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Urban District of Bedworth

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer
of Health

INCLUDING THE

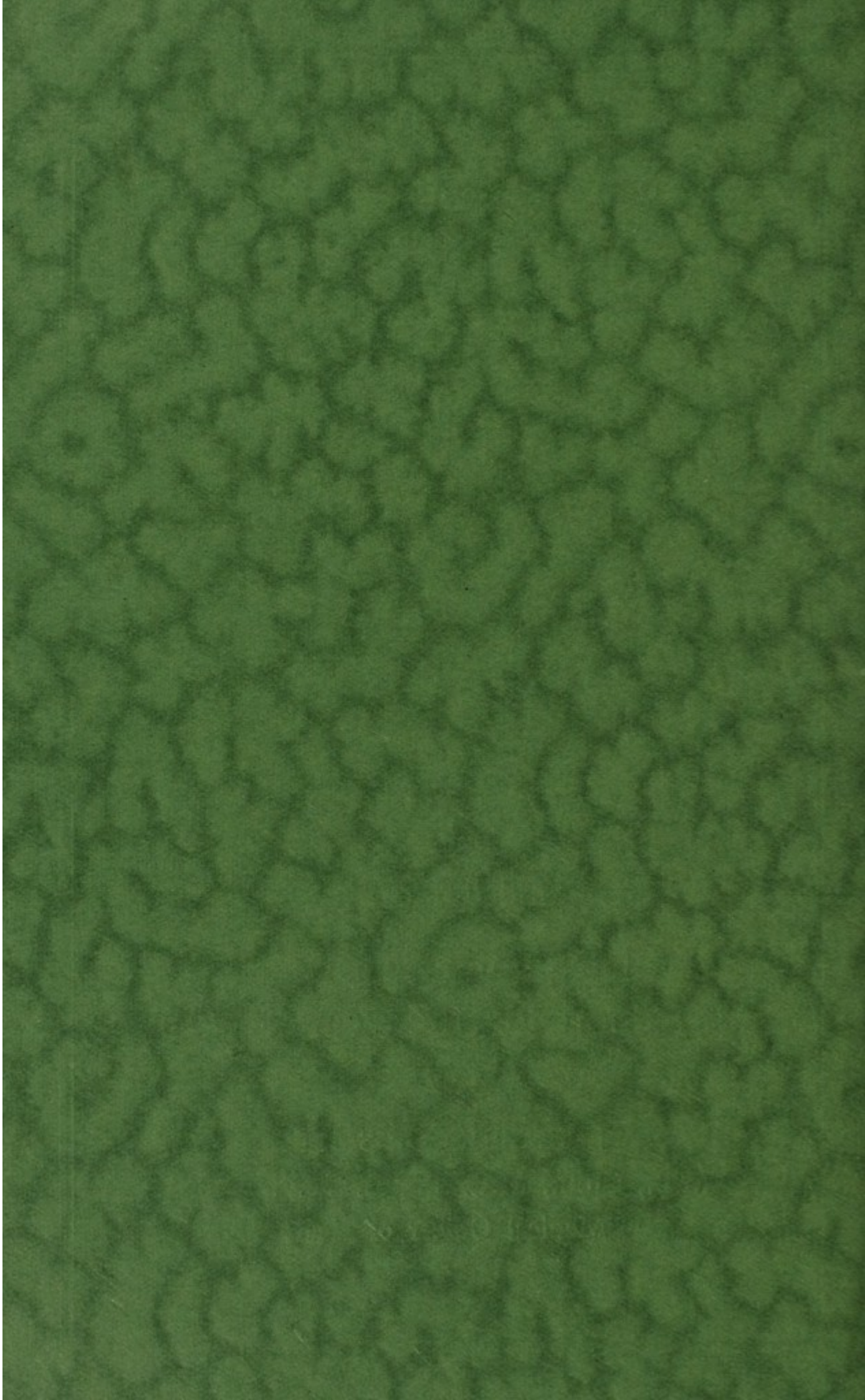
Chief Sanitary Inspector's
Report for the year 1954

BY

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEDWORTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
BEDWORTH,

December, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report, together with that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In 1954 there were 298 live births, an increase of 49 over the previous year. The crude birth rate was 13.4 and the corrected birth rate, which is adjusted for age and composition of the population for comparison with other areas, was 16.9. This is somewhat above that for England and Wales which was 15.2, but slightly below that for the whole of Warwickshire which was 17.1. After the fall in the birth rate which followed the war years there has more recently been a levelling off and during the past four years there has been no significant change in the annual figures.

The death rate which had been falling steadily until 1952 has risen sharply during 1953 and 1954. This, as I mentioned last year, has been due to the inclusion in our statistics of deaths in High View Hospital, which were previously transferred to other authorities. The crude death rate for 1954 was 17.1 per 1,000 population, the corrected death rate was 21.5. This latter figure, although supposedly comparable with other areas is obviously fallacious since 234, or more than 50 per cent. of the 462 deaths attributable to Bedworth during 1954 occurred in this Hospital which admits a large proportion of the aged chronic sick from Coventry. The crude death rate for Bedworth residents excluding patients in High View Hospital was 8.4 and the corrected death rate on this basis was 10.6—a figure which is more in keeping with that for England and Wales (11.3) and for the whole of Warwickshire (10.5).

Only 10 infants under one year of age died during the year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 20.1 per 1,000 related live births. This is the lowest figure so far recorded for the Urban District. The comparable figure for England and Wales was 25.5 and for the whole of Warwickshire 31.9. Although in view of the small numbers involved the figure for any particular year may be affected by chance, Table 2 on page 9, shows clearly the reduction in infant mortality which has occurred over the past 10 years, during which time infant deaths have been at least halved.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Generally speaking the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases was low during the year. There were 24 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 36 in 1953. The figures for Whooping Cough and Measles were 82 and 72 cases respectively in 1954, a reduction from 166 and 199 in the previous year. There were no cases of poliomyelitis nor of diphtheria, which has been absent since 1948. The continued absence of cases of diphtheria is almost certainly due to immunisation against this disease. There must, however, be no relaxation. The organism which causes the infection is still carried in the throats of many apparently healthy people, and if the proportion of the population who have been protected were to fall below the critical point there could be a recurrence of the epidemics of the past. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is available to all children by means of a combined vaccine. It is free, safe and almost painless, and no child should be denied the protection it affords.

There were 43 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1954. This represents a decrease of 7 from 1953. Only 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. This latter condition is very frequently due to milk infection and it is hoped that, now Bedworth has become an area in which only tuberculin tested or heat treated milk may be sold, this form of the disease will almost disappear in the coming years.

HOUSING

During 1954 the number of houses built in the Urban District was 550. This was 133 more than in 1953. The Council built 140 houses as compared with 122 in the previous year. The remainder was made up of 34 houses built by private enterprise and 376 erected by the Coal Industry Housing Association.

The extensive development in the Keresley area by the Coal Industry Housing Association accounts to a great extent for the increase in population from 25,580 in 1953 to 27,050 in 1954, as the majority of these houses have been occupied by miners coming to Bedworth from other mining areas. It has also probably accounted for the check in the fall of the birth rate since most of these immigrant tenants are young adults.

As a result of a housing survey early in the year it was possible to present to the Council in June a Slum Clearance Programme comprising some 350 unfit houses suitable for demolition within five years. This programme was adopted and by the end of the year action had already been commenced which it is hoped will enable the Council to deal with the majority of the houses included in the first stage of the programme during 1955.

MEAT INSPECTION

There were 18 private slaughterhouses in the Urban District, which were closed when the Ministry of Food assumed control of the slaughter of animals and distribution of meat in 1940.

Early in 1954 the Minister announced that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses, in their interim report, that on the restoration of free marketing of livestock and meat in July, local authorities should become responsible for ensuring adequate slaughtering facilities in their districts. He said that this might be effected by the licensing of private slaughterhouses or the provision of a public abattoir. At the same time authorities were urged to adopt a policy of moderate concentration to reduce the large number of slaughterhouses which had been in operation prior to control.

The Council decided not to provide public slaughtering facilities and, after consultation, reached agreement with local butchers that a limited number of private slaughterhouses should be licensed. All the premises in use before the war were inspected and finally eight slaughterhouses were selected which could, with suitable adaptation and renovations, be brought up to a standard which would enable slaughtering to be carried out in them in a hygienic and humane manner. To the owners of each of these slaughterhouses a complete schedule of the defects existing and measures necessary to remedy them was issued, and temporary licences were granted, subject to these requirements being satisfied. By the end of the year almost the whole of the necessary works had been completed.

In addition to the eight slaughterhouses mentioned above, applications for licences were received from four other owners of pre-war slaughterhouses. Although these had to be refused on the grounds that the premises could not be rendered fit, in no case was there an appeal against the Council's decision.

The Council may be said to have effectively implemented the Government policy by providing adequate slaughtering facilities for the district, while at the same time concentrating slaughtering into a small number of satisfactory slaughterhouses. This policy has enabled your Sanitary Inspectors to carry out efficient inspection of the carcasses of all animals killed since de-control—a task which would have been difficult if not impossible had a much greater number of slaughterhouses been re-licensed.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The new Bulkington Sewage Disposal Works which was opened in 1953 gave rise to some concern early in the year, as the effluent was reported as unsatisfactory. On investigation it appeared that this was due to the fact that the filter beds had not properly matured. With use the condition of the beds improved and by the end of the year a satisfactory effluent was being obtained. The other sewage disposal works at Marston Lane was known to give rise to some nuisance because of its proximity to houses. It was also known to be in need of modernisation and enlargement, the cost of which would be considerable. The Council are therefore contemplating the

erection of a new sewage works to replace the existing one. During 1954 a consultant engineer was engaged to carry out a survey to discover a suitable site for a new works and to prepare provisional plans for its erection. At the same time he was asked to submit an estimate for the necessary modifications to the present plant so that the relative costs of the two schemes could be compared. The matter is to be further considered in 1955.

CONCLUSION

My thanks are due to the Officers of other Departments for their close co-operation, and particularly to the staff of the Health Department for their help during the year. I have also to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for the consideration you have shown to me.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

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

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Councillor J. McMahon

Chairman of the Council:

Mr. Councillor J. F. Gee, J.P., C.C.

Mr. Councillor J. ALLEN

" " J. T. BATES

" " W. DAY

" " T. F. DEWIS

" " A. C. FARNDON

" " S. HARRIS

" " M. H. STILGOE

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

L. S. STEPHENS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., 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.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Second Additional Sanitary Inspector:

THOMAS JOHN PASSMORE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Clerk:

Miss F. LEACH

Pupil:

ANTHONY W. MOORE

TABLE 1

A. VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District	7,913 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) mid. 1954	27,050
Rateable Value	£133,430
General Rate Levied	27/4d.
Product of Penny Rate	£520
Number of Inhabited Houses, including Houses and Shops and Licensed Premises as at 31-3-55	7,934

Live Births					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	262	222	484
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Total	...	...	...	...	268	230	498
Stillbirths							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	9	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
All births	...	...	...	...	277	239	516

Birth Rate (Per 1,000 population) Crude	18.410
Corrected	16.937
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 population) .....	.665
(per 1,000 total births)	34.880

Deaths					Males	Females	Total
All ages	...	...	...	...	248	214	462
Under one year	...	...	...	...	6	4	10

Death Rate (per 1,000 population) Crude	17.079
Corrected	21.519
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.080
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough	—

TABLE 2
VITAL STATISTICS, 1945-54

Year	Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortal- ity Rate
1945	22,443	190	442	24	8.7	20.3	54.3
1946	22,580	219	462	19	9.7	20.5	41.1
1947	22,940	219	500	19	9.5	21.8	38.0
1948	23,950	198	461	19	8.3	19.2	41.2
1949	24,040	202	460	18	8.4	19.1	39.1
1950	24,540	225	416	16	9.2	16.9	38.5
1951	24,080	272	466	26	10.8	18.6	55.8
1952	25,400	196	466	15	7.7	18.3	32.2
1953	25,580	*399	449	13	15.6	17.5	28.9
1954	27,050	*462	498	10	17.1	18.4	20.1

* Increase due to changes in regulations affecting transferred deaths.

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1954

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total 1954	Total 1953
All Causes	248	214	462	399
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	2	1	3	4
Tuberculosis—Other	—	1	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	6	4	10	12
Malignant Neoplasm— Lung-Bronchus	9	—	9	11
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ...	—	10	10	6
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ...	—	5	5	5
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	31	17	48	23
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	3	3	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	44	51	95	89
Coronary Disease, Angina	22	7	29	27
Hypertension with Heart Disease	11	19	30	10
Other Heart Disease	64	49	113	91
Other Circulatory Disease ...	5	7	12	9
Influenza	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	8	4	12	16
Bronchitis	10	7	17	21
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	—	4	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	2	2	1
Congenital Malformations ...	2	3	5	2
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	15	14	29	36
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5	1
All other Accidents	3	6	9	8
Suicide	2	1	3	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE 4

CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1954

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Prematurity	Without Prematurity	Total
Prematurity	2	—	2
Congenital malformation:			
Alone	—	1	1
With asphyxia	—	1	1
With meningitis	—	1	1
With pneumonia	—	1	1
	2	4	6

TABLE 5

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR
1954

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Bronchitis or Pneumonia	Without Bronchitis or Pneumonia	Total
Bronchitis or Pneumonia	1	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	—	1	1
Acute Bronchitis			
Toxaemia	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus Coliform			
Meningitis	—	1	1
	2	2	4

TABLE 6

INFANT DEATHS—WARD

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Bedworth East ...	3	1	4
" West ...	—	1	1
" North ...	—	—	—
Exhall East	2	—	2
" West	1	1	2
Bulkington	—	1	1
	6	4	10

B. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 7
 NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1954

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	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	6	5	—	1	2	—	—	—
35—45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
65 over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	28	15	2	5	2	1	—	1

TABLE 8

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at 1-1-54 ...	124	119	16	32	291
Cases removed during 1954 ...	17	16	5	6	44
Cases added during 1954 ...	32	20	2	6	60
Cases on Register at 31-12-54 ...	139	123	13	32	307

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1954

TABLE 9
 Stage of Disease at Notification

R.A.			R.B.			Not Known
1	2	3	1	2	3	
14	9	2	—	7	3	8

No. diagnosed by Mass Radiography Unit ...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases of Tuberculosis re-housed ...	...	...	...	11
No. of contacts with Tuberculosis re-housed ...	...	...	...	—

TABLE 10

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<i>Cases Notified</i>									Total
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15- 5	25-45	45-65	+ 65	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	7	14	3	—	—	—	—	24
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	4	3	2	2	5	3	2	21
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Measles ...	3	37	25	5	—	2	—	—	72
Whooping Cough	11	41	30	—	—	—	—	—	82
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

TABLE 11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARDS

DISEASE	WARD						Total
	Bedworth E.	Bedworth W.	Bedworth N.	Exhall E.	Exhall W.	Bulkington	
Scarlet Fever	2	4	7	1	4	6	24
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	4	7	2	4	4	21
Erysipelas	1	2	1	2	—	1	7
Measles ...	5	13	5	22	22	5	72
Whooping Cough	10	16	17	15	11	13	82
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 12

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
—	12	—	Salmonella Typhi-Murium	Unknown

TABLE 13

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, 1954

DISEASE	COVENTRY		
	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever	6	6	12
Whooping Cough	—	3	3
" " with Pneumonia	—	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Glandular Fever	1	—	1
Tonsillitis	1	1	2
Mumps	—	1	1
" with (?) Meningitis	1	—	1
(?) Meningitis	—	1	1
Chicken Pox	3	3	6
Erysipelas	—	2	2
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	6	1	7
Gastro Enteritis	4	4	8
(?) Dysentery	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	4	7	11
Gravitational Eczema			
Enormous Adeposit	1	—	1
	28	32	60

C. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The General Practitioner Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; there are seven Medical Practitioners together with Assistants resident in the district, and two or three others living outside practice on the periphery.

There are no general hospital services directly available within the district, but adequate out-patient and in-patient facilities are provided at the Nuneaton and Coventry Hospitals, which are administered by Group No. 20 Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. Cases of Infectious Disease are usually admitted to Whitley Isolation Hospital, Coventry. The bed accommodation for Tuberculous patients is provided mainly at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, near Warwick, but other Sanatoria within the Birmingham Region are used. Out-patient clinics for Tuberculosis are held at Riversley Park Clinic, Coton Road, Nuneaton, and The Quadrant, Coventry, and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are available at Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton.

The Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the arrangements made for Domiciliary Nursing, Domestic Helps, Vaccination and Immunisation, the care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, and the Ambulance Service under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. With the exception of the Ambulance Service the administration of these services is under the control of the Area Medical Officer, Council House, Nuneaton.

The Ambulance Depot is adjacent to the Clinic, Newtown Road, Bedworth, where Infant Welfare Clinics and Clinics for School Children are held each week. These premises are also used for Ante-Natal, Ophthalmic and Sunlight Clinics at which attendance is by appointment only. A modern well-equipped Dental Surgery is situated at the Nicholas Chamberlaine School, where a School Dental Officer attends for the treatment of school children, and also of pre-school children and expectant mothers.

TABLE 14

Existing arrangements for all the Clinic Services provided by the Warwickshire County Council within the District are shown below:

SERVICE	SITUATION OF PREMISES	DAYS OPEN
Infant Welfare Centres (under 5 years)	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays and Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Sports & Social Club Pavilion, Bulkington	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Antenatal Clinics	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
School Health Service (5—15 years)		
Minor Ailments Clinic	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
	Keresley Newlands School	Alternate Fridays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon
	Nicholas Chamberlaine School	Thursdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Eye Clinic	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays by appointment
Dental Clinic	Nicholas Chamberlaine School	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by appointment

D. HOUSING**Building Programme**

No. of new houses erected during 1954:

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	140
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	34
(c) By the Coal Industry Housing Association	...	...	...	...	376
TOTAL					550

No. of applicants for Council Houses at:

31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	838
31st December, 1954	...	...	...	...	830

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

No. of 1st Inspections	...	...	...	...	120
No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	180

Action taken under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936 ... Nil**Action taken under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936:—**

Individual Unfit Houses represented	...	...	...	7
Clearance Areas represented	...	...	...	Nil
Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	4
Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	3
Houses to be purchased by Authority	...	...	...	Nil

Action taken under Section 92, Public Health Act, 1936:—

No. of Statutory Notices served	69
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NUISANCES ABATED**Dwelling Houses**

Defective walls and ceilings repaired	55
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	40
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	1
Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	...	40
Defective floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	26
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	14
Coppers repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	3
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	1
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	32
New sinks provided	...	...	...	10
Defective pointing repaired	...	...	...	10
Doors repaired or rehung	...	...	...	11
Chimney flues and brickwork repaired	...	...	...	11
New chimney pots provided	...	...	...	—
Defective brickwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	11
Handrails provided	...	...	...	1
Damp-proof course provided	...	...	...	1

Drainage, etc.

Drainage cleared from obstruction	22
Drainage Inspection chambers provided or repaired	9
Ventilating shafts improved	2
Defective drains re-laid	—
Sink waste pipes and gullies repaired	21

Closet Accommodation

Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	16
Insufficient, repaired or renewed	24

Water Supply

Internal water supply provided	8
Burst water supply pipes repaired	9

Domestic Refuse

Dustbins provided	15
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DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease	35
Rooms of verminous premises disinfected	25
Bed and bedding disinfected by steam	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No. of Licenced sites	6
No. of Dwellings on Licenced sites	228
No. of Individual Licences	12
No. of Unlicenced sites	11
No. of Dwellings on Unlicenced sites	53
No. of Individual Unlicenced Dwellings	20
No. of Dwellings exempt from Licence (Members of Showmen's Guilds, Agricultural Workers, etc.)	40
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>
	353
	<hr/>

E. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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, 270ft. below ground surface.

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

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

The total quantity of water from these sources for 1954 was 83,539,500 gallons.

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

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

The yield for 1954 was 63,878,500 gallons.

(c) *Exhall Deep Well.*

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

21,346,000 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 1954 was

27,722,000 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.

Total from all sources

196,486,000 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 reasonably satisfactory in quantity. Forty-seven samples of the town water were taken during the year. These covered the five sources of supply and also mixed water in the mains. All were reported as entirely satisfactory, and the results are set out on pages 22 and 23.

No. of samples of Town's water submitted for analysis ... 47

		<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Chemical	... ..	—	—	—
(b) Bacteriological	... ..	33	14	47

No. of samples from all other sources submitted for analysis 25

			<i>Raw Water</i>
		<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Wells	—	24
Stream	—	1

RAINFALL

The total rainfall for the year was 28.42 inches
 Number of days when rainfall was recorded 198
 The wettest month was November, when a total of 4.95 inches was recorded.

The average daily consumption of water in the District during 1954 was:

Domestic	... ..	446,082	gallons
Trade	... ..	29,000	"
Bramcote	... ..	58,006	"
Barnacle and Shilton, for Rugby R.D.C.	... ..	5,230	"
Total	... ..	538,318	"

The maximum consumption of water in any one

day for all sources was	... ..	644,000	gallons
Consumption per day per head of population	... ..	21.075	"
Population of Statutory Area	... ..	21,217	
Population supplied into Houses	... ..	19,661	
Population supplied by Standpipes	... ..	1,505	
Total population directly supplied	... ..	21,166	
Population without piped supply	... ..	51	
Total hereditaments supplied	... ..	7,034	
Houses with standpipes	... ..	322	
Standpipes	... ..	109	
Wells used for domestic supply	... ..	28	

CARAVANS

Caravans directly supplied	... ..	210
Caravans supplied by standpipes	... ..	208
Caravans with supply inside	... ..	2
Population directly supplied (included in Total Population directly supplied)	... ..	532

TABLE 15

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 80F. in 4 hours	Total Solids dried at 100-C.	Nitrite	Free Chlorine	pH	Appearance	Plumbo- Solvency Iron
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	0	0	7.9	0.125	0	50	Absent	Absent	7.00	Bright, few small particles.	—
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	0	0	7.9	0.075	0	70	Absent	—	6.64	Bright, few small particles.	—
Newdigate Colliery Mixed	0	0.0016	6.8	0.24	0.006	34	Trace	—	7.59	Bright, few small particles.	—
20" Borehole Bedworth Waterworks	0.0148	0.0032	9.9	Absent	0.35	80	0.0002	—	7.14	Turbid, many small particles.	—
Exhall Well	0.0036	0.004	39.00	Trace	0.033	140	Minute Trace	Absent	7.24	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
Bulk Supply	0.0046	0.032	8.65	0.12	0.041	39	Absent	Absent	7.7	Bright, few small particles.	Nil

TABLE 16

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.

less than 1

1—2

3—10

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		23
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	6	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	100	23
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	6	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	100	
Newdigate Colliery Mixed	7	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100	
Exhall Well	7	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100	
20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks	14	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	100	
Town Main	7	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100	47
All Sources	47	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	100	

TABLE 17

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the number of pailclosets and cesspools in the district:

				<i>Bedworth</i>	<i>Exhall</i>	<i>Bulkington</i>
Pailclosets	...	...	...	28	4 9	246
Cesspools	...	...	...	21	50	214

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

TABLE 18

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	40	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	—	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) .	—	—	—
Total	40	—	—

TABLE 19

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	8	8	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	8	—	—

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

RODENT CONTROL

During the year two rodent operatives were employed in routine work of rodent control. 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				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses	(3) All other including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in District ..	7	7,934	720	8,651	40
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) notification ..	—	46	20	66	—
(b) Survey under the Act	6	2,238	—	2,244	—
(c) otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—incl. re-inspections ..	18	6,852	60	6,930	—
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	520	15	537	—
(b) Mice: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	22	5	27	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated	2	542	20	564	—
6. Total treatments carried out—incl. re-treatments	6	542	30	578	—
7. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work	—	1	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

**F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
MILK SUPPLY, 1954**

Number of milk retailers, other than producers resident in district	30
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TABLE 20

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	...	...	...	...	5	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Past)	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	3	Nil
Accredited and non-designated	...	...	...	...	8	1

**Results of Investigations of Tubercle-Infected Milk Supplies
during the year 1954**

		<i>Cases found on routine sampling in the County</i>	<i>Cases reported by neighbouring County Authorities</i>
Number of			
1. Investigations	.....	1	—
2. Cows examined	.....	13	—
3. Milk samples for diagnostic purposes	...	4	—
4. Cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order	...	1	—
5. Cows removed from herds during investigations that may have been infected	... ..	—	—

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

During the year 37 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	... ..	20	3	23
2	... ..	6	3	9
3	... ..	5	—	5
4	... ..	—	—	—
		—	—	—
	TOTALS	31	6	37
		—	—	—

MEAT

Carcases Inspected and Condemned, 1954

DETAILS	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	147	50	23	1115	687
Number inspected	147	50	23	1115	687
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	15	—	—	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.84%	32%	—	—	2.47%
All diseases except tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	35	—	114	94
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	23.81%	70%	—	10.22%	13.68%

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1954

DETAILS	WEIGHT		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs
60 tins of Meat, Ham, Rabbit, Tongue, etc.	1	3	11½
455 tins and jars of Jam, Fruit, Milk, Vegetables, Fish, etc.	4	2	19½
Bacon and Ham		2	18½
Cooked Meat			9¼
Sausages		2	26
Meat Pies			23
Cheese		1	12
Flour and cake mixtures			16
Cakes, biscuits and cereals		2	18¾
Dried Fruit		1	24½
Sugar		2	19
Sweets and Chocolate		1	2
Tea		2	2½
Coffee			1
Eggs			7½
Spices and condiments			¾
Ground Almonds			2¾
Coconut			3
Jellies			2
Suet			1
TOTAL WEIGHT	11	1	24½

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

Fried Fish Shops	30
Bakehouses	12
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, Vans	92
Ice Cream Premises	74
Dairies, Milkshops	108
Catering Establishments	14



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