is also carried out and it was interesting to learn that the Public Health Laboratories intend forming a team to investigate epidemics of diarrhoea of virus origin which have been occurring throughout the country for some years.

The Laboratory at Kettering which comes under Dr. Voss has a branch at the Park Hospital, Wellingborough. This provides a service for the general public referred by their own doctors for examination of certain specimens. It also provides a service in connection with specimens examined for the control of infectious diseases.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, HOME NURSING AND HOME HELP SERVICE.—These three services are provided by the County Council and the area is well covered. All three are invaluable in their way and sometimes one wonders if they are fully appreciated. One hears of the occasions when something goes wrong but no mention of the excellent service provided daily. Nursing in the home and home help provides great assistance to the family in trouble and often are the means by which they can carry on. Take for instance the family where the mother is taken ill and there are children. If it were not for these services the father could not carry on his job, or the children would have to be put into a home. The home help service has grown very considerably over the last few years and with this experience re-organisation has been found necessary. The County Home Help organiser works from County Hall and the Assistant Home Help Organiser for Wellingborough is working from the District Nurses' Office, Oxford Street. In Rural areas and small Urban districts in the past the administrative side had been carried out by District Nurses and Midwives but with the expansion of the service this was not satisfactory and took up too much of their valuable time.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.—These services are supplied by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and are as follows :

General Hospital—Northampton and Kettering.

Gynaecological and Children—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 House Sanatorium.

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

Psychiatric Out-Patient every Thursday afternoon, Rock Street Clinic, 2-15 to 5-15 p.m.

Infectious Diseases—Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Orthopaedic—Orthopaedic Rock Street Clinic, Wednesday afternoons.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

Bozeat—Church Hall, 2 p.m.—4 p.m., 4th Wednesday of month.

Wollaston—Parochial Hall, 2 p.m.—4 p.m., 1st and 3rd Thursday of month.

Earls Barton—Baptist School rooms, 2 p.m.—4 p.m., 2nd and 4th Friday.

Irchester—Parsons' Hall, 2 p.m.—4 p.m., 1st and 3rd Friday.

With the event of Overspill extra centres will be necessary and this matter is being borne in mind.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.—Under this Section the Council is responsible for the removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises. No such action was necessary during the year. Particular care is taken with these cases as not all old people benefit by removal to an institution. If it is thought that they would and it is in their best interests then steps are taken for their removal. On the other hand if they are the type that does not like communal life and might suffer considerably by being forced to move from their home, then with the assistance of the different services and especially the home help service every effort is made to keep them in their home environment.

As reported in last year's Annual Report, in January, 1962, a public meeting was held in the town in connection with the formation of an Old Folks' Welfare Committee for Wellingborough. Forty organisations were present and as a result of this meeting an Old Folks' Committee for the town was formed.

A Study Evening was held by the Northamptonshire Advisory Committee for Old People's Welfare at the Swanspool Pavilion during the year and I addressed this meeting on the Medical Aspects of the Ageing.

It is my opinion that no opportunity should be lost in bringing to the notice of the general public the problems associated with the growing numbers in the old age groups. They have got to be faced in the future and as pointed out in last year's report whereas 11.9% of the population today is 65 years old or over, by 1978 these numbers will have risen to 14.8% and that approximately 7½ million people will be in these age groups. Centres for old people will have to be opened up where they can meet and help to combat the chief enemy, loneliness. Feeding arrangements will be required at these centres and medical attention for minor ailments provided. The chiropody service could also be run in connection with such centres. Darby and Joan Clubs meet weekly and a chiropody service is run in connection with these clubs in Wellingborough. These clubs are held in Swanspool Pavilion, East-field Park Pavilion and Northampton Road Hall. A meals on wheels service is also run. At Finedon the Darby and Joan Club meet weekly at the Town Hall.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.—The Wellingborough Urban District receives its water supply from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. The chief sources of supply of this Board are from reservoirs situated at Pitsford, Cransley, Thorpe Malsor, Ravensthorpe and Hollowell. The treatment plant at Pitsford consists of a chemical block, reaction tanks, filters, filtered water tank and pumping station. The water when softened is passed through open rapid gravity filters and then to the filtered water tank for sterilisation by chlorine. The treated water is then pumped into the mains for distribution.

WATER SAMPLES.—The following are the results of water samples taken in the area during the year :

<i>Total</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
36	36	Nil	Nil	Nil

RAINFALL.—The rainfall gauge at Swanspool Gardens gave a reading of 18.67 inches for the year and from the following table it will be seen that this was the lowest reading for a number of years :

<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
25.8	18.77	29.06	19.09	24.97	25.59	30.58	20.06
<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>					
31.93	20.24	18.67					

PIPED WATER SUPPLY.—The number of dwellings occupied in the Urban District is 10,234 and all have a piped internal water supply except five which have not and 15 which are dependent upon standpipes.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE.—The drainage system for Wellingborough is mainly a combined system, the sewers carrying both rain water and crude sewage. There are some sewers on the partially separate system with only a small proportion of rainwater while some other sewers are on a completely separate system. Storm over-flows are to the brooks and water courses. The method adopted for sewage disposal for the town is land irrigation. The sewage from the town is pumped via the Cattle Market pumping station and Irthlingborough Road pumping station. At this latter station there are storm water tanks and settled storm waters are discharged on to land set aside for this purpose where land irrigation takes place before passing into the River Nene.

A scheme for a modern sewage disposal plant for Wellingborough and Finedon has been drawn up.

The results of a chemical analysis of final effluent from these works taken at Spike Island on the 12th November, 1962, was as follows :

Appearance of Liquid	..	..	..	..	Clear colourless
pH Value	..	..	..	..	7.3

					Parts per million
Suspended solids dried at 105°C.	..	..	..	..	.5
Suspended solids ashed at 600°C.	..	..	..	..	—
Chlorides as Chlorine	..	..	..	..	90
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	..	..	..	..	211
Free and Saline Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	1.55
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	1.1
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	10.6
Nitrites as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.03
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	..	..	..	..	16.8
Biochemical Oxygen Demands in 5 days at 20°C.	..	..	..	..	2.0

Remarks—A discharge of very good quality.

From this it will be seen that the final effluent is satisfactory.

At Finedon the method adopted is also land irrigation but the area is small and having been used for many years the results now are very unsatisfactory as will be seen from the results of a chemical analysis of final effluent taken on the 12th November, 1962 :

Appearance of Liquid	..	..	..	Turbid Grey-brown
pH Value	..	..	..	7.6

					Parts per million
Suspended solids dried at 105°C.	..	..	..	..	85
Suspended solids ashed at 600°C.	..	..	..	..	50
Chlorides as Chlorine	..	..	..	..	134
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	..	..	..	..	301
Free and Saline Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	11.3
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	3.8
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	8.6
Nitrites as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	1.43
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	..	..	..	..	55.6
Biochemical Oxygen Demands in 5 days at 20°C.	..	..	..	..	187

Remarks—A polluting discharge.

However, when Wellingborough has its new Sewage disposal plant, Finedon sewage will be treated at these works and the present system discontinued.

The quantity of sewage pumped by the two stations at Wellingborough during the year was as follows :

	Total sewage pumped Gallons	Sewage pumped average per week Gallons
Cattle Market Pumping Station	192,380,000	3,699,616
Irthlingborough Road Pumping Station	226,226,686	4,350,513
Total	418,606,686	8,050,129

These figures do not include output of Cattle Market storm pumps or Finedon flow.

DISINFECTION.—28 premises were disinfected following cases of infectious diseases. 47 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected following such cases and articles destroyed in a similar connection numbered seven. Steam disinfection is carried out by arrangement at the Rushden Steam Disinfection centre.

SWIMMING BATHS.—There are no public swimming baths in the town. There is a swimming bath at the Girls' High School and also at the Public School. Samples of water are taken for bacteriological examination and the authorities informed of the results. Samples are also taken from the paddling pool at the Embankment. Small children use this as a swimming pool and so it is necessary for the water to be treated. The closing of the Wilby Swimming Pool emphasises the need for a public swimming pool in Wellingborough.

CARAVAN SITES.—There are five licensed sites in the area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.—Household refuse is collected weekly and facilities for the disposal of trade waste is also available. The refuse tip is situated at Gipsy Lane, Irchester, in the Wellingborough Rural District. Controlled tipping is carried out. Tonnage and loads collected during the year were as follows :

		<i>Domestic Refuse</i>	<i>Trade Refuse</i>
No. of loads	.. ..	5,087	2,279
Tonnage	.. ..	9,086	1,709

The Wellingborough Rural District also dispose of their refuse here by arrangement between the two authorities.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—Estimation of sulphur in the atmosphere is carried out by Lead Peroxide instruments which give the results in weight of $S.O_3$ collected mg./100 sq. cms./day and deposit gauges which give results in tons per square mile. The sulphur figures for Wellingborough and Finedon for the years were as follows :

		<i>Lyric Cinema</i>	<i>Allen Road, Finedon</i>
January	1962	1.28	1.56
February	..	1.43	1.43
March	..	1.64	1.51
April	..	0.92	0.93
May	..	0.60	0.81
June	..	0.63	0.66
July	..	0.65	0.62
August	..	0.52	0.67
September	..	0.79	0.86
October	..	0.94	1.13
November	..	1.57	1.84
December	..	1.82	1.46

The figures for the two areas are very similar and show a rise in the Winter months when the domestic fires are more numerous. The open domestic fire is one of the greatest causes of atmospheric pollution. In all new buildings no open fires should be planned and methods for heating the house should be such that no pollution of the atmosphere would take place.

New Estates could then be made smokeless zones. This is actually taking place and so an improvement is looked forward to. Atmospheric pollution always conjures up a mental picture of factory chimneys belching out black smoke, rows of dwellings with chimneys pouring out even if to a lesser degree, smoke of different colours, but seldom do we think of the pollution that is continually going on in our streets from the exhausts of motor cars and lorries. This constant pollution must have an adverse effect on health and little is being done to eliminate it.

For some years now I have drawn attention to this source of pollution and in my last year's annual report suggested that in the planning of new towns the motorist should be kept out of the centre of the town. Probably this would interfere with trade and commerce and so most likely will not be contemplated.

The number of dwellings under construction by the Council during the year was as follows:—

10 flats
37 Bed siters
1 Warden's flat.

At the time of writing on the Queensway estate which is being prepared for over 500 houses, 1 building has commenced. Roads and sewers to this estate already have been completed.

CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.—Wellborough Urban District Council and Furnace Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, premises Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 Cannon Street and 41 Furnace Street.

This Order was confirmed by the Minister with modifications and will become operative on the 30th March, 1963.

HOUSING ACT, 1957, HOUSING SUBSIDIES ACT, 1957.—One certificate was issued during the year.

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS.—The number of applicants for Council houses at the end of the year was as follows:

Wellborough:		Applications	
Selected but not found	Under consideration	1st November, 1962	2nd November, 1962
18	41	...	...
0	26	...	...
18	100	...	...
3	...	...	...
24	28	...	...
112	104	...	...

This shows a fall of six on the previous year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The number of dwellings constructed in the Urban District during the year was as follows :

Number of houses constructed by the Council	.. ..	—
Number of houses under construction at end of year	..	62
Number of houses built privately	.. .. .	192
Number of houses under construction at end of year	..	95
Total number of house completed by the Council up to 1962		1,616
Total number of private houses completed up to 1962	..	1,355

The number of dwellings under construction by the Council at the end of the year was 62, made up as follows :

8 Old people's flats
16 Flats
37 Bed sitters
1 Warden's flat.

At the time of writing on the Queensway estate which is being prepared for overspill phase 1 building has commenced. Roads and sewers to this estate already have been completed.

CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.—Wellingborough Urban District Cannon Street and Furnace Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, premises Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 Cannon Street and 31 Furnace Street.

This Order was confirmed by the Minister with modifications and will become operative on the 30th March, 1963.

HOUSING ACT, 1957, HOUSING SUBSIDIES ACT, 1955.—One certificate was issued during the year.

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS.—The number of applicants for Council houses at the end of the year was as follows :

Wellingborough :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>	<i>31st December, 1962</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
House	41	18
Houses outside area ...	26	6
Rooms	159	38
Clearance Areas	—	3
Various A.P.B.'s	28	54
<i>Totals</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>119</i>

This shows a fall of six on the previous year.

Finedon :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>	<i>31st December, 1962</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
House	—	10
Houses outside area	—	3
Rooms	—	23
Clearance Areas	—	6
Various A.P.B.'s	—	14
	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	—	56
	—	—

This figure shows an increase of nine on the previous year.

Once again I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Housing Committee for their sympathetic consideration given to cases referred by me on account of a health factor being involved. I should also like to thank the Housing Manager for his ever ready assistance and help on the occasions when I have referred cases to him.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.—This routine work is most important and helps to maintain satisfactory hygienic standards in Food premises. It is no good waiting until a complaint is received before carrying out such inspections. It is a time consuming job and unfortunately sometimes has to take its place in the priority queue of work.

MILK.—There is one large pasteurisation plant situated in the district. The Local authority is the licensing authority and frequent visits are made to this dairy by the Public Health Inspectors. The situation is kept under constant supervision by the taking of samples of milk, washed bottle rinses and churn rinses. The results of samples taken during the year was as follows :

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Milk Samples ...	100	88	12

Not all of these milk samples were taken at the dairy referred to above, but from other premises in the town. In fact the majority of samples which failed to pass the prescribed tests were from one of these other sources. Such samples are followed up and thoroughly investigated.

MILK BOTTLE RINSES.—132 samples were taken and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
132	132	Nil	Nil

CHURN RINSES.—

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
42	27	10	5

Although these churns were used for the collection of milk it is important that their standards should be kept up and old churns discarded.

ICE-CREAM.—There are 119 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. 17 samples of ice-cream were taken for examination and the results were satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.—A considerable proportion of the time of the Inspectors is taken up with meat inspection. A one hundred per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption is carried out. This is an important service to the community especially when one considers the amount condemned per year as unfit for human consumption.

A summary of the numbers of animals inspected over the last two years is as follows :

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>
1962 ...	158	22,281	1,252	1
1961 ...	399	19,986	2,057	—

The amount of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1962 was as follows :

1962 ...	8 tons, 2 cwts., 1 pr., 2 lbs.
1961 ...	4 tons, 6 cwts., 1 pr., 1 lb.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SMALLPOX.—No cases occurred in the area although cases of smallpox imported into the country occurred and caused much consternation in areas affected. This had a considerable effect on our vaccination figures for the year which were as follows :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	327	18	200	726	866	2,137
Re-vaccination	—	—	21	276	1,274	1,571
						3,708

The figures for the previous year were :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	213	38	26	28	54	359
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	6	42	49
						408

SCARLET FEVER.—Nine cases were notified compared with 47 in the previous year. No severe case occurred and none were removed to hospital. Cases occurred over the first seven months of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—It is eleven years since the last case occurred in the area and this fact speaks highly for the immunisation campaign carried out over the years and the excellent response by parents.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.—The following table shows the number of children in the different age groups who had completed a full course of inoculations against Diphtheria on 31st December, 1962 :

Age at 31.12.62 <i>i.e. born in year</i>	<i>Under</i>					<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Under 15</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1953-1957</i>	<i>1948-1952</i>	
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958			
Number Immunised	171	356	390	347	355	1,562	1,776	4,957

The following inoculations were carried out during the year :

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boost r</i>
Diphtheria Immunisation only	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	8	54
Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	13
Triple	375	13	20	7	4	9	2	430	72
Total Diphtheria Immunisation	375	14	22	10	7	10	2	440	139
Whooping Cough only	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

WHOOPING COUGH.—No cases were notified during the year. In the previous year 17 cases were notified and 3 removed to hospital.

MEASLES.—124 cases were notified compared with 333 in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred in July and August. It will be interesting to note the comparison between the figures for 1962 and the present year when a very large epidemic occurred.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Three cases were notified compared with four in the previous year.

PNEUMONIA.—19 cases were notified compared with 25 in the previous year. Eleven deaths were attributed to this cause compared with 12 in the previous year.

INFLUENZA.—Three deaths occurred compared with one in the previous year. Again it was not an Influenza year which makes two running.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.—It is three years since the last case occurred.

ERYSIPELAS.—One case was notified. There were two cases in the previous year.

DYSENTERY.—10 cases were notified compared with none in the previous year. Dysentery had been absent from the area for some time until five cases were notified in September, then a further four in November and one in December. It was difficult to know exactly how much dysentery was actually present. Cases were sporadic and no connection between cases could be found. At the same time there were cases of virus diarrhoea present in the area and so it was difficult to get a true picture. It is interesting to note how an area will be free from dysentery for a number of years and then it returns and may smoulder for a considerable time before either causing an outbreak or disappearing.

POLIOMYELITIS.—It is now three years since a case occurred in the area.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.—The vaccination figures for the year were as follows :

							15 Years	Third	Fourth
Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	& Over	Injs. Injs.
44	170	23	16	17	23	24	317	132	728 364

The response by the public to the campaign against this disease has been very good. As a result the area has been kept clear for three years from a case or outbreak. The introduction of oral poliomyelitis vaccine was a step forward in preventive medicine and it is possible if the vaccination rate is maintained at a satisfactory level to keep the area permanently free from this disease. One has always to guard against apathy and the short memory.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No cases were notified.

FOOD POISONING.—No cases were notified. There was one case in the previous year.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.—It was recently announced that the Public Health Laboratory Service were to set up a team to investigate outbreaks of diarrhœa thought to be of virus origin. It will be interesting to learn the results of their investigations. The method of spread has always presented a problem as possibly the respiratory tract may be one of the ways. Cases when they occur are widespread and it appears that little can be done to control outbreaks and prevent spread. Recurrent attacks are very common and little immunity seems to be gained from an attack.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.—An Order was confirmed by the Minister of Health and came into force on the 1st July, 1962, making Infective Hepatitis a notifiable disease. The Order which will continue in force for a period of three years applies the provisions of Part V. of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the notification of diseases, to the disease infective hepatitis. Public Notice of the making of the Order appeared in the local press on 21st June, 1962. The object in requesting that infective hepatitis should be made notifiable was that on notification investigations could be carried out at an early date to try and find the source of spread and prevent further cases. Also knowledge of this particular disease would be increased by such investigations. Some may consider this disease mild but the Registrar General in his returns for 1960 attributed 308 deaths to this cause throughout the country. Cards containing instructions have been drawn up to help householders prevent spread if a case should occur.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 26 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. 24 of these cases were respiratory tuberculosis and the remaining two non-respiratory tuberculosis. These figures showed a considerable rise on the previous year when only six new cases of respiratory tuberculosis occurred. Over half the number of cases notified occurred in Immigrants.

Table No. 5 in Section H gives further details concerning new cases and it is interesting to note the age incidence of cases. The older age groups appear to be more affected in recent years than the younger age groups which previously were the ages most affected. B.C.G. vaccination of the 13 and 14 years old schoolchildren most certainly is one of the causes of this.

There was only one death from respiratory tuberculosis compared with two in the previous year.

Twenty-one cases were admitted to the Rushden House Sanatorium during the year and 26 discharged. The number of cases on the Tuberculosis register at the end of the year was as follows :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	90	56	146
Non-Pulmonary	22	21	43
			189

The number of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified over the last fifteen years were as follows :

<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
11	19	17	23	11	24	16	17
<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	
15	15	26	23	23	6	24	

From these figures it will be seen that there cannot be any room for complacency concerning this disease and that the fight against tuberculosis is by no means over yet. The following table shows a comparison between the mortality figures for Wellingborough and the Administrative County dating back to 1948 :

Year	Tuberculosis—All forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Total	Wellingboro'	County
1948	4	6	10	.35	.42
1949	5	3	8	.28	.43
1950	7	—	7	.24	.30
1951	7	4	11	.38	.26
1952	3	3	6	.21	.25
1953	5	2	7	.24	.18
1954	2	2	4	.13	.12
1955	2	3	5	.17	.09
1956	3	—	3	.14	.09
1957	2	—	2	.06	.06
1958	—	2	2	.06	.08
1959	1	1	2	.06	.07
1960	3	—	3	.09	.05
1961	1	1	2	.06	.08
1962	—	1	1	.03	*

* Not Available.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Wellingborough between 13th November, 1961(and 18th January, 1962. The Unit used 12 different sites in the town and 7,657 persons were X-rayed. It had earlier visited Finedon when 1,030 persons were X-rayed. Details of this Survey were given in last year's annual report.

The Mass Radiography Unit visits the town weekly and runs a G.P. Referral service.

The After-Care Committee continues to carry out its excellent work in the area.

INTERNATIONAL HELP FOR CHILDREN.—At the request of the Committee, I continued to examine children from abroad coming to the district for their annual Summer holiday. This is in the best interests of the children and the households into which they go.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There are 212 factories on the list which is five less than last year. Twenty-six inspections were carried out and as a result of these inspections six written notices were served.

Table No. 10 in Section H gives further information concerning defects found and remedied.

There are 346 outworkers in the area on the August list. This is 14 more than last year.

No action was necessary in respect of Home Works (Sections 133 and 134).

The Factory Inspectors carry out the routine inspection of factories and if anything is found that comes under the local authority then it is referred by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13</																																																																																																																																																																																																							

SECTION H.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1962

TABLE No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	3	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	1	27
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	10	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	16	34
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	3	—	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	23	36	59
18. Coronary disease, angina	37	26	63
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	5	11	16
20. Other heart diseases	36	42	78
21. Other circulatory diseases	8	12	20
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	4	7	11
24. Bronchitis	20	4	24
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ..	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	15	36
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34. All other accidents	3	6	9
35. Suicide	2	3	5
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	225	203	428

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	.07	6	.21	66	2.38	149	5.37	25	.90
1947	1	.03	7	.24	53	1.88	173	6.14	24	.85
1948	1	.03	9	.31	50	1.77	166	5.87	35	1.23
1949	1	.03	7	.24	61	2.16	183	6.48	32	1.13
1950	—	—	7	.24	68	2.40	204	7.21	33	1.16
1951	1	.03	10	.35	54	1.90	133	4.69	35	1.23
1952	—	—	6	.21	53	1.87	199	7.04	28	.99
1953	1	.03	6	.21	58	2.03	229	8.02	30	1.05
1954	—	—	4	.13	56	1.95	200	6.97	34	1.18
1955	—	—	5	.17	45	1.56	193	6.70	21	.72
1956	—	—	3	.10	62	2.15	194	6.73	26	.90
1957	—	—	2	.06	68	2.33	191	6.56	30	1.03
1958	1	.03	1	.03	62	2.10	234	7.94	37	1.25
1959	—	—	2	.06	65	2.18	198	6.65	54	1.81
1960	—	—	3	.09	60	1.99	227	7.56	51	1.69
1961	—	—	2	.06	70	2.28	224	7.30	42	1.36
1962	—	—	1	.03	81	2.60	226	7.27	37	1.19

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	.54	29.29	62.37	1,004
1947	.53	12.98	65.72	1,022
1948	.46	13.63	49.40	1,000
1949	.21	22.93	41.66	1,111
1950	.42	12.34	40.38	1,136
1951	.56	25.04	60.53	1,096
1952	.21	22.93	34.56	1,333
1953	.17	37.29	35.00	1,285
1954	.34	27.71	39.90	1,206
1955	.38	26.63	44.77	1,138
1956	.24	16.00	40.09	972
1957	.24	14.92	45.45	1,100
1958	.47	16.40	57.97	1,215
1959	.33	19.96	69.24	903
1960	.46	25.04	56.88	960
1961	.32	18.72	82.00	912
1962	.25	13.69	100.69	1,013

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962 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	27,740	497	17.91	14	28.16	345	12.43
1947	28,170	639	22.68	23	35.99	346	12.28
1948	28,240	506	17.91	15	29.64	335	11.86
1949	28,200	456	16.20	15	32.89	366	12.97
1950	28,290	421	14.88	15	35.62	381	13.46
1951	28,380	413	14.55	12	29.05	361	12.72
1952	28,250	434	15.36	10	23.04	334	11.82
1953	28,520	400	14.02	7	17.5	388	13.60
1954	28,670	426	14.85	10	23.47	349	12.10
1955	28,780	402	13.96	5	12.43	329	11.43
1956	28,810	424	14.71	9	21.22	346	12.00
1957	29,110	462	15.87	9	19.48	362	12.43
1958	29,440	483	16.40	7	14.49	416	14.13
1959	29,740	491	16.50	16	32.58	387	13.01
1960	30,020	545	18.15	10	18.34	416	13.85
1961	30,670	524	17.08	9	17.17	409	13.33
1962	31,050	576	18.55	15	26.04	428	13.78

NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

TABLE No. 5

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- respiratory		Respiratory		Non- respiratory	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
— 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—55	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	11	—	2	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1962.

TABLE No. 6

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	5	3	6	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	19
Measles	—	—	—	1	2	—	20	87	6	—	5	3	124
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	10
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	4	10	2	6	2	21	89	11	1	9	4	166

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1962.

TABLE NO. 7

<i>Disease</i>	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65+	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Removed to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	1	4	2	2	2	19	—	11
Measles	1	10	14	11	10	72	2	2	1	1	—	—	124	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	14	14	14	12	83	5	4	8	5	3	2	166	—	11

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1947
for the year 1962.

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

TABLE NO. 8

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
—6 months	1	—	—	—
—12 months	—	—	—	—
—18 months	2	3	—	—
—2 years	2	3	—	—
—2½ years	5	5	—	—
—3 years	3	1	—	—
—4 years	3	8	—	—
—5 years	4	6	—	—
—10 years	38	34	—	—
—15 years	—	2	—	—
15 years +	1	3	—	—
ALL AGES	59	65	—	—
TOTALS	124		—	

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

TABLE No. 9

Cause of Death	Age in weeks					
	-1	-2	-3	-4	5-52	Total
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	1	2
Premature Birth	5	—	—	—	—	5
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	1	—	1	3
TOTALS	11	1	1	—	2	15

TABLE No. 10

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961
for the year 1962.

PART I. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary 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	16	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	175	24	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	21	2	1	—
TOTAL	212	26	6	—

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	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	3	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	4	—	2	—

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.	344	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & Furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	346	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Wellingborough

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. Councillors and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration my
Annual Report for the year 1962.

During the past two years new areas of legislation relating to the control
of various diseases and pests, and the Housing and Public Health Acts of
1961 have come into force, all of which contain important provisions
affecting the work of the Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962

It will be seen from the above that the year 1962 has been a busy one
for the Public Health Inspector. The work of the Inspector has been
increased by the new legislation, and the Inspector has been
able to carry out his duties in accordance with the requirements of the
Acts. The Inspector has also been able to carry out his duties in
accordance with the requirements of the Acts, and has been able to
carry out his duties in accordance with the requirements of the Acts.

With regard to the work of the Inspector, it will be seen from the
above that the year 1962 has been a busy one for the Inspector.

I take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the valuable
co-operation and assistance of the members of the Urban District Council of
Wellingborough, and of the members of the Public Health Committee, and of the
members of the Public Health Department, and of the members of the
Public Health Department, and of the members of the Public Health Department.

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector's Department

STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*

Also Authorised Officer under the Shops,
Petroleum, Theatres & Cinematograph Acts.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I.*

K. B. ELLIS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*

Clerk and Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary :

Miss H. TAMM

Outside Staff :

L. E. RICHARDSON	} Rodent Operatives/Manual Assistants.
P. H. G. FELTHAM	

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector, The Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Wellingborough :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration my 16th Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department for the year 1962.

During the past two years new items of legislation relating to the control of caravan dwellings and noise, and the Housing and Public Health Acts of 1961 have come into force, all of which contain important provisions affecting the work of the Public Health Inspector.

The improvement of houses under the Standard Improvement Grant Scheme continued, although the number of applications for grants received was considerably less than in 1961. Most of the cases dealt with concerned owner-occupied dwellings. Whilst 350 houses have so far been improved under the scheme, there are still many hundreds capable of such improvement and which would rank for grant. As a result of the Ministry's new approach to local authorities, it is hoped that increased progress will be made during the coming year.

New provisions relating to houses in multiple occupation are now available to local authorities under the Housing Act, 1961. The problem in Wellingborough does not so much concern large houses let off in separate tenements as the smaller house communally occupied by more than one family. As no powers of registration exist, it is only possible to investigate and deal with cases when information comes to light.

It will be seen that routine meat inspection at the slaughterhouses constituted a major item of the department's work, although during the latter part of the year it was concentrated at one slaughterhouse. There was a further increase in the number of animals slaughtered and inspected, the total figure showing a 65% increase over the last seven years. Although 100% inspection of meat has been carried out over the years, the proposed new Meat Regulations will make this important duty obligatory rather than permissive, and will, consequently, place the work on a more firm basis.

With regard to atmospheric pollution control, it is hoped to take early initial steps to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act relating to smoke control areas.

I take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the continued encouragement and support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee and of the Council, and of thanking my staff for their loyal assistance, and all chief officers for their advice and co-operation during the year.

Finally, I should like to record my personal appreciation of the valued help and support given me by the late Councillor R. Alderson during the six years he was Chairman of the Health and General Purposes Committee.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALEC J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,

Swanspool,

WELLINGBOROUGH.

August, 1963.

TABLE A.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Complaints received	401
Notices served	77
Written Communications received	1,450
Written communications dispatched	1,267

TABLE B.
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

(a) GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK :

Water Supply	37
Drainage and Sewerage	512
Closet Accommodation	8
Refuse—Storage, collection and disposal	—
Common yards and passages	—
Moveable Dwellings	28
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	—
Rivers and water courses—pollution of	7
Offensive Trades	—
Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement	41
Infectious Disease, Disinfection, etc.	23
Keeping of Animals	13
Offensive Accumulations	15
Vermin and Pest Control Investigations	30
Schools	1
Swimming Pools and Bathing Places	6

(b) HOUSING :

Inspection of Dwelling Houses :

(a) Public Health, Housing and Rent Acts	208
(b) Improvement Grants	246
(c) Special Surveys	122

(c) SHOPS ACT, 1950 :

Sanitary Conditions	18
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(d) FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES :

Inspection of Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers' premises	33
--	----

(e) FOOD INSPECTION AND CONTROL :

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses	586
Other Food Inspection	78
Unsound Food—Investigations	18

Hygiene of Food Premises.

Food Shops and Warehouses	120
Market Stalls and Street Food Vendors	56
Food Manufacturing Premises	16
Catering Establishments and Licensed premises	14
Ice Cream premises	11
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Distribution	4
Food Handling and Distribution	6
Slaughterhouses—special visits	24

Sampling.

Milk, Milk Containers, Ice Cream and Other Foods ..	135
---	-----

Food Poisoning.

Investigations	—
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(f) OTHER VISITS :

Pet Animals Act	1
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	—
Rodent Infestation Control (including visits by rodent operative)	1,095
Shops Act—Closing Hours, Sunday Trading, Employment of Young Persons, etc.	5
Nuisances—Noise	9
Nuisances—Unclassified	58
Petroleum Acts	39
Theatres and Cinematograph Acts	17
Outside Interviews	135
Lectures, talks, etc., given	12
Visits with no access	209

(g) MISCELLANEOUS VISITS : 366

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	4,362
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HOUSING

The following action was taken during the year under Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(a) Clearance Areas :

Three areas comprising 20 unfit houses were declared to be Clearance Areas :—

Cannon Street and Furnace Street Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order)	6 houses
Gold Street (No. 7) Clearance Area	6 houses
Gold Street (No. 8) Clearance Area	8 houses

(b) Unfit Houses beyond repair at reasonable cost :

(i) Demolition Order.

14 Buckwell End.

(ii) Closing Orders.

Star Hall Flat, Finedon.

Windmill Cottage, Finedon.

(iii) Local Authority Property Certified Unfit.

Orchard Cottage, Jacksons Lane.

Rehousing.

During the year 9 families (34 persons) displaced from condemned houses were rehoused by the Housing Committee :—

Wellingborough	8 families	28 persons
Finedon	1 family	6 persons

FORMAL ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1957
(Figures for 1961 for comparison)

	1961	1962
House demolished (Clearance Areas)	29	20
Houses demolished (Not in Clearance Areas)	3	2
Unfit Houses Closed	—	2
Parts of buildings Closed	—	—
Number of persons displaced	70	47
Number of families displaced	34	13

RENT ACT, 1957 :

Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications for certificates received	..	..	..	—
Decisions to issue certificates	..	..	..	—
Decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	—
Undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	..			—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	..	..	..	—
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by local authority	..			—

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 :

Standard Improvement Grants.

71 applications for grants were received during the year compared with 114 for 1961 and 123 for 1960. 66 of the applications were in respect of owner/occupied houses.

246 visits were made by the inspectors in connection with initial surveys and for the inspection of works.

Summary of applications received and grants paid.

(a) 1962

TABLE C.

Applications			Grants Paid						
Received	Approved		Number of Dwellings	Total Amount	Amenities Provided				
	Owner Occupied	Tenanted			Baths	Wash hand basins	Hot water supplies	Water closets	Food stores
71	60	5	68	£6,739.12.0	49	52	64	41	21

(b) 1959 - 1962

Applications received	424 (86.3% owner/occupied houses)
Applications approved	401
Applications disallowed	15
Applications withdrawn	6
Applications awaiting decision	2
Number of grants paid	317
Total amount paid	£28,826 17s. 0d.

CARAVAN DWELLINGS :

There was virtually no change during the year as regards residential caravan sites. There were only thirteen caravans on five small sites occupied on a permanent basis in addition to two caravans licensed for short temporary periods. Two sites continued in use as winter quarters for travelling showmen.

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

At the end of the year there were 25 houses in the Urban District without a satisfactory water supply, 4 situated in outlying parts of the district were without a piped supply, while a further 21 were served by external stand posts. The latter were all unfit houses with a limited life.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES

Two schools have open air swimming pools, which are extensively used. In both, the water is efficiently treated by continuous filtration and chlorination. During the summer period eight samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination and were reported as "satisfactory".

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

478 visits were made in connection with existing drainage and the inspection and supervision of works in progress, and 70 drainage tests were applied. 277 obstructed sewers and drains were dealt with by the department during the year.

Three cases, involving rechargeable works of repair and maintenance of sewers were dealt with under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cesspool Drainage.

Cesspools and septic tanks were emptied on 81 occasions during the year; 39 of these related to the Nest Lane area. During the first three months the work was undertaken by Rushden U.D.C. under standing arrangements. The District Council, however, purchased their own mobile cesspool and gully emptier and subsequently undertook the work themselves.

CONTROL OF NOISE

There were no serious noise nuisances during the year requiring specific action under the Noise Abatement Act. A small number of complaints, however, were investigated in connection with the operation of record players and loudspeakers in dwelling houses causing annoyance to neighbouring residents.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are only two statutory offensive trades in the Urban District, 1 Rag and Bone Dealer and 1 Gut Scraper and Fat Melter. No complaint or nuisance from either of these trades occurred during the year. Inedible offals and other offensive material from slaughterhouses are removed daily by contractors.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A number of complaints were received and investigated during the year regarding excessive smoke emission from the chimneys of industrial plant and which were dealt with by informal action. Further complaint was also received regarding smoke and fume emission from the cupolas of Highfield Foundry. This old-established foundry is situated in an area which is predominantly residential in character. Low level dissemination of smoke occurs from time to time which is influenced to a large extent by meteorological conditions and wind direction. Foundry cupolas of this type cannot in practice be economically operated without emitting a certain amount of smoke and metallurgical fume. The company have already carried out considerable modification and improvement to the plant to increase its efficiency and again sought the expert advice of the British Cast Iron Research Association with regard to the problem. The cupolas are operated in accordance with the recommendations made and within the limits of practical efficiency.

The blast furnaces of the Wellingborough Iron Company closed down in October eliminating one source of dust and grit pollution which has been the concern of the District Council for many years. It is, however, fair to say that during recent years, largely as a result of the co-operation and efforts of the company the amount of pollution causing nuisance to the neighbouring residential district showed a progressive decrease and was in fact reduced to a minimum.

The four deposit gauges and two lead dioxide instruments were operated on the same sites. Whilst the deposit gauges were originally sited in connection with dust pollution from the iron works, it was decided to continue to operate them for a further twelve months. The results of the measurements are given in Tables D and E.

DEPOSITED MATTER (tons per square mile per month).

January — December, 1962.

TABLE D.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Hillside Road</i>	<i>Finedon Road Cooling Tower</i>	<i>Highfield Hospital</i>	<i>Council Depot Cannon Street</i>
January	11.57	12.09	8.74	9.80
February	9.06	5.44	6.21	10.45
March	14.57	7.05	9.40	14.17
April	* —	5.98	7.15	11.19
May	20.13	10.96	10.02	12.96
June	* —	6.19	5.39	6.25
July	10.04	7.82	9.34	8.74
August	6.56	8.73	5.23	7.38
September	9.15	8.07	* —	9.71
October	8.39	18.24	8.29	7.75
November	5.53	5.51	5.04	5.74
December	6.53	6.46	5.14	6.87
Average per month	10.15	8.54	7.27	9.25

* No result due to extraneous contamination.

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD DIOXIDE METHOD
January — December, 1962.

TABLE E.

Month	Weight of SO ₂ collected mg/100 sq. cm/day	
	Lyric Cinema	Allen Road, Finedon
January	1.28	1.56
February	1.43	1.43
March	1.64	1.51
April	0.92	0.93
May	0.68	0.81
June	0.63	0.66
July	0.65	0.62
August	0.52	0.67
September	0.79	0.86
October	0.94	1.13
November	1.57	1.84
December	1.82	1.46

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK :

(a) *Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.*

No. of registered dairies (other than dairy farms) ..	1
No. of registered distributors	33

(b) *Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.*

Licensing.

Thirty-four licences were granted authorising the use of special designations as follows :—

(i) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	1
(ii) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences (applicable to one or more of the three designations, i.e. "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested"	33

Wellingborough is a specified area under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and all milk sold by retail in the Urban District must be either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

There is one pasteurising dairy in the town equipped with a modern H.T.S.T. plant, which processes and bottles some 4,000 gallons per day. In addition to the urban district this dairy distributes milk to most of the surrounding areas. There are also three small distributing depôts supplying milk from outside the district to roundsmen and retail shops.

There are two automatic vending machines, both of which are supplied with milk from outside the district. Samples are regularly

taken for bacteriological testing. During the year samples frequently failed to pass the prescribed test for keeping quality and during one period caused considerable concern. On investigation the trouble was found to be due firstly to failure to secure a proper turnover of the milk and subsequently to inefficient sterilisation of part of the pasteurising plant from which the milk was supplied. These matters were remedied. It is imperative that machines of this type supplying a perishable commodity, be regularly serviced and maintained.

(c) *Sampling.*

One hundred samples of milk as sold for retail were tested by the Public Health Laboratory. 88% satisfied the prescribed tests. 12 of the samples which failed were procured from vending machines (see Table F).

(d) *Milk Containers.*

132 washed milk bottles (40 batches) and 42 churn rinses (7 batches) were examined by the Public Health Laboratory during the year :—

<i>Result</i>	<i>Washed Bottles</i>	<i>Churn Rinses</i>
Satisfactory	132	27
Fairly Satisfactory ..	—	10
Unsatisfactory ..	—	5

TESTING OF MILK SAMPLES

TABLE F.

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples Tested</i>	<i>Tests</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		
			<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Not conforming to prescribed standard</i>
Pasteurised	52	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	52 51	— 1	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	44	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	41 36	3 8	11
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	—	—
Raw Tuberculin Tested	—	Methylene Blue	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

Ice Cream and Preserved Food.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1962, was :—

(a) Manufacture of Ice Cream	Nil
(b) Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	119
(c) Manufacture of Sausage and preserved food ..	59

Sampling of Ice Cream.

Seventeen samples of ice cream and water ices were procured for bacteriological testing :—

Ice Cream	12 samples	All Satisfactory (Grade 1)
Ice Lollies (Water Ices)	5 samples	All Satisfactory

Unsound Food.

3½ tons of tinned and others foods were inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption at shops and warehouses. Particulars are given in Table G. 184 certificates of condemnation were issued. All the food was voluntarily surrendered to the local authority for disposal.

During one period of two months it was found necessary to condemn 1,000 lbs. of unsound tinned minced pork of Yugoslavian origin. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Special Cases.

The following special cases were investigated following complaint by purchasers of the food :—

- Jar of Jam containing a beetle.
- Loaf of Bread containing a moth.
- Confectionery infected by mould.
- Portion of cheese containing a wax core.
- Portion of chocolate containing a metal fragment.

Appropriate action was taken by the Health Committee in each case, but no legal proceedings were instituted.

Compositional quality of Food and Drugs.

The following extract from the report of the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector giving particulars of samples procured in the Urban District has been supplied by the County Council.

" Milk	74	Brought forward	119
Butter and margarine ...	2	Tea and coffee	3
Cream	3	Mint jelly	1
Ice Cream	2	Fish pastes	2
Meat products	17	Fruit	2
Sausages	5	Cakes	2
Spirits	4	Custard powder	1
Soft drinks	2	Soup	1
Lard	1	Sauce	1
Jams and marmalade ...	6	Medicines	4
Evaporated milk	1	Non-alcoholic beef	1
Beef suet	2	Sugar	2
Carried forward	119	TOTAL	139

Remarks.

One sample of milk was reported to contain 3.2% of added water. The sample was taken from a sealed bottle supplied to a retailer by one of the larger dairy companies. This firm pleaded not guilty at the hearing of the case at Wellingborough Magistrates' Court but a fine of £10 was imposed. The company said that it was not possible to account for the presence of the

added water. There is no doubt, however, that an improvement in the company's own methods of milk testing would be effected as a result of this prosecution.

A second sample of milk was found to be deficient in solids-not-fat but the freezing point test indicated that this was not due to the addition of water and no action was necessary.

The sample described as "non-alcoholic beer" resulted in legal proceedings being taken against the brewery company which supplied this article. Charges under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, that the label on this product was likely to mislead the purchaser, and that the description "non-alcoholic" applied to a drink containing 1.8% proof spirit was false, resulted in convictions in each case and a fine of £25 with £27 18s. 6d. costs.

The remaining samples were completely satisfactory."

PARTICULARS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

TABLE G.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
<i>Tinned & Bottled Goods :</i>			<i>General Items :</i>	
Fish	26	12	Bacon	182
Fruit	342	303	Cake	504
Ham	124	782	Crustaceans	10
Jams and Preserves	5	7	Fish (wet)	238
Meat (various)	564	2,508	Frozen Foods	
Milk (evaporated)	20	15	(1,812 items)	1,068
Puddings (meat)	8	4	Potatoes	2,576
Puddings (milk)	3	3	Shell Fish	99
Soups	1	1		
Vegetables	112	86		
TOTAL	1,205	3,721	TOTAL	4,677

Total Weight Condemned :— 3 Tons 14 cwts. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE :

The routine inspection of food premises was undertaken as far as other day-to-day work permitted, with a small increase in the number of visits made compared with 1961.

Further modernisation, reconstruction or improvement of shops and stores were carried out in a number of instances in addition to which a second modern supermarket was opened. On the whole the standard of hygiene in regard to the display and sale of food in such shops is satisfactory, but conditions in some of the smaller mixed shops still leaves much to be desired.

Particular attention was paid to the food stalls on the Council's open market by regular weekly inspections, and numerous contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were dealt with by the issue of verbal or written warnings. This type of trading presents special problems in view of the constant risk of contamination of open food, and calls for continual vigilance and action by your inspectors, and for close liaison between the Health and Markets Committees. The Regulations provide for a similar standard of hygiene for stalls as for other food shops and consequently attention has to be paid to such matters as the protection of food, storage and disposal of refuse and cleanliness both personal and otherwise. It is felt that consideration should be given to the provision of suitable readily available washing facilities for market stall personnel, the absence of which at present hinders the effective administration of the Regulations and the maintenance of satisfactory standards.

During one period of the year it was necessary to deal strongly with unsatisfactory conditions in connection with the preparation and sale of hot dogs from mobile trolleys. The firm in question subsequently withdrew from the district.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :

Up to the 30th September there were four licensed slaughterhouses in the district, but only two were used. The 1st October, 1962, was the "appointed day" when slaughterhouses in the Urban District were required to comply with the standard of construction and equipment provided by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations. Three of the existing slaughterhouses failed to reach the required standard and were accordingly closed, the remaining one being the new abattoir of Messrs. Saxby Bros. Ltd., manufacturers of pies, sausages and other meat products.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was 23,692 (representing 11,549 cattle units), an increase of 6% over 1961.

The following table shows the progressive increase in the number of animals slaughtered during the seven years 1956/62 :—

TABLE H.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1956	587	4	2,484	12,865	15,940
1957	502	4	2,890	13,350	16,746
1958	350	4	2,709	16,197	19,260
1959	542	3	3,431	18,468	22,444
1960	505	2	2,147	19,334	21,988
1961	399	—	2,057	19,986	22,442
1962	158	1	1,252	22,281	23,692

583 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of routine meat inspection. Particulars of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption are given in Tables I, J and K.

After a period of two years two cases of bovine tuberculosis were detected, both in heifers. Information as to the origin of the affected cattle was given to the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer for the purpose of investigation.

The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.

During the year ending 31st March, 1963, the number of carcasses inspected in slaughterhouses represented 48% "excess or export meat" and a grant payment of £93.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The number of persons licensed by the local authority to slaughter animals at 31st December, 1962, was 20.

TABLE I.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	157	1	1	1,252	22,281	23,692
Number inspected	157	1	1	1,252	22,281	23,692
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	26	—	—	42	5,003	5,071
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ..	16.6	—	—	3.4	22.5	21.4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	—	—	—	1,076	1,078
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.5	—	—	—	4.8	4.5
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE J.

CARCASSES CONDEMNED AS TOTALLY UNFIT

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Osteomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

TABLE K.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>				<i>Other Diseases</i>			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat	2	6	1	17	—	6	3	18
Organs and Viscera	—	13	—	5	4	15	3	18
TOTAL	2	19	1	22	5	2	3	8

Total Weight Condemned — 8 Tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Number of Animals Infested	1
Sites—External Masseter Muscles	1
Internal Masseter Muscles	—
Heart Musculature	—
Other Sites	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of registered factories and other premises in the Urban District at the end of 1962 was 212. These include (figure for 1961 in parentheses) :—

Factories with mechanical power	175	(181)
Factories without mechanical power	16	(16)
Other registrable works (building operations, etc.) ..	21	(20)
Thirty-three factories each employ more than 50 persons.		

Homework.

Half-yearly lists were received from 17 employers and 1 other authority notifying the employment of 170 outworkers on specified classes of work in the Urban District (August list). Particulars relating to 180 outworkers were also notified to 13 other local authorities.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Twenty-three visits were made in connection with cases of notifiable infectious disease :—

Houses or parts of houses disinfected :—

(a) following infectious disease	28
(b) on special request (other cases)	—
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	47
No. of articles destroyed	7

VERMINOUS DISINFESTATION

Forty-eight cases of infestation were notified and dealt with during the year :—

Ants	15	Fleas	4
Bugs	2	Flies	2
Cockroaches	3	Wasps	22

The number of requests for the destruction of wasps' nests fell considerably, due no doubt to the cool, damp summer conditions.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions under which pet animals are kept pending sale, and provides for the licensing of pet shops and other premises from which they are sold.

There are five licensed pet shops in the Urban District. No unsatisfactory conditions were noted.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control.

The number of notifications of rodent infestations received during the year was 113 compared with 209 during 1961. There was also a similar reduction in the number of infestations found, and for the fifth consecutive year there was no major occurrence of rat infestation in the Urban District.

The Gipsy Lane refuse tip continued to receive regular attention, approximately every two weeks, and other potential sources of infestation including the sewage farms, ditches and watercourses were kept under surveillance. A special survey of agricultural properties, including allotments

and smallholdings was also undertaken. Although this was not completed by the end of the year, only a small number of minor infestations were found.

Treatment or test baiting of the sewers was carried out twice during the year, the work covering the whole of the sewerage systems. Altogether 867 baits were laid in 540 manholes.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in this section :—

1. Surface Infestations.

(a) Number of notifications received	.. ..	113
(b) Properties Inspected :		
(i) As a result of notification	.. ..	184
(ii) Routine visit or survey	.. ..	120
(iii) Otherwise	.. ..	3
		— 307
(c) Infestations found :		
(i) Rats—Major	.. ..	—
(ii) Rats—Minor	.. ..	108
(iii) Mice only	.. ..	36
		— 144
(d) Infested Properties Treated by Local Authority :		
(i) Private Dwellings	.. ..	87
(ii) Business and Industrial Premises (including contracts)	.. ..	26
(iii) Agricultural Properties	.. ..	3
(iv) Local Authority Properties	.. ..	8
		— 124
(e) Total treatments including re-treatments	.. ..	169
(f) Total visits made by Rodent Operatives	.. ..	1,015

Annual Servicing Agreements.

Number in force (31st December, 1962)	.. ..	9
Total Value	.. ..	£128

2. Sewer Treatments.

TABLE L.

Treatment		Number of Manholes Baited	Number of Manholes showing Bait Take
<i>Full Treatment</i>			
Wellingborough	(i) February/April	228	52 (23%)
	(ii) September/October	95	16 (17%)
<i>Test Baiting Only</i>			
Wellingborough	(i) March/April	75	3 (4%)
	(ii) September/October	87	15 (17%)
Finedon	(i) March	36	3 (8%)
	(ii) September	23	4 (17%)

OTHER AUTHORITIES.

Fifty-eight visits were made by the rodent operative to the Urban Districts of Raunds and Irthlingborough under standing arrangements.



