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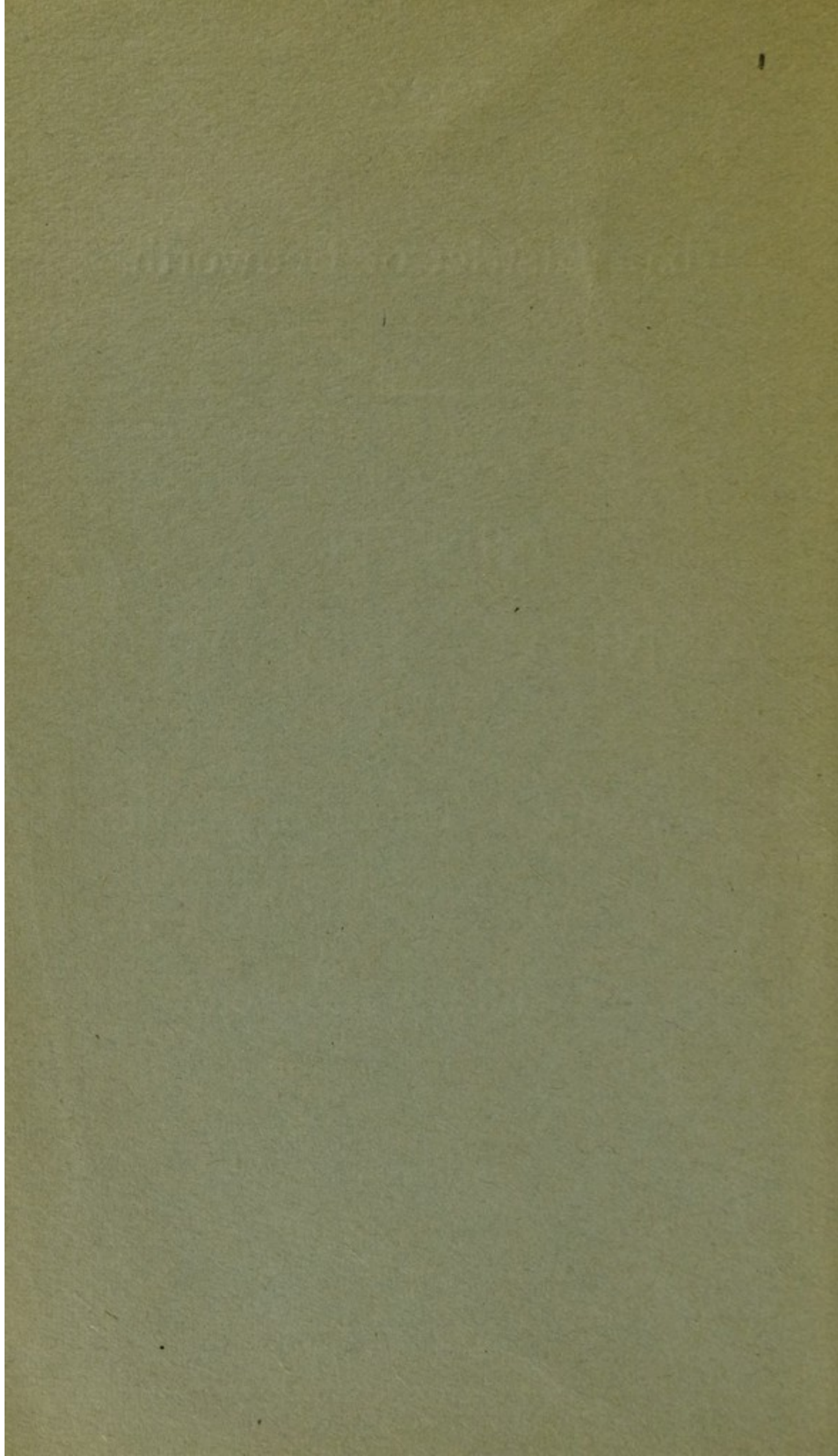
NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector



1937.

Urban District of Bedworth.

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The Sanitary Inspector

1887

City of New York

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1887

BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman : Councillor E. W. RICHARDS.

Councillor A. BUTLER.

Councillor H. SHARRATT.

Councillor S. L. MARSHALL.

Councillor J. LUCKMAN.

Councillor J. W. DEWIS.

Councillor A. J. JONES.

Councillor Mrs. A. E. SMITH.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health.

*†Dr. H. G. WEBSTER, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Foods

Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent, etc.

†‡CHARLES E. DEAKIN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Cert. Meat and other Foods.

Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

‡WILLIAM CHALCRAFT, C.R.S.I.,

Cert. Meat and other Foods (from 1st May, 1937).

Public Vaccinator :

*Dr. L. E. ORTON, L.R.C.P.

Clerk of the Council :

‡MAURICE ARMSON, F.C.R.A.

Engineer and Surveyor :

N. D. MARTIN, M.I.M.Cy.E., M.R.S.I.

Water Works and Sewage Works Manager :

‡C. S. B. COOPER.

Members of the Council :

Chairman—Councillor J. D. JOHNSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor S. L. MARSHALL.

Councillors C. BATES, A. BUTLER, J. T. GALLAGHER,
J. A. GRANT, L. E. GRANT, J. KNIGHT, A. H.
LAWRENCE, J. LUCKMAN, E. W. RICHARDS,
MRS. A. E. SMITH, F. DEWIS, A. J. JONES,
J. W. DEWIS, H. SHARRATT, E. TYLER.

*Part-Time appointment.

‡Full-time appointment.

†Salary contribution by Exchequer grants.

BEDFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman: Councillor E. W. RICHARDS.
Councillor A. BUTLER.
Councillor S. K. MARSHALL.
Councillor J. LITKIN.
Councillor J. W. DEWIS.
Councillor A. J. JONES.
Councillor Mrs. A. E. SMITH.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health.
*MR. H. G. WEBSTER, M.R.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Poultry.
Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent, etc.
*CHARLES E. BEADON, F.R.S., M.S.A.
Carr. Meat and other foods.
Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector:
*WILLIAM CHALCRAFT, F.R.S.
Carr. Meat and other foods from 1st May 1927.

Public Vaccinator:
*DR. F. E. ORTON, F.R.C.S.
Chair of the Council:
*MAURICE ARMSTRONG, F.R.S.
Engineer and Surveyor:
*N. D. MARTIN, M.I.M.E., M.S.E.
Water Works and Sewerage Works Manager:
*J. B. COOPER.

Members of the Council:
Chairman—Councillor J. D. JOHNSON, J.P.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor S. L. MARSHALL.
Councillors C. BATES, A. BUTLER, J. E. CALVERT,
J. A. GRANT, E. GRANT, E. KENDAL, A. H.
LAWRENCE, J. LUCKMAN, E. W. RICHARDS,
Mrs. A. E. SMITH, E. DEWIS, A. J. JONES,
J. W. DEWIS, H. BRARATT, E. TYLER.

*Part-time appointment.
[Salary contributed by Bedfordshire County Council.]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1937.**

**To the Chairman and Members of the Bedworth Urban District
Council.**

Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Ninth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Urban District of Bedworth.

The town is solely of an industrial character, coal mining, brick and tile works, hat, hosiery and tape factories being the main industries.

The average number of persons per house is 4.24.

The general health of the district was fairly well maintained, and the Death Rate of 12.56 was lower than last year's figure. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 59.56 was considerably lower.

There are more deaths from Tuberculosis, and there is an increase of 1 in the cancer deaths.

Outstanding features of the year's work were the continuation of the Exhall Sewer, and the progress made with Slum Clearance.

In my reports for many years I have been stressing the need for this sewer, and I hope soon to be recording improvements in sanitation which its construction will have made possible.

By the end of the year 41 Slum Clearance Areas had been represented, and 104 houses in Orchard Street, Bedworth Heath and Wootton Street completed for re-housing purposes.

There is still a large amount of overcrowding existing, and many houses have yet to be built before our housing troubles are over.

I am, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD G. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

Section A.

Area (in acres)	4,845
Resident Population (estimated)	18,300
Number of inhabited houses	4,334
Rateable value, March 1938	£63,216
Sum represented by a penny rate	£241 6s. 4d.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	158	152	319
Illegitimate	4	5	

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 resident population) 17.43

Live Birth Rate (England and Wales) .. 14.9

	M.	F.	Total
Stillbirths	4	8	12

Rate per 1,000 population 0.65

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths	96	88	184

Death Rate (per 1,000 resident population)

 Crude 12.56

 (Adjusted) 15.95

 England and Wales 12.4

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

 (a) Puerperal Sepsis 0

 (b) Other Puerperal cases 1

 (c) Total 1

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. 3.02

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

 (a) All Infants per 1,000 live births 59.56

 (b) Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 61.3

 (c) Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages) —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) —

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.								M.	F.	
All causes								96	88	
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Measles .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
4	Whooping Cough .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	—
5	Diphtheria .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	2
6	Influenza .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	3
7	Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Cerebro Spinal Fever .. .. .			..	..	..	..	2	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .			..	..	..	..	10	10
10	Other Tuberculosis diseases .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	2
11	Syphilis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
12	General paralysis of the insane.			Tabes dorsalis			—	—
13	Cancer, Malignant diseases .. .. .			..	..	..	..	13	8
14	Diabetes .. .. .			..	..	..	..	2	8
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. .. .. .			..	..	..	..	7	7
16	Heart Disease .. .. .			..	..	..	..	17	17
17	Aneurysm .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
18	Other circulatory diseases .. .. .			..	..	..	..	4	1
19	Bronchitis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	3	2
20	Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .			..	..	..	..	6	6
21	Other respiratory diseases .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	1
22	Peptic Ulcer .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	—
23	Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
24	Appendicitis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	2	2
25	Cirrhosis of the Liver .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
26	Other diseases of the Liver, etc. .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
27	Other digestive diseases .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	2
28	Acute and chronic nephritis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	2
29	Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	—
30	Other Puerperal causes .. .. .			..	..	..	..	—	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc...							7	6	
32	Senility .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	1
33	Suicide .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	—
34	Other violence .. .. .			..	..	..	..	6	1
35	Other defined diseases .. .. .			..	..	..	..	9	6
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .			..	..	..	..	1	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)										
Small-pox .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Poliomyelitis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Polioencephalitis .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year				{	Total .. .. .	..	..	11	8
					Legitimate .. .. .	..	..	11	8
					Illegitimate .. .. .	..	..	—	—

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

(England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis- trative County
	Rates per 1,000 Population			
Births :—				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths :—				
All causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications :—				
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphththeria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
Maternal Mortality :—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	}	not available	
Others	2.26			
Total	3.23			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (<i>i.e.</i> Live and Still).			
Maternal Mortality :—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	}	not available	
Others	2.17			
Total	3.11			
Notifications :—				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	13.93	17.59	11.52	{ 4.15 14.34

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Infectious Diseases.—The Council are in agreement with the Corporations of Coventry and Nuneaton to receive into their Isolation Hospitals cases of infectious disease occurring in the Urban District of Bedworth.

Small-pox.—The Council are in agreement with the Corporation of Coventry to receive into their Pinley Small-pox Hospital cases of Small-pox occurring in the Urban District of Bedworth

Tuberculosis.—The King Edward Memorial Hospital, Hertford Hill, is provided by the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Committee, and is available to patients residing in the Bedworth Urban District.

Maternity.—No Hospital is provided, but private and urgent cases are taken into the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry.

Children.—The Bedworth Urban District is served by the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry.

Orthopaedic.—Patients from the Bedworth Urban District can be sent for consultation and treatment to the Orthopaedic Clinic, "Dunsmore," Holyhead Road, Coventry.

There is no institutional provision available in the Bedworth Urban District for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children other than the Union Infirmary, Coton, Nuneaton

Ambulance Facilities.

Infectious Diseases.—Infectious disease patients are now removed to hospital by ambulances provided by the Coventry and Nuneaton Corporation hospitals.

Accident.—The Council possesses a motor ambulance for accident and other cases. The ambulance has accommodation for two stretcher cases and a number of sitting cases and is provided with all the latest equipment. Ambulances are also available at the various collieries.

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens of sputum, throat and nasal discharge, etc., are forwarded to the University of Birmingham for examination, the result being communicated to the Medical Officer of Health and to the medical practitioner sending the specimen. Outfits for taking these specimens are supplied by the University Pathological Department. In urgent cases outfits can be supplied on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare. The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is situated in Saunders Avenue, Bedworth. The work of this clinic is supervised by a voluntary committee and, in addition, services are provided by the County Council. A school clinic is also maintained at this centre by the County Council.

Tuberculosis. Patients attend dispensaries at Coventry and Nuneaton for treatment provided by the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

Venereal Disease. Free treatment is provided by the County Council at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

- (a) General. One voluntary Nursing Association.
- (b) Infectious Diseases Nil.

Midwives. There are 6 midwives practising in the Urban District, none of whom is subsidised by the Council.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Public Health Act, 1875,

**Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part III),
Public Health Act, 1925,**

**Public Health Acts (Amendment) Acts, 1907.
Public Health Act, 1936.**

Bye-laws in respect of New Streets and Buildings, Slaughter-houses, Offensive Trades, and Nuisances.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Town's water supply, which is constant, is obtained from two boreholes and from an adit in the Frank Shaft of the adjoining Newdegate Colliery. There is an ample supply for all purposes and it has not been necessary to curtail the supply in any way.

The water gravitates from the colliery to a storage reservoir of 750,000 gallons capacity at the water works, from which it is pumped to the top of the water tower for distribution throughout the Town. The following report and analysis of the water taken in August shews it to be of good quality and suitable for a public supply.

REPORT.

" We beg to enclose the results of our chemical and bacteriological examination of the sample of Town Water received from you on the 5th inst.

Both series of results shew that the water is exceptionally pure and a safe one for use as a Public Supply.

In addition to the above we carried out tests to determine the action of the water on lead and copper. On fresh lead the water has a slight action—dissolving 12 parts per million of the lead in 24 hours—but it was found that the action was not continued and that the exposure of the same lead to the water for a further 24 hours did not result in any more being dissolved.

The water would not therefore be regarded as a plumbo-solvent one.

The water had no appreciable action on the Copper."

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY

Public Analysts.

WATER ANALYSIS.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Hardness—Temporary	..	..	..	..	20.6
Permanent	..	..	..	..	13.6
Total	..	..	..	..	34.2
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	trace
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.002
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	..	4.45
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	..	..	..	..	0.33
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hrs.					0.002
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	..	..	..	..	51.0
Appearance—Bright with few small particles.					

BACTERIA.

No. of colonies growing on Agar-Agar in 2 days at 37°C. per c.c.	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies growing on Rebigel-Agar in 2 days at 37°C. per c.c.					0
No. of colonies growing on Agar-Agar in 4 days at 20°C. per c.c.	..	..	..	..	6
B. Coli. absent in 100 c.c.	..	..	..	..

BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY,

*Public Analysts.***Closet Accommodation.**

The majority of the houses in the Urban District are provided with water closets, but a number of privy middens and pail closets are still in use where sewers are not available. Every effort is being made to reduce the number of pails and privies.

Scavenging.

The collection of household refuse and the cleaning of pail closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools is carried out by two contractors working under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping under the direct control of the Sanitary Inspector. The present tip is situated in the Welfare Park, where the refuse is being used to level up low-lying ground for the construction of tennis courts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORK- SHOPS ACT, 1901.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	7	0	0
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	24	0	0
Workplaces Other than Outworkers premises)	0	0	0
Total	31	0	0

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecution was instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remed'd (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Want of Ventilation	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floor ..	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient	0	0	0	0
Unsuitable or defective ..	0	0	0	0
Not separate for sexes ..	0	0	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	0	0	0	0
Other Offences	0	0	0	0
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921				
Total	0	0	0	0

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The total number of notified cases (80) of infectious disease is rather more than that of last year, there being 43 cases of Scarlet Fever, 31 cases of Diphtheria, 1 case of Membranous Croup and 5 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. No cases of Smallpox have been notified and no vaccinations have been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied to Medical Practitioners by the Council free of charge, and is used promptly in practically all cases. Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are examined at the Birmingham University, and full advantage has been taken of these arrangements. Diphtheria cases requiring tracheotomy are treated at the Isolation Hospitals at Nuneaton and Coventry, by arrangement with the respective Corporations. In all notified cases of infectious disease the dwelling house is inspected, and where adequate means of isolation do not exist in the home the patient is removed to hospital. As far as is known, the Schick and Dick tests are not used in this district.

Disinfection. The Council has a properly equipped disinfecting station where infected clothing and bedding can be quickly and efficiently disinfected in a steam disinfector. Infected premises are disinfected by formalin vapour and a supply of liquid disinfectant is given to the occupier for cleansing the room after fumigation.

Verminous Persons. There are no facilities available in the Urban District for the cleansing and disinfecting of verminous persons.

School Closures. No Schools were closed on account of infectious disease during the year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1937.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	43	27	0
Diphtheria	31	24	2
Membranous Croup	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Erysipelas	14	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	5	5	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	46	0	12
Dysentery	0	0	0

Annual Death Rates of Infectious Diseases per 1,000 population during the Year 1937.

Disease						England and Wales	Bedworth
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.00
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever		..	..	..	..	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.10
Enteric Fever		..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	0.45	0.21
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.05

Analysis of cases notified during the year 1937, under the various age groups.

[illegible]

**Analysis of Deaths notified during the Year 1937, under the various
age groups.**

Disease	Total									
	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-45 years
Smallpox	0									
Scarlet Fever	0									
Diphtheria	2	1				1				
Enteric Fever	0									
Puerperal Fever	0									
Puerperal Pyrexia	0									
Erysipelas	0									
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2					1	1			
Encephalitis Lethargica	0									
Acute Poliomyelitis	0									
Pneumonia	14	4	1	1		1			1	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during the Year 1937.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis, and of deaths from the disease, in the Urban District during the year 1937.

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 1								
1- 5			1	1				1
5-10								
10-15		1	1	2				
15-20	1	2						
20-25	2	3	1			1	1	
25-35	5	3	1	1	3	6		1
35-45		1				2		
45-55	2				2	1	1	
55-65	1				2			
65 and over					1			
Totals	11	10	4	4	8	10	2	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

There has been no cause to take action under the above Regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under the above Act in order to secure the removal to Hospital of any person suffering from Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during the year 1927.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis, and of deaths from the disease, in the Eastern District during the year 1927.

TABLE NO. 1. NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, EASTERN DISTRICT, 1927.

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 15	10	1.2	15	1.5	25	1.3
15-24	20	2.5	30	3.0	50	2.7
25-34	30	3.8	40	4.0	70	3.7
35-44	40	5.0	50	5.0	90	4.7
45-54	50	6.3	60	6.0	110	5.7
55-64	60	7.5	70	7.0	130	6.8
65-74	70	8.8	80	8.0	150	7.8
75-84	80	10.0	90	9.0	170	8.9
85 and over	90	11.3	100	10.0	190	10.0
Total	420	52.5	500	50.0	920	48.5

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1926.

There has been no case in this district under the above Regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1926, Section 21.

It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under the above Act in order to secure the removal to hospital of any person suffering from Tuberculosis.

The Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1937

**To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Bedworth.**

Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Ninth Annual Report upon the sanitary condition of the Urban District of Bedworth.



Section 1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The water supply of Bedworth is constant and is obtained from three sources at the Newdegate Colliery in the West Ward of the District. The first source of supply is obtained from an adit in the Frank Shaft, 270 feet below the ground surface, the second source of supply is obtained from a 10 inch borehole 203 feet deep, and the third source of supply is obtained from a 12 inch borehole 300 feet deep. The town has a plentiful supply of water for all purposes, the quantity available being in excess of the requirements of the District for some time. The water gravitates from the colliery into a storage reservoir at the water works. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 750,000 gallons, which is normally a three days' supply for the town. The water is pumped from the reservoir to the water tower from which it is distributed throughout the town.

The Exhall East and West Wards and the Foleshill Ward are in the water supply district of the City of Coventry, and are supplied by that Corporation. The rural portions of the district obtain their supply from shallow wells, many of which are undoubtedly polluted.

A number of old houses provided with water by the common stand tap are receiving attention under the housing improvement schemes, and it is hoped that in a few years' time they will be entirely dispensed with.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Hospital Lane	..	..	..	..	70 yards of 4in. main.
Lower Croxhall Street	..	..	..	..	35 yards of 1½in. main.
Goodyers End Lane	..	..	..	..	105 yards of 4in. main.
Marston Lane and Wootton Street					
Housing Site	..	..	..	..	887 yards of 6in. main.
Ditto.	..	..	..	..	1105 yards of 4in. main.

Rivers and Streams.

Several complaints were received of the pollution of ditches due to overflowing cesspools and unsatisfactory effluents from septic tank installations and every effort was made to abate the nuisances as far as was reasonably practicable.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The greater portion of the old Urban District is provided with sewers. The contour of the ground necessitates the sewage from certain areas being pumped, and for this purpose four pumping stations are maintained. The whole of the sewage is delivered to one sewage disposal works situate in Marston Lane, on the north-eastern boundary of the Urban District. The works comprise Detritus Tanks, Sedimentation Tanks, Biological Filters, Humus Strainer Bed, Ash Filter and Land Treatment. The daily dry weather flow through the works is 300,000 gallons. Three small housing estates in the newer portion of the Urban District have separate disposal plants, whilst 206 houses in Black Horse Lane and the Nunt's Lane district drain to the sewers of the City of Coventry.

The remainder of the Urban District is drained to cesspools, the cleansing of which is undertaken by the Council. There are over 300 of these to be cleansed, and much difficulty is experienced in this work, particularly in wet weather.

Work on the £25,000 sewer for the Exhall Wards was continued, and the end of the year saw the work well in hand. The construction of this sewer will remove the last obstacle against the rapid development of Exhall as a residential area. If the Council will also decide to use the powers they have recently acquired by the adoption of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, the nuisances existing from the large number of pail closets and privy middens will be finally abated, and the sanitation of Exhall will be brought up to that standard which must be demanded for all urban areas. In this connection it must be remembered that the extent to which the conservancy system is in operation is an index of the attention paid by any Urban Council to public health matters.

New Sewers Laid.

Exhall Sewerage Scheme.

21in. dia.	18in.	15in.	12in.	9in.	6in.
Yds. lin.	Yds. lin.	Yds. lin.	Yds. lin.	Yds. lin.	Yds. lin.
—	—	10	407	2968	696

New Sewers laid by Council.				New Sewers laid by Private Enterprise			
Yds. Lin.	9in. dia.	Yds. Lin.	6in. dia.	Yds. Lin.	9in. dia.	Yds. Lin.	6in. dia.
267	Dark Lane	—	—	170	Bedworth Mount Pleasant Estate		

Closet Accommodation.

Number and type of Conveniences :

Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	3961
Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	241
Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	72

Scavenging.

The collection and disposal of refuse has generally been satisfactorily carried out during the year. The Urban District is divided into two areas, and contracts have been let for the collection of all house refuse and the cleansing of pail closets, privy middens, ashpits and cesspools in each area, the two contractors working under my supervision. I feel bound, however, to express the opinion of my predecessors that this important service could be more satisfactorily carried out by direct labour.

Ashbins are emptied weekly, pail closets twice weekly, ashpits and cesspools as occasion requires. The dry refuse is used to level up low lying land in the Welfare Park by controlled tipping methods, and when completed a large area of land will be available for sports purposes. A small quantity of refuse is disposed of in private tips, and is used for the purpose of levelling up hollows in fields, etc. These are kept under constant supervision, and the contractor is held responsible for their satisfactory maintenance.

Number of inspections to Tip—152.

Number of and Types of Receptacles (approximate) :

Type	Bedworth	Exhall	Total
Ashbins	3028	1190	4218
Ashpits	22	12	34
Privy Middens	22	50	72
Cesspools and Septic Tanks ..	12	311	323

Loads of Refuse Collected :

District	Ashbins	Privies and Ashpits	Pail Closets	Cesspools
Bedworth ..	3560	145	200	27
Exhall	1713	337	520	3564
Totals	5273	482	720	3591

Estimated total weight (excluding pails and cesspools)—4316 tons.

Scavenging Costs :

COLLECTION.

				£	s.	d.
Whole Area	..	..	..	1299	6	1
					s.	d.
Cost per Ton per annum	..	..	..		6	0.25
Cost per House per annum	..	..	..		6	0

DISPOSAL.

				£	s.	d.
Wages	..	..	..	228	16	6
Disinfectants and Sundries	..	..	..	32	15	10
				£261	12	4

Cost per Ton per annum	..	14.55d.
Cost per House per annum	..	14.5d.

		£	s.	d.
Total cost for Collection and Disposal	1560	18	5	
Cost per House for Collection and Disposal	7	2.5		
Cost per Ton for Collection and Disposal	7	2.55d.		
Rate per £ for Collection and Disposal	..	6.5d.		

NOTE.—The above costs include the cost of cleansing pail closets and cesspools which cannot be separated from the total costs.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
Summary.

Dwelling Houses.

Roofs repaired	20
Houses repointed	15
Chimneys repaired	19
Spouting repaired or renewed	27
Ceilings re-plastered	30
Walls re-plastered	40
Floors repaired or re-laid	29
Window frames repaired or new frames provided ..	42
Doors and door frames repaired	11
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	29
Washing coppers provided or repaired	14
New sinks provided	—
Houses provided with separate internal supply of Town's water	5
New washhouses provided	—
Washhouses repaired	5
Yard paving repaired	17
Damp-proof courses inserted	—
Foodstores repaired or provided	24

Drainage, etc.

Drains cleansed	30
Drains re-laid or repaired	3
New drains provided	1
Inspection chambers repaired	7

Closet Accommodation.

Water closet fittings repaired	37
Water closet structures repaired	25
New water closets provided	—
Pail closets repaired	6

Domestic Refuse.

New ashbins provided	20
Ashbins provided for ashpits abolished	—

Other Nuisances.

Offensive accumulations removed	7
---	---

During the year 234 complaints were received and investigated.
The total number of visits and re-visits of property made during
the year was 1,100.

Smoke Abatement.

No occasion has arisen whereby it was found necessary to institute proceedings under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, there being only a small number of factory chimneys in the District.

Offensive Trades.

All premises are kept under regular supervision, frequent inspections being made to ensure the premises are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. There are no other types of Offensive Trades within the District.

Fish Frying Premises on Register	..	22
Number of Inspections	.. ..	44

Bakehouses.

There are 9 bakehouses on the register, 8 being factory bakehouses and 1 being a workshop bakehouse. Frequent visits have been made to these premises and all have been found to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Number of Inspections—18.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two recognised camping grounds for caravans, namely Newtown Road and Chapel Street, and both sites are frequently inspected. This type of dwelling must, however, always be in some respects unsatisfactory, especially when located in one spot for any length of time. Section 80 of the Housing Act, 1935, which provides that any hut, tent or moveable structure which has been in the same enclosure for two years may be dealt with under the Slum Clearance provisions is welcomed, and it is desirable, in my opinion, that this power should be used against some of the old standing vans in Bedworth.

A number of isolated caravans have been inspected in various parts of the district, but the majority of these only stayed for short periods, and were not permanently located. Inspections were made to the fair ground during "Wake Week," and satisfactory arrangements made with the management for the provision of sanitary conveniences and ashbins.

Bye-laws for this type of dwelling have now been adopted, and should be of certain help in controlling them.

Schools.

There are 10 Elementary Schools within the District boundaries. Periodic inspections have been made and the general sanitary condition found to be satisfactory.

Rag and Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the District where Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Powers under the above Act were delegated to the Urban District Council on July 31st, 1929. All complaints of rat infestation are investigated and the premises thoroughly inspected. Where necessary baits are laid and further visits are made as occasion requires. Rat poisons are issued free of cost on application to the Sanitary Inspector. Rat poisons are also regularly used on the refuse tips at such times when any rats are observed, and also at sewage works. The National Rat Week was observed as in previous years, large posters were displayed throughout the District, and occupiers of premises liable to rat infestation were specially circularised.

Complaints received	..	..	..	20
Inspections made	..	..	..	39

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.

Extract from Register :

Premises licensed for storage of Petroleum	..	21
Premises licensed for storage of Carbides	..	2
Total storage capacity of Petroleum Tanks	..	25,700gals.
Total storage capacity of Carbide store	..	560lbs.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

During the year most of the workshops on the register have been inspected. The present state of the register is as follows :—

Workshops	..	..	..	..	26
Factories	..	..	..	..	21

Lists of outworkers have been submitted and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Inspections to Workshops	26
Inspections to Factories	7
Notices served	0
Notices abated	0
Outworkers' Premises	14
Inspections	14

Canal Boats.

The various canal wharves have been visited at frequent intervals and 6 boats inspected. In each case the regulations of the Canal Boats Acts were being complied with.

Section 2.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.	Number of new houses erected during the year :—		
	(1) By the Local Authority	4	
	(2) By Private Enterprise	80	
		Total ———	84
	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—		
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	250	
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	625	
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub. head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	150	
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation :—		
	(a) In Clearance Areas	189	
	(b) Individual	—	189
	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	61	
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	61	
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
	(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—		
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0	
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—		
	(a) By Owners	0	
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0	
	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which repairs are in progress	0	
	(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	68	
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By Owners	60	
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0	
	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which repairs are in progress	0	
	(C) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—		
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0	
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0	
	(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—		
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0	
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements having been rendered fit	0	

HOUSING.

During the year the progress made with the Slum Clearance Programme was continued, and the following 17 Clearance Areas were represented :—

Kelly's Yard Area	..	..	..	comprising 13 premises.
Croxhall Street (No. 1) Area	..	..	..	4
Chapel Street (No. 1) Area	..	..	..	2
Daffern's Yard Area	..	..	..	11
Homer's Yard Area	..	..	..	4
Bedworth Hill Area	..	..	..	27
Congreve Square Area	..	..	..	19
Hartopp's Yard and Bellair's Yard Area	..	..	..	14
York Buildings Area	..	..	..	42
Roadway Area	..	..	..	9
Kingston Place (No. 2) Area	..	..	..	2
Welfare Park Area	..	..	..	2
Edward Street Area	..	..	..	4
Stanley's Yard Area	..	..	..	3
Wagstaffe's Yard Area	..	..	..	4
Black Bank Area	..	..	..	13
Little Bayton Area	..	..	..	16
Total				189 premises.

Of the above, 14 Areas (involving 181 premises) were the subject of Ministry of Health Inquiry, at which objections against the schemes were made, but in every instance the Clearance Orders were confirmed with but slight modification, 18 premises only being excluded.

Respecting re-housing, the last 4 houses on the Orchard Street site were occupied in January.

Work on the Wootton Street—Marston Lane site was commenced in April. But no houses were ready for occupation at the end of the year.

22 Houses were demolished during the year.

The Wagon Overthrow Clearance Area still remains undealt with, but a suitable building site has now been obtained and it is hoped to complete clearing of the Area during the forthcoming year.

Experience in the past had revealed many new Council houses to be infested with vermin—chiefly bugs—sometime after the new occupants had taken possession, and much difficulty and expense was entailed in clearing the houses so infested. In consequence of this, the Public Health Committee decided that no household effects should be removed from a condemned house to a new one without first being examined and treated. This procedure, which is carried out in all cases, consists of the steam disinfection of bedding, and the fumigation of all remaining furniture, etc., with a 2% concentration of hydrocyanic acid gas for four hours.

The Council now owns eight housing estates situate in Bulkington Road, Wootton Street, Chamberlain Street, Hill Street, Woodlands Road, Bedworth Heath, Orchard Street and Hayes Lane, comprising in all 386 houses.

Section 3.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Administration of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Inspections are carried out regularly to all cowshed and dairy premises in the area. The improvement in their general condition has been maintained, and the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order generally observed. The standard of cleanliness on a few farms, however, still leaves room for improvement.

The Grade " A " Milk Scheme of the Milk Marketing Board whereby accredited farmers receive an extra penny per gallon for their milk, came into force on January 1st, 1935.

The Licensing Authority for this purpose is the County Council, but in considering whether or not an application should be granted, the County Medical Officer of Health requests a report from the Sanitary Inspector of the Area in which the farm is situate. It is gratifying that the County Authority should have confidence in the local Inspector to advise on this matter, and the friction which has arisen in some counties is not evident in Warwickshire.

The following farmers have now been enrolled for the production of Grade " A " milk :—

J. J. Page, Smorrell Lane, Bedworth ;
J. A. Moore, Bulkington Road, Bedworth ;
G. Bradshaw, Dark Lane, Bedworth ;
R. Baker, Woodlands Road, Bedworth.

The bulk of the milk produced is retailed in the district in the ordinary can, there being no bottling premises. Pasteurised, Grade " A " and other bottled milks, are, however, retailed in the district by outside retailers. All milk vehicles are regularly inspected.

The children of many schools are now provided with milk in bottles each morning. This is supplied by outside pasteurising firms.

The following alterations and additions have been made to the register during the year :—

New applications for registration as	Retail Purveyors	0
„ „	Wholesale „	0
Cowsheds discontinued		0

Present state of register :—

Number of Cowkeepers	38
„ Cowsheds	59
„ Cows (estimated)	404
„ Wholesale Producers	23
„ „ Traders	1
„ Retail Producers	16
„ „ Purveyors	
(a) With Dairy premises in the District	18
(b) „ „ outside the District	16

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

One supplementary licence to retail “ Tuberculin Tested ” and four licences to retail Pasteurised Milk have also been issued.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of meat is systematically carried out week by week throughout the year according to the notices of slaughter received from the butchers, but owing to the large number and widespread situation of the slaughterhouses in the District, and the irregular times of slaughter, the present system of meat inspection leaves much to be desired.

I must pay tribute to the quality of meat sold by the majority of butchers and the proportion of meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is relatively small. In no case was it found necessary to seize meat or to institute legal proceedings, all diseased meat being voluntarily surrendered.

There is still a large number of animals killed by the cottager on his own premises, and the conditions under which these are slaughtered leaves much to be desired. Then again, the humane slaughter of animals does not apply to these cases.

Notices of occasional slaughter received ..	49
Total number of carcasses examined	62

MEAT INSPECTION :

Total number of carcasses examined—2830.

Beasts—456. Sheep—1,258. Swine—1,113. Calves—3.

Schedule of Unsound Meat and Offals Condemned.**Bovines.**

3	Whole carcasses of beasts and all offals.	Generalised tuberculosis.
2	Forequarters	Tuberculosis.
1	Hindquarter	„
1	Brisket	„
5	Heads and Tongues	„
4	Livers	„
17	Lungs	„
7	Mesenterys	„
3	Sets of Offal	„
2	Parcels of Beef	„
5	Livers	Abscesses.
12	Livers	Cirrhosis
2	Lungs	Inflammation
3	Mesenterys	Johne's Disease.
2	Lungs	Cysts
1	Head and Tongue	Actinomycosis

Sheep.

1	Carcase and all offals	Emaciation
3	„ „ „	Decomposition (injury)
1	„ „ „	Braxy
3	„ „ „	Dropsy
1	Part of carcase	Damaged
1	„ „	Pleurisy
7	Livers	Flukes
1	„	Fatty Degeneration
3	Lungs	Inflammation
12	Lungs	Parasites
1	Liver	Cysts
7	Livers	Cirrhosis

Swine.

2	Carcases and all offals	..	..	Tuberculosis
1	Hind Leg	..	..	Localised Tuberculosis
40	Heads and Tongues	..	..	Tuberculosis
4	Livers	..	..	„
12	Plucks	..	..	„
5	Lungs	..	..	„
4	Mesenterys	..	..	„
9	Lungs	..	..	Inflammation
8	Lungs	..	..	Pneumonia
1	Liver	..	..	Cysts
1	Liver	..	..	Inflammation
1	Pluck	..	..	„
1	Pluck	..	..	Abscesses

Total weight of Meat condemned .. 2 tons, 2 cwts, 2 qrs. 18 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year 28 licences under the above Act were granted or renewed.

Slaughterhouses.

Slaughtering is carried out in a number of private slaughterhouses, there being no Public Abattoir. Some of these slaughterhouses are situated in congested areas, but all have been conducted in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Total number of Slaughterhouses	..	16
Licensed	.. .. .	12
Registered	.. .. .	4
Inspections to Slaughterhouses	.. ..	483
Notices served	.. .. .	0
Notices completed	.. .. .	0
Slaughterhouses cleansed	.. ..	16

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)			Not known		
Number inspected ..	456		3	1,258	1,113
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	8	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	23		—	34	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	5.04		—	3.34	1.52
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	3		—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	45		—	—	66
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.52		—	—	6.11

Butchers' Shops.

All butchers' shops are subject to regular inspection, particular attention being paid to the standard of cleanliness maintained. I am pleased to state that, with the exception of a number of minor offences, all shops have been kept in satisfactory condition.

Number of Butchers' Shops	26
Inspections	260

Butchers' Vans.

A considerable number of hawkers sell meat from motor and horse vans. In some cases the meat is obtained from local slaughter-houses, but in the majority of cases the meat is obtained from outside the District. The vans are frequently inspected and generally conditions are found to be satisfactory. The method of retailing meat seems to be gaining popularity as the number of vans shows a steady increase.

Food Stores.

Periodical inspections are made to food stores and places where food is prepared for sale. The majority of these premises consist of butchers' "making up" rooms, and all these places on inspection have been found in a satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness.

Number of visits to food stores—70.

Market.

An open-air market is held in the Market Place on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday in each week. The stalls are regularly inspected, particular attention being given to the fish stalls. There is now no meat stall.

Number of visits to Market—100.

Section 4

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease are treated at the Nuneaton and Coventry Isolation Hospitals.

Patients are removed in the respective hospital ambulances, whilst disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out in the Council's steam disinfector, and infected rooms fumigated with a formalin lamp. Where patients are isolated at home, printed instructions are issued and periodic visits paid to ensure these are being observed. At the request of the householder, houses are disinfected after tuberculosis and cancer deaths, and on removal to a Sanatorium.

Facilities for the isolation and treatment of small-pox cases are provided by the City of Coventry Smallpox Hospital at Pinley, but there has been no case of this infectious disease notified in the Urban District for several years. All cases notified are inquired into, and any suspicious combination of circumstances thoroughly investigated.

The infectious diseases occurring in the Urban District for the year shewed a slight increase on the previous year, but the figures as shewn in the following table compare favourably with those of previous years :—

Disease	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Scarlet Fever	43	50	50	95	18
Diphtheria	31	14	30	91	23
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	5	1	—	5	6
Membranous Croup ..	1	1	—	1	2
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	1	—	—	1

The following table shews the distribution of infectious diseases during the year :—

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Diphth- theria	Cerebro- spinal Fever	Mem- braneous Croup
Bedworth North	16	8	1	—
„ East	3	—	1	1
„ West	10	2	1	—
Exhall East	8	6	—	—
„ West	4	15	—	—
Foleshill	2	—	2	—
Total ..	43	31	5	1

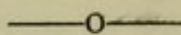
FATAL CASES.

Diphtheria	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2

Verminous Premises.

Several instances of premises being infested with vermin were brought to notice, and these were fumigated by means of sulphur candles, and where necessary sprayed with vermicide.

Verminous premises fumigated or sprayed—10.



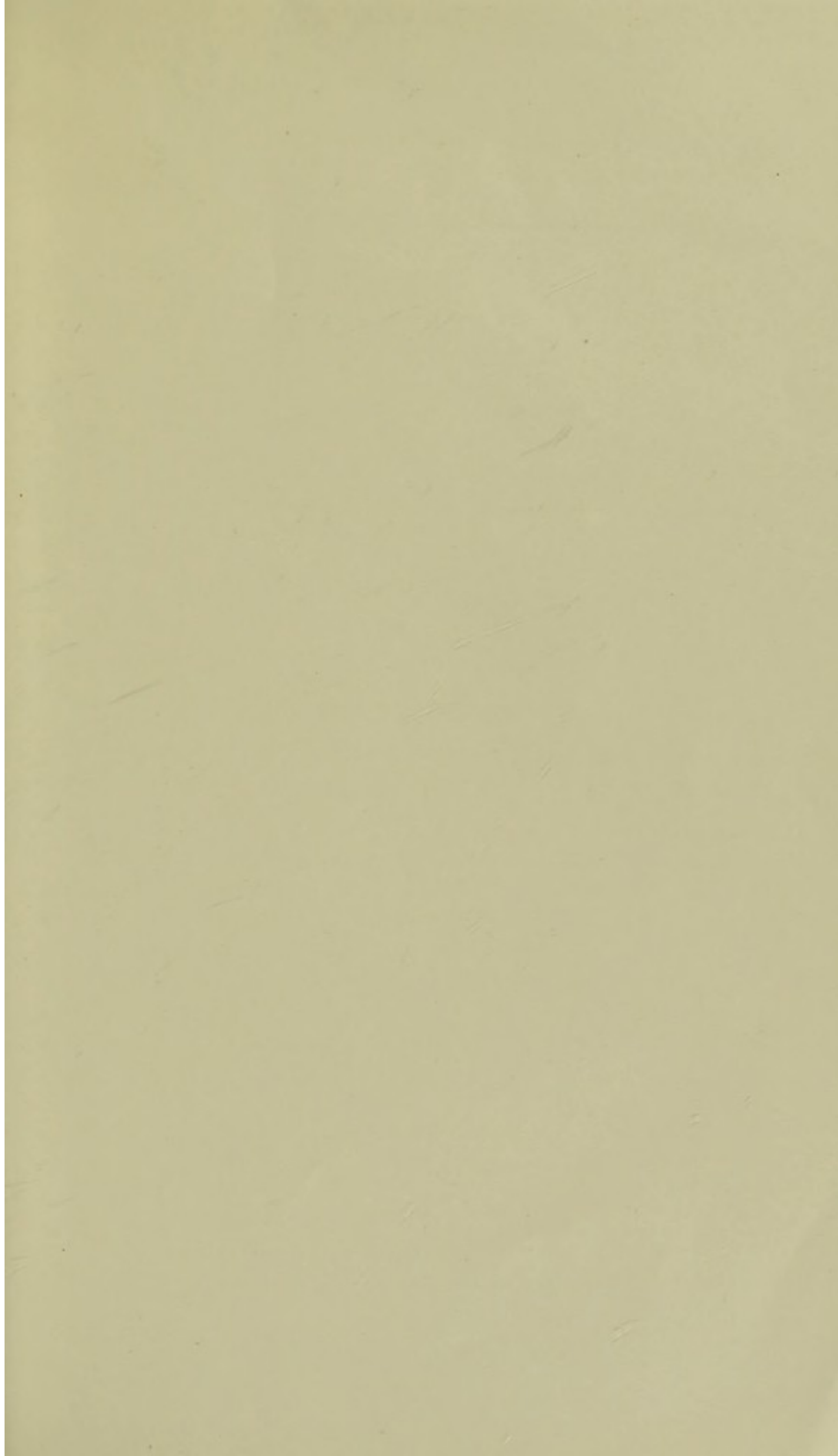
I desire to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and to the Council, for the help and consideration shown towards me throughout the year.

I am, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. DEAKIN,

Sanitary Inspector.



The following table shows the distribution of the total
amount of the fund.

Total		Total		Total	
Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
£100,000	100	£100,000	100	£100,000	100
£50,000	50	£50,000	50	£50,000	50
£25,000	25	£25,000	25	£25,000	25
£12,500	12.5	£12,500	12.5	£12,500	12.5
£6,250	6.25	£6,250	6.25	£6,250	6.25
£3,125	3.125	£3,125	3.125	£3,125	3.125
£1,562	1.562	£1,562	1.562	£1,562	1.562
£781	0.781	£781	0.781	£781	0.781
£390	0.390	£390	0.390	£390	0.390
£195	0.195	£195	0.195	£195	0.195
£97	0.097	£97	0.097	£97	0.097
£48	0.048	£48	0.048	£48	0.048
£24	0.024	£24	0.024	£24	0.024
£12	0.012	£12	0.012	£12	0.012
£6	0.006	£6	0.006	£6	0.006
£3	0.003	£3	0.003	£3	0.003
£1	0.001	£1	0.001	£1	0.001
£0	0.000	£0	0.000	£0	0.000

Total fund
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