

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough U.D.C.

Contributors

Wellingborough (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



WELLINGBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT ^{Library}



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1964.

R. F. McKNIGHT, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.



WELLINGBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1964.

R. F. McKNIGHT, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.



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

<https://archive.org/details/b30243506>

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement	14
Area	9
Ambulance Service	11
Births	10
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11
Deaths	9
Diphtheria	18
Disinfection	13
Dysentery	19
Erysipelas	19
Factories Acts	21
Food—Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises	17
Food Poisoning	19
Hospital Accommodation	11
Housing	15
Ice-Cream	17
Infant Mortality	10
Infectious Diseases	18
Infective Hepatitis	19
Laboratory Facilities	11
Maternal Mortality	10
Measles	18
Meat and Food Inspection	17
Meningococcal Infection	19
Milk Supplies and Samples	17
Moveable Dwellings	13
National Assistance Act	11
Neo-natal Mortality	10
Nursing in the Home	11
Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis	19
Population	9
Public Cleansing	14
Public Health Officers	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	19
Rainfall	12
Scarlet Fever	18
Sewage	12
Smallpox	18
Statistical Tables	22—32
Swimming Baths	13
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid	19
Water Supply	12
Whooping Cough	18

Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

Messrs. F. W. GRUNDY (*Chairman*), A. W. NORTEN (*Vice-Chairman*),
W. AVERY, MRS. J. CARTER, C. A. CULLIMORE, C. R. FORSTER, A. L. LANGHAM,
R. D. PATERSON, G. T. RIDGE, G. SHAW, H. C. L. WARWICK.

Public Health Officer of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R. F. MCKNIGHT, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
(Commenced 1.5.65)

also holds appointment of :

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.

J. HICK, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

H. A. LETT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
(Commenced 1.5.64)

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1964

Area (in acres)	8,738
Population 1951 (census)	28,222
Population 1964	31,910
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	5,396
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1964 (1.4.65)	10,856
Rateable Value 1964 (31.3.65)	£1,156,734
Product of a penny rate (31.3.65)	£4,505

LIVE BIRTHS.	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	554	277	277	
Illegitimate	48	22	26	
	602	299	303	18.86

STILLBIRTHS.	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	10	4	6	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	10	4	6	0.31

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
DEATHS (all causes)	401	201	200	12.56

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

rate per 1,000.

Total (Live and Still) Births

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

INFANT MORTALITY—rate for 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	14	6	8	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	14	6	8	23.25

Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	74
„ „ (b) Measles (all ages)	Nil
„ „ (c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
„ „ (d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil

Telephones :
Office : Wellingborough 2446
Home : Rothwell 322

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SWANSPool,
WELLINGBOROUGH.

August, 1965.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1964. This report is written on behalf of my predecessor Dr. P. X. Bermingham whose untimely death occurred in the latter days of the year under review after an illness which had incapacitated him from duty during several months of the year. This report would have been the Seventeenth Report of Dr. Bermingham's service to the Council and the clarity shown in his previous reports has been most helpful in learning the circumstances of the area as a new incumbent. His death is undoubtedly a serious loss to the Council.

The Report has been compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Circular 1/65.

Section A deals with vital statistics in respect of the area. The population has risen by 500 and the natural increase was 201. The death rate was 12.56 per thousand of population which is again a reduction. As is usual in this area the principal cause of death was deaths due to the heart and circulatory system and the death rate per thousand of population from this cause was 6.83 and there was, in fact, a slight increase in the number of deaths due to coronary artery disease during the year. The next main group of causes of death was cancer and lung cancer deaths showed a slight increase to 15, but this does not approach the 26 cases notified in 1962. The birth rate was 18.86 per thousand which is above the birth rate for England and Wales. In general therefore, a year in which no significant change has occurred in the pattern of mortality.

Section B of the report details the Health Services available in the area and Section C the Sanitary Circumstances of the district, in particular the water supply and sewage disposal and it is to be hoped that it will be possible in the future to build a modern sewage works to deal with both Wellingborough and its overspill and adjacent villages in due course, but this is at present in the hands of the Minister.

In Section D the building programme for construction of the Overspill housing is detailed and in Section E a summary of the routine inspection of food premises, etc., carried out under the ægis of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Infectious Diseases are detailed in Section F and in this connection it will be seen that cases of dysentery and bacterial food poisoning occurred which suggests that one of the major problems before the health authorities is the management of dirt and faecal borne diseases. In fact

if Infective Hepatitis, of which ten cases were notified, be included then the major part of serious infectious diseases notified during the course of 1964 were of this category, and control measures were instituted in every case. Nine cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year with one death and while this cannot be regarded as a satisfactory situation it is, at any rate, a very considerable improvement when compared with the years 1958-1960. It is necessary to keep up precautions and investigations are still being carried out. It is hoped that the administration of B.C.G. to all those schoolchildren of the age of 13 years who are in need of it, will ultimately cause a great reduction in the total incidence of this disease.

Statistical tables are given in Section H.

In conclusion I would like to thank all those who assisted me, a newcomer, to prepare this report on behalf of Dr. Bermingham and in particular the other Officers of the Council and Miss Pearson, without whose help and knowledge of the area it would have been impossible to carry out this task, and I am sure that Dr. Bermingham would also have wished to thank all those who joined together to lighten his task in the latter months of 1964.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. McKNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING MANAGER.

TREASURER.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA.—Wellingborough Urban District covers an area of 8,737 acres. Then density of population is 3.5 persons per acre. The number of separate dwellings is 10,856. There are 10,631 houses, 182 shops and houses, 40 licensed properties, 1 hotel and 2 caravan sites.

POPULATION.—According to the returns given by the Registrar General for 1964 the population is 31,910. This is an increase of 500 on the previous year. The increase in population in 1963 was 360. The natural increase for the year, i.e. births compared with deaths was 201.

DEATHS.—There were 401 deaths during the year which gives a rate of 12.56 per thousand of population. This shows a fall on the previous year when the death rate was 12.95. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3. Table No. 1 in Section H shows the classification of causes of death and from this it will be seen that again the greatest causes of deaths is diseases of the heart and circulatory system and these deaths number 218. The death rate per thousand population from this cause is 6.83. Coronary disease and angine was responsible for 71 deaths in this group and shows a rise of 7 deaths on the previous year. Two coronaries occurred in the under 45 age group. As far as cancer is concerned, this is the next greatest grouping of causes of death and 74 persons died of this disease, which is 20 cases more than in 1963. The serial enumeration of the relationship of cancer deaths and neoplasm of the lung and bronchus which has been carried on since 1953 shows that 74 people died of cancer and 15 (all men) died of cancer of the lung or bronchus. The proportion of cancer deaths to deaths due to lung cancer have remained very similar and there has been no serious change in the incidence. On examining the ages of persons who died of cancer diseases it is interesting to note that 4 women died under the age of 45 years of neoplasms of the reproductive organs and 3 men out of 15 cases died of lung cancer under the age of 55 years. This continues to point out the need for early diagnosis of neoplastic diseases and the advisability of consultation with a doctor at, or around, the 45th birthday, for the majority of people.

The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer in Wellingborough over the last twelve 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	1963	1964		
Cancer deaths	—	60	70	81	54	74		
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	—	14 (1 fem.)	15 (2 fem.)	26 (1 fem.)	10 (1 fem.)	15 (0 fem.)		

Forty-three persons died from respiratory diseases (pneumonia and bronchitis being the main causes with figures of 16 and 26). It should be noted that of the deaths from bronchitis 24 occurred in males whereas two only occurred in females.

BIRTHS.—602 births were recorded in Wellingborough which is 47 more than the previous year. The birth rate was 18·86 per thousand of population compared with 17·66 in 1963. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1964 was 18·4.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—There were 48 illegitimate births, one less than the previous year. This gives a rate of 79·73. It should be noted that the figures for 1962 and 1963 respectively were 100·69 and 88·28.

STILLBIRTHS.—There were ten stillbirths and this gives a rate per thousand of population of 0·31.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were no deaths due to this cause. Last year there was one death.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 14 infant deaths in the year which gives an infant mortality rate of 23·25. Serial figures have been maintained since 1934 on the infant mortality rate per thousand live births and there has been a rise on this occasion.

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	1963	1964							
17.17	26.04	14.41	23.25							

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—This is a sub-division of the infant mortality rate and concerns infant deaths within 28 days of independent existence. Eleven deaths occurred in this period and so the death rate for the year was 18·27 per thousand live births. The rate for the previous year was 9 per thousand live births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY SERVICE.—Two laboratories serve the area, one the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton which comes under Dr. Hoyle and the second is the laboratory at Kettering General Hospital which comes under Dr. Voss. There is a branch of this laboratory at Park Hospital, Wellingborough. Samples of water, milk, bottle and churn rinses, ice-cream, etc., are sent to Northampton. Both Northampton and Kettering laboratories assist in the examination of specimens in connection with the control of infectious diseases.

AMUBLANCE SERVICE, HOME NURSING, HOME HELPS.—These services come under the County Council and the area is well served.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.—The Oxford Regional Hospital Board are responsible for these services which are as follows :—

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Gynæcological 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.

Orthopædic—Orthopædic Rock Street Clinic, Wednesday afternoons.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—These are run by the County Council and are as follows :—

Oxford Street Clinic :

Infant Welfare—Every Thursday afternoon, 2nd and 4th Monday, 2 p.m.

Child Guidance—Alternate Tuesdays, 12-30 p.m.

Eye Clinic—Thursdays.

Relaxation Classes—Mondays 6-30 p.m., Tuesdays 10 a.m., Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.

Immunisation Clinic—2nd Thursday in each month, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

St. Andrew's Hall, Croyland Estate :

Infant Welfare Centre—2nd and 4th Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Finedon :

Infant Welfare Centre—Orchard School—First Thursday of the month.

These centres are very well attended. With the event of overspill extra centres will be necessary and this matter is being borne in mind.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, & NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951, S. 47.—Under Section 47 of this Act the Council is responsible for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention who are unable to receive this in their own homes. Many old people were notified during the year but it was not necessary to take action under the Act.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.—Water for the town is received from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board whose chief sources of supply are from reservoirs situated at Pitsford, Cransley, Thorpe Malsor, Ravensthorpe and Hollowell. Pitsford is situated about 5 miles north of Northampton in a valley on a tributary of the Brampton branch of the River Nene. The gathering grounds for this reservoir cover about nineteen square miles and is mostly agricultural land with a certain amount of ironstone quarrying. When full this reservoir will hold about 4,000 million gallons but it is understood that towards the end of 1964 there was a considerable fall in the level of the water and this continued into the early part of 1965. Treatment consists of the raw water flowing to a pumping station below the dam from where it is pumped to the treatment works. These works consist of a chemical block, reaction tanks, filters, filtered water tank and pumping station. The water is first softened and then passed through open rapid gravity filters and then to the filtered water tank for sterilisation by chlorine. Water thus treated is pumped to three trunk mains for distribution.

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>
20	17	2	1	—

The Board also takes routine samples and complaints received at these offices during the course of the year are investigated in conjunction with the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

RAINFALL.—The following table shows the rainfall recorded in Swanspool Gardens over a number of years and it will be seen that 1964 had the lowest rainfall 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>	<i>1960</i>
25.8	18.77	29.06	19.09	24.97	25.59	30.58	20.06	31.93
<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>					
20.24	18.67	22.94	16.92					

PIPED WATER SUPPLY.—The number of dwellings occupied in the Urban District is 10,856 and with the exception of 4 all have a piped water supply and 21 are dependent upon standpipes.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The method of treatment for sewage at Wellingborough consists of land irrigation. During the year work continued on the new sewers and a substantial part of the Ise Valley Trunk Sewer designed to bring the whole of Finedon sewage to Wellingborough was laid. A main foul sewer was laid to bring sewage from part of the Croyland housing estate and the whole of the Denington industrial estate to the new pumping station. When fully operative this sewer will enable the Doddington Road Pumping Station and the London Road Ejector Station to be dispensed with.

The results of chemical analysis of discharge from Overschool outlet at Wellingborough Sewage Disposal Works taken on the 24th November, 1964, gave the following results.

Appearance of Liquid	Almost clear, almost colourless
ph Value	6.8
	<i>Parts per million</i>
Suspended solids dried at 105°C	20.0
Suspended solids ashde at 600°C	—
Chlorides as Chlorine	114.0
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	170.0
Free and Saline Ammonia as Nitrogen	0.5
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	0.3
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.04
Nitrites as Nitrogen	25.1
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	5.8
Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days at 20°C	12.0

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

	<i>Total sewage pumped</i>	<i>Sewage pumped average per week</i>
	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>
Cattle Market Pumping Station	192,650,000	3,704,808
Irthlingborough Road Pumping Station	235,336,600	4,525,704
Total	427,986,600	8,230,512

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

DISINFECTION.—Six premises were disinfected following cases of infectious diseases. No article of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected but eleven articles were destroyed on request. Steam disinfection is carried out by arrangement with Rushden U.D.C. who have a steam disinfection centre.

SWIMMING BATHS.—There are no public swimming baths in the town. An Association has been formed in Wellingborough with a view to raising funds for the building of a pool and this project has had considerable support from the people of the town.

There is a swimming pool at the Public School and also the Wellingborough Girls' High School. The paddling pool at the Embankment is very popular with young children. Following is a table showing results of samples of water taken from swimming pools during the year :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Very Unsatisfactory</i>
24	14	1	7	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, S. 260 and the CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.—There are eight licensed sites in the area.

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

		<i>Domestic Refuse</i>	<i>Trade Refuse</i>
Number of loads	—	4,844	2,581
Tonnage	—	9,430	1,935

In addition an estimated tonnage of 4,500 tons was disposed of for the Wellingborough Rural District Council.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—Estimation of sulphur in the atmosphere is carried out by Lead Peroxide instruments. This gives the results of sulphur in the atmosphere as SO₃ collected Mg./100 sq. cms./day. The following are the SO₃ figures for Wellingborough and Finedon :

		<i>Lyric Cinema</i>	<i>Allen Road, Finedon</i>
January	1964	1.50	2.09
February	"	1.13	1.67
March	"	1.24	1.05
April	"	0.40	0.79
May	"	0.67	0.80
June	"	0.66	0.71
July	"	0.47	0.52
August	"	0.65	0.74
September	"	0.67	0.60
October	"	1.24	1.13
November	"	1.05	1.42
December	"	1.58	1.71

These figures all show a fall on those for 1963 and it is to be hoped that this improvement will be maintained when new buildings on new estates are equipped for smokeless fuel. A pure atmosphere is one of the essentials of health.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The Council's building programme for the year was as follows :

Construction work on the phased building programme for Overspill on the Queensway Estate completed during 1964 :

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
three-bedroomed houses	124
two-bedroomed flats	12

In progress :

three-bedroomed houses	172
two-bedroomed flats	51
one-bedroomed flats	3

Henshaw Road :

In progress :

three-bedroomed houses	34
------------------------	----

The total number of permanent houses completed by the Council in their building programme up to 1964 was 1,806.

The number of houses built by private enterprise was 166. The total number of houses built privately up to 1964 was 1,649.

Work continued at the Denington Industrial Estate, London Road, during the year and a group of 6 nursery factories and two larger factories were completed and four were under construction. At Finedon one factory was in course of construction.

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

Wellingborough :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>	<i>31st December, 1964</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
House	51	29
Houses outside area	21	11
Rooms	175	71
Clearance Areas	—	21
Various A.P.A.'s	92	42
<i>Totals</i>	339	174

This shows an increase of 51 on the previous year.

Finedon :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>	<i>31st December, 1964</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
House — —	—	18
Houses outside area	—	1
Rooms — —	—	31
Clearance Areas	—	6
Various A.P.A.'s	—	19
<i>Totals</i>	—	75
	—	—

This shows an increase of 14 on the previous year.

During the year the Housing Manager and Chairman and members of the Housing Committee continued to give assistance and sympathetic consideration to cases where a health factor was involved.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.—The routine inspection of food premises was carried out under the management of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The need for vigilance in this matter increases from year to year.

MILK.—The one large dairy in the district has a pasteurisation plant. As the local authority is the licensing authority it is necessary for frequent visits to be made. The following samples were taken during the year :

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Milk Samples	133	114	17	2

MILK BOTTLE RINSES.—182 samples were taken and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
182	181	1	Nil

CHURN RINSES.—60 samples were taken and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
60	56	3	1

ICE-CREAM.—There are 127 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. Thirty-nine samples were taken (including water ices). Thirty-eight samples were satisfactory and one was unsatisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.—With the opening of a new large slaughterhouse on the 24th August, 1964, there are now two slaughterhouses in the district. One is for the slaughter of pigs only but the new one is for the slaughter of all animals. Following is a table showing the number of animals inspected :

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>
1962 ...	158	22,281	1,252	1
1963 ...	—	22,798	1	1
1964 ...	5,651	27,220	222	3

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

1962 ...	8 tons, 2 cwts, 1 qr., 2 lbs.
1963 ...	7 tons, 16 cwts., 3 qrs., 11 lbs.
1964 ...	34 tons, 12 cwts., 2 qrs., 4 lbs.

The need for an enlarged Health Inspectorate to deal with increasing work has been fully demonstrated during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SMALLPOX.—No cases have occurred in the area for many years. Unfortunately the Vaccination figures are not available from County Hall and so it is difficult to check on the vaccination state but it is feared that this may be lower than one would wish owing to the age at which vaccination is now recommended by the Ministry of Health. For some time the Ministry have recommended that vaccination should take place in the second year of life and in an active youngster this does lead to greater difficulties. Smallpox occurs frequently in countries that are now only a short flying time away from this country and in this connection it is desirable that the community should be well protected from this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were eleven cases compared with seven in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred in the second quarter of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—The triple vaccine available appears to have given complete protection as it is 13 years since a case was last notified in this area. Diphtheria is a disease which the majority of young medical practitioners have not seen and mothers of young children must be encouraged to continue to bring their children for immunisation as any neglect of this in the early months of life could, in the event of a resurgence of the disease, lead to serious illness. Many mothers do not appreciate the extent of the illness or that it can return and this will be a constant problem. The combination of Whooping Cough and Tetanus immunisation with the Diphtheria is a great help in covering, not only the Whooping Cough, which is a real entity to a mother, but also helping us to maintain a high degree of immunity to Tetanus.

WHOOPING COUGH.—48 cases were notified compared with 28 in the previous year. It is not possible to say whether, in fact, the children who suffered from whooping cough had been immunised against it, but the majority of cases occurred in the age group over 5 years. However, 9 cases did occur in children under the age of two years and this is the age group which is primarily at risk to complications from the disease.

MEASLES.—98 cases were notified compared with 733 in 1963. This is another demonstration of the tendency for this disease to occur in cycles of alternate years and that 1964 was a year in which measles was not prevalent.

PNEUMONIA.—23 cases were notified compared with 24 in the previous year. In addition 16 deaths included pneumonia as a contributory cause which is less than in 1963, but in that year the Winter in the early part of the year was very severe and a number of old people succumbed to the disease at that time.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.—A small child of 21 months suffered from this disease, but this was the first case to have occurred for five years.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Three cases were notified during the year compared with 6 in the previous year.

TYPHOID.—No cases of Typhoid were notified.

ERYSIPELAS.—4 cases were notified compared with 2 cases in the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS.—It is now five years since a case of poliomyelitis was notified in the area. The introduction of oral live vaccine is undoubtedly responsible for the practical elimination of this illness and the continuation of vaccination is essential to ensure that this satisfactory state of affairs continues. It is only by the presence of very large percentages of immunised persons in the population at large that this disease can be kept at bay. It should not be forgotten that the old name for this disease was Infantile Paralysis and the vaccination of children must be started before the 6th month of life. This is, in fact, carried out in children attending clinics and is a problem which may gain increasingly in difficulty as the memory of the acute attacks of the disease which used to occur five to ten years ago fades in people's minds.

DYSENTERY.—Two case of dysentery were notified in the Summer of 1964 and investigation revealed that these were directly related to a visit by friends from the Continent.

FOOD POISONING.—Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. The organisms involved were *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Potsdam*, and *Salmonella Typhimurium*. It is most important that these cases should be investigated as soon as suspected and before diagnosis has reached the stage of confirmation of bacterial findings as they can spread very rapidly and we would like to do all that is possible to interrupt the spread of infection.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.—Ten cases of infective hepatitis were notified during the year and were associated with a closed school community in the town. The disease is difficult to diagnose in cases where true jaundice does not occur and it is hoped that it will continue to be notifiable in all its forms at any rate for a further three years.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Nine cases were notified during the course of the years and in every case the patient was over 20 years of age, ages varying from 24 years to 63 years. There were three females and 6 males. One death occurred from respiratory tuberculosis which is the same as in 1963. The number of notifications still continues at a low level and the incidence of this disease is being very carefully watched. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1948 :

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
11	19	17	23	11	24	16	17
1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
15	15	26	23	23	6	24	10
1964							
9							

Nine cases were admitted to The Rushden Hospital and nine discharged during the year. The number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the end of the years was as follows :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary — — — —	73	40	113
Non-Pulmonary — — — —	20	16	36
			147

The following table shows a comparison of the mortality figures for Wellingborough and the Administrative County dating back to 1948 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuberculosis—All forms</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wellingboro'</i>	<i>County</i>
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	·05
1963	1	—	1	·03	·04
1964	—	1	1	·03	*

* *Not Available.*

The Mass Radiography Unit continues to visit Wellingborough weekly and runs the G.P. Referrals service. It has been found this is the preferable method of use of this Unit in the normal course of events, but from time to time surveys of special sections of the community at risk are carried out by this Unit.

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There are 217 factories in the area which is 6 more than the previous year. Forty-four inspections were carried out during the year. Table No. 10 in Section H gives further information. There were 299 Outworkers on the August list. No action was necessary in respect of Homework S 133 and S 134.

The Factory Inspectors carry out routine inspections of factories and, if, in the course of their inspections, they find anything that comes under the local authority then it is referred by them.

SECTION H.
STATISTICAL TABLES, 1964
CAUSES OF DEATH

TABLE No. 1

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>	<i>Under 4 weeks</i>	<i>4 weeks & under 1 year</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 and over</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilic disease		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	—
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5
18. Coronary disease, angina	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other Heart disease	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH

TABLE No. 1—continued.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>	<i>Under 4 weeks</i>	<i>4 weeks & under 1 year</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 and over</i>
21. Other circulatory disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
22. Influenza	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
23. Pneumonia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Bronchitis	M	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2	1
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	6	8
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined disease	M	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	5
	F	20	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	9
34. All other accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
35. Suicide	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	M	201	5	1	—	—	2	—	9	17	34	69	64
	F	200	6	2	1	—	1	—	6	6	20	45	113

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
1963	—	—	1	·03	54	1·71	235	7·48	50	1·59
1964	—	—	1	·03	74	2·31	218	6·83	43	1·31

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	1,000
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
1963	·25	14·21	88·28	1,070
1964	·31	16·34	79·73	1,000

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964 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
1963	31,410	555	17·66	8	14·41	407	12·95
1964	31,910	602	18·86	14	23·25	401	12·56

NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS,
1964

TABLE NO. 5

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 35	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 45	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
— 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1964

TABLE NO. 6

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	11
Pneumonia	9	3	1	3	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	23
Measles	6	11	5	5	15	21	21	5	3	2	2	2	98
Whooping Cough	4	1	3	4	—	—	1	5	17	6	3	4	48
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
TOTAL	19	17	10	14	21	27	23	15	21	13	7	20	205

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1964

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	—	—	—	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	23	—	—
Measles	3	13	23	16	18	23	1	1	—	—	—	—	98	4	—
Whooping Cough	4	5	8	9	5	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	48	3	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
TOTAL	10	19	34	30	24	52	2	9	6	4	9	6	205	8	—

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	—	1	—
— 12 months ———	—	2	2	1
— 18 months ———	2	4	1	3
— 2 years ———	4	3	1	—
— 2½ years ———	4	8	1	4
— 3 years ———	8	3	3	—
— 4 years ———	4	12	3	6
— 5 years ———	9	9	1	4
— 10 years ———	9	14	4	12
— 15 years ———	—	1	—	—
15 years + ———	1	—	—	1
ALL AGES ———	42	56	17	31
TOTALS ———	98		48	

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

TABLE NO. 9

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					
	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>5-52</i>	<i>Total</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	5	1	—	—	—	6
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	3	6
TOTALS	9	2	—	—	3	14

TABLE NO. 10

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961
for the year 1964.

PART I. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose 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	18	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	178	36	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	8	—	—
TOTAL	217	44	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	—	1	—

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.	292	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	5	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	299	—	—	—	—	—



