

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Kenilworth U.D.C.

Contributors

Kenilworth (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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Urban District of Kenilworth

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1968

BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

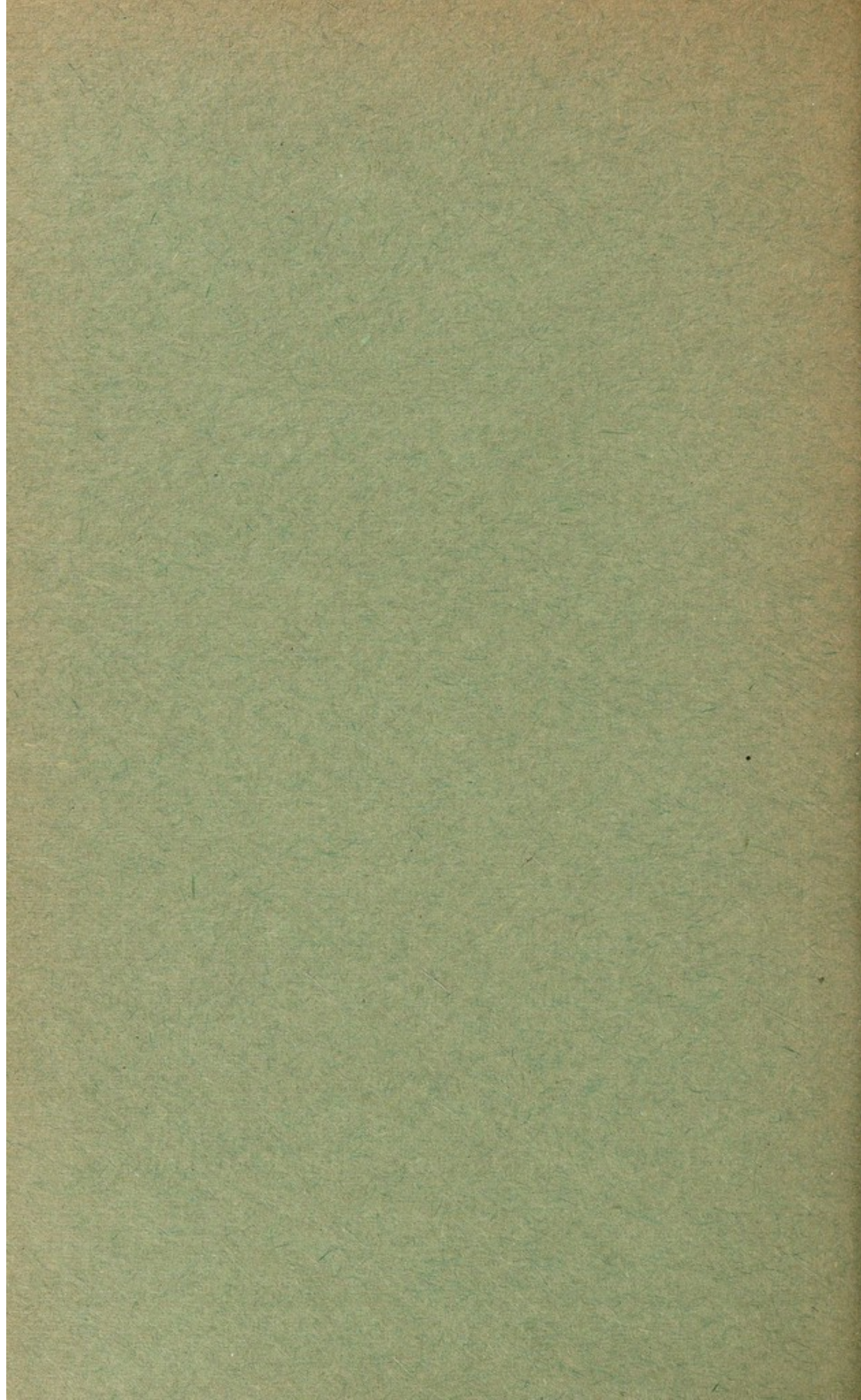
Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

A. TOMES LTD., PRINTERS, 46, BEDFORD STREET

1969





1 EUSTON SQUARE,
LEAMINGTON SPA,
26th September, 1969.

To the Kenilworth Urban District Council

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report to you upon the health of your district during 1968. Once more the population shows a rise of several hundreds and the death rate, after correction, is below the standard rate of England and Wales. The crude birth rate is however well below the average of the past seven years and the corrected rate is below the national one. Natural increase accounts for a minor part of the annual population growth and a lower birth rate will not immediately slow the town's growth rate by itself. There were only six notifications of infectious diseases other than measles. The health record is therefore a good one.

As the standards of living rise, so does consumption of goods and services which in turn produces more waste products. Mr. Wright now reports that the weekly tally of bins for emptying is little short of ten thousand and the high average of $6\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of refuse per head per year is roughly equivalent to 56 lbs. per house per week. A man who succeeds in emptying 110 bins per day will probably clear $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons dead weight daily. For one quarter of the total distance which he travels on foot, he must carry this full load and for another quarter the weight of the bin alone.

Mr. Wright notes that Southam Rural District Collectors can clear 145 paper sacks per man.

Questions of finance prevent adoption of this method in Kenilworth except as an experimental or phased programme since improved hygiene and a reduction in noise are incidental benefits for which a higher price must be paid.

Restraints upon public expenditure likewise caused the Council to put aside plans to reduce the bulk of domestic refuse before tipping at the new Cherry Orchard site. The estimated life of some 10 years might perhaps have been doubled if it had been possible from the start to employ a grinding plant. If it were to be delayed for more than the first five years or so, then the life of the tip cannot be significantly extended and the Council may then have to carry

refuse outside its own boundaries. Already great care has to be taken that tipping does not overtake the clay winning operations for brick working on this site.

House improvement has been carried on both by encouragement of individual grants and by using the complex improvement area provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. It is probable that the new Housing Act to become law in 1969 will not only increase the maximum payment allowable as a discretionary grant but lay down new procedure for general improvement areas. This should give a useful incentive to owners to improve their older property.

In conclusion I have to thank the members of the Council for their interest in the work of the department and for their kindness to me personally. It is likewise a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy and willing help extended by Mr. C. H. Wright and the officers of the department as well as colleagues in other departments of the Council's Offices.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kenilworth Urban District

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1968.

Area	...	...	...	...	5,967 acres
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	6,565
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£3,346
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£778,487
Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1968	...	...	...	...	20,780
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	(Crude)	...	...	...	15.6
	(Corrected)	...	...	...	15.2
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	9
Death Rate per 1,000 population	(Crude)	...	...	...	7.6
	(Corrected)	...	...	...	10.9
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—					
All Infants per 1,000 live births					15.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					15.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					—
Perinatal Mortality (per 1,000 total births)	...	...	...	...	24

The population increased by 330 persons. Natural increase (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) was 149 so that immigration accounted for most of the increase. The death rate was a low one, although higher than last year.

Statistics for England and Wales are shown at the foot of Table II.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (part-time), Dr. F. D. M. Livingstone.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part time), Dr. M. V. Richards.

Surveyor, E. Prince, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector, C. H. Wright, M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector, G. L. Horne, M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.

Assistant Public Health Inspector, C. Rhodes, D.P.A., cert. S.I.J.B.

Clerks; Miss L. Richards, Miss C. Walker, *S. Buckley, *Miss B. Gibbons Ward. *(Member of L.H.A. Clerical Staff with part of time allocated to services of Joint Sanitary Committee, M.O.H.'s Office).

2. Public Health Laboratories at Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry (Medical Director Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead) examined samples submitted by the department and thanks are due to him for advice in regard to many investigations.

3. L.H.A. Services.—The County Council held a child welfare centre at the clinic in Station Road (2.0—4.0 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays) where national welfare foods were on sale. Nursing, midwifery and home help services are supervised by the Area Health Offices in Leamington Spa. The local health authority operates a chiropody service, available to pensioners, expectant mothers and those registered as disabled persons. There are also family planning and equipment loan schemes.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

1. *Water Supply*.—The Manager of the South Warwickshire Water Board has reported that the public water supply was satisfactory and is chlorinated as required; 6,675 houses have a direct supply which serves 20,780 persons and now no houses have only a supply by standpipe. The Board has a joint laboratory service with two other Boards and regular examinations are carried out at their laboratories at Leamington Spa and Rugby. The water does not have a plumbo-solvent action. Sample analysis reports follow :

Water analysis results expressed in parts per million.
Received on: 13th December 1968.

From: South Warwickshire Water Board. Chief Chemist.

Description: Mill End, Kenilworth, Borehole.

Chlorine in Chlorides ...	...	25.5
Alkaline Calcium Carbonate		215
Hardness	Total	315
Manganese	...	0.01
Iron	...	0.02
Fluoride, F	...	0.5

Water Sampling—Town Water Supply

22 samples of water taken from various premises in the town were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

All the samples were reported as satisfactory.

Water Supplies—Other Sources.

A sample of water which was being used for domestic purposes was taken from a well adjoining a dwellinghouse. Upon examination the supply was found to be grossly contaminated. The occupants of the house were advised to boil all water before use. The house has since been dealt with under the Housing Act and the family have been re-housed.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

1. *Sewage Disposal Works*.—Following extensive investigations to ascertain the true dry weather flow reaching the Works, the conclusion was reached that the figure was 600,000 gallons per day. This left a margin of 25,000 gallons per day before the maximum covered by the River Authority's consent, was reached.

The Council's Consulting Engineers assisted the Engineer and Surveyor in the investigation. The South Warwickshire Water Board and the Severn River Authority also co-operated.

The Council's Consulting Engineers presented their report on an appraisal of the existing Kenilworth Treatment Works and made outline recommendations for their extension to cope with a future population of 26,000.

2. *Sewerage*.—The Council's Consulting Engineers were authorised to carry out a sewer investigation within the town, relative to water consumption and the measurement of sewage flow. Sections of sewers were also examined for water infiltration. This work was completed towards the end of 1968.

Repairs were carried out on two sections of the main sewer within the Abbey Fields and a length of sewer pipe on the Crackley Industrial Estate was re-laid following collapse. Sewer re-laying was also necessary along a section in Windy Arbour following root penetration. Further work of re-laying sections of this foul sewer were included in the estimates for 1969/70, together with the replacement of a sewer serving properties in Moseley Road.

3. *Rivers and Streams*.—The maintenance of culverts and Finham Brook was carried out within the district.

4. *Open Air Bathing Pool*.—The Pool was open to the public on 25th May, 1968, and closed on 28th September, 1968. Attendance figures were as follows:—

				<i>For Comparison</i>		
				1968	1967	1966
Adults	...	...	...	4,075	5,939	4,711
Children	...	...	...	17,373	24,464	17,412
Spectators	...	...	...	5,036	6,988	4,488
Sunday visitors	...	...	...	3,181	4,237	1,934

74 samples of swimming bath water were submitted to Dr. Whitehead for bacteriological analysis and he reported that all were satisfactory.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Officer responsible to the Council for the operation of this service which is dealt with in his section of this joint report.

D. HOUSING

Improvement of Houses.—Thirty-one improvement grant applications were approved during 1968, comprising 30 standard and 1 discretionary grants. This was up slightly more than last year which is encouraging.

The standard grants approved were for the provision of:—

Bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, W.C. and foodstore	5
Bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply and W.C.	4
Bath, wash-hand basin and hot water supply	1
Wash-hand basin and hot water supply ...	8
Hot water supply	9
W.C. and foodstore	1
Hot water supply and foodstore	2
	—
	30
	—

Improvement Areas.—Improvements to all private houses in the first Improvement Area in St. John's Street are now completed.

Of the 41 tenanted houses in the second Improvement Area in Arthur Street, improvements to 19 houses have been completed and progress is still being made.

The compulsory powers under the Housing Act, 1964 which the Council possessed for securing the improvement of tenanted houses will, no doubt, disappear when the new Housing Bill becomes law. Under the new Bill, owners of dwellinghouses will be encouraged to improve their properties voluntarily with the aid of increased improvement grants. The only way a Local Authority can insist on the improvement of houses will be for the Authority to compulsorily acquire the houses and then carry out the improvements themselves. Although the procedure under the Housing Act 1964 was tortuous and cumbersome and extremely difficult to operate, good progress has been made in the two improvement areas established. It is hoped that the provisions contained in the new Housing Bill will encourage more Owners to take advantage of the increased grants which will be available when the Bill becomes law.

Individual Unfit Houses.—Fifteen houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. Eight were dealt with by way of Closing Orders, four by Demolition Orders and,

in the case of the remaining three houses, the owners gave Undertakings to the Council not to re-let the properties until the necessary works to bring them up to a proper standard of fitness have been carried out.

<i>Housing:—</i>	<i>For Comparison</i>		
	1968	1967	1966
Number of Houses built by:			
(a) Local Authority ...	44	—	24 flats
(b) Private Enterprise ...	97	99	161
Total number of Pre-fab houses owned by the Council ...	50	50	50
Total number of completed houses owned by the Council ...	914*	870	870
Houses converted into flats ...	2	2	3

*includes 26 houses and 18 flats.

<i>New Buildings.</i>	<i>1968</i>
Change of Use ...	39
Alterations and Additions (Windows, Verandah, Pergolas, Porches) ...	83
Garages ...	43
Houses, Bungalows, Flats ...	63
Covered Way ...	6
Home Annexe ...	—
Car Ports ...	17
Extensions to Properties ...	81
New Shop Front ...	11
Shops ...	—
Offices ...	7
Trees (Lopping and Removal) ...	5
Public Conveniences ...	—
Store/Warehouse ...	1
Conversion to Bedrooms ...	12
Factory ...	—
Pumping Station, Sewage Works ...	—
Special School ...	—
Temporary Buildings ...	10
School ...	—
Theatre ...	—
Temporary Class Room ...	—
Sub-Station Electricity ...	1
Goods Service Lift ...	—

Also included in 1968 were :—

Public Highway	...	...	...	1
Church	...	...	...	2
Petrol Pumps	...	...	...	1
Fence ...	...	...	...	1
Squash Courts	...	...	...	2
Conversion to old people's home	...			1
Council Houses modernised	...			20
Post Office (rebuild)	...	...	...	1
Guest House (change of use)	...			1
Livestock limit	...	...	...	1
Pipe Storage Bay	...	...	...	1
Barn ...	...	...	...	1
Lych-Gate	...	...	...	1

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Food Premises and Vehicles.—Inspections of food premises and vehicles continued during the year but progress was slower because of the demands made on your Inspectors by Meat Inspection duties. In general, conditions were found to be satisfactory. Owners of food businesses co-operated well and only in a few isolated cases was it necessary to draw their attention to certain breaches of the Regulations. These contraventions were quickly rectified and there was no case in which a report had to be made to you for consideration for legal proceedings.

Proprietors of several new food businesses, which opened in the town during the year, took advantage of the advice which was readily available from the department regarding compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Ice-Cream.—49 premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Preserved Food.—5 premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the preservation of Food.

Meat Inspection.—

Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses ..	...	2
Number of visits made	...	1103

Every animal slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses was inspected. The total number of animals was 26,337.

The table below gives an indication of the increases in meat inspection over the past seven years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of food animals inspected</i>	
1962	...	11,643
1963	...	14,833
1964	...	16,468
1965	...	16,137
1966	...	18,030
1967	...	21,760
1968	...	26,337

There was again a very large increase in the number of food animals slaughtered and inspected, this being 20% up on last year. The inspections took up a great deal of time and it was necessary for one inspector to be at the Slaughterhouses virtually full time. This is a heavy burden on your Health Inspectors and they now have to work every Saturday on Meat Inspection duties. The Council may have to appoint a full time Meat Inspector in order to prevent other important environmental health duties from becoming neglected: this will certainly otherwise come about if there is further growth in the local meat trade.

The total weight of meat condemned was 12,081lbs.

Five bovine carcasses were found to contain viable cysts of *cysticercus bovis* and these were submitted to treatment by refrigeration. Thirty-two whole carcasses—two bullocks, three cows, sixteen calves, six sheep and five pigs were rejected as being unfit for human consumption during the year.

The normal charge for inspection services was levied and this yielded a total of £1,069 7s. 6d. for the year as compared with £848 17s. 6d. for 1967 and £701 1s. 0d. for 1966.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.—There were three new applications for licences to slaughter or stun animals and twelve renewals.

The following table gives details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection :—

Unsound Food.—Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

136 lbs. Tinned Fruit
70 lbs. Tinned Vegetables
35 lbs. Tinned Meat
10 lbs. Tinned Fish
84 lbs. Butter
6 lbs. Jam
6 oz. Cream
4 Pnts. Milk
360 lbs. Lambs Offal
240 lbs. Pigs Offal
379 lbs. Chickens
300 lbs. Forequarter cuts and trimmings of beef
300 lbs. Loins, hips and trimmings of beef
450 lbs. Cuts of shoulder, leg, head and belly pork
285 lbs. Cuts of Lamb
270 lbs. Beef Offal
11 lbs. Beef Flank
7 lbs. Stewing Meat
15½ lbs. Beef Steak
8 lbs. Mince
14 lbs. Lamb Chops
9 lbs. Shoulder Lamb
8 lbs. Belly Pork
7 lbs. Pork Chops
1,024 Pkts. of Frozen Vegetables
628 Pkts. of Frozen Fish
359 Pkts. of Frozen Meat
178 Pkts. of Frozen Mousse

36 Pkts. of Frozen Pastry
 24 Pkts. of Frozen Sponge Cakes
 22 tins of Frozen Orange Juice
 28 Tins Frozen Grapefruit Juice

These were disposed of at the Leamington Incinerator and Cherry Orchard Tip.

Bacteriological Food Sampling.—The following routine samples of milk were taken in Kenilworth by the County Health Department:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	58
Ultra Heat Treated Milk		1

One sample of pasteurised milk was reported as unsatisfactory having failed the Methylene blue test.

Routine bacteriological samples of milk were taken by your Public Health Inspectors as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	24
Sterilised Milk	...	1
Ultra Heat Treated Milk		1

All the samples taken were satisfactory.

Twelve samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination and these were all reported as being satisfactory.

Eight samples of food were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

Sausages	1	Cheese	1
Fresh Cream	3	Hamburgers	1
Tinned Oysters	1	Pork Luncheon Meat	1

All the samples except for three samples of fresh cream were reported as being satisfactory. The unsatisfactory cream samples were probably due to incorrect stock rotation and advice has been given in this connection to the business people concerned.

MEAT INSPECTION.

YEAR 1968

The following table gives details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection:—

Appendix

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2802	218	1101	15401	6815	None
Number inspected ...	2802	218	1101	15401	6815	None
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> ... Whole carcases condemned	2	3	16	6	5	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	227	53	2	542	279	None
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	8.17%	25.69%	1.63%	3.56%	4.17%	None
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcases condemned ...	None	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	None	None	None	None	140	None
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	None	None	None	None	2.05%	None
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	5	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned ...	None	None	None	None	None	None

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected—26,337.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 31

The County Medical Officer kindly sends information annually about results of tests made by biological methods. No milk samples were collected by his sampling officers this year within your district. However the following figures summarize the action taken in regard to dealer's licences.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 [as amended in 1965].

<i>Dealer's Licences</i>					<i>Tests Failed</i>		
<i>No. of Samples</i>					<i>Meth.</i>		<i>Turb-</i>
<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Ster.</i>	<i>U.H.T.</i>	<i>C.C.</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Phosph</i>	<i>idity</i>
—	58	—	1	—	1	—	—

(Past)

The abbreviations have the following meanings:—

<i>Past.</i>	Pasteurized milk (145-150°F for half an hour or 161°F for 16 seconds).
<i>Ster.</i>	Sterilized Milk (212°F)
<i>U.H.T.</i>	Ultra High Temperature treatment (270°F for one second or more).
<i>Meth. Blue.</i>	Methylene Blue dye is decolourized by a period of contact with milk. If no colour change occurs in half an hour or more the milk passes the test; the shorter the period less than half an hour, the poorer the keeping quality of the milk.
<i>Phosph.</i>	Refers to a test based upon the inactivation by heat of Phosphatase, a milk enzyme. Persistence of enzyme shows that milk has not been correctly pasteurized.
<i>Turbidity.</i>	Is a test of quality of sterilized milk which must be held at 212°F or over for so long a period as will ensure it passes this test.
<i>Untreated.</i>	Raw milk which has had no heat treatment.
<i>C.C.</i>	Bacterial Colony Count; a test of U.H.T. process. Colony count to be less than 10.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Disease since 1960

		Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia
1961	...	2	1	212	2	—	2	—	—
1962	...	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
1963	...	2	—	368	5	—	1	—	—
1964	...	1	2	109	1	1	—	—	—
1965	...	1	11	59	2	—	—	—	—
1966	...	1	—	507	—	—	—	—	—
1967	...	2	—	156	1	—	—	—	1
1968	...	3	1	106	—	—	1	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1968.

Measles notifications numbered only 106 and it was not an epidemic year. This disease accounted for most of the notifications received.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1968

Age Periods	New cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

As will be seen from the table on previous page there was only one notification of Tuberculosis during 1968 which was of pulmonary disease. In addition three known patients transferred to your register upon taking up residence within the district. Once again no deaths occurred in 1968 and only ten deaths were from this cause in the last 15 years.

B.C.G. (Scholar's Scheme)

Under this scheme tests were made in county schools at age 13 of skin sensitivity to tuberculin. Negative reactors are given an intradermal injection of B.C.G. vaccine. The figures of work done in Kenilworth schools are given below.

<i>No. skin tested</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total given B.C.G. Vaccine</i>
693	111	582	566

Twenty-eight children were X-rayed. Results clear.

Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the cases notified, and deaths for the past 20 years:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cases ...	14	3	3	13	15	15	13
Deaths ...	3	—	3	3	1	—	—
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cases ...	15	5	6	12	7	5	7
Deaths ...	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Cases ...	4	4	—	2	6	1	
Deaths ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

No new reports were received in 1968 regarding old persons in need of proper care and attention. Close contacts exist between the local health and welfare officers, family doctors and hospital geriatric services.

Section 47 of the 1948 Act provides for action by a Council in relation to persons who—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No orders were sought under these powers.

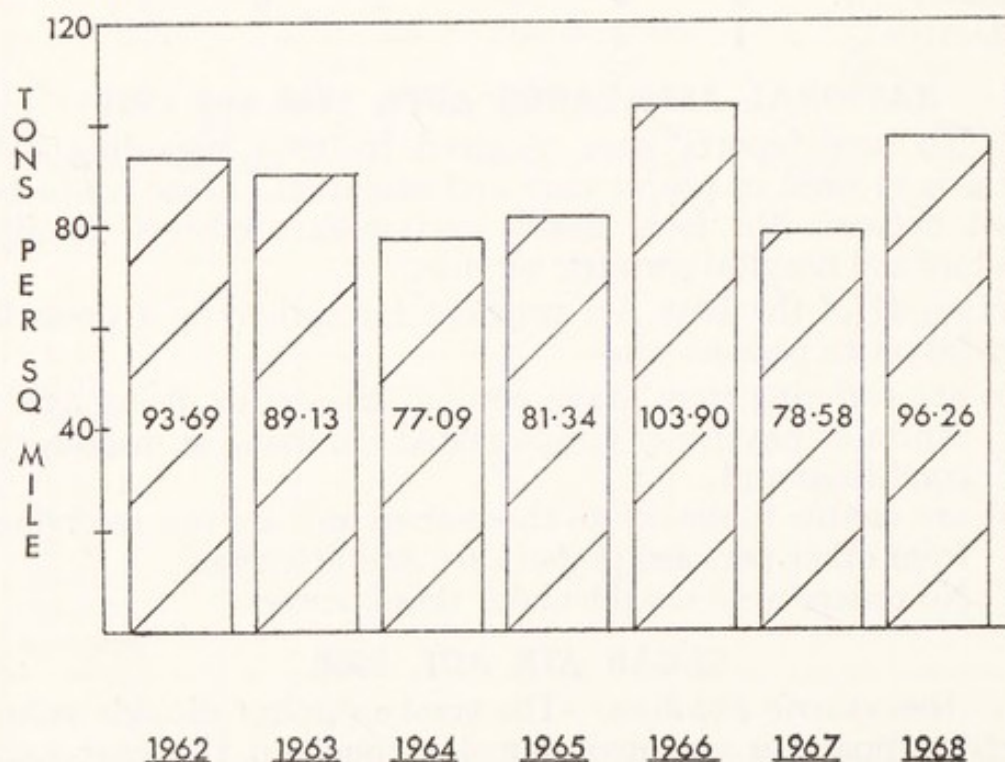
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Atmospheric Pollution.—The smoke/sulphur dioxide volumetric apparatus was maintained throughout the year and

daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were calculated. The information derived, together with weather remarks, i.e., wind strengths and directions, were submitted to the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and to the Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, for inclusion in their National Survey. Results obtained from the instruments are as follows :—

1968	<i>Deposit gauge Tons per sq. mile</i>	<i>So₃ m/gms. per day</i>	<i>Smoke m/gms. per cubic metre</i>	<i>Sulphur m/gms. per cubic metre</i>
January ...	5.10	1.10	69.0	68.0
February ...	4.73	1.10	88.0	77.0
March ...	21.21	0.80	42.0	39.0
April ...	10.54	0.50	43.0	37.0
May ...	10.47	0.15	44.0	52.0
June ...	7.42	0.35	20.0	58.0
July ...	6.61	0.40	34.0	63.0
August ...	8.43	0.30	27.0	48.0
September	7.19	0.30	30.0	30.0
October ...	3.72	0.35	44.0	24.0
November...	5.91	1.00	77.0	28.0
December ...	4.93	1.30	114.0	41.0

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past seven years are shown on the diagram.



RAINFALL

				<i>For Comparison</i>		
			1968	1967	1966	
January	...	...	2.54	1.47	1.340	
February	...	...	1.46	2.51	4.25	
March	...	...	.78	1.97	1.675	
April	...	...	2.57	.96	3.28	
May	...	...	3.16	5.24	2.695	
June	...	...	2.84	1.15	3.21	
July	...	...	3.41	1.18	2.18	
August	...	...	2.59	2.39	5.415	
September	...	...	4.27	3.34	1.58	
October	...	...	1.92	4.76	4.34	
November	...	...	2.12	1.62	1.59	
December	...	...	1.97	2.51	3.56	
<i>Totals:</i>			20.63	29.10	35.115	

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of

The Kenilworth Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Third Annual Report as your Chief Public Health Inspector. It is for the year ending the 31st December, 1968.

Again it gives me pleasure to report that your refuse collection service has operated with a high standard of efficiency and a weekly service was given to all parts of the town for most of the year.

Refuse still continues to increase in volume and weight and at the end of 1968, 9,770 dustbins were being emptied each week by the collectors. The amount of refuse produced per head of population for the year was 6.74 cwts which is the second highest in mid-Warwickshire. The number of collections from premises per man per day was 110 which again was the second highest in Mid-Warwickshire. The only other Authority with a higher rate is Southam Rural District Council who collect from 145 premises per man per day (but these are paper sacks and not metal dustbins).

I am grateful to the men for the hard work put in during the year, particularly through the winter months when conditions for refuse collection during heavy snow and ice were extremely dangerous and my thanks and I am sure the thanks of the Council go to each workman for his efforts in keeping the service going under such hazardous conditions.

Better and more regular collections were able to be given to business, commercial and factory premises by persuading managements to change over from small $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet dustbins to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yards refuse containers on wheels. This resulted in less handling and gave increased storage capacity at the premises.

Tipping at the new tip at Cherry Orchard commenced in June and problems, concerning the pumping of water from the bottom of the quarry and infestations of flies, caused the Department a great deal of work. Fly breeding in uncovered dustbins throughout the town took place in October in warm, humid weather conditions and intensive spraying over 2 whole days was necessary before the infestations were overcome. Because the tip is centrally situated in the town, the likelihood of nuisance to householders in the vicinity is increased and this necessitates regular inspections of the area by your Inspectors. Greater co-operation by the general public in keeping lids on dustbins and wrapping food scraps in newspapers before placing in bins would do much to alleviate the fly problem.

Although tipping at Cherry Orchard commenced in June, by the end of the year it was quite noticeable that over a period of six months, a considerable amount of space had been used up and this is likely to continue. Tipping of refuse by the Council and clay winning by the brick company are operations going on side by side, but one can see that space is rapidly disappearing and a watchful eye will need to be kept on the position. The pulverisation of refuse, apart from securing improvements in hygiene would also help in conserving valuable tipping space and for this reason alone should be considered when the time is opportune.

There was a 20% rise in the amount of meat required to be inspected in two private slaughterhouses in the town. This was a sharp increase over 1967 and 26,337 food animals received a full post mortem examination in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations. Because of the large amount of inspection work, not only during the normal working week, but also every Saturday, great pressure is being placed upon your Inspectors and work concerned with Food Hygiene and Offices and Shops did not receive the attention it was able to receive the previous year. I personally feel that the services of a full-time Meat Inspector are required in the Department in view of the large amount of meat being produced.

Some progress was made with inspections of food premises and food delivery vehicles and conditions were found to be generally good. Owners gave their co-operation when required.

Routine bacteriological sampling of milk, ice-cream, water, foodstuffs and swimming bath water continued during the year. Satisfactory results were obtained throughout except for 3 samples of fresh cream which were found on examination to be unsatisfactory. Advice was given to the owners regarding proper stock rotation of this type of food.

There were 160 premises on the Offices and Shops register at the 31st December, 1968. 51 premises received a general inspection and 315 other inspections to registered premises were carried out. Although progress was somewhat slower than in 1967, nonetheless, progress continues to be made with the helpful co-operation of owners concerned. 3 accidents were reported and investigated, but in all cases there was no negligence observed on the part of the Employers.

Applications for House Improvement Grants increased slightly over last year which is quite encouraging. Steady progress was made in your two Improvement Areas in St. John's Street and Arthur Street in spite of the difficulties met with in administering the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. The new Housing Bill, when it becomes law, should give owners that added incentive to improve their properties with the help of increased grants.

It is pleasing to report that fifteen unfit houses were dealt with, eight by way of Closing orders, four by Demolition Orders, and three where owners gave Undertakings not to re-let until the necessary works to make the properties fit, have been carried out. As the year closed, inspections of houses Nos. 75 to 127, Albion Street were started with a view to Clearance Area action and possible future re-development of the site by the Council.

The pest destruction service has been built up over the past two years and is operating extremely well and is being increasingly used by people of the town. We are now able to deal with all types of insect pests, rodents and problems concerning moles and rabbits can now be tackled.

It is interesting to record the action taken in the case of several bungalows heavily infested with rats during the year. Following complaints, poisoned bait was laid and as the treatments progressed, large quantities of bait was being

consumed by rats which had gained access to the houses. Smoke testing of house drains then took place and numerous defects were found in drainage systems. Rats were escaping from the sewers, via the defective house drains and into the wall cavities and thence to all parts of the structures, including roof spaces. Advice was given and the defects were remedied. Further poisoned bait treatment in the houses, in the drains and in the main sewers were then carried out and as a result of all this work the rats were eliminated. The work involved took the best part of two weeks of your Public Health Inspector's and General Assistant's time.

Two treatments of sewers for destruction of rats took place in October with good results. It is hoped to extend this work to other parts of the town.

Nuisances from garden bonfires still continued during the year and complaints were quickly dealt with. Usually when discussions took place with offenders, an improvement resulted. Persistent and indiscriminate burning of garden refuse which causes annoyance to inhabitants of an area, will be reported to the Council as a breach of the Clean Air Act.

The level of atmospheric pollution in the town is still on the low side, but it must be borne in mind that pollution of the atmosphere, no matter how small, given the right climatic conditions, is potentially dangerous to public health.

Complaints of noise were small in number and only in two cases did a statutory nuisance exist. Discussions with persons concerned secured an improvement. Ice-cream vehicle "Musical Chime Bells" are a source of annoyance, particularly when they are sounded at night when young children have been put to bed. Action is at present being taken. If a "chime bell" is sounded before 12 noon or after 7.0 p.m. at night it contravenes the requirements of Section 2 of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. Ice-cream vendors are being made fully aware of these provisions.

Assistance was given regarding complaints of Housing repairs, smells, blocked drains, fumes, excessive noise, the tipping of rubbish, flooded cellars and garden bonfires. These were just a few of a variety of nuisances investigated and satisfactorily dealt with during the year.

Favourable progress in all other aspects of Environmental Health work has been made. Increased work is reported in Meat Inspection and Refuse Collection and Disposal and it has been a very busy year for the Department.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Dr. Livingstone, the Medical Officer of Health for all the help, guidance and support he has given me and my grateful appreciations are recorded. I should like to thank my two Assistants, Mr. Horne and Mr. Rhodes and the whole of the Clerical and work staff for their loyal and conscientious support and I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee and the Chairman and Members of the Council have supported our work.

I am sincerely grateful to the Chief Officers and to their Deputies for their helpful co-operation on many occasions during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. WRIGHT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Officer responsible to the Council for the operation of the Services.

The services have again operated with an extremely high standard of efficiency during the year. This is particularly pleasing as the amount of refuse continues to increase both in weight and volume. For 95% of the year a weekly collection of refuse was given, and only in periods following holidays or when vehicle break downs occurred, did collections fall slightly behind. The spare refuse collection vehicle was brought into operation on several occasions during the year, but over periods of break downs lasting longer than two days the spare vehicle, because of its smaller cubic capacity (12/20 cu.yds.) was unable to keep pace with the amount of refuse that had to be collected. There is a particular need for a larger spare refuse collection vehicle and no doubt, when the next new vehicle is ordered, arrangements can be made to retain the larger Compressmore vehicle and dispose of the smaller Compressmore.

Numerous discussions took place during the year with business people which resulted in an improved and more efficient service being given. This was achieved by changing over from the standard $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet metal dustbins to the larger $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yards refuse containers. The larger containers are housed on wheels and can be easily emptied by the Council's BMC Compressmore vehicle, which possesses special bin lifting equipment.

Numbers of dustbins in the town continue to increase and the table below shows this increase since 1964 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Bins</i>
1964	7,793
1965	8,352
1966	9,107
1967	9,326
1968	9,770

The same labour force was again used to cope with this continuing increase in refuse and grateful thanks must be paid to your Refuse Collection and Disposal Staffs for the high standard of work throughout the year which resulted in an efficient service.

The "Special" collection service was again well used by the public and 733 requests were received compared to 716 in 1967 and 680 in 1966.

Refuse Disposal proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year and at the beginning of June tipping at Farmer Ward Road was completed. The new tip at Cherry Orchard opened at this time and tipping proceeded in spite of varying problems, chief of which was the pumping of water from the base of the quarry whilst tipping of refuse took place.

Another problem which caused the department a great deal of extra work, was the infestations of flies, which occurred during October in "Indian Summer" weather conditions. Daily spraying of the tip surface with liquid insecticide and treatment of the tip with an insecticide tip dressing at regular interval had to be carried out. These control measures were quite effective and this all out attack on the flies quickly reduced their numbers. Breeding was probably taking place in domestic dustbins and flies were being transported to the tip inside refuse collection vehicles. When the refuse was tipped the flies were liberated and because of the control measures in existence at the tip, the flies did not remain, but dispersed to nearby houses, causing some annoyance. Spraying of the interiors of all refuse collection vehicles with a "quick knock down" insecticide as refuse was being collected did much to achieve an improvement of the problem.

The acquisition of a 4½ tons capacity hydraulic tipping trailer in the latter part of the year proved very helpful to the tipman and he was able to transport covering material over lengthy distances from various parts of the quarry to the tip surface.

1968 saw the Civic Amenities Act in operation and the Council, in order to meet its responsibilities under this Act, provided six large metal containers at the entrance to Cherry Orchard Tip for the use of householders who wished to dispose of refuse free of charge. It is reported that these facilities are being well used by the public; the most favourite item for disposal being garden refuse.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

There were 160 registered premises in the town at the end of the year. 11 premises were newly registered and 29 premises were removed from the register. 51 premises received a general inspection and 315 other inspections to registered premises were carried out.

Slower progress was made because of other pressing duties; however, premises generally have attained a high standard. Advice was given to owners of new businesses on a number of points to assist them in complying with the requirements of the Act.

Owners generally co-operated well with your Departments' Inspectors and in no case was statutory action necessary.

Three accidents were reported and investigated and details of these are given below :—

Case 1 concerned a lady assistant employed in a shoe shop. In carrying out her duties she accidentally tripped over a fitting stool and bruised her ankle.

Case 2 concerned a man employed as a fork lift truck driver in a warehouse. Whilst he was engaged in removing material from the stores bins in the warehouse, he dislodged a pallet which was standing on end. The pallet fell across his left foot causing bruising.

Case 3 concerned a man employed as a storeman/fork lift truck driver in a warehouse. He was standing beside his truck between stacks of stored goods and was in conversation with another truck driver. Another fork lift truck driver reversed his truck and the wheel passed over the man's foot causing bruising and slight bone damage.

In all three cases there was no negligence on the part of the employers and full details of each accident have been sent to the Superintending Inspector of Factories for the Midlands Area.

The following tables give details of premises to which the act applies, the number of persons employed in such premises and action taken during the year.

APPENDIX I

(para. 1)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Minister of Labour by local authorities and the London County Council under section 60

TABLE A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered 1/1/68 - 31/12/68.

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	3	36	10
Retail shops	5	104	31
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	15	7
Fuel storage depots ...	—	2	1
TOTALS ...	11	160	51

TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS

TO REGISTERED PREMISES = 315

TABLE C—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	265
Retail shops	504
Wholesale departments, warehouses	34
Catering establishments open to the public	120
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	26
TOTAL	949
Total Males ...	357
Total Females ..	592

TABLE D—EXEMPTIONS—NIL RETURN

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS—NIL RETURN

TABLE F—INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	—

APPENDIX II

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KENILWORTH IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICKSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	48	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	5	—	—
TOTAL ...	59	56	1	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found: If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".—**NIL.**

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...					
TOTAL ...	1	1	—	—	—

No out-workers were recorded in the list required by Section 133 (i) (c), Part VIII of the Act.

S1—4—**NIL RETURN.**

Pest Control

The service has been built up over the past two years and is operating with a high degree of efficiency. It is being well used by the public.

I am most grateful to your General Assistant for the conscientious and efficient way that he has performed his duties during the year; he is a valuable member of your Environmental Health team and it was particularly pleasing when you decided to redesignate his post from Rodent Operator to General Assistant.

The acquisition of a Bedford 6 cwt. van by the Council some 18 months ago has done much to speed up the service.

The following shows a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Rodent Control

Number of properties inspected	...	...	...	579
Total number of visits made for eradication of rats and mice	...	...	...	1,198

Flying and Crawling Insects

Number of wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	97
Number of premises treated for flies, ants, cock-roaches and other insects	...	...	...	89

Regular visits were made to the Council's Refuse Tip and infestations of rats and flies were quickly dealt with.

Regular spraying at the tip continued throughout the summer, but in October it was necessary to intensify our activities in order to cope with infestations of flies which were breeding in domestic dustbins throughout the town in ideal weather conditions. This all out attack quickly reduced the numbers of flies and within a matter of two days conditions were back to normal.

Noise Abatement

Six complaints under the Noise Abatement Act, 1969 were reported to the Department during 1968. Every complaint was investigated and it was found in two cases that a statutory nuisance existed.

As a result of action taken by your Public Health Inspector the nuisances were abated without resort to statutory action.

TABLE I.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.
SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1968.

		Inspections and observations made	Notices served and complied with			
			In-formal	In-formal abated	Formal	Formal abated
GENERAL SANITATION	Water Supply	17	—	—	—	—
	Drainage	193	32	32	8	8
	Noise	69	2	2	—	—
	Pet Shops	—	—	—	—	—
	Tents, Vans, Sheds	23	3	3	—	—
	Factories	56	1	1	—	—
	Workplaces	7	—	—	—	—
	Bakehouses	7	1	1	—	—
	Public Conveniences	12	—	—	—	—
	Theatres and Places of Entertainment	9	—	—	—	—
	Licensed Premises	22	—	—	—	—
	Refuse Collection	1042	57	57	—	—
	Refuse Disposal	397	—	—	—	—
	Pest Control	1498	12	12	—	—
	Clean Air	92	19	19	—	—
	Schools	8	—	—	—	—
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	315	31	27	—	—
	Miscellaneous Visits	114	—	—	—	—
	HOUSING	UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:				
No. of Houses Inspected ..		87	15	12	—	—
Visits Paid to above Houses ..		113	—	—	—	—
UNDER HOUSING ACTS:						
No. of Houses Inspected ..		224	17	16	—	—
Visits Paid to above Houses ..		157	—	—	—	—
OVERCROWDING:						
No. of Houses Inspected ..		4	—	—	—	—
Visits Paid to above Houses ..		7	—	—	—	—
FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES:						
No. of Houses Inspected ..		8	—	—	—	—
Visits Paid to above Houses ..		13	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	34	—	—	—	—	
Improvement Grants ..	79	—	—	—	—	

TABLE I. (continued)

	Inspections and observations made	Notices served and complied with			
		In-formal	In-formal abated	Formal	Formal abated
I.D.	Inquiries in Cases of I.D. ..	18	—	—	—
	Visits re Disinfection ..	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous Infectious Disease				
	Visits	19	—	—	—
	Specimens	62	—	—	—
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION	INSPECTION OF MEAT:				
	Visits to Slaughterhouses ..	1103	2	2	—
	Knackers Yards ..	—	—	—	—
	Shops and Stalls ..	12	—	—	—
	Other Premises ..	8	—	—	—
	VISITS TO:				
	Bakers and Confectioners ..	7	1	1	—
	Butchers	41	5	5	—
	Canteens	2	—	—	—
	Dairies and Milk Distributors ..	25	—	—	—
	Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	11	2	2	—
	Food Preparing Premises ..	26	3	3	—
	Fried Fish Shops	15	2	2	—
	Grocers	105	14	10	—
	Greengrocers and Fruiterers ..	38	3	3	—
	Ice Cream Premises	35	2	2	—
	Mobile Shops	7	1	1	—
	Sweets and Tobacco	12	2	2	—
	Restaurants	46	6	6	—
	Chemists	9	—	—	—
	Wholesalers	4	—	—	—
	Schools	3	—	—	—
	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Clubs	3	—	—	—
	Licensed Premises	17	8	5	—
	VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLING OF:				
	Milk	23	—	—	—
	Ice Cream	19	—	—	—
	Food and Drug Samples ..	9	—	—	—
	Other Items	37	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous Food Visits ..	72	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	6595	241	226	8

Interviews with Owners, Contractors etc. 892

Quantity of Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered 329lbs. + 2,300 Pkts.
of frozen foods

Quantity of Unsound Meat Condemned 12,922lbs.

C. H. WRIGHT,

Chief Public Health Inspector

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1968 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Nett		Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Crude Rate.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959	13,430	214	15.9	5	23.4	116	8.6
1960	14,250	238	16.7	3	12.6	135	9.5
1961	14,490	284	19.6	1	3.5	145	10.0
1962	15,330	259	17.2	3	10.6	161	10.6
1963	16,410	314	19.1	1	3.2	129	7.7
1964	17,480	365	20.9	3	12.2	164	9.4
1965	19,040	352	18.5	3	8.5	128	6.7
1966	19,950	366	18.4	6	16.4	149	7.5
1967	20,450	372	18.2	1	3.0	144	6.8
1968	20,780	325	15.6	5	15.4	157	7.6

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1968

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth rate, Death rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1968
(Provisional Figures)*

†Annual Rate per 1,000 Population or as stated.

*Rate per 1,000 Total Births.

	†Live Births.	*Still Births per 1,000 Births.	†Deaths.	†Deaths under one year per 1,000 live Births.	*Perinatal Mortality
England and Wales	16.9	14	11.9	18	25

TABLE III.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1968.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox									
Plague									
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)									
Erysipelas									
Scarlet Fever									
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever									
Pneumonia	1						1		
Malaria									
Dysentery	3		1	2					
Puerperal Pyrexia									
Meningococcal Infection									
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough									
Infective Jaundice									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	106	2	59	45					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1						1		
Other forms of Tuberculosis									
Food Poisoning	1					1			
Totals	112	2	59	46	2	1	2	—	—

TABLE IV.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1968.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
B.19		
(1) Cancer, Stomach	5	2
(2) Cancer, Lung and Bronchus	7	3
(3) Cancer, Breast	—	5
(4) Cancer, Uterus	—	1
(5) Leukaemia	2	1
(6) Other malignant neoplasms	5	11
20 Benign neoplasms	—	1
21 Diabetes Mellitus	—	1
23 Anaemias	1	—
26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	2
27 Hypertension	2	4
28 Ischaemic heart disease	16	19
29 Other heart diseases	2	4
30 Cardiovascular disease	10	8
32 Pneumonia	3	3
33(1) Bronchitis/Emphysema	1	—
34 Peptic Ulcer	1	1
37 Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1
38 Nephritis/Nephrosis	1	3
40 Congenital anomaly	2	1
43 Birth Injury, Labour etc.	3	—
44 Other perinatal deaths	—	1
45 Ill defined conditions	—	1
46(1) Other endocrine disorders	1	—
46(4) Other central nervous system	4	1
46(5) Other circulatory	3	—
46(6) Respiratory (other)	1	1
46(7) Digestive system (other)	—	3
46(8) Genito—urinary (other)	—	1
46 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	1
46(9) Skin Diseases, etc.	—	—
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
BE48 All other accidents	2	—
BE49 Suicide	—	2
BE50 Other external injury	1	—
All causes	74	83

