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Urban District of Bedworth

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer  
of Health



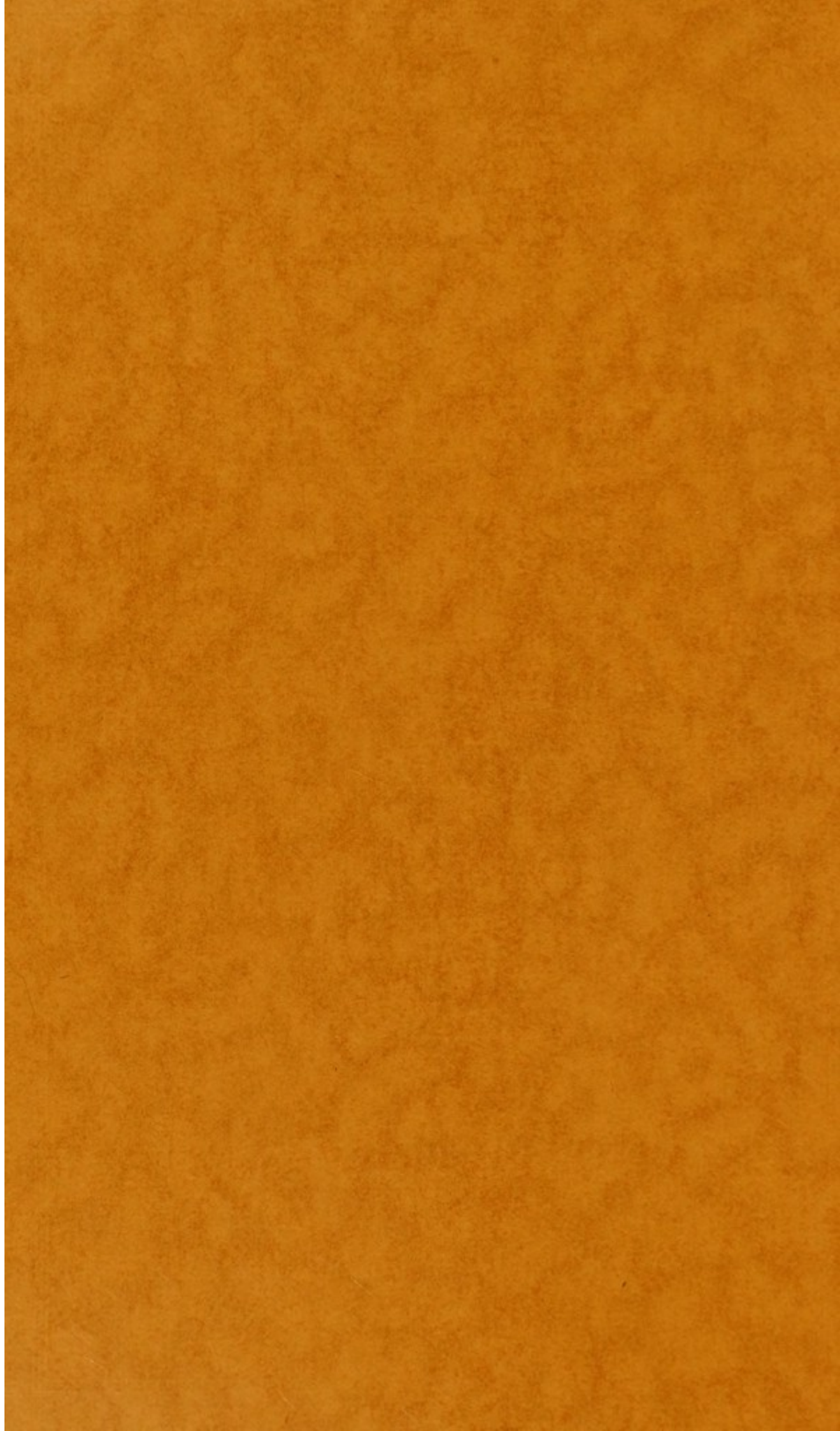
INCLUDING THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector's  
Report for the Year 1952

BY

G. R. KERSHAW, M.A.,  
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## URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEDWORTH

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
HIGH STREET,  
BEDWORTH.  
*September, 1953.*

*To the Chairman and Members,  
Public Health Committee,  
Bedworth Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, including the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report, for the year 1952.

## VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

There were 466 births during the year, and the Live Birth Rate remains similar to that of recent years at a fairly high level. Encouraging falls are shown in the Death, Stillbirth and Infant Mortality Rates. The Infant Mortality Rate of 32·188 per 1,000 live births is now approaching the latest figures for England and Wales. There was an excess of 270 Births over Deaths during 1952, whereas the Registrar-General's estimated increase in population (mid 1952) was 320. Immigration may be continuing steadily and likely to cause certain social problems consequent upon the housing shortage.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Tuberculosis Death Rate (0·23 per 1,000 population) compares favourably with other Urban Districts. The number of notifications of Tuberculosis does not diminish, however, and the total number of cases on the register has risen to 253. A steady decline in the number of notified cases of Whooping Cough is to be noted over the last four years. Measles and Scarlet Fever continue to be fairly prevalent, but the only Infectious Disease deaths during 1952 were — one from Pneumonia and one infant who died from Cerebro Spinal Fever.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The essential services remained the same as in the previous year.



The Local Education Authority opened the Nicholas Chamberlaine Secondary Modern School during 1952. Most spacious Medical and Dental accommodation is included in the final layout for the buildings on completion.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations became operative from 1st May, 1952, and are responsible for certain radical changes in the control of this disease. The County Council have the statutory responsibility of preventing Tuberculosis, and for arranging care and after-care. The Medical Officer of Health is no longer required to keep a register of Tuberculosis Notifications, although it is advised that he should do so. The essential Tuberculosis Register is now the one maintained at the Chest Clinic, but a copy of every notification has forthwith to be sent to the County District, who thereby maintain complete records and control over the disease.

## HOUSING

Since the appointment of Mr. T. J. Passmore to the Staff of the Department it has been possible to apportion the work of routine housing inspection more satisfactorily. A detailed Survey of the Housing Standards of the whole district was considered, but after consultation with the County Planning Officer it was found to be more desirable to concentrate on the central area of Bedworth. It was here that the majority of the poorer property had to be considered in order that action could be taken in conformity with the newly designed Development Plan for the town centre. A schedule was drawn up showing the state of the property, incorporating a classification of each house according to the possible action under the Housing and Public Health Acts. As a result, small areas suitable for clearance have become apparent, where it should be possible to commence building small blocks of flats or new business premises. A certain amount of routine work was also possible in Bulkington, which will, undoubtedly, be of considerable value in the future.

Difficulties have been encountered in representing houses to the Council under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. There are comparatively few houses in the district which can be made in all respects fit at a reasonable cost. The cost of repairs has risen so sharply due to the high price of building materials that many owners are unable to submit and comply with a satisfactory specification without considerable financial loss. Applications for grants under the 1949 Housing Act were to be expected, but your Council have found it difficult to include such items without exceeding the sum allowed for Civil Building Licences, and again, it must be pointed out that the majority of property is unsuitable for improvement. Once a Notice under Section 9 has been served, then it is difficult to consider that house for demolition for a



number of years. After the War the prospect of being able to carry out large scale Housing Schemes seemed rather remote, and it was necessary to try and save even the poorest property if it could be made fit. Standards have changed now, and with the housing shortage easing, it is important that such property should not obstruct the progress of Slum Clearance. It is preferable to represent most of these houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and only accept an undertaking from the owner if it is certain that this can be carried out. This change of policy has resulted in a larger number of Statutory Notices under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, being issued for repairs. During 1951, 17 Demolition Orders were made, and 36 notices served for repairs under the Housing Act, whereas in 1952, the figures were 1 and 7 respectively.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The two Commercial Sites within the District continue to be administered satisfactorily. Numerous small groups of caravans arrived during 1952 and gave rise to undesirable conditions, and a larger unlicensed site in Exhall produced many difficulties. Unfortunately, existing legislation under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is not really adequate for dealing with residential caravans, and the results of action taken in the Courts have not been entirely satisfactory. Proceedings taken under the Town and Country Planning Acts have been more hopeful especially as a much heavier penalty is incurred. It is a great pity that a publicly owned site was not established, when it would have been possible to tidy up the District, and apply the law to those persons unable to maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Further meetings of the Food Hygiene Sub-Committee were held during the year. The Chief Sanitary Inspector gave a Film Strip demonstration to an audience consisting of members of the Committee, representatives of the Food Trade, and personnel from canteens and catering establishments who were involved in Food Handling. The subjects under discussion were : the dangers of food-borne infections, the ways in which the food handler spreads infection, and kitchen hygiene as a means of prevention. A public showing of two films "The Housewife in her Kitchen," and "A Fly about the House," was arranged as part of evening performances at the two local cinemas. Circulars prepared by the Central Council for Health Education entitled "A Message from your Medical Officer of Health" were also distributed to housewives with the co-operation of a local milk retailer.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A problem occupying the attention of your Council for many years has been the difficulties of nightsoil collection in Bulkington.



Encouraging progress was made with Parts II and III of the Bulkington Sewerage Scheme, and by the end of 1952 most of the sewers throughout the centre of the village were laid, and the greater part of the new Sewage Works under construction. It may be some time before all the premises served by pail closets and unsatisfactory cesspools are connected to the sewer, but a big step forward has been taken which will undoubtedly remove many insanitary conditions.

During 1952 one licence was issued under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, a duty being placed on the local authority to inspect and keep up to standard all pet shops in their district. One licence was renewed under the Rag Flock Act, 1951, for manufacture, and one other establishment remained on the register. Two samples each of cotton felt and jute wadding were taken and found to be satisfactory.

A circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued in June, 1952, drew attention to the present need for economy in certain local government services, especially water supply and sewage disposal. Local authorities were asked to discriminate between those schemes which are essential and those which are desirable in order to reduce the number of applications for loan sanction submitted to the Minister. The Medical Officer of Health is asked to support all such proposals with a recommendation that they are essential on public health grounds and a definite danger to health exists. Work for obviating pollution of water supplies, relieving flooding inside dwelling houses and replacing machinery likely to cause danger if there is a breakdown, receive first consideration. It is discouraging, however, to report that one or two small schemes proposed by the Council have not been considered favourably, in so far as they require new construction and loan sanction for capital expenditure. If the National Economy cannot bear these small improvements to fundamental sanitary services, then it probably cannot afford such detailed supervision; it is paradoxical enough that the country cannot afford its own Statutes, but when it is necessary to ensure that they are not applied unless action can no longer be avoided, the Medical Officer of Health must console himself by imagining the conditions in the Urban District of Titipu.

#### CONCLUSION

My thanks are due to my colleagues in the service of the Council, and especially to Mr. Deakin and the staff of the Public Health Department, while I remain very conscious of the help and indulgence afforded me by yourselves, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, and remain,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. KERSHAW.



# BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

---

Chairman :

Mr. Councillor F. L. PERKINS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Councillor W. T. TIPPLE

Chairman of the Council :

(Mr. Councillor H. KNIGHT, J.P.)

„ „ J. T. BATES

„ „ G. F. BAILEY

„ „ T. BUCKNALL

„ „ W. A. COX

„ „ W. DAY, J.P.

„ „ A. C. FARNDON

„ „ J. FLETCHER

## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health :

\*† G. R. KERSHAW, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Other Foods Inspector,  
Petroleum Officer :

†† CHARLES E. DEAKIN, C.R.S.I.,  
Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

†† HENRY BURRISS, C.R.S.I.

Second Additional Sanitary Inspector :

†† THOMAS JOHN PASSMORE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk :

‡ Miss F. LEACH

Pupil :

‡ ANTHONY W. MOORE

\*Part-time Appointment

†Full-time Appointment

‡Salary Contribution by Exchequer Grants



## VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District of Bedworth lies between Coventry County Borough and Nuneaton Municipal Borough on the edge of the Warwickshire coalfield. The principal industry for centuries past has been coalmining, which has caused subsidence in many parts of the district, and in some measure determined the fluctuations in the town's prosperity. Woolcombing and spinning were formerly important industries in the town, and many houses retain the large windows of the upper storey factory. The textile industry is still represented in the town, and also hat-making, and in recent years light engineering has been introduced, though the district is to a considerable extent a dormitory for Coventry.

# VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the District .. .. . 7,913 acres

Population :—

(Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population

—mid-year 1952) .. .. . 25,400

(At 1951 census).. .. . 24,866

Number of Inhabited Houses, including Houses and Shops

and Licensed Premises as at 31-3-53 .. .. . 7,364

(According to Rate Books)

Rateable Value .. .. . £112,406

General Rate .. .. . 24s. 0d.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. . £448

(Estimated 1952-1953)

		Total	Male	Female	BIRTH RATE	
LIVE	Legitimate	446	238	208	Crude	18·346
BIRTHS	Illegitimate	20	12	8	Corrected	17·795

STILL-	Legitimate	10	8	2	STILL-BIRTH	
BIRTHS	Illegitimate	1	1	—	RATE	·433

					DEATH RATE		
DEATHS	..	..	196	121	75	Crude	7·716
						Corrected	9·259

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR	{	Legitimate	..	..	15
		Illegitimate	..	..	—
		Total	..	..	15

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. 32·188

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth .. 1

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. . —

„ „ Whooping Cough .. .. . —



## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total
All Causes .. .. .	121	75	196
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .. .. .	5	1	6
Tuberculosis—Other .. .. .	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung-Bronchus .. .. .	5	—	5
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	—	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	9	7	16
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	—	—	—
Diabetes .. .. .	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	9	20	29
Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	13	3	16
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	2	—	2
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	16	14	30
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	8	3	11
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	4	5	9
Bronchitis .. .. .	14	4	18
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	2	—	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	2	1	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	3	—	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	11	6	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	2	1	3
All other Accidents .. .. .	4	—	4
Suicide .. .. .	2	—	2
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—

# INFANT MORTALITY

## CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Prematurity	Without Prematurity	Total
Prematurity .. .. .	1	—	1
Congenital malformation :—			
Alone .. .. .	—	1	1
With asphyxia .. .. .	—	1	1
With meningitis .. .. .	—	1	1
Birth Injuries .. .. .	3	1	4
Gastro Enteritis .. .. .	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	1	—	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis .. .. .	—	1	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	1	1
	5	7	12

## CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR, 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH	With bronchitis or pneumonia	Without bronchitis or pneumonia	Total
Bronchitis or Pneumonia ..	1	—	1
Meningococcal meningitis ..	—	1	1
Gastro enteritis .. .. .	—	1	1
	1	2	3

## INFANT DEATHS — WARD

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Bedworth East ..	2	1	3
" West ..	4	—	4
" North ..	3	1	4
Exhall East .. .. .	1	—	1
" West .. .. .	1	—	1
Bulkington .. .. .	1	1	2
	12	3	15



## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

General Medical Service : This is conducted by seven principal Medical Practitioners, together with Assistants resident in the district. In addition Medical Practitioners resident elsewhere do practice on the periphery. The Service is provided by the Warwickshire Executive Council.

No hospital or specialist services are available continually in the district, but there are general and special hospitals in Coventry and Nuneaton administered by Group No. 20 Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Warwickshire County Council, as Local Health and Education Authority, provides many facilities in the district, including an ambulance depot, and consultative and treatment clinics which are very well attended.

The Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, accepts specimens for examination, and reports concerning the district are always communicated 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 The Quadrant, Coventry, and 35, Coton Road, Nuneaton.

**Venereal Disease.**—Treatment is provided at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, and at Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton.

**Domiciliary Nursing Service.**—This is provided by the Warwickshire County Council.

### CLINICS

Service	Situation of Premises	Days Open	Authority Responsible
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare :</b>			
Welfare Centres	Child Welfare Centre Premises Saunders Avenue, Bedworth	Mondays and Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Warwickshire County Council
	Old Council Offices, Bulkington	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ante-Natal Clinic	Child Welfare Centre Premises, Saunders Avenue, Bedworth	Tuesdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	Ditto
<b>School Health Service :</b>			
Treatment and Inspection Clinic	Ditto	Mondays and Thursdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon	Ditto

Ophthalmic and speech therapy clinics are available by appointment.



## WATER SUPPLY

The Water Supply of Bedworth is constant, and is obtained as follows :—

(a) *Three sources at the Newdigate Colliery, in the West Ward of the District.*

(i) From an adit in the Frank Shaft, 270 ft. below ground surface.

(ii) From a 10-in. borehole, 218 ft. deep.

(iii) From a 12-in. borehole, 220 ft. deep. (Not in use).

The total quantity of water from these sources for 1952 was 102,378,500 gallons.

(b) *20-in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks.*

The borehole is 20-in. in diameter, and 275-ft. deep.

The yield for 1952 was 41,809,000 gallons.

(c) *Exhall Deep Well.*

The well is 9-ft. in diameter, and approximately 260—300-ft. deep. The yield from this well during the year was

49,863,000 gallons.

(d) *Coventry Corporation.*

This is used as a Supplementary Supply, and is only drawn upon when necessary. The quantity obtained from this source during the year was 8,706,000 gallons.

All this water is pumped into a storage reservoir at the Waterworks. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 750,000 galls., which is normally a 1·35 days' supply for the town. The water is pumped from a reservoir to the Water Tower, from which it is distributed throughout the town after chlorination.

(e) *Bulkington.*

This supply was formerly obtained from an 8-in. borehole, 270-ft. deep. It was not used during the year owing to diminishing yield.

Total from all sources 202,756,500 gallons.

The Exhall East and West Wards 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.

As a result of the above, it is considered that the Water Supply of the area has been satisfactory. The Water Supply is considered to be satisfactory in quality, 66 samples having been taken during the year and submitted for analysis; and chemical analyses and classification of the results of bacteriological examinations are shown elsewhere in this Report.



No. of samples of Town's water submitted for analysis .. 66

					<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>
(a)	Chemical	..	..	..	5	3
(b)	Bacteriological	..	..	..	48	10

Total No. of samples from all other sources submitted for analysis .. .. . 2

					<i>Raw Water</i>	
					<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Wells	..	..	..	..	—	2

#### RAINFALL

The total rainfall for the year was .. .. 26.50 inches

Number of days when rainfall was recorded .. 177

The wettest month was August when a total of 3.96 inches was recorded.

The average daily consumption of water in the District during 1952 was :—

Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	451,267	gallons
Trade	..	..	..	..	..	26,896	„
Bramcote	..	..	..	..	..	74,846	„
Barnacle and Shilton, for Rugby R.D.C.	..	..	..	..	..	2,487	„
Total	..	..	..	..	..	555,496	„

The maximum consumption of water in any one day for all sources was .. .. 624,000 gallons

Population of Statutory Area	..	..	..	..	..	20,600
Population supplied into Houses	..	..	..	..	..	18,968
Population supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	..	..	1,507
Total population directly supplied	..	..	..	..	..	20,475
Population without piped supply	..	..	..	..	..	125
Total hereditaments supplied	..	..	..	..	..	6,845
Houses with standpipes	..	..	..	..	..	370
Standpipes	..	..	..	..	..	127
Wells used for domestic supply	..	..	..	..	..	46

#### CARAVANS

Caravans directly supplied	..	..	..	..	..	71
„ supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	..	..	68
„ with supply inside	..	..	..	..	..	3
Population directly supplied (included in Total Population directly supplied)	..	..	..	..	..	159



The latest Chemical analyses are as follows :—

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Source	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albu- minoid Ammonia	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours	Total Solids dried at 100-C.	Nitrite	Free Chlorine	pH	Appearance	Plumbo- Solvency Iron
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	0	0	7.8	0.14	0.013	49	Absent	Absent	7.82	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	0.0016	0.0064	7.8	0.12	0.037	55	Absent	Absent	7.2	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
Newdigate Colliery Mixed	0	0.0024	7.3	0.2	0.015	80	Trace	Absent	7.39	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
20' Borehole Bedworth Waterworks	0.0006	0	6.7	0.2	0.014	64	Absent	0.005	7.88	Bright, many small particles.	Nil
Exhall Well	0.0112	0.0008	21.8	Absent	0.096	102	Trace	Absent	6.98	Slightly turbid, few small particles.	Nil
Bulk Supply	0.0024	0.0008	9.05	0.04	0.03	78	0.0007	Absent	7.53	Bright, few small particles.	Nil

The following table is based on the Ministry of Health's Report — "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies," which classifies Piped Supplies as follows :—

*Presumptive Coliform  
Count per 100 ml.*

Class 1	Highly Satisfactory	..	..	..	less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	..	1—2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	..	3—10
Class 4	Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	Greater than 10

Throughout the year 50 per cent. of Samples should fall into Class 1, 80 per cent. should not fall below Class 2, and the remainder should not fall below Class 3. In chlorinated piped supplies the water ought to come into Class 1.

SOURCE	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	8	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100
" " No. 2	8	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100
" " Mixed	7	87.5	1	12.5	—	—	—	—	8	100
Exhall Well	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	100
20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks	14	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	100
Town Main	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	100
All Sources	57	98.28	1	1.72	—	—	—	—	58	100



## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

### 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notice	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories .. .. . (including Factory Laundries)	30	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .. .. .	—	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	30	—	—

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

	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were installed
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	5	5	—	—

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1952.

### To Dwelling Houses

Disinfections after infectious disease (rooms) .. ..	117
Disinfections for vermin (rooms) .. ..	25
Re infectious diseases .. ..	124
For drain testing .. ..	30
Inspections under Housing Acts .. ..	102
Re-Inspections under Housing Acts .. ..	250

### To Other Premises

Factories and Workshops .. ..	30
Shops Inspected .. ..	241

### To Food Preparing Places

Fried Fish Shops .. ..	34
Dairies, Milkshops .. ..	108
Bakehouses .. ..	20
Butchers' Shops, Stalls and Vans .. ..	92
Ice Cream Premises .. ..	82

## NUISANCES ABATED

### Dwelling Houses

Defective walls and ceilings repaired .. ..	74
Roofs repaired .. ..	22
Stairs repaired .. ..	6
Spouting repaired or new provided .. ..	42
Defective floors repaired or renewed .. ..	43
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt .. ..	19
Coppers repaired or rebuilt .. ..	6
Yard paving repaired .. ..	6
Windows renewed or repaired .. ..	39
New sinks provided .. ..	7
Defective pointing repaired .. ..	15
Doors repaired or rehung .. ..	16
Chimney flues and brickwork repaired .. ..	3
New chimney pots provided .. ..	1
Defective brickwork repaired or renewed .. ..	11

### Drainage, etc.

Drainage cleared from obstruction .. ..	53
Drainage Inspection chambers provided or repaired ..	23
Ventilating shafts improved .. ..	2
Defective drains re-laid .. ..	6
Sink waste pipes and gullies repaired .. ..	16

### Closet Accommodation

Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed .. ..	23
Insufficient, repaired or renewed .. ..	28



**Water Supply**

Internal water supply provided .. .. .	16
Burst water supply pipes repaired .. .. .	10

**Domestic Refuse**

Dustbins provided .. .. .	22
---------------------------	----

**Factories and Workshops**

Unsuitable sanitary accommodation improved .. .. .	5
--	---

**HOUSING**

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) By the Local Authority .. .. .	138
(b) By private enterprise .. .. .	28
	<hr/>
TOTAL .. .. .	166
	<hr/>

Houses demolished during the year were as follows :—

Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	Nil
Houses included in Clearance Orders .. .. .	Nil
Individual Unfit Houses represented .. .. .	5
Demolition Orders made .. .. .	1
Undertakings accepted .. .. .	4

Number of applicants for Council houses at 31-12-52 .. .. .	885
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**DISINFECTIONS**

The disinfection of all premises, houses, bedding, etc., is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector after cases of Infectious Diseases ; disinfection of vermin infested premises is also carried out. Steam disinfection is available for bulky goods, such as bedding, etc. Spraying or fumigation with Formalin is the method employed in houses.

Number of rooms disinfected or fumigated .. .. .	142
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## RODENT CONTROL

During the first few months of the year two rodent operatives were employed in routine work of rodent control, and during the latter part of the year one rodent operative was similarly employed. The methods of control as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are used, and the following conditions were found and action taken :—

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
1. Total number of properties in District ..	7	7,044	40	680	7,771
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) notification, or	(a) —	40	20	7	67
(b) otherwise .. ..	(b) 6	2,357	—	—	2,363
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats	(a) —	—	—	—	—
(a) Major	(b) 4	537	15	7	563
(b) Minor					
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice .. .. .	—	5	—	1	6
5. Number of infested properties treated ..	4	537	15	7	563
6. Number of notices served under section 4, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 :—					
(i) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Structural Works (i.e. proofing) ..	—	6	—	1	7
8. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. .. .					5



## MILK SUPPLY, 1952

Premises in which cows are kept .. .. .	38
Number of milk retailers, other than producers resident in district .. .. .	54

## TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS

### Routine Milk Samples taken by the Warwickshire County Council for Biological Examination

					<i>No. of Samples</i>	
					<i>Total</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>
Pasteurised .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Past) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	Nil
Accredited and non-graded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21	1

### Results of Investigations of Tubercle Infected Milk Supplies carried out by the Warwickshire County Council

					<i>Cases found on routine sampling in the County</i>	
No. of completed investigations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	
No. of cows examined .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	
No. of milk samples for diagnostic purposes ..	..	..	..	..	1	
No. of cows slaughtered under T.B. Order ..	..	..	..	..	1	
No. of cows removed from herds during inves- tigations which may have been infected ..	..	..	..	..	—	

## ICE CREAM SAMPLES

During the year 72 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis, the results of which are as follows :—

<i>Grade</i>				<i>Pre-packed</i>	<i>Loose</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 .. .. .	..	..	..	23	11	34
2 .. .. .	..	..	..	14	7	21
3 .. .. .	..	..	..	5	4	9
4 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	7	8
	..	..	..	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	..	..	..	43	29	72
	..	..	..	==	==	==

**FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1952**

DETAILS	Weight		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
73 tins of Meat .. .. .	1	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
620 tins and jars of Jam, Fruit, Milk, Vegetables, Fish, etc. .. ..	7	1	8
Bacon .. .. .		1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese .. .. .		1	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sausages .. .. .		1	17
Rabbits .. .. .		1	2
Cockerel .. .. .			10
Eggs .. .. .			16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour .. .. .	2	0	17
Cakes and Biscuits and Cereals ..	2	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper .. .. .			1
Coconut .. .. .			8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sweets and Chocolate .. .. .			2 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL WEIGHT .. .. .	15	1	41 $\frac{1}{2}$

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

The following table shows the number of pailclosets and cess-pools in the district :—

	<i>Bedworth</i>	<i>Exhall</i>	<i>Bulkington</i>
Pailclosets .. .. .	53	22	400
Cesspools .. .. .	21	56	234

**PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936**  
**EXTRACT FROM REGISTER**

Premises licensed for storage of Petroleum .. .. .	34
Premises licensed for storage of Petroleum Mixtures ..	6
Total storage capacity of Petroleum Tanks ..	39,020 gallons
Total storage capacity of Petroleum Mixtures	
Containers .. .. .	6,170 ..



# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1952

AGE PERIOD			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	..	..	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	..	..	4	5	—	3	2	1	—	—
35-45	..	..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	..	..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 over	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	21	16	2	3	5	1	—	—

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cases on Register at 1-1-52	..	103	94	15	30	118	124
„ removed during 1952	..	19	14	2	2	21	16
„ added „ 1952	..	24	19	2	3	26	22
„ on Register at 31-12-52	..	108	99	15	31	123	130

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

Stage of Disease at Notification.

R.A.			R.B.			Not Known
1	2	3	1	2	3	
10	4	2	—	11	1	9

No. diagnosed by Mass Radiography Unit	..	..	..	2
No. of cases of Tuberculosis re-housed	..	..	..	8
No. of contacts with Tuberculosis re-housed	..	..	..	—

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Total Cases Notified									Total Deaths								
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	+	Total	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	+	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	2	34	56	10	5	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	2	2	—	—	6	4	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	8	129	64	4	1	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	2	3	16	4	1	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARDS

DISEASE	W A R D						
	Bedworth E.	Bedworth W.	Bedworth N.	Exhall E.	Exhall W.	Bulkington	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	31	25	38	4	7	2	107
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	4	4	2	2	5	1	18
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	—	1	2	6
Measles ..	62	30	66	12	29	7	206
Whooping Cough ..	1	4	12	2	4	3	26
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	3

## FOOD POISONING

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
—	4	—	Unknown	Unknown

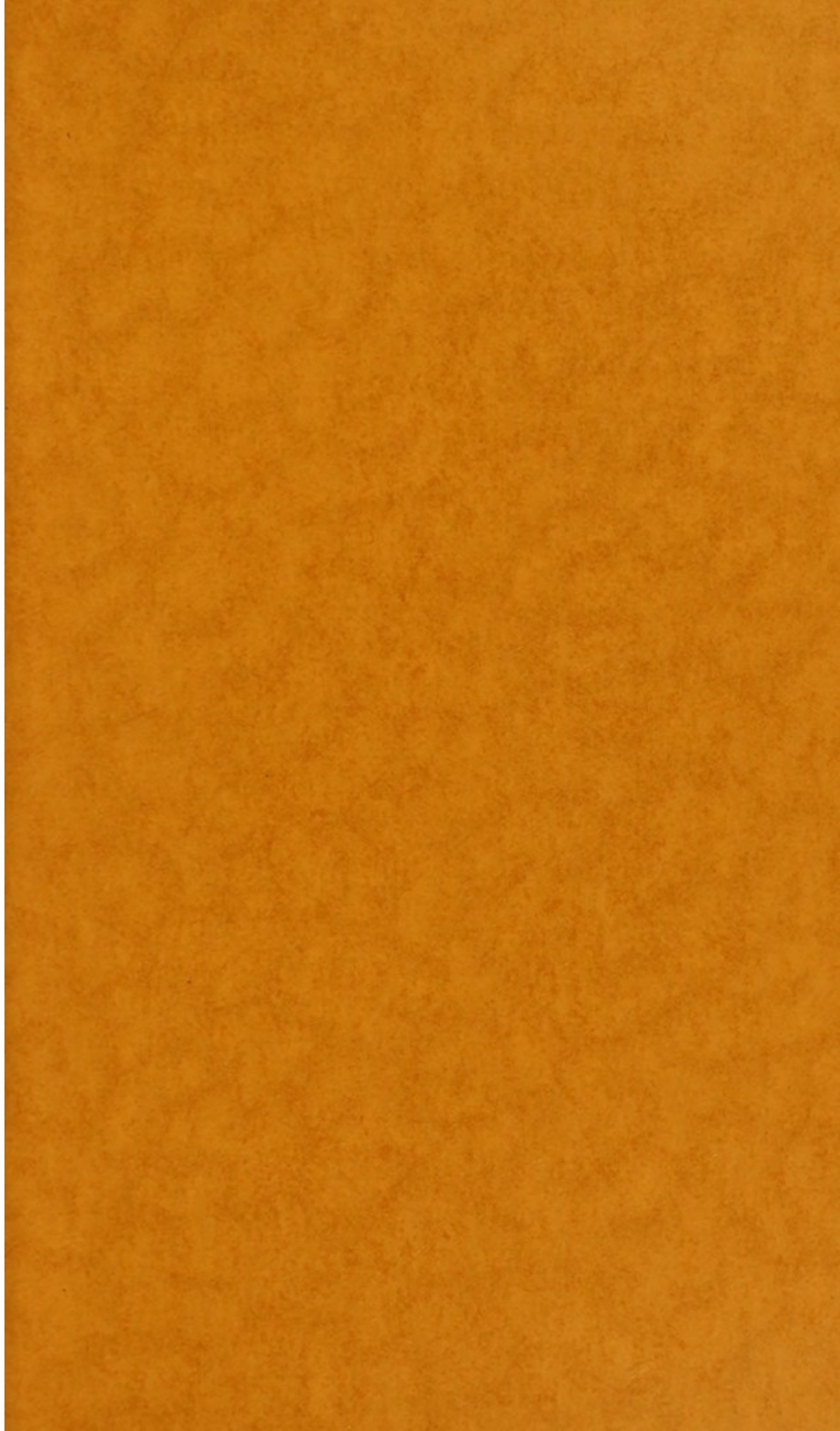
## ISOLATION HOSPITALS

## CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, 1952

DISEASE	COVENTRY		
	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	31	27	58
Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .	2	3	5
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	1	1	2
Pericarditis nodosa .. .. .	—	1	1
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin .. .. .	1	—	1
Observations .. .. .	1	—	1
Tonsillitis .. .. .	1	—	1
Diarrhoea .. .. .	—	1	1
Dysentery .. .. .	1	—	1
Staphylococcal Infection of the skin .. .. .	—	1	1
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	1	1
Acute Pyelitis .. .. .	—	1	1
Acute Cervical Adenitis .. .. .	1	—	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	1	1
Measles .. .. .	1	—	1
Erysipelas of the Ear .. .. .	1	—	1
	41	37	78









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