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WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1965

R. F. McKNIGHT, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health

SWANSPOOL
WELLINGBOROUGH

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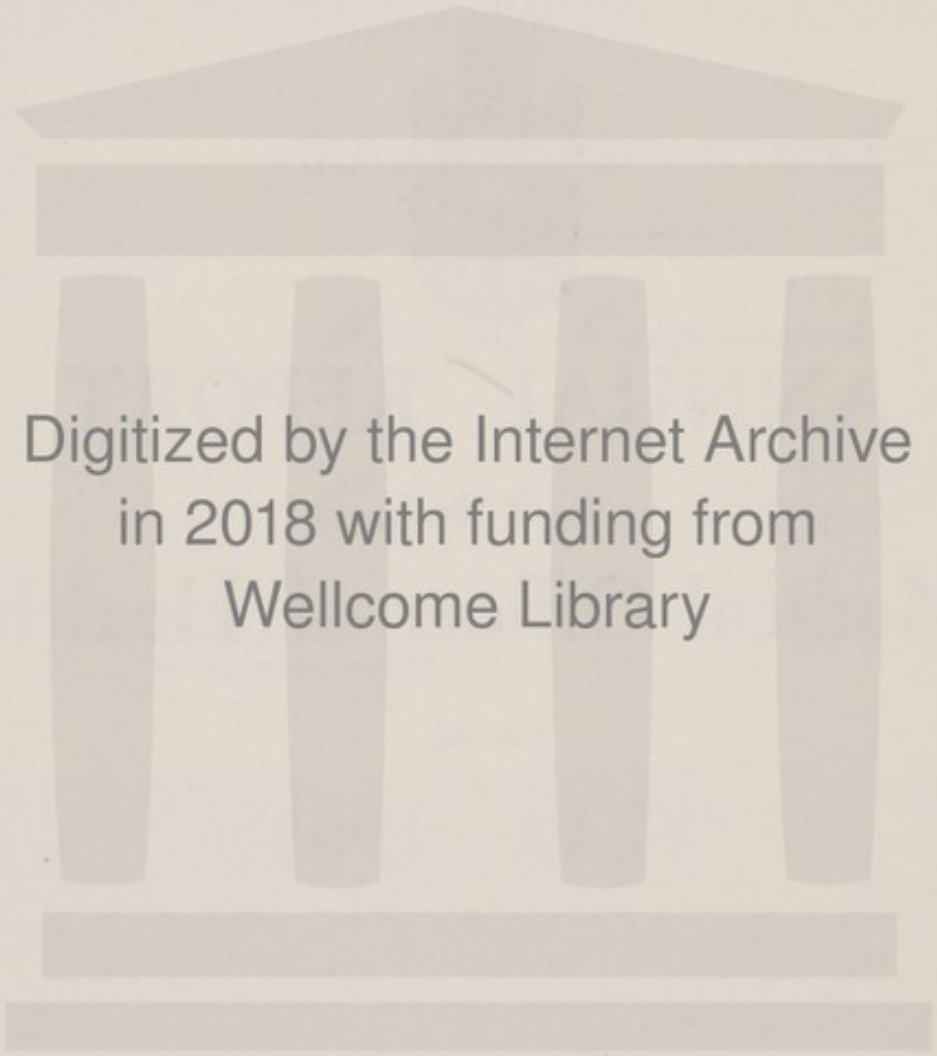

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Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

Messrs. F. W. Grundy *(Chairman)*, A. W. Northen *(Vice-Chairman)*, W. Avery, C. A. Cullimore, C. R. Forster, A. L. Langham, R. D. Paterson, W. L. Perkins, 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, etc. :

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

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1965

Area (in acres)	8,738
Population 1951 (census)	28,222
Population 1965	32,500
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	5,396
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1965 (1.4.66)	11,046
Rateable Value 1965 (31.3.66)	£1,212,394
Product of a penny rate (31.3.66)	£4,850

LIVE BIRTHS	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Rate*
Legitimate	576	308	268	
Illegitimate	52	28	24	
	628	336	292	Crude 19.32
			Corrected Birth Rate	20.29

STILLBIRTHS	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Rate*
Legitimate	4	2	2	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	5	2	3	0.15

	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*Rate*
				Crude
DEATHS (all causes)	387	190	197	11.90
			Corrected Death Rate	9.72
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES— rate per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births				
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	
Other puerperal causes	—	—	1	.001

INFANT MORTALITY—rate for 1,000 live births.				
Legitimate	8	6	2	
Illegitimate	3	3	—	
	11	9	2	17.51

Deaths from *(a)* Cancer (all ages)	71
„ „ *(b)* Measles (all ages)	Nil
„ „ *(c)* Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
„ „ *(d)* Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	Nil

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SWANSPOOL,
WELLINGBOROUGH.

Telephones :
Office : Wellingborough 2446
Home : Rothwell 322

June, 1966.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the district for the year 1965. This report has been compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

Section A gives the statistical picture in the area. The population has risen by 590 and the natural increase, births compared with deaths, was 241; thus the expansion of the town is continuing at about the same rate as previously. The death rate was 11.9 per thousand of population and this again shows a fall on the previous year. The principal cause of death was due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system as a group, and the death rate per thousand of population from this cause was 5.75. The next main serious cause of death is Cancer with 71 persons, 2.29 per thousand of population. Twelve people died from lung cancer in this group which is just under the average figure for the last twelve years. The birth rate was 19.32 per thousand population and 628 births were recorded. This is the highest number since 1947 and the birth rate in the area over the years is showing an average rise of approximately 30 per annum; thus though we have this year the highest number of births since 1947, this is not a "bulge" such as occurred in the immediate post-war years or again at the time of the Korean War, but is a reflection of the present alteration of the social structure of the town and must be taken into account by the planners when estimating the requirements of the existing population for social services, apart from any additional services which will be required as a result of the Overspill programme.

Section B deals with Health Services available in the area and though the area is well covered at the present time the possibility of the future need for a casualty centre must be borne in mind.

Section C gives details of the sanitary circumstances of the district and in particular water supply and sewage disposal. Concern was expressed locally during the course of 1965 over the water resources at Pitsford but the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board was able to maintain supplies throughout the year, and during the course of the year construction on reserve resources was begun. During the year the sewage disposal for the Urban Council continued to be by land irrigation and while this has continued, at the main works, to be satisfactory at present it is certain that with the increasing demand for facilities this will in a relatively short period of time become inadequate for the total needs of the area. The installation of new modern sewage treatment works is now in the active planning stage and it is hoped that these new resources will be available to take over the increased demand at such time as the land irrigation system reaches its full load. The Finedon works were again overloaded and its effluent was poor. Piping was installed to connect Finedon with the Wellingborough system during the year and the bad report in the text will be the last that we shall see from this site.

In Section D the building programme is detailed and I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Urban District Council has this year built houses in Henshaw Road for sale.

Section E is a summary of the activities in respect of Food premises and meat inspection carried out under the aegis of the Chief Public Health Inspector and I must draw attention to the fact that 19,954 cattle were inspected by the Public Health Inspectorate. This is over three times the figure for 1964 and involves the inspectors in a very great deal of work.

Infectious Diseases are dealt with in Section F and I am pleased to be able to say that in general the incidence of infectious diseases has been low, though the year was a "measles" year and 435 cases were notified. Eleven cases of Tuberculosis were notified with two deaths giving a figure of .06 per thousand of population. The control of Tuberculosis and its ultimate elimination is a long-term project which is making very good headway both nationally and in this area. The Council renewed the By-law making Infectious Hepatitis a notifiable disease for a further three years and this will assist in the study and control of this most difficult illness.

Statistical tables are given in Section H.

I would like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Members of that Committee for their help and interest during the course of the year.

I would also like to thank all those who have assisted me in the preparation of this report and in particular the other Officers of the Council and Miss Pearson who has worked very hard to assist me in all phases of the preparation of the report.

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.—The Wellingborough Urban District covers an area of 8,737 acres and the density of population is 3.8 persons per acre. The number of separate dwellings is 11,046. There are 10,827 houses, 178 shops and houses, 40 licensed properties, 1 hotel and one registered caravan site.

POPULATION.—According to the returns given by the Registrar General for 1965 the population is 32,500. This is an increase of 590 on the previous year. The increase in population for 1964 was 500. The natural increase for the year 1965, i.e. births compared with deaths was 241.

DEATHS.—There were 387 deaths during the year which gives a rate of 11.9 per thousand of population. (Statistically corrected Death Rate 9.72). This shows a fall on the previous year when the death rate was 12.56. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

In Section H a number of statistical tables will be found and Table No. 1 shows the classification of the causes of death. This shows that, as is usual in this area, the greatest cause of death is diseases of the heart and circulatory system and in the year under review the figure was 187. The death rate per thousand of population from this cause is therefore 5.75. Coronary diseases and angina was responsible for 71 deaths in this group and 7 coronaries occurred in the under 55 age group, one of these being under 45 years of age. The next most serious cause of death is cancer and 71 persons died of the various cancers included under this heading. The serial enumeration in relation to cancer deaths and neoplasm of the lung which has been carried on since 1953 is continued and this year 12 persons died of lung or bronchial cancer. The proportion has again remained very similar to that pertaining for a number of years.

	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*	*1965*
Cancer deaths	60	70	81	54	74	71
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	14 (1 fem.)	15 (2 fem.)	26 (1 fem.)	10 (1 fem.)	15 (0 fem.)	12 (1 fem.)

As I reported last year, I believe that a useful purpose is served if a straightforward clinical examination is carried out by the patient's doctor at sometime around 45 years of age. This year, e.g. six people died of neoplasms in the 35–45 age group and seven people in the 45–55 age group. It may be that some of these cases might have been diagnosed earlier and might consequently have been treated effectively if the general practitioners had known of their existence at an earlier time. 44 persons died from respiratory diseases, pneumonia and bronchitis being the main causes with figures of 12 and 30 respectively, and again the male pre-

dominance in deaths from bronchitis was present with 22 deaths occurring in males and 8 in females. Two old gentlemen died of respiratory Tuberculosis and when this is compared with the series figures from 1946 (see Table No. 2) the decline in incidence is immediately apparent.

BIRTHS.—There were 628 births recorded in Wellingborough which is 26 more than in 1964 and the highest number since 1947. The birth rate was 19.32 per thousand of population and this also is the highest rate since the 1947 'bulge'. The tendency for the birth rate per thousand, since 1955, has been to rise and if this high birth rate is maintained it will, in due course, change the social pattern of the town. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1964 was 18.2.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.— There were 52 illegitimate births, which is about the average at present. It might be of use if I explained at this point that Illegitimate births are registered separately in these statistics because the child is at greater risk than the one born into a normal family structure and no moral conclusions should be drawn as to the state of Wellingborough from these figures, as it is frequent practice for young mothers in this category to move about in order to have their babies away from home. The rate of illegitimate births is 82.80 per thousand live births and this is about the same as the last three years.

STILLBIRTHS.—There were five stillbirths this year and this gives a rate per thousand population of 0.15 and the rate per thousand live and stillbirths is 7.89. This is considerably lower than the norm for recent years and this, taken together with the high birth rate, is a very encouraging indication of the general health and physique of the population and also reflects the greatest credit on the medical and obstetrical services in the area.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There was one tragic death due to this cause during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 11 infant deaths giving a rate of 17.51 which is considerably below the rate for England and Wales of 19.0 and is near to the average for the last ten years. Serial figures since 1934 are appended.

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*	*1965*
17.17	26.04	14.41	23.25	17.51

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—Five deaths occurred in the period within 28 days of independent existence and this gives a mortality rate of 7.9. All these cases in fact died under one week and the same figure of 7.9 is the perinatal rate per thousand live births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY SERVICE.—The area is served by two laboratories, the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton which comes under Dr. Hoyle and 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.

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

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION & 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 Hospital.
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 :
Child Welfare—Each Tuesday and Thursday 2 p.m., 2nd Monday 9-30 a.m.
Relaxation Classes—Mondays 6-30 p.m., Tuesdays 10-0 a.m., Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.
Immunisation Clinic—2nd Thursday in each month 9-30 a.m.
Eye Clinic—Thursdays.
St. Andrew's Hall, Croyland Estate :
Child Welfare—2nd and 4th Friday 2 p.m.
St. Mark's Hall, Queensway Estate :
Child Welfare—3rd Friday 2 p.m.
Finedon, Orchard Road School :
Child Welfare—2nd and 4th Monday 2 p.m.

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 is their own homes. During the year under review a number of old persons were visited and although not removed under the Act some were persuaded to enter hospital voluntarily for a short period during which time they recovered sufficiently to return to their own homes. In other cases Meals on Wheels were arranged and home help where necessary.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.—The Urban District receives its water supply from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board and the chief sources of supply for this Board are from reservoirs situated at Pitsford, assisted by Cransley, Thorpe Malsor, Ravensthorpe and Hollowell. Pitsford is situated about 8 miles west of Wellingborough in a valley on a tributary of the Brampton branch of the River Nene. The gathering grounds cover about nineteen square miles and are mostly agricultural land with a certain amount of ironstone quarrying. When full this reservoir will hold about 4,000 million gallons, but at the beginning of the year under review there was considerably less than this amount in the reservoir, owing to the exceptionally low rainfall in 1964.

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.—Routine samples are taken by the Board.

RAINFALL.—As will be seen from the following table the rainfall recorded in Swanspool Gardens for 1965 was one of the highest for a number of years.

1952	*1953*	*1954*	*1955*	*1956*	*1957*	*1958*	*1959*	*1960*
25.8	18.77	29.06	19.09	24.97	25.59	30.58	20.06	31.93

1961	*1962*	*1963*	*1964*	*1965*
20.24	18.67	22.94	16.92	28.13

PIPED WATER SUPPLY.—The number of dwellings occupied in the Urban District is 11,046 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 still consists of land irrigation. During the year work continued on the new sewers and pumping station and arrangements were in hand for replacement of the London Road ejector station though negotiations on this matter have still to be completed.

The result of chemical analysis of effluent from the Finedon Sewage Disposal Works taken on the 26th January, 1965, gave the following results :

pH Value	6.3
	Parts per million
Suspended solids dried at 105°C	55
Suspended solids ashed at 600°C	—
Chlorides as Chlorine	147
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	255
Free and Saline Ammonia as Nitrogen	8.2
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	2.25
Nitrites as Nitrogen	0.11

Nitrates as Nitrogen	—
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	31.2
Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days at 20°C	75

Remarks : An unsatisfactory discharge.

This effluent is no longer being discharged but is being pumped to the Wellingborough Works and so this will be the last report of this nature to be submitted from Finedon Works.

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	189,250,000	3,639,423
Irthlingborough Road Pumping Station	240,218,800	4,619,592
Total	429,468,800	8,259,015

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

DISINFECTION.—Three premises were disinfected following cases of infectious diseases. Four articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected and three 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.—As reported last year an Association has been formed in Wellingborough to build a Swimming Pool and I am pleased to say that this development is now in an advanced state of planning.

There are swimming pools at the Public School, the Girls' High School, the John Lea School and Croyland Road Primary School (semi-permanent). There are paddling pools on the Embankment and in the Zoopark and samples have been taken at frequent intervals during the year. The following table shows the results of these samples :

No. of Samples	*Very Satisfactory*	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*	*Very Unsatisfactory*
24	19	2	3	—

MOVABLE DWELLINGS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1963, S. 260 and the CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.—There are four licensed sites in the area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.—A weekly collection of household refuse is made 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 :

	Domestic Refuse	*Trade Refuse*
Tonnage	10,095	1,990
Number of loads	4,053	2,653

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 SO_3 collected Mg/100 sq. cms./day. The following are the SO_3 figures for Wellingborough and Finedon :

		Lyric Cinema	*Allen Road, Finedon*
January	1965	1.31	1.34
February	„	1.70	1.44
March	„	1.12	0.63
April	„	1.32	1.26
May	„	0.73	0.65
June	„	0.36	0.55
July	„	0.55	0.60
August	„	0.46	0.67
September	„	0.64	0.69
October	„	0.75	0.94
November	„	1.03	1.13
December	„	1.93	1.32

The overall figures once again, show a fall on those for the previous year and it is hoped that this improvement will be maintained.

RIVER NENE.—In view of the increasing utilisation of the River Nene for holiday and recreational purposes continuing investigation is taking place annually as to the bacteriological state of the water. I regret to say that in the year under review the samples taken in the Urban District area were unsatisfactory and that it was necessary for the prohibition of swimming in the river to be maintained. This matter is reviewed annually.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

For the first time the Urban Council built houses for sale and these were situated in Henshaw Road. The building programme for the year was as follows :

Houses and flats completed on the Queensway Estate for Overspill in 1965 :

Type	*Number*
3 bedroom houses	114
2 bedroom flats	22
1 bedroom flats	2
In progress :	
3 bedroom houses	58
2 bedroom flats	29
1 bedroom flats	1

Other housing operations in 1965 were :

The completion of 34 houses for sale in Henshaw Road and the beginning of the Bassetts Court scheme of 32 bed-sitters which will be completed shortly.

The total number of houses completed by the Council up to 1965 was 1,944 to let, 34 for sale, making a total of 1,978.

Work continued on the Denington Industrial Estate, London Road, during the year and the estate is now coming close to being filled.

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

Wellingborough :

Applicants' Present Accommodation	*31st December, 1965 Awaiting consideration*	*Selected but not housed*
House	58	26
Houses outside area	31	10
Rooms	195	35
Clearance Areas	—	16
Various A.P.A.'s	84	53
Totals	368	140

This shows an increase of 29 on the previous year.

Finedon :

Applicants' Present Accommodation	*31st December, 1965 Awaiting consideration*	*Selected but not housed*
House	—	18
Houses outside area	—	1
Rooms	—	30
Clearance Areas	—	2
Various A.P.A.'s	—	10
Totals	—	61

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.

MILK.—There is one large dairy in the district and this 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 :

	No. of Samples	*Passed*	*Failed*	*Void*
Milk Samples	217	184	32	1

MILK BOTTLE RINSES.—258 samples were taken and the results were as follows :

No. of Samples	*Satisfactory*	*Fairly Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
258	256	1	1

CHURN RINSES.—72 samples were taken and the results were as follows :

No. of Samples	*Satisfactory*	*Fairly Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
72	72	—	—

ICE-CREAM.—129 premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream. Fifty-six samples were taken and all were satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There are now two slaughterhouses in the district. One is for the slaughter of pigs only and one is for the slaughter of all animals. The following table shows the number of animals inspected :

	Cattle	*Pigs*	*Sheep*	*Calves*
1962 ...	158	22,281	1,252	1
1963 ...	—	22,798	1	1
1964 ...	5,651	27,220	222	3
1965 ...	19,594	32,303	1,916	19

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.
1965 ...	130 tons, 11 cwts., 3 qrs., 24 lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955:- Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Classification	(i) Number	(ii) Reg. 16 Complying	(iii) Reg. 19 Applicable	(iv) Reg. 19 Complying
Cafes, Restaurants & Hotels	20	20	20	20
Canteens	25	25	25	25
Butchers	33	28	33	32
Bakers and Confectioners	16	14	16	16
Fishmongers/Fried Fish	19	15	19	19
Grocers & General Stores	107	96	107	104
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	16	16	16	15
Sweet Shops	20	19	20	15
Off Licences, Clubs & Public Houses	49	47	46	46
Food Manufacturers	4	4	4	4
Wholesale Warehouses & Cold Stores	6	6	4	2
Dairies & Milk Distributors	6	6	1	1

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SMALLPOX.—No cases have occurred in the area for many years. From time to time cases of persons arriving in the U.K. who have been in contact with suspected cases or have an unsatisfactory vaccination certificate are followed up and kept under surveillance for Port Health Authorities by this department. The numbers have not been great but increasing vigilance in respect of smallpox is being exercised by the Port Health Authorities in view of the very short flying time from endemic areas of the illness. A very large number of vaccination certificates are authenticated in this office every year for travellers spending holidays in, or emigrating to, areas of risk.

Vaccination of young people is carried out by general practitioners and by the infant welfare clinics established by the County Council in the area and attempts are made to ensure that the highest possible percentage of children in the second year of life are vaccinated against this illness. My personal preference would be for vaccination in the first year of life, as was done for many years, but the Ministry have asked that vaccination be carried out in the second year and this is being done though it does lead to a good deal more resistance by the mother to her child being vaccinated and, in particular, those mothers who are not amenable to the persuasions of the Health Visitors or Medical Officers of the clinics and who rarely attend their General Practitioner's surgery, may allow this most important matter to lapse.

From time to time cases of smallpox are found in this country and a programme for the world-wide eradication of this disease by vaccination by the W.H.O. is under consideration. Until these two items have been dealt with it would be most unwise to allow our vaccination state to fall any lower than it is at present.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were seven cases of this illness in the year, all of which occurred in the 5–10 year age group and which were distributed throughout the year. Scarlet Fever is a disease which in years gone by was often a forerunner of chronic illness, but since the advent of the sulphonamides and antibiotics its importance has lessened. Nevertheless, it is possible that at sometime in the future the causative organisms of Scarlet Fever might become resistant to one or other of the commonly utilised antibiotics and so it remains a notifiable disease and its incidence is carefully watched.

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease has not occurred in the district for 14 years. It is a disease which has not been seen by many young medical practitioners and yet this again could, if the circumstances were right, return to this country from abroad. This is why it is so important for the triple vaccine to be pressed upon children; it is so long since this disease was commonly seen that its appalling consequences have been, to a very large extent, forgotten and only survive in the writings of authors such as Cronin and Maugham. However, it is true to say that the efforts of the Health Visitors are extremely successful in inducing mothers to obtain protection for their children through their General Practitioners or local welfare clinics.

WHOOPING COUGH.—54 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the area and investigation of the age of the patients shows that nearly all the cases (51) occurred under the age of 10 years. The distribution of the disease throughout the year was, as is usual, mainly in the first quarter, but sporadic cases did occur throughout the remainder of the year. While it is not possible to say that the patients suffering from Whooping Cough were or were not immunised against it, the figures do suggest that there is some slight fall-off in the immunity value of the vaccine which can be restored if the child is re-immunised before starting to attend school.

MEASLES.—This was a "measles year" for Wellingborough and 435 cases were notified; as I reported last year there is a tendency for measles to occur in cycles of alternate years in large numbers. This has been borne out and it may well be that the numbers of measles' notifications may remain at a relatively low level until approximately 1967. The maximum incidence of measles occurred in May and June when 242 cases were notified. There was an earlier peak in March of 83 cases and it can be argued that the May and June cases were in the main contacts of the primary cases occurring in March.

PNEUMONIA.— 16 cases of pneumonia were notified compared with 23 in 1964. The incidence was, as usual, maximal in January and February, but by and large conditions were not those which, climatically, produce the maximum incidence of the illness.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.—No cases were notified.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Five cases were notified during the year. This is about the usual number which can be expected and the definition of the illness means that the mother has had a temperature of 100.4 within 14 days of the child's birth. Thus many causes may exist for Puerperal Pyrexia quite separate from the Puerperal Fever which the Regulations were originally designed to control. In view of the fact that a maternity unit exists in Wellingborough it would be anticipated that a certain number of cases will be notified in most years and 1965 was not unusual in this respect.

TYPHOID.—No cases were notified.

ERYSIPELAS.—Two cases were notified.

POLIOMYELITIS.—It is pleasant to be able to report that another year has passed since the last case of poliomyelitis was notified in this area and it is now six years since this occurred. To those of us who well remember treating large numbers of these cases it is a very satisfactory state of affairs which is undoubtedly due to the use of the oral polio vaccine which has, in this area at any rate, reduced the incidence to this satisfactory level. Again I feel that one cannot give too much publicity to the fact that poliomyelitis is even today, with these clear years behind us, only just around the corner. In the year under review an epidemic of poliomyelitis occurred in this country and our safety in this area is only bought at the price of constant vigilance and constant education of young mothers who can never remember ever having seen or heard of a case in their environment.

DYSENTERY.— Two completely independent cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in August in children of school age. Investigation was carried out but no cause was found for these isolated incidents. Nevertheless, the cases occurred at the time of year, August, when foodstuffs may easily become contaminated by house-flies and the day and night temperatures are ideal for the multiplication of the organisms in food. It is advisable to keep flies away from food by covering or refrigeration throughout the year, but most especially in this period.

FOOD POISONING.—Four cases of food poisoning were notified. The organisms involved were Salmonella Typhimurium (3) and Salmonella Indiana (1). In one case of S. Typhimurium, an old gentleman in one of the County Council old people's homes was admitted to the Harborough Road Hospital soon aften the onset of an acute illness and died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held when the Pathologist was able to report that S. Typhimurium was present and was the most likely cause of death. Investigations were carried out amongst the staff and residents at the old people's home but no other members were found to be infected with this disease.

As the old gentleman involved was fully ambulant up to the time of his illnes and frequently left the old people's home for outings and visits to friends, it was considered most probable that the source was elsewhere than in the old people's home.

A great deal of detective work was done in this particular case and as soon as all possibilities had been investigated instructions were given for a full clean-up of all possible sources and it is pleasing to be able to say that no further cases occurred in the home in spite of the relatively close contact between the residents.

The other two cases of Salmonella Typhimurium occurred in a young man of 25 years and in a small baby of 9 months and no source was traced in either case. An old lady of 75 years had an attack of Salmonellosis due to S. Indiana which is usually associated with duck egg transmission. Connection was sought on these lines but nothing was forthcoming and no other contact was found to be positive.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.—20 cases of Infective Hepatitis were notified during the year and it is interesting to note in this year that the cases were distributed widely throughout the year and in geographical distribution. The age incidence was widely separated from under 5 years to over 45 years and it was found that this year at any rate, little or no intra-familial spread took place.

The Regulations making Infective Hepatitis notifiable were renewed this year by the Minister for a period of three more years. It is highly desirable that the actual incidence of this disease be observed so that when there is a more detailed knowledge of its behaviour in the community it may be possible to introduce methods of control which will remove it or bring it under much greater control.

TUBERCULOSIS.— Eleven cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the course of the year and in every case the patient was over 25 years of age and the eldest was 74 years. There were two females and

nine males. Two deaths occurred from Respiratory Tuberculosis giving a figure of .06 per thousand of population. The following table shows details 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	*1965*						
9	11						

Eight cases were admitted to the Rushden Hospital and 13 discharged during the year. The number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year was as follows :

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Pulmonary	71	37	108
Non-Pulmonary	20	14	34
			142

The following table shows a comparison of 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	·05
1963	1	—	1	·03	·04
1964	—	1	1	·03	*
1965	2	—	2	·06	*

* *Not Available.*

The Mass Radiography Unit continues to visit Wellingborough, Finedon and surrounding districts weekly and runs the G.P. Referrals service. From time to time surveys of special sections of the community at risk are carried out by the Unit.

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There are 218 factories in the area which is one more than the previous year. Fifty-one 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, 1965

CAUSES OF DEATH

TABLE NO. 1

Causes of Death	*Sex*	*Total All Ages*	*Under 4 weeks*	*4 weeks & under 1 year*	*1–*	*5–*	*15–*	*25–*	*35–*	*45–*	*55–*	*65–*	*75 and over*
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	9	8
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	12
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	21
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	11	10
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	26
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
20. Other Heart disease	M	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	19

TABLE NO. 1—*continued.*

Causes of Death	*Sex*	*Total All Ages*	*Under 4 weeks*	*4 weeks & under 1 year*	*1–*	*5–*	*15–*	*25–*	*35–*	*45–*	*55–*	*65–*	*75 and over*
21. Other circulatory disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
24. Bronchitis	M	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	8	10
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined disease	M	17	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	4
	F	23	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	6	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
34. All other accidents	M	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
35. Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—ALL CAUSES	M	190	4	5	—	2	2	—	6	12	34	51	71
	F	197	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	12	21	45	112

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
1965	—	—	2	·06	71	2·29	187	5·75	44	1·35

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
1965	·15	7·89	82·80	1,150

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

TABLE NO. 4

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live births	No.	Rate per 1,000 pop.
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
1965	32,500	628	19·32	11	17·51	387	11·90

NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS, 1965

TABLE NO. 5

Age Periods	*New Cases*				*Deaths*			
	Respiratory		*Non-respiratory*		*Respiratory*		*Non-respiratory*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 35	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 45	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 +	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	2	—	—	2	—	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1965

TABLE NO. 6

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	7
Pneumonia	5	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	16
Measles	3	7	82	57	101	135	33	9	4	3	1	—	435
Whooping Cough	11	12	5	3	4	1	9	2	5	1	1	—	54
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	3	1	—	—	1	2	3	5	4	1	—	—	20
TOTAL	27	25	90	62	107	143	45	21	13	7	4	1	545

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1965

TABLE NO. 7

Disease	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65+	*All Ages*	*Removed to Hospital*	*Deaths*
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	3	1	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	16	—	—
Measles	20	51	60	70	72	158	2	1	1	—	—	—	435	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	5	11	8	8	16	—	1	2	—	—	—	54	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	5	3	2	—	—	20	1	—
TOTAL	24	56	74	80	83	193	5	8	12	3	—	7	545	1	1

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

1965

TABLE NO. 8

Age Periods	*Measles*		*Whooping Cough*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
— 6 months	1	—	1	—
— 12 months	5	14	—	2
— 18 months	17	11	—	3
— 2 years	11	12	—	2
— 2½ years	31	11	3	5
— 3 years	11	7	3	—
— 4 years	32	38	5	3
— 5 years	30	42	1	7
— 10 years	81	77	12	4
— 15 years	2	—	—	—
15 years +	—	2	—	3
ALL AGES	221	214	25	29
TOTALS	435		54	

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

1965

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	—	—	—	—	3	3
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	4	—	—	—	—	4
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTALS	5	—	—	—	6	11

TABLE NO. 10

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 for the year 1965.

PART I. OF THE ACT

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

Premises	*Number on Register*	*Number of*		
		Inspections	*Written notices*	*Occupiers prosecuted*
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	179	44	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	6	—	—
TOTAL	218	51	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

TABLE NO. 10—*continued*

PART VIII. OF THE ACT — OUTWORK

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	*No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council*	*No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists*	*No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises*	*Notices served*	*Prosecutions*
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	297	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	299	—	—	—	—	—