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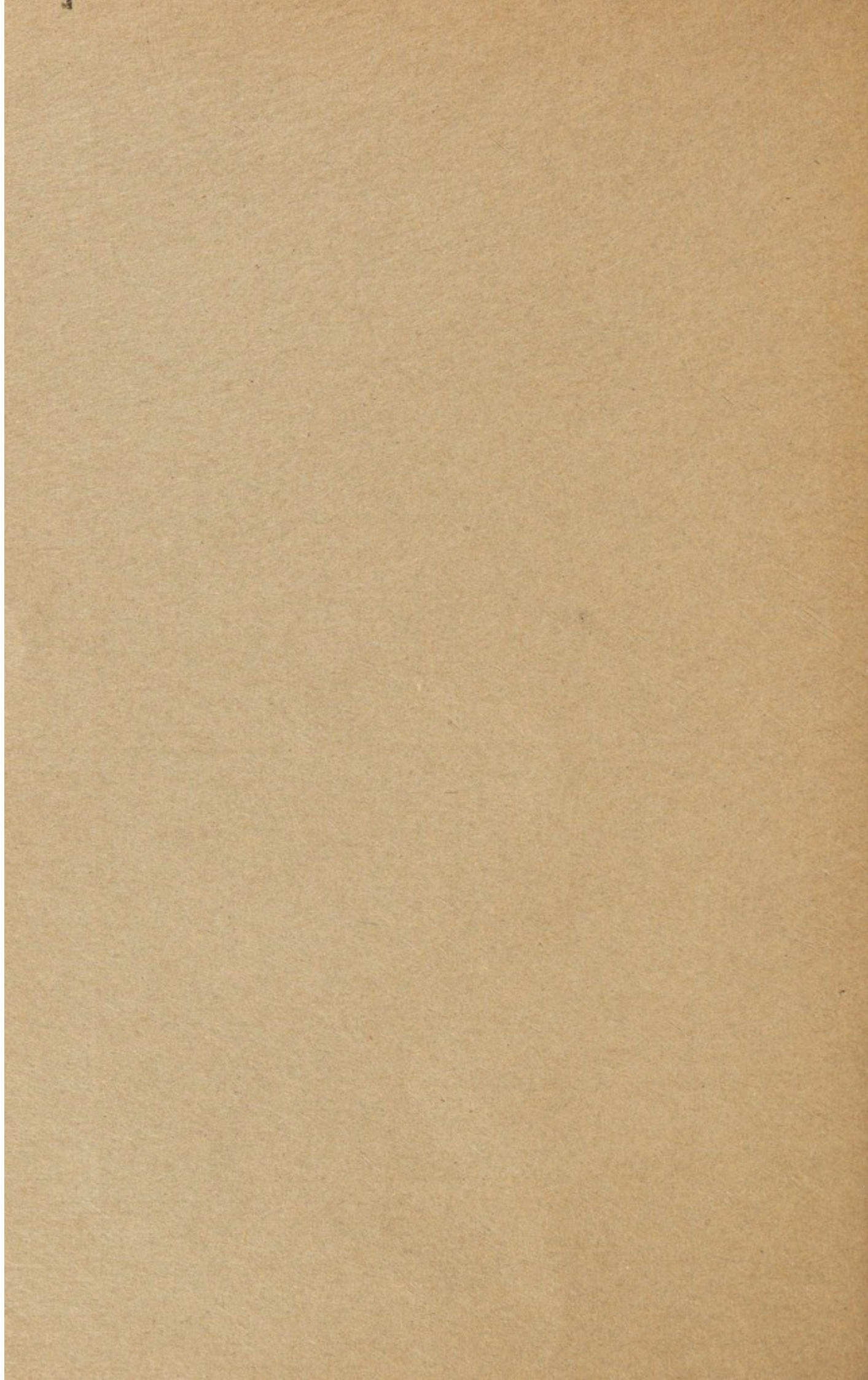
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38 HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

7th May, 1968

To the Council of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report upon the health of the district for the year 1967. The population increased by 160 to 44,860, although births exceeded deaths by 375.

Of the live births (895), 81 (9.0%) were illegitimate, a lower proportion than last year and there was no infantile mortality in this group. Live birth and death rates after correction were 19.2 and 10.6 per thousand respectively and both improve upon the national average for England and Wales.

Once again diseases of the heart and blood vessels were the main cause of death, affecting 261 persons of whom some quarter sustained fatal apoplexy with failure of a blood vessel supplying parts of the brain. The second large group (95 deaths) was formed by all types of cancer and the third in order came infection or disease of lungs and respiratory tract with 55 deaths. A more detailed check of the cancer deaths was attempted and the year 1927 was selected for comparison. In that year Dr. Goldie recorded that 51 deaths occurred in a population of 30,050 and the following table matches the comparable figures.

	1927	1967
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population	1.69	2.12
Total population at risk	30,050	44,860
Ratio males/females affected	18:33	46:49
Total deaths (all cancers)	51	95
Carcinoma of Stomach	8	9
Carcinoma of Bronchus	included with miscellaneous	19
Carcinoma of Breast	6	12
Carcinoma of Uterus	7	3
All other sites specified	18	52
Miscellaneous sites (unspecified) ...	8	

After correction for difference in population and age structure the expected cancer deaths in 1967 would number between 75 and 80 but there were in fact 15 to 20 more than this and the proportion of males to females was higher. The real increase is formed by the 19 deaths (14 male and 5 female) due to lung cancer. This is now the commonest single group of malignant tumours. Nationally the toll rises each year and females form an increasing proportion of the yearly totals. It is well known now that these are "preventable" cancers occurring in the main among habitual cigarette smokers and the remedy lies ready in the hand of any smoker who has a will to make use of it. From 8,000 deaths in 1946 the death roll in 1967 has topped the 27,000 mark. The General Register Office estimated the total of 31,000 as nearer reality. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health commented thus on the situation in his report for 1966:—

"The great majority of these deaths have resulted from cigarette smoking and could have been avoided."

Of other interesting matters in the annual report for 1927, a few will be mentioned in Section B relating to general provisions; the rest will receive brief mention here.

With a birth rate of only 13.5, a general death rate of 14.1 and an infantile mortality of 68.6, the population was almost static. A figure of 68.6 per thousand is regarded today as shockingly high, but twenty years before that time it had been over the hundred mark. This is to say that one out of every nine babies then born died without reaching a first birthday and yet it was in most years better than the figure for the whole country. The proportion of still to live births was four or more times greater in 1927 than it is now. Those unmarried mothers, "in difficult labour", could be admitted under the Council's scheme to the Warneford Hospital "as is the case with married women". For the rest we are told that there was also "an excellent maternity ward at the Warwick Poor Law Union Hospital".

There was likewise a hard ring about some of the provisions described for illegitimate infants and homeless children. The latter, when taken under the care of the guardians "are usually drafted to one of the three scattered homes for children". Girl inmates of these after attaining their 14th birthday were kept for a further two years training as domestic servants. Such homes admitted only children who were illegitimate, orphaned or removed from bad home surroundings.

One reads, however, with some surprise the following sentence: "Local children, for obvious reasons, are not accepted but sent to some other town".

The scale of the ambulance service seems to have been more modest than its modern counterpart, there being only two motor ambulances; one was kept at Heathcote Hospital for fever cases and the other, Corporation owned, was kept at the Fire Station in charge of the police. One wonders what has since become of the three police hand ambulances kept at the High Street and Union Road police stations and at the Town Hall. Among the local hospitals etc. was listed the Provident Dispensary, 38 Holly Walk. This was used by the County Council since 1948 as health offices and is soon to be vacated.

Fordson tractors and trailers had the previous year become the refuse removal vehicles superseding the "horse-drawn four-wheeled wagons". Your sanitary inspectors had then the supervision of 13 registered and 5 licensed slaughter-houses as well as two offensive trade premises where tripe dressing was carried on. They also detected a number of milk samples either deficient in fat or containing added water and were required to observe allotment gardens to detect silver leaf, gooseberry mildew and diseases of potatoes known as wart disease and corkey scab. A national rat week was held when over four thousand baits were laid. The rats seem to have entered into the spirit of the proceedings as 94% of the baits were taken. Enough however survived to confront the department today with a formidable army of descendants. Over two-thirds of infants under one were known to be unvaccinated against smallpox and 30 deaths due to Tuberculosis took place that year. The report ended with the expression of the Committee's thanks to voluntary helpers at the child welfare clinic and the subscribers to the infant health society whose generosity permitted of free distribution of milk etc., to the necessitous and deserving cases.

I am indebted once again to the members of the Council for their kindness, interest and support and to my fellow officers for co-operation throughout a busy year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE.

Medical Officer of Health.

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA**

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

MYRTLE V. RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B. D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. J. SMITH (to 12.5.67)

F. C. HILLS (from 13.5.67)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. C. HILLS (to 12.5.67)

R. PEEL (from 15.5.67)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. G. RAPLEY,

R. W. CHADD,

B. MORRISON.

General Assistants :

A. H. STALWORTH

J. F. BLOOMFIELD.

Clerks :

Mrs. R. J. BISSMIRE.

Miss J. R. SHIELDS

*S. BUCKLEY, Miss B. GIBBONS-WARD.

*(members of L.H.A. Clerical Staff with part of time allocated to services of Joint Sanitary Committee, M.O.H's Office).

Public Analysts :

R. K. CHALMERS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

C. N. GRANGE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Borough of Royal Leamington Spa

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR, 1967.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1966	...	...	44,860
Area of Borough	...	...	2,875 acres
Public open spaces	...	...	126.42 acres
Product of ld. rate, 1966/1967	...	...	£7,781/3/1

†Total number of permanent dwellinghouses and flats, 31/3/1967 ... 13,286

Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	20
Birth Rate (Corrected)	...	...	19.2
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	9.9
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	11.6
Death Rate (Corrected)	...	...	10.6

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	From Sepsis	...	—
	„ other causes	...	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 years of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	12.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	13.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Anterior Poliomyelitis (all ages)	...	...	—

†Plus 113 two bedroom temporary bungalows. Houses owned by the Council numbered 3,805 including 204 properties purchased from private owners.

B. LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES (WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

Infant Welfare Centres.—The following Centres are held within the Borough:—

62 Holly Walk	...	{ Friday, 10 a.m.-noon. Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.
Brunswick Clinic	...	Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Crown Way, Lillington	...	Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

Home Help, After-Care, Health Visiting, Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery enquiries should be made to Area Health Office, 1 Euston Square, Leamington Spa ('Phone 27284/5). Welfare Foods are now only to be had at child welfare centres.

Ambulance facilities.—The County Council's Ambulance Depot at Montague Road, Warwick (Telephone No. Warwick 42386) handles urgent messages for the midwifery service after office hours so that staff on night or week-end duty rota can be speedily found.

Hospital services.—Maternity cases are admitted to the Cay Block, Warneford Hospital. Tuberculosis is treated at Hertford Hill Chest Hospital and mental illness is treated at the Central Hospital, Hatton. Beds for geriatric and chronic patients are available at Heathcote Hospital and elsewhere. Pulmonary disease is investigated at the Warneford Hospital Chest Clinic. An after-care hostel for psychiatric patients is at 20A Willes Road, adjoining the County Dental and Health Clinic.

The general provisions shown in the 1927 Report (already quoted) differ markedly from those now made. For the admission of a necessitous maternity patient or one in difficult labour to the Warneford Hospital it seems to have required a prior recommendation of the MOH so that the Borough Council could meet the per capita charges. 83 beds were then available to receive fever cases at Heathcote Hospital controlled by a Joint Board of the Councils of Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth and Warwick R.D. This hospital has now been converted to use for the nursing of geriatric patients and the 18 bedded Fosse Road smallpox hospital, near Harbury, is no more.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.—The town's water is taken in part from deep wells or boreholes and in part by abstraction from the River Leam. River water is impounded in a reservoir at Willes Meadow; it is filtered and chlorinated and frequently analysed. Storage tanks exist at Campion Terrace and at Harbury and Gaydon for the Southam district.

1 The waters are of good quality, and free from iron deposits or tastes due to special measures taken.

2 The Joint Laboratory service shared by the South Warwickshire Water Board with the Rugby and North East Water Boards was set up on 1st April 1967. Regular chemical and bacteriological investigations have since been carried out at the laboratory in Rugby. Copies of some of these analyses follow at the end of this section.

3 The water is not plumbo-solvent and contains no excess of any metallic element. The average fluoride content is only about one quarter of that recommended as the optimum for dental health i.e. one part per million.

4 Chlorination plants exist at sources of supply and are operated as required.

5 13,514 houses in the town now have an internal piped supply serving 44,860 persons. There are now no houses without an internal water supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF RIVER WATERS

Water analysis results expressed in parts per million.
Received on : 28th June, 1967.

From : South Warwickshire Water Board.

Description : U.F.C., 1194. Unfiltered River Water.

F.C., 1194. Filtered River Water.

Appearance : U.F.C., Very slightly turbid, few large particles.

F.C., Bright, few small particles.

		U.F.C.	F.C.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.012	0.005
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.26	0.11
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	38.7	47.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	3.3	2.8
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate at 27° C. in 4 hours		1.5	1.4
Total Solids dried at 100°C. ...		700	700
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	0.4	0
pH	...	7.45	7.3
Free Chlorine	...	—	0.3
Hardness {	Temporary	235	205
	Permanent	290	305
	Total	525	510
Radioactivity	...	—	—
Electricity Conductivity at 20°C.	...	876	871
		micromhos	micromhos
Lead, Pb	...	0	0
Copper and Zinc: less than		0.05	0.05
Fluoride, F.	...	0.2	0.2
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	...	10.0	12.0
Carbonate as CO ₃	...	142.0	122.5

(Signed) Bostock, Hill & Rigby,
Public Analysts.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WELL WATERS

Water analysis results expressed in parts per million.

Received on: 28th June, 1967

From: South Warwickshire Water Board.

Description: 14.12.65.

	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
	Lillington Well	Leicester Lane Bore Hole	Campion Terrace Well
Appearance:	Bright, few small particles		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0	0	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0	0	0
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	22.3	75.5	49.4
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	2.6	10.8	0.4
Oxygen absorbed from per- manganate at 27°C. in 4 hours ...	0	0	0
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	440	585	940
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	0	0	0
pH ...	7.4	7.55	7.15
Free Chlorine ...	0	0	0.5
Hardness { Temporary ...	245	170	280
Permanent ...	100	190	340
Total ...	345	360	620
Radioactivity ...	—	—	—
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C. ...	565	706	1,033
...micromhos			
Fluoride. F. ...	0.02	0	0.2

(Signed) Bostock, Hill & Rigby,
Public Analysts.

Swimming Baths.—The purification plant has operated satisfactorily and analyses were made from time to time.

Total number of swimmers (1967) ...	256,852
Weekly average (summer) ...	6,482
(winter)... ..	4,513

These figures do not include spectators.

Scavenging.—The destructor plant handled this year 12,635 tons of refuse as compared with 12,933 tons in 1965. A regular weekly collection for private households was given. There are separate arrangements for the collection of trade refuse.

E. FOOD AND DRUGS

Information concerning work done pursuant to the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1959

		Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1960	...	—	14	49	—	20	3	8
1961	...	4	1	13	—	13	—	1
1962	...	—	2	7	—	4	—	6
1963	...	26	13	—	5	—	—	25
1964	...	—	1	2	1	6	—	—
1965	...	2	24	6	—	3	—	1
1966	...	1	6	5	—	2	—	2
1967	...	—	2	14	—	6	—	3

Measles.—236 notifications were received.

Whooping Cough.—This year only seven cases were reported.

Other diseases.—Apart from measles, few notifications were received of infectious disease. The total of Dysentery was low.

TUBERCULOSIS

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS

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	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 & upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	15	3	4	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	1	—

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cases	...	57	73	98	57	66	54	46
Deaths	...	6	6	5	4	2	2	2

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cases	...	36	21	17	18	29	28	24
Deaths	...	3	1	1	—	1	5	2

Tuberculosis.—There were 24 new notifications and two deaths. Both the fatal conditions were in adult males.

16 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium and 16 were discharged.

The Miniature Mass Radiography Unit visited the Pump Room Gardens on the third Monday of each month in order to examine patients referred for investigation by local doctors.

B.C.G. vaccine may be given to:—

- (i) School children in their 13th year who are offered vaccination if negative reactors to a skin test (Heaf Test).

- (ii) *Special risk workers.*
e.g. medical students, hospital nurses, etc.

The County scheme relates to the first category.

The school doctors and nurses carried out the customary annual programme of tuberculin tests at High or Grammar Schools situate within your district.

(a) Number given Heaf Tests	...	598
(b) Number positive	... ..	67
(c) Negative reactors vaccinated	...	497

23 positive reactors were given follow-up examinations and X-ray films showed all to be free from active disease.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

If elderly, sick or infirm persons are living in neglected and insanitary conditions and without proper care or attention the Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health, in the event of urgency, to act on its behalf by application before a magistrate or a court of summary jurisdiction for the removal of the said person to a hospital or institution, submitting the certificates of himself and of a doctor.

Investigations were made twice only during 1967.

Case 1. Mr. B—. (60). Complaints were made by a brother, who had called to visit him, that his daughter-in-law would not allow access to him and it was alleged that he was in a coma and not having medical attention because of wilful neglect. Upon reference to the family doctor these charges were found to be false and the patient was known to him to be harmless but of unsound mind and liable to periodic derangement of behaviour. He verified the facts by a visit and the reports were dismissed as made out of malice following a family quarrel.

Case 2.—Miss K. A—. (85). This well-educated spinster, living alone, had for years been under regular observation by health and welfare officers. She had become increasingly confused and forgetful and latterly was unable to deal with simple questions of fuel and food essential to her survival in time of winter. Accordingly the Deputy M.O.H. and family doctor made a joint certificate as allowed by the 1951 (Amendment) Act and subsequently an application to the magistrates for a more permanent detention order was made by the Town Clerk acting upon the Council's authority. The lady settled down quite well after the initial period of opposition was over.

MORTUARY

Part-time attendant is Mr. H. Barnett. 191 bodies were received for post mortem examinations.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1955

SECTION 31

Tuberculosis Milk Investigations.—No biological samples were taken under the County scheme during 1966 or 1967.

HOUSING, 1967

Number of houses built in town during 1967:—

(a) By the local Authority	...	...	85
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	212

On 31/12/67 the number of houses owned by the Corporation was ... 3,805

The number of Prefabricated Bungalows is ... 113

Purchased properties ... 204

Details of work done to comply with the Housing Acts are given in the report of your Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year ending December 31st, 1967

ADMINISTRATION

To the Council of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my first annual report on the work of the Public Health Department in the field of environmental health.

In May, Mr. A. J. Smith retired. He had been engaged in public health work for over 50 years, 38 of them in Leamington and 14 years as Chief Public Health Inspector of the Borough. My promotion to his post made way for Mr. Robert Peel from Bedford to join the department as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Since coming here in May he has concentrated on dealing with houses in multiple occupation to which he has made 745 visits. This has resulted in the complete inspection of just over 200 houses and the service of more than 100 notices. Although the number of notices complied with (41) may seem small, a great deal of work is in progress and this should be shown by an increase in next year's figures. With the removal of the burden of these inspections from the District Public Health Inspectors, they have been able to spend more time on the inspection of food premises, offices and shops and have had many improvements carried out.

Concurrent with small changes in the internal routine of the department intended to accelerate the otherwise lengthy procedures for the repair of houses etc., the Council decided to revise the terms of delegation to committees, in some cases to outright delegation to officers of administrative matters where this step could be taken without detriment to the democratic concept of local government. Under these delegated powers registrations, licences and prior approval applications may be approved or granted, but not disapproved or refused, and certain statutory notices may be issued immediately subject to approval by the Health Committee before enforcement action. In my opinion, these changes have expedited the work of the department.

F. C. HILLS,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Action under the Public Health Acts.

The service of informal notices, except in special circumstances, was discontinued in May as part of the re-organisation of the department. Under the powers delegated to the Chief Public Health Inspector statutory notices are served forthwith. This action appears to be achieving its purpose as in most instances repair work is being carried out more expeditiously. However, in one case it was necessary to apply to the court for a nuisance order which was granted.

<i>Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Informal notices	52	35
Section 39. Repairs to drains ...	33	24
Section 45. Repairs to waterclosets	7	5
Section 56. Yard drainage, etc. ...	1	1
Section 83. Cleaning of rooms and contents	1	
Section 89. Sanitary accommodation in refreshment houses	9	7
Section 93. Nuisances	99	115
Section 17. Stopped-up drains ...	35	38

Action under the Housing Acts

Only one small clearance area was represented during the year. Public inquiries were held in respect of four areas previously represented and these were confirmed later in the year with slight modifications in two of them. The other areas were confirmed without public inquiries.

Houses in Clearance Areas

Number in respect of which official representations were made	5
Number in respect of which Clearance Orders or C.P.O.'s were confirmed	104
Number demolished	15

Individual Unfit Houses

Number in respect of which official representations were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of demolition orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number made fit after the making of demolition orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Parts of Buildings.

Number in respect of which official representations were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Houses in multiple occupation

Of the 282 known houses in multiple occupation in the town 202 received a full inspection during the year. 745 visits were made for the purpose of completing these inspections and to followup notices served, details of which are given below:—

<i>Act and Section</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Housing Act, 1957—			
Section 90	Overcrowding	18	4
Housing Act, 1961—			
Section 15	Facilities	78	29
Housing Act, 1961—			
Section 19	Directions as to numbers	2	—
Landlord & Tenant Act, 1962	Rent books	27	8

Prosecutions

The owners of 4 houses in multiple occupation were found guilty of offences and fined as follows:—

(a) For not providing sufficient facilities	...	...	fined £25
(b) For permitting overcrowding	...	...	fined £8
(c) For not providing sufficient facilities	...	...	fined £50
and for permitting overcrowding	...	...	fined £10
(d) For not providing sufficient facilities	...	...	fined £25
for permitting overcrowding	...	...	fined £5
and for not providing rent books	...	...	fined £15

Rent Act, 1957

An application was received from a landlord for the cancellation of a certificate of disrepair. As the tenant objected and the defects had not been remedied, cancellation was refused.

FOOD

Sampling

Three formal and 129 informal samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 128 to be satisfactory and 4 to be unsatisfactory. Details of samples taken and the results of their analyses are shown in the accompanying table:—

<i>Article</i>				<i>For- mal</i>	<i>Infor- mal</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Un- satis- factory</i>
Baby Foods	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
Beverages	...	...	...	1	11	11	1
Butter and Lard	...	...	...	—	6	6	—
Canned fish and fish paste	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Canned meat and meat paste	...	...	...	—	13	13	—
Canned dried and bottled milk	...	...	...	—	4	4	—
Canned and dried vegetables	...	...	...	—	8	8	—
Cereals	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Cheese and cheese spread	...	...	...	—	7	6	1
Continental foods	...	...	...	—	5	5	—
Cooking fat and oil	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Custard powder, etc.	...	...	...	—	4	4	—
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Flavourings, etc.	...	...	...	1	10	11	—
Flour and flour confectionery	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Fresh cream products	...	...	...	—	6	6	—
Health foods	...	...	...	—	4	3	1
Jellies	...	...	...	—	2	1	1
Pastry	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
Preserves	...	...	...	—	7	7	—
Proprietary medicines	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Puddings, etc.	...	...	...	—	5	5	—
Sauce and pickles	...	...	...	—	8	8	—
Sausages	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Soups	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
Sugar confectionery	...	...	...	—	5	5	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Wine	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
				3	129	128	4

The following paragraphs give details of the action taken regarding the unsatisfactory samples:—

A sample of shandy was reported to contain only 1.3% proof spirit whereas, in the opinion of the analyst, it should have contained 1.7%. As this product was manufactured by the same firm with whose analyst the Public Analyst was already negotiating regarding a sample of lager and lime cordial taken in the previous year, the matter was left to the two analysts to resolve.

A sample of demi sel full fat soft cheese was reported to contain 21% of milk fat and 61% of water, whereas such a cheese should contain not more than 60% of water. Investigations were made and it was found that the code number indicated that the cheese had been manufactured before the Cheese Regulations 1965, came into force.

A sample of "effervescente icic" was reported to be of satisfactory composition but the label did not conform to the requirement that the product should have a common or usual name in English. The importers agreed to amend the label to meet this requirement.

A strawberry flavour jelly was reported to have an unsatisfactory carton in that it showed a picture of various fruits although there was no fruit in the sample. The manufacturer agreed to produce a satisfactory carton by the end of the year showing a jelly mould only.

Food Complaints

Seven valid complaints of unsatisfactory food were received and after investigation it was decided to send cautionary letters in 5 cases. In one case the vendor was prosecuted under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 for selling a mouldy black-currant tart and was fined £25. In the remaining case it was decided to institute proceedings against the vendor but the case had not been heard by the end of the year.

Food Hygiene.—1,138 visits were made to food premises resulting in 70 letters being sent calling attention to contraventions of the regulations. This represents a much smaller percentage of letters per visit than recorded in any previous year and indicates an improvement in general standards. In 65 cases contraventions were found to have been remedied when the premises were re-inspected.

Food premises subject to food hygiene regulations

<i>Trade carried on</i>	<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with reg. 16</i>	<i>No. of premises to which reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with reg. 19</i>
Licensed premises ..	72	71	63	63
Hotels	31	31	31	31
Hostels and homes ...	26	25	26	25
Clubs	26	22	26	24
Restaurants and Cafes	39	39	39	39
Church Halls, etc. ...	20	13	20	28
Places of Entertainment	6	6	3	3
Grocers and provision merchants	41	41	40	40
Bakers..	22	22	22	22
Sugar confectioners ...	43	40	29	29
Fishmongers and fish fryers	15	15	15	15
Butchers	37	37	37	37
Greengrocers and fruiterers	25	25	25	25
Chemists	17	17	17	17
General shops... ..	41	38	37	37
Food factory	1	1	1	1
Factory canteens ...	8	8	8	8
Supermarkets.. ...	3	3	3	3
Miscellaneous... ..	4	4	1	1

Unsound Food.—The following quantities of unsound food were surrendered for destruction as being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	...	...	...	...	2508 lbs.
Cooked meat	...	...	...	...	82 lbs.
Canned meat	...	...	...	...	810 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	252 lbs.
Other foods	...	...	...	...	8,728 lbs.

Milk

60 valid dealers' (pre-packed milk) licences were in operation at the commencement of the year and 7 additional licences were issued during the year. 5 licences were cancelled due to the removal of the holders from the district leaving 62 licences in operation at the end of the year.

Samples of milk were taken regularly for bacteriological examination and the results are set out below:—

Designation	No.	Nature of Tests	Passed	Failed
Untreated	24	Methylene Blue	24	—
Pasteurised	100	Methylene Blue	98	2
		Phosphatase	100	—
Sterilised	25	Turbidity	25	—

One sample of pasteurised milk and one sample of pasteurised Channel Island milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. Both samples came from the same dairy which is situated in the area of another local authority. Details of the sample results were sent to the authority concerned.

Ice-cream

There are 2 premises registered for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream and 129 premises registered for sale and storage only.

142 samples of ice-cream were sent for bacteriological examination and were classified as follows:—

Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	95
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	36
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	7
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	...	4

Of the 11 unsatisfactory samples, 10 were loose ice-cream and 1 wrapped; 7 were from cafes or restaurants, 3 from itinerant vendors and 1 from a retail shop.

The unsatisfactory samples from the cafes and restaurants were due either to unsatisfactory sterilisation of equipment or insufficient care to protect the contents of opened cans. The information regarding the unsatisfactory samples from itinerant traders was passed to the authorities from whose districts they operated. The reason for the unsatisfactory wrapped sample was not discovered.

Food Hawkers

Three applications were received for registration of food hawkers and their premises under The Leamington Corporation Act, 1952, Section 139. All the applications were approved.

CLEAN AIR

Applications for prior approval

Six applications were received for prior approval of new boiler installations. Four were approved as submitted (all after preliminary consultations) and 2 were approved after the chimney height had been increased.

Notification of proposal to install a furnace

One notification of a proposal to install 2 oil-fired boilers and a surgical incinerator at an old people's home was received. The installation was satisfactory.

Smoke Control Orders, 5, 6, 7 & 8

The operative date for these orders had been deferred previously until 1st November, 1967. Further consideration was given to the implementation of the orders and it was decided, that because of the present economic situation the date of commencement of the orders be postponed until 1st November, 1970.

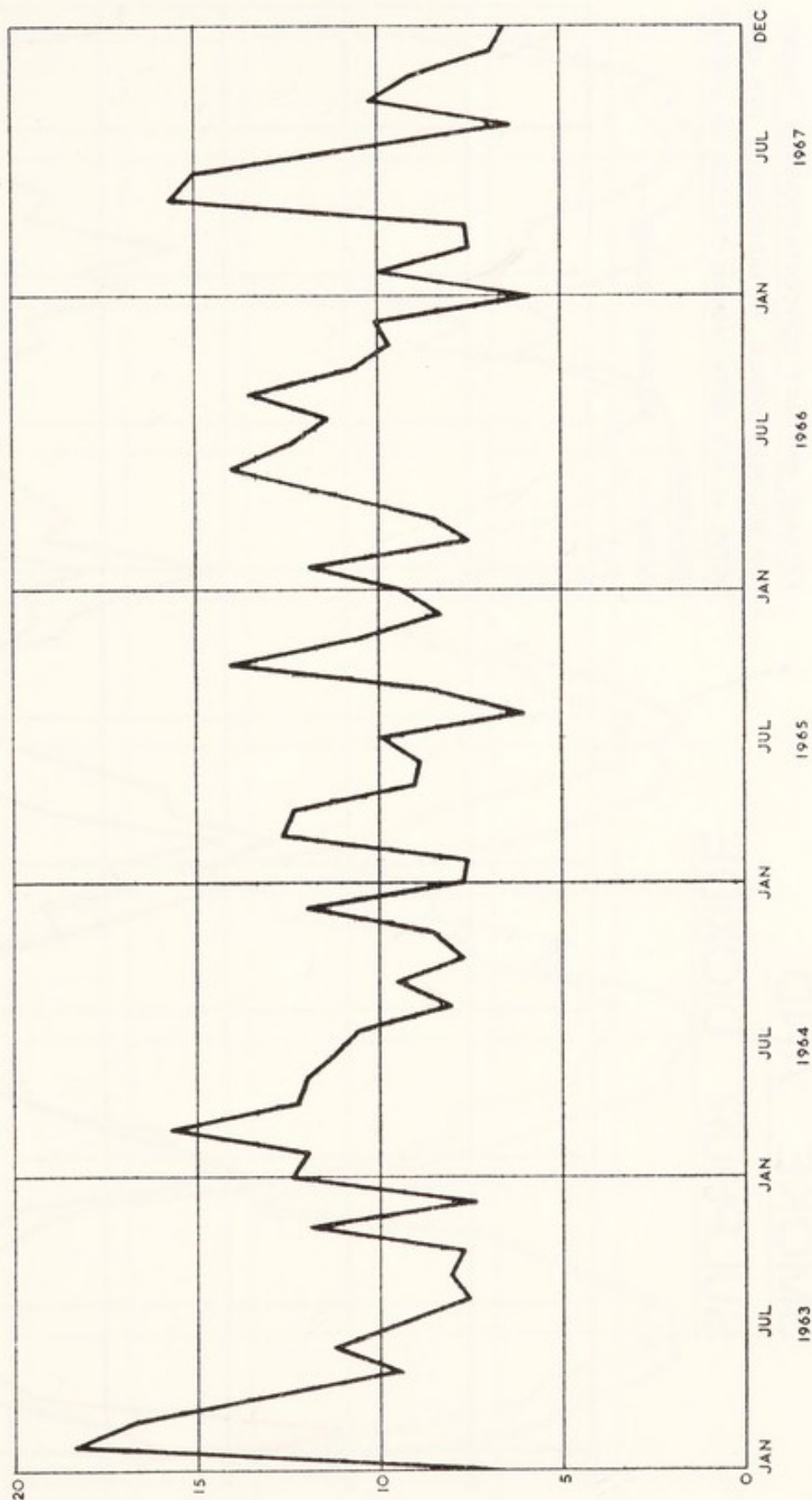
Recording instruments

Three 8-port volumetric instruments are operated at Mid-Warwickshire College of Further Education, 38 Holly Walk and the Waterworks, Campion Terrace, together with a deposit gauge at the Bowling Green, Victoria Park.

The information obtained from the instruments during the last five years is summarised in the accompanying graphs.

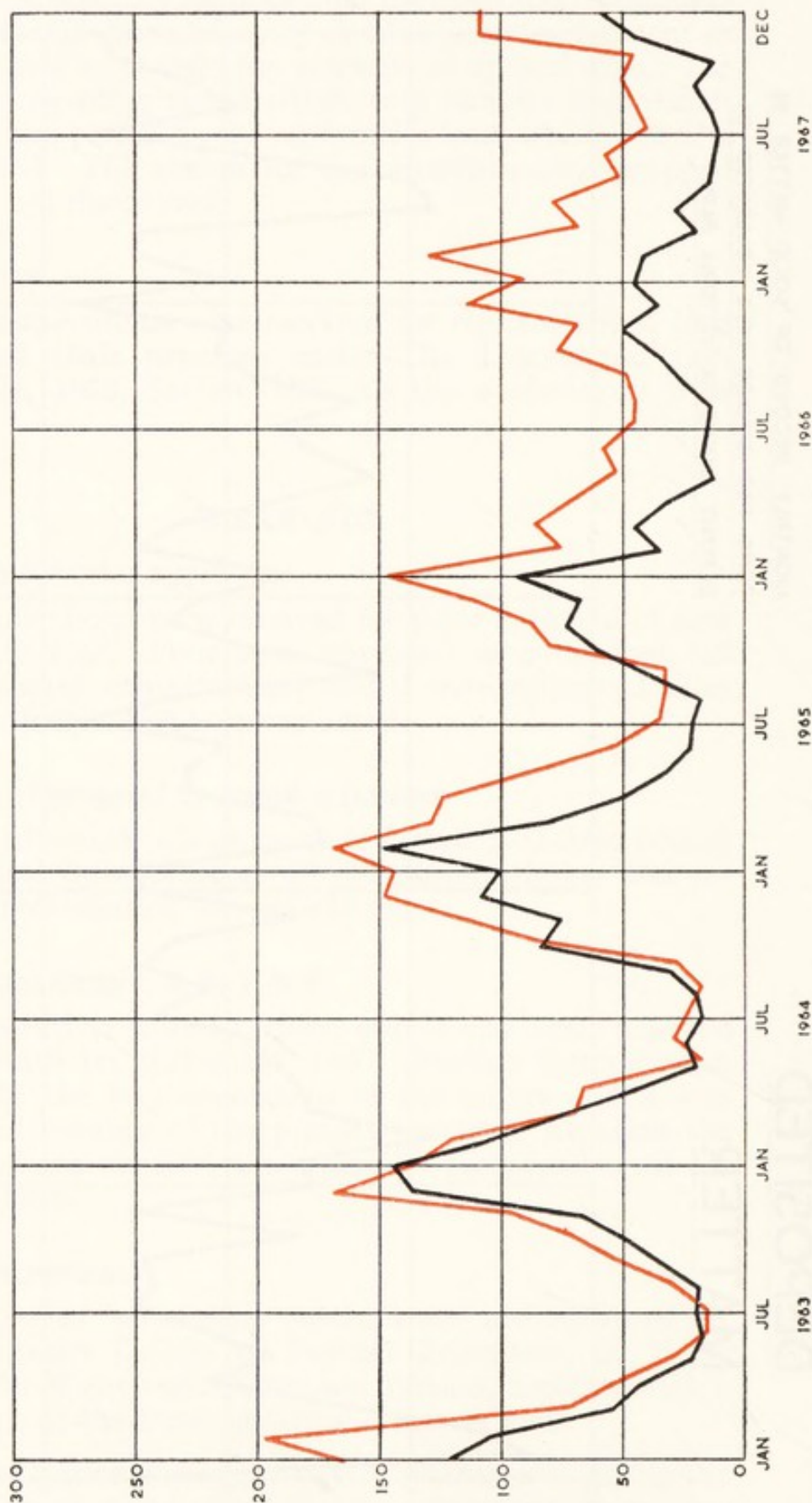
DEPOSITED MATTER

MONTHLY RECORD OF SOLID MATTER IN
 TONS PER SQUARE MILE COLLECTED IN
 DEPOSIT GAUGE IN VICTORIA PARK.

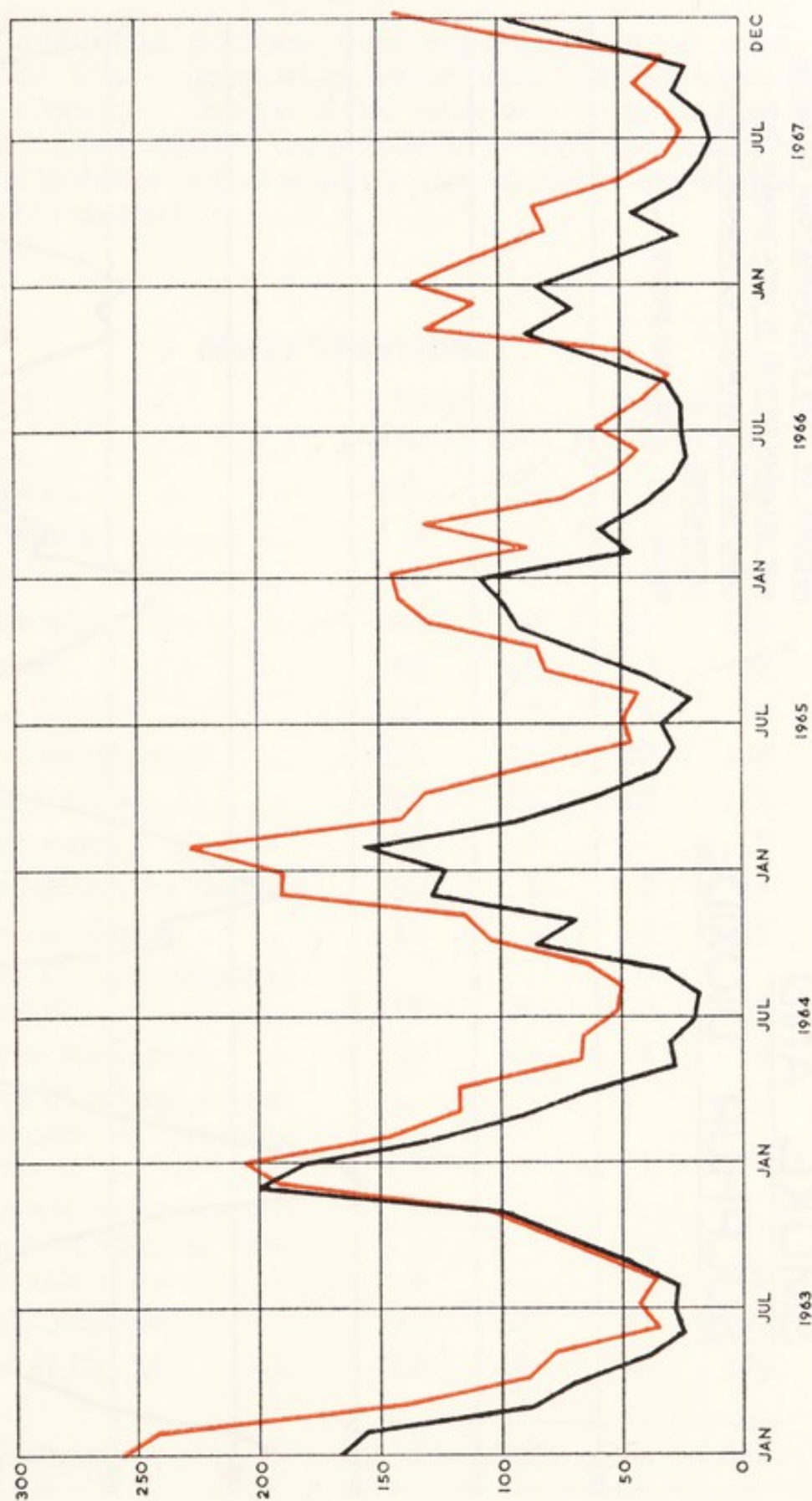


AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE
 AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC
 METRE AT MID WARWICKSHIRE COLLEGE OF FURTHER
 EDUCATION.

SMOKE ——— SULPHUR DIOXIDE —

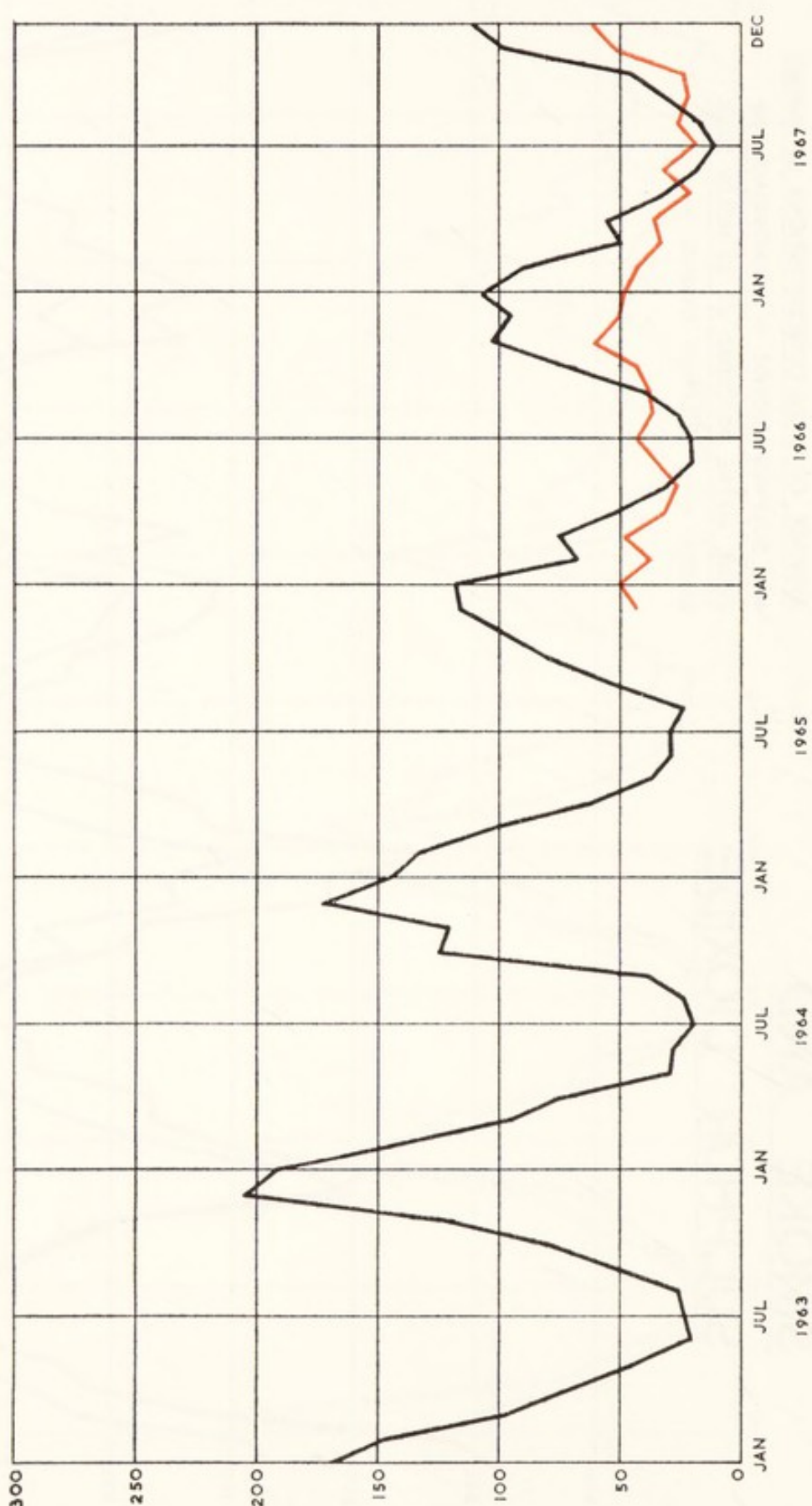


AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMS PER
CUBIC METRE RECORDED AT 38 HOLLY WALK
SMOKE ——— SULPHUR DIOXIDE —



AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE
 AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMS PER
 CUBIC METRE RECORDED AT CAMPION TERRACE
 WATERWORKS

SMOKE — SULPHUR DIOXIDE —



OFFICES AND SHOPS

43 additional premises were registered and all were inspected. The contraventions found were notified to the persons concerned. A total of 802 visits were made to registered premises mainly for the purpose of re-inspection and the following table shows that a substantial number of the defects have been remedied.

CONTRAVENTIONS

<i>Relating to</i>			<i>Notified previously 1967</i>		<i>Remedied previously 1967</i>	
Cleanliness ...	...	...	141	24	4	95
Overcrowding	...	...	8	1	—	5
Temperature	...	...	74	5	8	29
Thermometer	...	...	303	17	21	213
Ventilation	...	...	54	16	5	33
Lighting ...	...	...	24	7	1	13
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	225	11	23	128
Washing facilities	...	...	220	12	24	119
Drinking water	...	...	9	1	—	2
Accommodation for clothing	...	...	30	5	3	18
Seats for employees	...	...	19	5	3	12
Condition of floors, passages and stairs	...	...	116	30	9	66
Fencing of machinery	...	...	37	11	4	29
Exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery	...	...	8	—	1	6
Training and supervision of persons working at dan- gerous machines	...	...	4	—	1	3
First aid equipment	...	...	172	10	21	101
Abstract of the Act	...	...	316	25	27	190
TOTALS			1,760	180	155	1,062

Accidents

Eight non-fatal accidents were notified and 6 of these were investigated. None was found to be due to negligence on the part of the employer. The causes of the accidents are listed below.

- 1 Broke glass while washing up—cut finger.
- 2 Slipped in shop—dislocated shoulder.
- 3 Plank supported by 2 step ladders—one closed and painter fell—broke bone in wrist.
- 4 Back clicked while unloading cartons—backache.
- 5 Leant on glass display shelf which broke under weight—cut hand.
- 6 Delivering beer—barrel bounced on to foot—bruised toes.
- 7 Hand slipped on band saw—cut first and second fingers.
- 8 Leg grazed by truck—caused varicose vein to bleed—leg and foot swollen.

The following tables contain the information required by the Minister of Labour:—

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	31	211	59
Retail shops ...	31	411	189
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	2	29	10
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens ...	3	72	24
Fuel Storage depots	—	2	1
Totals	67	725	283

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS
(INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS)
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

802

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	2,167
Retail shops	2,413
Wholesale shops, Warehouses ...	242
Catering establishments open to the public	631
Canteens	23
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	5,485
Total Males	2,197
Total Females	3,288

INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under
Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ... 5

No. of other staff employed for
most of their time on work in con-
nection with the Act 1

INSPECTIONS

FACTORIES

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written notices
Factories where mechanical power is not used	10	12	—
Factories where mechanical power is used	205	37	8
Other premises such as building sites etc.	5	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Particulars	Defects found	Defects remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—Unsuitable or Defective	9	4	1	3

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise

Nuisances dealt with involved:—

- 1 An electric fan installed in a chimney on a party wall.
- 2 A compressor and tools used in conjunction with it in factory.
- 3 Numerous pneumatic drills engaged in road works.

The electric fan is to be dealt with by reducing the revolutions per second or by resiting to minimise the vibration.

The compressor has been seated on an absorbent pad and the structure lined, but little can be done economically about the noise from the tools because planning permission was granted comparatively recently for this type of work to be carried out. The structure is new, a major part being of a single skin which does not lend itself readily to insulation, and it is not in a residential area.

The public utilities are co-operating with the department in the use of mufflers on pneumatic drills so that any contraventions are dealt with verbally and instantly.

One of the inspectors attended a short course at Aston University on noise control. Four members of the staff have now attended these courses.

Rodent control

	Private	Business	Council	Others
Properties inspected ...	311	74	4	5
Treatments	113	—	4	—
Re-treatments	8	—	9	—
Number of visits	1,193	113	80	8

All accessible manholes on the sewerage system were treated at least once and some of the areas where the heaviest infestations were found were treated a second and third time. A total of 2,294 manholes were baited during the treatments. The river and canal banks were inspected and treated once during the year.

Three formal notices and 16 informal notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The necessary work was completed satisfactorily in 8 cases.

Disinfection and disinfection

Books disinfected	43
Bedding disinfected	2
Bedding destroyed	2
Rooms disinfested	45
Bedding disinfested	7

A new cleansing station was erected during the year equipped with a Sparkhall steriliser and a bathing unit.

Summary of visits and inspections

Housing	1,626
Houses in multiple occupation	745
Drainage	636
Accumulations	246
Food premises	1,138
Sampling	323
Atmospheric pollution	281
Offices and shops	802
Shops closing hours	26
Factories	49
Noise	30
Rodent control and pests	181
Infectious diseases	81
Miscellaneous... ..	372
Ineffectual	490

TABLE I.
BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1967
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
1958	39,220	825	21.0	19	23.0	433	11.0
1959	39,450	827	21.0	22	26.6	490	12.4
1960	40,060	847	20.8	11	13.0	477	11.7
1961	42,500	877	20.6	23	26.2	496	11.7
1962	42,950	934	21.7	15	18.2	539	12.5
1963	43,560	936	21.4	16	17.1	544	12.5
1964	44,300	926	20.9	21	22.7	571	12.9
1965	44,450	967	21.8	18	18.6	538	12.1
1966	44,700	952	21.3	19	20.0	541	12.1
1967	44,860	895	20.0	11	12.3	520	11.6

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1967.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birthrate, Deathrate, and Infantile Morality during the Year 1967.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	...	...	17.7	15.3	11.7	19.0

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1967.

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 Group)									
Erysipelas	8					2	4	2	
Scarlet Fever	14		8	6					
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever									
Typhoid Fever									
Pneumonia	6					4	1	1	
Malaria									
Dysentery	2			2					
Puerperal Pyrexia	3				2	1			
Meningococcal Infection									
Acute Poliomyelitis (inluding Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough	7		4	3					
Encaphelitis Lethargica									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	236	11	131	94					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18				6	4	7	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6				1	3	2		
Food Poisoning									
TOTALS	300	11	143	105	9	14	14	4	—

TABLE III.
BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	1	—
3 Syphilitic disease	1	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	1
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	14	5
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	12
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	26	26
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	1	4
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	20	44
18 Coronary disease, angina	72	52
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1
20 Other heart disease	15	31
21 Other circulatory disease	15	10
22 Influenza	—	1
23 Pneumonia	9	26
24 Bronchitis... ..	6	4
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	6	3
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	2
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	4	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	27
33 Motor vehicle accidents	12	1
34 All other accidents	7	12
35 Suicide	1	3
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	245	275



