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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

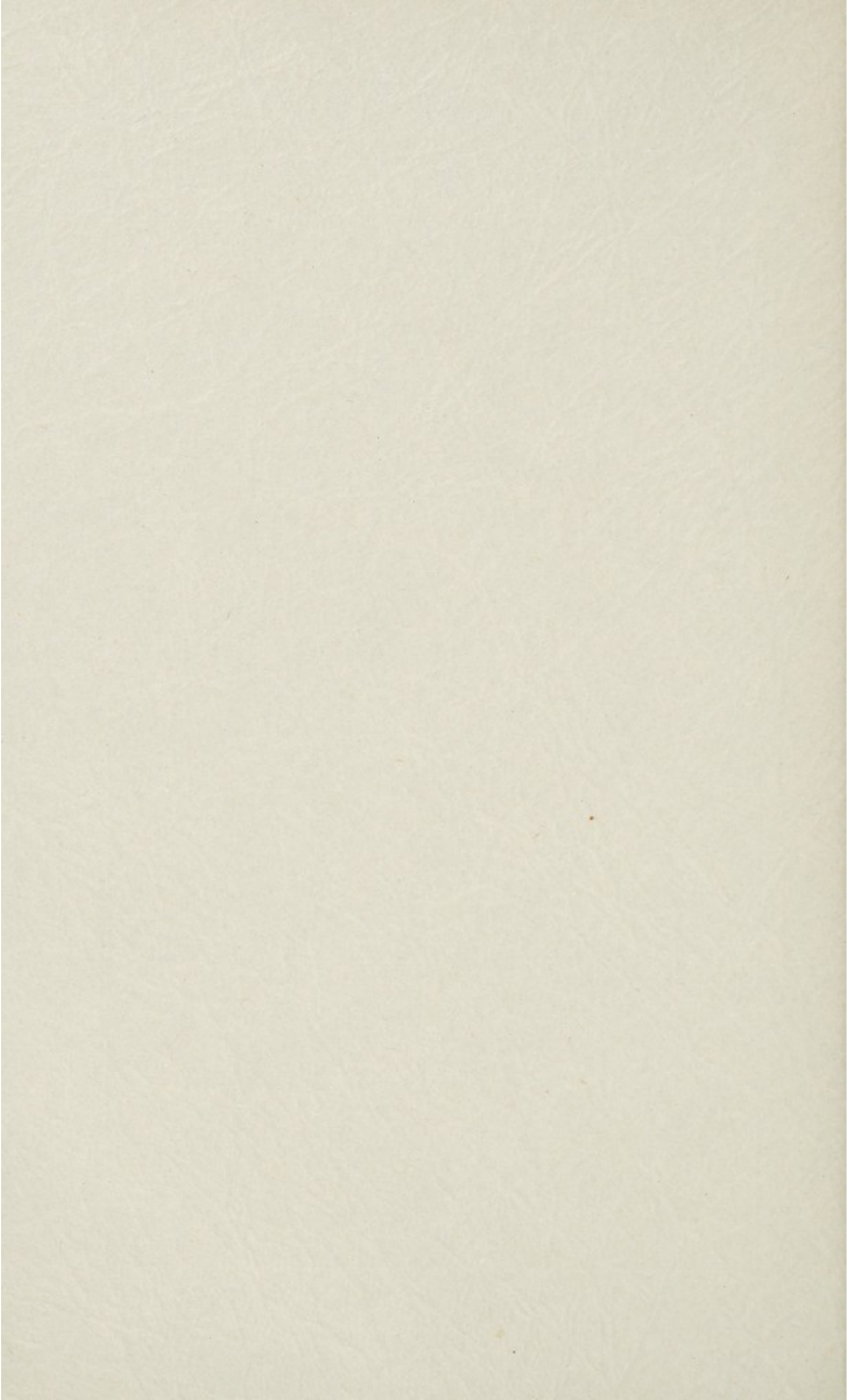
Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1950



David J. Jones



BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rugby

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present the Annual Report for 1950, the second since the creation of the Eastern Combined Area.

With regard to the general health of the Borough during the year under review, the vital statistics are satisfactory when compared with those of 1949. The population continues its upward trend, with an increase of 920 over the previous year's figure. The number of births (723) and the birth rate (15·46) have again decreased. The birth rate of 15·46 was lower than the figure of 15·8 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths (482) and the death rate (10·30) compare favourably with the figures of 505 and 10·92 respectively for 1949, and also with the death rate for England and Wales of 11·6. The table on page 9 analysing the causes of death, again shows that heart and circulatory disorders head the list (236), with cancer of all sites second (78), but both diseases caused less deaths than in 1949.

The number of still births (14) was double that of the previous year.

Under Section B (General Provision of Health Services) I feel some comment should be made. The Public Health Laboratory continued its admirable service to the Department and to the General Medical Services of the town. The director of the Laboratory has always been most co-operative in all matters relating to the health of the town, for which I am very grateful. The number of examinations of milk for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus continues to increase, and of the 68 submitted, one proved positive and action was taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Nursing in the home has been a responsibility of the County Council since the operative date of the National Health Service Act, 1946, but the maintenance of the service has been no easy task within the Borough. The demands on the home nurse are tending to increase, especially in relation to the health and well-being of ageing members of the population, many of whom would be in hospital if beds were available. The nursing service has been struggling against odds since I first came to the area in 1948, and the assistance of part-time nurses has been most helpful. In my report for 1949 I regretted that additional nurses to the already insufficient staff were not forthcoming and the same remarks apply again.

The Ambulance Service, provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, continued its record of good service during the year.

The water supply continued throughout the year its record of quantity and quality, not only inside, but in the area of supply outside the Borough. Constant supervision and routine sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination ensure that the supply is safe, and the inhabitants of the Borough and adjacent Rural Districts can be grateful for the foresight of past officers and members of the Borough Council for a supply which is adequate, safe and cheap.

Housing accommodation continues to be the major problem of the Council, the waiting list grows, but the building operations at the present rate cannot hope to compete with the demand. The answer to the problem is not one for solution by members of the Health Department — for which I am grateful—but I cannot but feel that when the demand is answered, many of the social evils that go hand in hand with bad living conditions will diminish.

The food supplies of the town continue to receive the maximum attention. It is interesting to note under Section E the increasing number of animals slaughtered at the abattoir—and the increasing percentage of meat (whole carcasses and part) condemned as unfit because of infection with tuberculosis.

The prevalence of infectious disease in the Borough was not marked, except in the case of measles, which was epidemic in the last three months of the year, when over 1,000 cases were notified. Anterior Poliomyelitis did not affect the town to the same extent as in 1949 ; there were 6 cases notified of which one proved fatal.

In conclusion, I would again tender my sincere thanks to Mr. Bartlett for his most loyal and helpful co-operation throughout the year, and also for his thoughtful contribution to this report under Sections C, D, and E.

I would also tender my thanks to the Borough Surveyor, Mr. S. G. Fox, for details of the water undertaking, and to the Housing Officer, Mr. J. Smedley, for the figures relating to housing.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

August, 1951.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Mayor : COUNCILLOR E. T. HOBLEY.

Deputy Mayor : ALDERMAN A. J. DUKES.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MRS. J. TATHAM (Chairman) ; MRS. I. O. HODSON ; MESSRS. F. R. AVERY, E. T. HOBLEY, J. G. LYNN, H. P. T. PHIPPS, S. H. ROBBINS and REV. C. T. P. POWELL.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. BARTLETT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. J. MASI, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

W. K. BEAN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(appointed 20th February, 1950).

J. R. DAVENPORT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

W. G. KELLEY, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(appointed 1st May, 1950).

Clerical Staff :

MRS. R. E. FISHER.

MISS G. GILBERT.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

1(a) GENERAL STATISTICS, 1950.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1950)	...	...	...	...	...	46,780
Rateable value (1st April, 1950)	...	...	...	...	...	£351,521
Product of a penny rate (1950/51)	...	...	...	...	...	£1,464 13s. 5d.

1(b) VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Legitimate	339	353	692	
Illegitimate	16	15	31	
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
	355	368	723	15.46
Adjusted Birth-Rate	...	...	...	15.61

Still Births	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Legitimate	9	4	13	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
Illegitimate	1	—	1	<i>Total (Live and Still)</i>
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<i>Births.</i>
	10	4	14	0.30 19.00

Deaths	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
All causes	242	240	482	10.30
Adjusted death-rate	...	...	...	10.92
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	1

Infant Mortality	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</i>
Legitimate	5	4	9	12.44
Illegitimate	2	3	5	6.92
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
	7	7	14	19.36

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	78
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	6
"	"	Measles	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	"	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2

2. AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Borough remained unchanged at 7,010 acres.

Population. The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for the Borough was 46,780, an increase of 920 over the figure for 1949. The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths was 241.

Deaths. The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for 1950 was 482, compared with 505 in the previous year. The death rate of 10·30 per 1,000 of the estimated population was lower by 0·71 per thousand than the rate for 1949, and lower by 1·3 per thousand than the rate for England and Wales.

The following table gives the death rates per 1,000 of the population for the years 1946-1950 :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby M.B. ... (No. of deaths) ...	10·10 (438)	11·00 (482)	9·85 (445)	11·01 (505)	10·30 (482)
Warwickshire ...	10·61	10·68	9·62	10·78	
England and Wales ...	11·5	12·0	10·8	11·7	11·6

Adjusted Death-Rate. The adjusted death-rate for 1950 was 10·92. This rate is obtained by applying to the crude death rate an area comparability factor of 1·06 supplied by the Registrar-General, which corrects for the difference in age and sex distribution of the population of the Borough from that of England and Wales as a whole.

The registered causes of death were as follows:—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	3	10
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	—	2	2
3. Syphilitic disease	2	2	4
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough... ..	—	2	2
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	2	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	10	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	21	46
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	27	53
18. Coronary disease, angina	36	21	57
19. Eypertension with heart disease	9	7	16
20. Other heart disease	47	63	110
21. Other circulatory disease	10	11	21
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	9	7	16
24. Bronchitis... ..	10	3	13
25. Other disease of respiratory system	3	2	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	—	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	4	6
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	5	6	11
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31. Congential malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	28	42
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	8	5	13
35. Suicide	3	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	242	240	482

Births. The number of live births assigned to the Borough for the year was 723, compared with 797 in 1949. The birth rate of 15·46 was lower than the rate for 1949 (17·38) and slightly lower than the rate for England and Wales (15·8). The birth rate exceeded the death rate by 5·13 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rates for the years 1946–1950 have been as follows:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby	19·70	19·80	17·31	17·38	15·46
Warwickshire	19·64	20·77	18·24	17·22	
England and Wales ...	19·1	20·5	17·9	16·7	15·8

Adjusted Birth Rate. The adjusted birth rate for 1950 was 15·61. This rate is obtained by applying the area comparability factor of 1·01 to the crude birth rate and provides a similar correction to that for the adjusted death rate.

Still Births. The number of still births during the year was 14 (9 legitimate males, 4 legitimate females and 1 illegitimate male), compared with 7 in 1949.

The still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the years 1946-1950 have been as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby	14·92	11·42	21·28	8·71	19·00
Warwickshire	22·32	19·93	20·03	19·42	

Illegitimate Births. Thirty-one illegitimate live births and one illegitimate still birth were assigned to the Borough for 1950.

Maternal Deaths One maternal death occurred during the year.

Infant Mortality. The number of infants who died under the age of one year was 14 (7 male and 7 female). Of this number 2 males and 3 females were illegitimate. The death rate of 19·36 per 1,000 live births was considerably lower than the rate for England and Wales (29·8).

The infant death rates per 1,000 live births during the years 1946-1950 have been as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby	31	35·83	23·02	26·35	19·36
Warwickshire	40	34·27	31·41	28·80	
England and Wales ...	43	41	34	32	29·8

The causes of death were as follows:—

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

Cause of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	1	1	3	4	5—52	
1. Congenital malformation ...	1	—	—	—	1	2
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Congenital debility ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Premature birth ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
(c) Injury at birth ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	2
(e) Others ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diseases of digestive system...	—	—	—	—	4	4
5. Diseases of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculous diseases... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
7. Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other violence	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. All other causes	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	6	—	—	—	8	14

Neo-Natal Deaths. The number of infants who died within 28 days of birth was 6. The death rate of these infants per 1,000 live births was 8.30.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of milk and food samples, and specimens taken in relation to the control of infectious diseases have been undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry. 68 milk samples were submitted for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

A full chemical analysis of water and sewage samples is undertaken by the Counties Public Health Laboratories on behalf of the Borough Surveyor. Such examinations cannot be carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

Supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin can be obtained by any general practitioner from the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry or from any general hospital in the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Nursing in the home, a service provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to work under difficulties—the most important being the shortage of staff, which was partially off-set by the employment of part-time nurses. The responsibilities of the home nurse are greatest among the aged sick members of the population, who often require much attention which in time consumption is considerable, owing to the inability of the aged persons to move with the facility of persons of younger years.

It would appear that the home nursing situation is bound up, partially at least, like so many health problems, with housing. The Borough Council and the Kingsway Housing Association have co-operated with the County Council in promising flats for nurses on their housing estates, and when these flats are forthcoming, there should be some lessening of the burden of work on the existing nursing staff.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The ambulance service, provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, continued to operate throughout the year. During 1950 the ambulances covered 123,271 miles and transported 12,014 patients.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Child Welfare Centres, Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics and School Health Services are operated by the County Council and staffed by medical officers and specialists employed by that Authority. The

following centres functioned during the year :—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

First Aid Post, Temple Street	...	...	...	Every Friday, and 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.
New Bilton	...	...	...	Every Wednesday.
Hillmorton	...	...	...	2nd and 4th Monday in each month.
Bilton	...	...	...	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.
Newbold	...	...	...	1st and 3rd Friday in each month.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

These clinics were held at the First Aid Post, Temple Street. The Ante-Natal Clinic is held every Wednesday and the Post-Natal Clinic on the third Thursday in each month.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The following clinics were held at the First Aid Post during the year :—

Minor Ailments	...	Every Monday morning.
Vision	...	Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
Speech Therapy	...	Every Thursday.

The cleansing of verminous children was also carried out at the First Aid Post.

The School Dental Clinic was held at Clifton Chambers, Clifton Road, but following the resignation of the full-time Dental Officer in July, it was only possible to operate a restricted service for the remainder of the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supplies. Water is obtained from three sources. Firstly from the Stanford Reservoir on the River Avon. This water is hard in character, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents and is free from metals apart from traces of iron and manganese. It is of fairly satisfactory organic quality for a raw supply and bacterial purity is of reasonable standard. The second source of supply is from the River Avon at Brownsover. This water is similar in character to Stanford except that it is inferior in quality and the hardness is increased. The third source is from the River Swift feeder at Cosford where water is taken during the summer months. This water is very hard in character.

All these waters are reasonable for raw supply and no exceptional difficulty is experienced in the treatment of the water for the production of a public supply.

The total quantities obtained from the several sources during the year ended the 31st March, 1951, were as follows:—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	...	...	402,290,000 gallons
River Avon—Brownsover	...	...	375,759,000 gallons
River Swift—Cosford Feeder...	...	...	88,750,000 gallons
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	866,799,000 gallons
			<hr/> <hr/>

This total quantity exceeds the amount pumped to supply by 58,246,000 gallons or an average of 160,000 gallons per day, this being the quantity used for washing the filters, etc., during purification treatment.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water. Bacteriological and chemical analyses have been made at regular intervals during the year to determine the quality of the supply and to ensure that the standard is maintained. The analyst's report on all the samples of water taken from the supply pumping main has stated that the "results are consistent with an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes."

There is a resident attendant at Stanford Reservoir who makes regular inspections of the whole of the catchment area. No access to the Reservoir grounds is allowed except with permission, which is restricted to ornithologists, etc.

The daily average quantity supplied during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, was 2,215,214 gallons and the supply was maintained at all times.

The whole of the Borough with the exception of approximately 17 houses is supplied with water from the public mains.

**BOROUGH OF RUGBY—WATER UNDERTAKING.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIED.**

Year ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied during the year			Average quantity per day			Estimated population in Borough	Average quantity per head per day		
	To Borough		Total	To Borough		Total		Domes- tic	Trade	Total
	Domestic	Trade		To Rural Districts	Trade					
1940	340,216,488	209,947,023	567,680,000	929,553	573,626	1,551,038	40,350	23.04	14.22	37.26
1941	375,638,378	269,533,312	672,220,000	1,029,146	738,447	1,841,698	44,000	23.38	16.74	40.12
1942	423,654,603	286,248,267	763,510,000	1,160,697	784,242	2,091,808	44,000	26.38	17.82	44.20
1943	374,259,844	257,480,556	721,980,000	1,025,369	705,426	1,978,027	44,000	23.30	16.03	39.33
1944	386,026,618	290,615,436	783,116,000	1,054,718	794,031	2,139,661	44,000	23.97	18.05	42.02
1945	380,963,026	292,757,258	781,140,000	1,043,734	802,074	2,140,108	44,000	23.72	18.23	41.95
1946	343,949,868	274,768,532	734,510,000	942,328	752,791	2,012,356	43,930	21.45	17.14	38.59
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	1,977,452	44,000	22.22	15.66	37.88
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	2,164,235	44,000	24.61	16.58	41.19
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	2,059,726	45,500	21.90	16.01	37.91
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	2,114,603	46,000	21.57	16.48	38.05
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	2,215,214	46,700	23.16	16.74	39.90

Drainage and Sewerage. Practically the whole of the borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in the majority of cases the foul and surface water systems are separate, or partially separate. There are two sewage disposal works, one for Hillmorton and the other situated at Newbold, for the remainder of the borough. Apart from Newbold, Brownsover and the B.T.H. Works, all sewerage is by gravitation.

The dry weather flow at the Main Works is 1,630,000 gallons and at Hillmorton 180,000 gallons.

In each works the method of treatment is by settling tanks, percolating filters followed by humus tanks, with a certain amount of land irrigation.

Analyses of the final effluent from the main works give results ranging from 10-23 parts per million suspended matter (Total); 5.8 to 9.8 parts per million oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.); and 1.2-18 parts per million Biological Oxygen Demand (5 days at 18.3°C.).

These results can be considered reasonably satisfactory, but a scheme for the provision of additional works to cope with the increased amount of sewage has provisionally been approved by the Ministry of Health.

During the year a scheme for sewerage houses in the Crick Road and Alwyn Road areas has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. The collection of refuse has proceeded reasonably satisfactorily and collection is made approximately every 10 days. The shortage of labour, however, is still marked. The Refuse Destructor is closed temporarily, and all refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at two tips on the outskirts of the borough.

From time to time considerable fly breeding has taken place and the assistance of the Health Department has been sought to keep the infestations under control. This has been effectively achieved by the use of Gammexane dust spread over the tipping face and upon the levelled refuse. This dressing has also achieved complete control of crickets.

Scavenging. All the carriageways in the built-up portion of the borough are swept by a mechanical sweeper, the centre daily and the remainder fortnightly. In addition 29 street scavengers are employed to deal with the footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the vehicle is used alternate weeks in the flushing of sewers and on gully cleansing. All sewers are flushed at least once a fortnight and gullies cleansed 7 times per year.

Swimming Pools. The Regent Street Baths has provision for 29 slipper baths in addition to the swimming pool of a capacity of approx. 85,000 gallons. The water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, using alumina and soda, and chlorinated before entering the pool—the turnover period is 4 hrs. Samples taken at intervals during the year proved the water of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity, and suitable for swimming bath purposes.

The total number of bathers during the year was 76,700.

The Newbold Road open air pool has a capacity of 250,000 gallons and again, water is filtered and chlorinated by a Paterson's filtration plant, the turnover period being 8 hrs. Analyses shew the water of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

The total number of bathers during the year was 15,555.

Infectious Diseases. Enquiries were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors into all cases of infectious diseases where it was deemed necessary.

Disinfection in certain cases has been carried out by means of formaldehyde spray or vapour after removal of patients to hospital, or upon notification by the Doctor in charge that the patient is free from infection.

Disinfection is also carried out after removal of cases of tuberculosis to a Sanatorium or after death, and is offered when death has resulted from cancer.

The Sanitary Inspectors have made 99 visits of enquiry in respect of infectious disease cases and the disinfection of 42 rooms has been carried out by the Sanitary Assistant.

Rodent Control. It has become axiomatic in this work that success is not measured by the numbers killed but rather by the numbers remaining alive, and that a successful treatment is no guarantee of future immunity. Both success and immunity depend in a considerable measure on the conditions existing on or in "land" and much time is spent in educating occupiers of "land" in the creation of conditions inimical to the establishment and/or the expansion of a resident rat or mouse population.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, was replaced by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, as from 31st March, 1950, rather widening the scope of local authorities activities, in that they became with minor exceptions wholly responsible for all classes of land within their districts. In practice, the work has gone on much as before. Infestations have been treated and cleared, but still reports and complaints of new infestations have continued to come in. There is a certain inevitability in this at present, although it is hoped some day circumstances will have changed to such an extent that new infestations will diminish.

All operative schemes have continued throughout the year, infestations have been dealt with in sewers, dwelling houses, and business premises as well as in Corporation properties.

SEWERS. Two maintenance treatments, the sixth and the seventh in the series, were carried out in January and July respectively. The January treatment was an attempt to pick up any infestations which might have occurred in the development of new estates where new sewers had been laid and also, to treat all manholes where infestation had been shown at the treatment in the preceding July. To a large extent open ended sewers still in the course of construction and newly laid sewers accounted for most of the 30 manholes in which takes were noted. The July treatment consisted of treating all manholes in which takes were noted in

January plus in each case an overlap, approximating to two manholes on either side of the affected manhole where complete takes had occurred, and one on either side where there had been part takes only, in all 84 manholes. One was not prepared for 30 takes, giving a percentage of 35.65% of the manholes baited, but as treatment was undertaken in areas where considerable new development is taking place, and where every opportunity occurs for infestation, perhaps the figure is not so surprising.

The table below shows the results obtained during 1950 and at the original treatment in December, 1946.

	<i>Manholes baited</i>	<i>Pre-bait Takes</i>
January, 1950 Treatment	228	30
July, 1950 Treatment	85	30
Original Treatment December, 1946	731	327

These are given primarily for purposes of comparison but consideration should be given to the circumstances set out earlier in this section, in order that a truer appreciation may be obtained. If in addition it is appreciated that the manholes treated were specially selected out of over 1,000 in the Borough because of the likelihood of infestation being present, it will be seen that in fact, the overall infestation is very small and the situation is well under control.

DWELLING HOUSES. Infestations at dwelling houses still claim a larger amount of time than any other forms. This is inevitable as such infestations are invariably very small, widely scattered, and not well established. Out of 1,994 visits made to all premises for purposes of survey and treatment, 1,052 were made in respect of complaints arising from dwelling house infestations. In no instance were costs recovered in respect of treatment.

BUSINESS PREMISES. For the purposes of treatment of infestations on business premises 116 visits were made the cost being recovered from occupiers. The number of infestations was 12.

CORPORATION PREMISES. These are under constant supervision, and as occasion demands treatment is given, but particular attention is given in Spring and Autumn. During the year 184 visits were made to sewerage works, refuse tips, etc., and at no time was any serious infestation discovered. It is, however, our experience, which I am sure is in keeping with every other Local Authority area in the country, that such places are particularly prone to infestation and unless a constant watch is maintained the risks of serious and wide spread infestation are very considerable.

GENERAL. New complaints throughout the year numbered 164 of which 113 were of rats and 51 in respect of mice.

Verminous Premises. The number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors was 22, three less than in 1949, and is a measure of the extent of verminous infestations in Rugby. It is true that the Sanitary Assistant made many more visits in connection with treatments of infestations of all descriptions, but it will be seen from the summary of complaints that the total number in respect of insect pests was only 34. This, however, does not present the whole picture. For the purposes of treatment 212 visits were made, the highest number being in respect of wood boring beetles, which were extremely active during the year, especially in Council houses. Visits in respect of bugs numbered four, and in respect of fleas only one.

The barrier treatment in new Council houses was continued, using gammexane as an alternative to D.D.T. The new material appears to be equally effective as a toxic agent whilst the residual film is more persistent so that a greater degree of protection should be afforded.

The Department continued to give assistance in dealing with cock-roaches, moths and wasps when occupiers were in difficulties.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Details of action taken are tabulated below, and indicate that the Department has been able to carry out a greater amount of work in that the number of inspections made has more than doubled. It is of interest, however, that the number of notices it has been found necessary to serve has increased only by two. Although steady progress can be reported, and considerable improvement in respect of sanitary accommodation, there are indications that closer internal supervision within the factories would achieve more lasting results.

I am pleased to be able to report that bakehouses generally are well maintained, though in one large bakehouse not sufficient attention is given to routine matters. More supervision by this Department is being given.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR 1950.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	48	250	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	151		10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—		—	—
<i>Total ...</i>	199	250	16	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness... ..	6	8	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	9	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	15	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	5	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	28	32	—	—	—

River Pollution. On April 1st, 1950, the Severn River Board assumed statutory responsibility within this Area for the prevention of river pollution and other functions conferred upon it by the Rivers Boards Act 1948. It has been somewhat of a surprise to me that the officers of the new Board have not made use of the considerable amount of local knowledge and experience available in the Department. It may be, however, that conditions were so good at the take over and have remained so since, that the Board's officers have not needed any help on local matters.

Smoke Abatement. As reported on previous occasions little trouble arises from industrial smoke in Rugby, but intermittently complaints are received in respect of a chimney at an institutional building. Visits to the boiler house usually show that the plant is being properly handled. Observations have been taken over prolonged periods, grit and soot sheets put out, but without obtaining any tangible evidence. Enquiries indicate that the use of the boiler furnace as an incinerator may give rise, under certain conditions, to the nuisance complained of, and in an endeavour to meet this, consideration is being given to the provision of a small incinerator to deal with dressings, etc. It is hoped that this provision will be made and the problem solved.

The laundry chimney mentioned last year has on occasion given further trouble. Advice has been sought by the laundry of the officers of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Some improvement has been achieved but whether this is permanent only time will tell. A careful watch is being maintained.

During the year 96 observations were made.

Canal Boats. No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Acts. It has not been necessary during the year to take any action under the sections relating to hours of closing, half holiday closing and matters of a like nature. The requirements are well observed.

For other purposes 168 inspections have been made, and 4 informal notices served. Of these 3 had been complied with at the end of the year.

Much of the work in food shops is carried out under powers given in the Food and Drugs Act 1938 and most of the requirements therein have been covered by such action. Reference is made to this action in the appropriate section of this report.

Petroleum Acts. Altogether 31 visits have been made for the inspection of installations for licensing purposes.

General. Reference to the analysis of complaints received show that there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of complaints made. The major reduction is in those relating to dustbins and is accounted for largely by the fact that few reports have been received from the refuse collectors. It is a fact, however, that, with the exception of those relating to rats and mice and insect pests, the numbers are down under every other heading. Both these increases are relatively small, however, and are not particularly significant.

I have included this year an analysis of the work done by the Sanitary Assistant. The heading 'miscellaneous' covers the majority of the "odd jobs" such as the removal of infected bedding for destruction, delivery of samples, assisting with food and drugs sampling and other unclassifiable jobs in connection with work carried out by the Inspectors.

The work of the Department has gone on progressively. A deal of satisfaction has been achieved except perhaps in the work relating to housing repairs which continues to be difficult and is referred to in the Section relating to "Housing." No attempt has been made to achieve records in any section, mere numbers mean nothing, and completely satisfactory results, even though they involve extra time, are much more to be desired than record figures.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, 1950.

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	188
Defective Dustbins	5
Drainage Defects, etc.	104
Animals, Birds, etc., improperly kept ...	6
Conditions in Factories	5
Offensive Accumulations	10
Overcrowding	16
Rats and Mice	164
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises ...	11
Smell Nuisances	29
Insect Pests	34
Water Supply	2
Miscellaneous	9
<i>Totals</i> ...	583

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING, 1950.

	<i>Initial Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	428	924
Overcrowding	23	5
Verminous	21	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	9	6
Accumulations	32	25
Animals and Birds	19	3
Cesspools	8	6
Drainage	269	268
Drain Tests	34	—
Licensed Premises	24	72
Factories Acts	139	53
Interviews	584	—
Knackers' Yards	5	—
Public Conveniences	26	3
Pail Closets	7	3
Rats and Mice	16	—
Refuse Collection and Disposal	50	75
Rivers and Streams	17	6
Sewers	150	127
Shops Acts	137	31
Smoke Observations	96	2
Water Closets	67	138
Water Supply	11	6
Petroleum Act	30	1
Miscellaneous	279	146
Slaughterhouses	1107	—
General Food	535	109
Meat Shops	67	47
Food Preparation	69	42
Ice Cream	104	22
Bakehouses	38	20
Markets... ..	101	1
Milk and Dairies	168	23
Timber Control	52	2
Food and Drugs Sampling	220	96
Bacteriological Sampling	364	17
Biological Sampling	69	5
Water Sampling	1	—
Infectious Disease	91	8
Miscellaneous	11	2
Entertainment Houses	—	2
Schools	1	1
Young Persons' Employment	3	—
<i>Totals ...</i>	5403	2298

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1950.

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts ...	249	70	286	47
Housing Acts	1	—	4	—
Factories Acts	16	—	18	—
Rugby Corporation Acts...	14	1	55	—
Shops Acts... ..	3	—	5	—
Milk and Dairies	4	—	3	—
Food and Drugs Act ...	69	—	78	—
Petroleum Act	—	—	—	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act	—	2	—	4
<i>Total</i> ...	356	73	449	51

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,259 visits as follows :—

Rats and Mice	412
Miscellaneous	1210
Collections of Condemned Food	193
Milk Sampling	17
Drains and Drain Tests	66
Disinfections	42
Disinfestations DDT	94
Cockroaches	44
Woodbeetles	68
Ants	24
Flies	38
Moths	3
Fleas	1
Crickets	11
Bugs	4
Wasps	19
Deliveries of Disinfectant	13
	2,259

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses owned by the Corporation prior to the war was 728, of which number 116 were erected by the Rural District Council prior to the extension of the Borough boundary.

Since the war, to the end of 1950, the number of houses erected is as follows :—

Corporation :

Parkfield	...	60	Temporary Arcon 2 bedroom bungalows.
Station	...	54	Temporary Tarran 2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	244	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	...	550	3 bedroom B.I.S.F. houses.
Millfields	...	12	3 bedroom houses.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	6	3 bedroom houses.
		8	2 bedroom flats.

Private 71

Re-building :

(*war destroyed*)... 7

Kingsway Housing

Association ... 271

1,327

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1950 :—

Month	Pre-war Houses				7	8	9	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	Total No. of Tenancies			
	N.P.		B.												Total	Exchanges	Transfers	Total
	1	2	3	4															Cols. 1-15	17	18
1950	1	2	3	4		2	4	5	1	1		1		1	16	2	18	
Jan.	2						3	1							9	1	10	
Feb.	1					1	3	1				1			7	2	9	
Mch.	3						8								13	5	18	
Apl.	1					1	16				1				18	2	20	
May							8								13	4	17	
June						3	8								18	3	21	
July						4	12								10	3	13	
Aug.	2			1		1	6				2				16	3	16	
Sept.						2	8	2			1				18	—	18	
Oct.	1					4	14			1					17	3	21	
Nov.						1	10								17	6	23	
Dec.						1	4	1							9	2	11	
Total	11	—	11	2	3	19	* 96	10	2	2	9	1	1	1	164	33	197	

Number of houses let 1950 = 164.

Number of persons (including children) rehoused = 574.

* Includes 8 permanent flats.

NOTE.— N.P.2 — Non-parlour, 2 bedroom type.
 N.P.3 — Non-parlour, 3 bedroom type.
 N.P.4 — Non-parlour, 4 bedroom type.
 P.3 — Parlour, 3 bedroom type.
 P.4 — Parlour, 4 bedroom type.
 B. — Bungalow.
 O.P. — (Column 10b. Post-war bungalows let to aged persons.)

Details of the persons housed by the Kingsway Housing Association during 1950 are as follows :—

Month	Bilton Estate		Roheby Estate		Total Tenancies
	Nominated by H.L.S.C.	Selected by English Electric Co. Ltd.	Nominated by H.L.S.C.	Selected by English Electric Co. Ltd.	
1950					
January	1	2	—	—	3
February	1	8	—	—	9
March	1	4	1	—	6
April	—	2	—	—	2
May	2	5	—	—	7
June	—	7	—	—	7
July	1	—	—	1	2
August	1	3	—	—	4
September	2	4	1	4	11
October	1	2	—	2	5
November	1	7	—	2	10
December	—	4	—	—	4
Totals	11	48	2	9	70

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- 1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 463
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1,395
- 2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... —
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... —
- 3 Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... —
- 4 Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 250

2. REMEDY OR DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 286

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	4
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	319
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	47
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	8
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	35
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3

(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	9
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	... ..	—

5. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY 1,706

Housing Conditions. Housing is perhaps the most frustrating of all the matters dealt with by the Department and one can only repeat the statement made last year that very little real progress has been made. Structural deterioration, particularly in the sub-standard obsolete houses has continued, systematic house to house inspections are impracticable and general action under Sections 11 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, would merely add to the embarrassment of the Housing Committee by aggravating the present unsatisfied demand for new houses.

Arising from the 188 complaints received in connection with housing, 463 houses have been inspected, and 70 statutory notices and 250 informal notices have been served in respect of defects found.

Nearly all action was taken under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and a considerable amount of work was achieved in spite of labour and material difficulties. In fact some work that had been outstanding from the previous year has been completed in addition to the current year's work, it is, however, necessary to emphasize that all the action which has been taken has resulted from complaints received and this serves to indicate the non-progressive nature of that which has been accomplished.

It was necessary to institute proceedings in respect of repairs required at two houses the owner of which had failed to carry out the requirements of the notices served. A nuisance order was made and the defendant fined five guineas.

It will be noted that 16 complaints were received in respect of overcrowding and that 28 visits were made in connection with these complaints. Of the 16 complaints received, in 5 houses only was it found that statutory overcrowding existed, in every other instance the complaint had its origin in a desire for increased priority for a council house. I would not say that the number of complaints received nor the number of instances found are a safe and sufficient indication of the actual position of overcrowding in the town. This would be ascertained only by a survey and to carry out such a survey would be inviting troubles which could not possibly be dealt with at the present time.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Meat and Food Inspection. All slaughtering for Rugby and District is carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Corporation's Slaughterhouses at Rugby. All animals slaughtered are fully inspected both ante- and post-mortem, and all condemned meat and offals sent to utilization plants for conversion.

The following tables show the number of animals slaughtered and inspected and the details of meat condemned during 1950 :—

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	2086	1339	1479	9441	526	14871
Number inspected	2086	1339	1479	9441	526	14871
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	14	28	47	147	10	246
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	568	524	26	727	78	1923
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	27.90	41.22	9.25	16.73	4.93	14.58
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole Carcasses condemned	23	60	11	1	10	105
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	284	392	—	—	32	708
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.71	33.75	0.74	0.01	7.98	5.47

MEAT CONDEMNED.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcasses</i>		<i>Part Carcasses</i>		<i>Offals</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts ...	37	14854	49	2989	1855	28083
Cows ...	88	42956	63	4659	2676	33030
Sheep ...	148	6094	128	932	785	2808
Pigs ...	20	3244	59	930	113	782
Calves ...	58	2911	11	80	71	660
<i>Total ...</i>	351	70059	310	9590	5500	65365

GRAND TOTAL 65 Tons, 3 cwt., 78 lbs.

It is extremely difficult to relate condemnations with numbers of animals killed or to make useful comparisons with previous years, but on the weight of meat found to be unfit for human consumption there has been an increase of over 30% on last year's figures which incidentally showed an almost similar percentage increase over those for 1948.

The only significant change in the character of the animals received, is the increasing proportion of cows to cattle (excluding cows). Not only has the proportion risen from a little over a quarter in 1948 to approaching one half in 1950, but the prevalence of disease in cows has risen. None the less, as I have previously commented, it is difficult to relate these facts and figures about animals, to the weight of meat condemned. It is, however, a fairly safe assumption that there is a connection and in that direction lies the explanation for what seems to be a phenomenal increase in the amount of meat found to be useless for human food.

Tuberculosis shows no sign of decrease, only some fluctuation. To take an example, again relating to cows, partly because cows have a significantly higher percentage than any other animals and also because they represent a higher potential danger, in 1948 of 555 cows slaughtered 37·83% were found to be suffering from tuberculosis involving condemnations of a part or the whole of the carcass and organs. In 1949 the relative figures were 1,074 and 31·56% while in 1950 they were 1,339 and 33·75%. This percentage has been varying between 30 and 40 for years, in spite of all that has been done in connection with animal health and the rapidly rising percentage of tuberculin tested animals in the country. Maybe it is because of this.

The year produced another of those rarities in this part of the country, a case of tuberculosis in a sheep. This is the second in three years but I do not suggest there is anything ominous about this.

The casualty animal still causes trouble and one wishes that owners of such animals, and their Veterinary Surgeons, would realise that offals and some ante-mortem history, are of great importance when a decision has to be made as to whether a carcass is fit for food. One hesitates to thrash this subject, but when one realises that, because of the potential dangers, the considerable responsibility taken by the meat inspector, the co-operation sought is surely not too much to desire.

All other foods are subject to inspection and during the year 252 certificates of unfitness were issued in relation to the following:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins or Packets</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon	1	124
Cereals	32	58
Cheese	82	235
Eggs	677 (Number)	—
Fats	47	8
Fish	838	950
Flour Confectionery	379	186
Fruit	281	25
Meat	165	1083
Milk	235	—
Ice Cream	183	—
Poultry	6	141
Preserves	167	12
Sausages	2	548
Syrup	5	—
Sugar Confectionery	—	—
Soup	109	—
Vegetables	432	116
<i>Total</i>	3641	3618

Food and Drugs. Two hundred and twenty one samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and the table given below summarises the results obtained and the action taken :—

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Almond Paste	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder	1	—	—	—	
Beef Paste	—	—	2	—	
Beef Soup	—	—	1	—	
Bengor Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Bronchial Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Butter	3	—	—	—	
Caramels	—	—	1	—	
Choc Kola	—	—	1	—	
Coconut Ice Cake	—	—	1	—	
Coffee Extract	—	—	2	—	
Cooking Fat	3	—	—	—	
Corn Flour	—	—	1	—	
Dripping	—	—	1	—	
Fish Paste	—	—	2	—	
Fizzy Quenchers	—	—	1	—	
Flour	1	—	1	—	
Flu Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Grape Fruit Squash	—	—	1	—	
Hazel Nut Caramels	—	—	1	—	
Healing Emulsion	—	—	1	—	
Health Salts	—	—	1	—	
Honey Wheat Crunch	—	—	1	—	
Ice Cream	—	—	30	—	
Icing Sugar	—	—	2	—	
Iodised Pastilles	—	—	1	—	
Iodine	—	—	—	1	No. 102 Unsatisfactory ; Stock withdrawn.
Jams	—	—	4	—	
Jellies	—	—	2	—	
Laxative Chewing Gum	—	—	1	—	
Lemonade Crystals	—	—	1	—	
Mayonnaise	—	—	1	—	
Mellor Tonic	—	1	—	1	No. 179 Deficient. Formal sample No. 215 also deficient. Manufacturer warned.
Milk	83	9	—	—	No. 81 Deficient of 16% fat. Appeal to the cow samples Nos. 90 and 91 also deficient. Nos. 92 and 93 deficient 20% and 26% fat. Course of Delivery Samples Nos. 103, 104, 107 and 108 deficient of fat. "Appeal to the Cow" samples Nos. 109, 110 and 111 also deficient. Samples Nos. 150 and 155 deficient of 6% and 10% fat. "Appeal to the Cow" samples Nos. 159, 160, 161 and 162, also deficient of fat.
Milk Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	1	—	—	—	
Mustard	—	—	1	—	
Orange Preserve	—	—	1	—	
Orange Squash	—	—	1	—	
Pastry Mix	—	—	1	—	
Pepper	—	—	1	—	
Pepper Flavoured Com- pound	—	—	1	—	
Plums	—	—	1	—	
Rum	1	—	—	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	2	—	
Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Sausage Meat	1	—	—	—	No. 205 Deficient 9% meat ; Vendor warned.
Sausages, Pork	4	1	—	—	No. 17 Deficient 9% meat ; Vendor warned.
Sausages, Beef	9	4	—	—	Nos. 20 and 21 contained preservative under 480 parts per million ; Vendors re-labelling. No. 34 Deficient 17% meat ; Vendor warned.
Semolina	—	—	1	—	
Sherry	1	—	—	—	
Soya Milk Cocoa	—	—	—	1	No. 68, Labelling offence ; Vendor warned.
Sponge Flour	—	—	2	—	
Suet, Shredded	1	—	1	—	
Sugar and Saccharin	—	—	1	—	
Synthetic Cream	—	—	1	—	
Tapioca	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Sauce	—	1	—	1	No. 38 and No. 59, Incorrect Label ; M.O.F. informed.
Vinegar	1	—	1	—	
Welsh Munchies	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	3	1	—	—	No. 192, Excess 2% Water ; Vendor warned.
Wine Cocktail	1	—	—	—	
<i>Total</i>	114	17	86	4	

Referring to the samples of ice cream taken I can report that all samples contained well above the 5% of fat now fixed as the minimum fat content.

With regard to milk there has been a lowering in the average fat content and it was noted that in each case where a deficiency was reported, "appeal to the cow" samples showed similar deficiencies.

There were a greater number of unsatisfactory samples this year but in no instance was a prosecution deemed necessary.

The number of samples taken was in excess of the 4 per 1,000 of population standard and the variety was sufficiently wide to be representative.

Milk and Dairies. During the year there was a definite increase in the amount of pasteurised milk distributed within the Borough. Two more pasteurising plants were installed by dairymen and duly licensed after the requisite tests had been carried out. There was also an increase in the sale of tuberculin tested milk and these increases were responsible for a reduction by approximately half of the ungraded milk consumed in the Borough.

An examination of the position has given the following results:—

Ungraded Milk	...	...	...	...	18.0%
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	7.5%
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	0.5%
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	74.0%
					100.0%

It is also of interest that of the ungraded milk approximately one half is produced by the distributors who retail it within the Borough.

During the year 191 inspections of dairy premises were made and it was necessary to serve 4 notices of which 3 were complied with at the end of the year. All other improvement, and it is considerable, has been achieved by discussion and co-operation.

An examination of the Milk and Dairies register classifies dairymen in the following categories:—

- 9 T.T. Dealers (7 who bottle).
- 4 Pasteurisers.
- 1 Sterilizer.
- 2 Pasteurised Dealers.
- 3 Sterilized Dealers.
- 3 Wholesalers.
- 23 Distributors.
- 5 Distributors with dairies within the Borough.
- 3 Dairy Farmers who distribute milk.
- 12 Occupiers of shops registered to sell milk.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk taken and indicates the results of the tests to which they were submitted. It will be noted that only 3 ungraded milks were submitted for methylene blue

test, 2 of which were unsatisfactory. This is in contrast with 152 submitted in 1949. Until last year an advisory service, based on the examination of ordinary milk for keeping quality, had been conducted for many years and it is believed that producers benefitted not inconsiderably from this service. When however the control of milk production passed from the hands of the Local Authority, the purpose of such sampling ceased, as control could no longer be exercised. With regard to tuberculin tested samples it will be noted that 10 out of a total of 71 did not satisfy the methylene blue test. Although this shows a marked improvement on the results for last year it is felt that the proportion is still too high, and better results could be achieved. There is, however, a very considerable barrier to complete control, in that, in the main, samples of tuberculin tested milk taken within the Borough have no value whatever to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as the samples are "out of time" for his purposes when they are taken. It would seem desirable that some revision of the regulations should be made to provide continuity of action through to the producer from samples taken at any time before it is delivered to the consumer.

Type	Pasteurised		Sterilized		Tuberculin Tested		Ungraded		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.N. Inoculation ...	4	—	—	—	18	—	45	1	67	1
Methylene Blue, etc.	103	2	22	1	61	10	1	2	187	15
Chemical ...	12	—	—	—	6	—	65	9	83	9
<i>Total</i> ...	119	2	22	1	85	10	111	12	337	25

Ice Cream. There are 11 manufacturers of ice cream registered, of whom 8 are using the complete cold mix method of preparation. In addition there are 102 dealers, of whom 17 are selling loose ice cream and 85 the pre-packed product. There are also a number of itinerant vendors from neighbouring towns the majority of whom are selling ice cream in the pre-packed form.

A total of 160 samples of ice creams were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for examination and grading under the provisional scheme, the results of which are shown in the following table :—

Grades		1	2	3	4	Total
Hot Mix	Loose	14	12	4	5	35
	Pre-packed	47	23	7	2	79
Cold Mix	Loose	30	13	4	—	47
	Pre-packed	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>		91	48	15	7	161
%		57%	30%	9%	4%	—

It will be seen there has been an improvement by comparison of last years results in that 87% of the samples submitted can be considered as satisfactory as against 68% for last year.

During the year 126 visits were made to premises where ice cream is prepared or sold and a considerable improvement in the standard of cleanliness was noted. In only 3 instances was it necessary to take action.

Food Premises. In some ways the improvement of food premises was again made a feature of the year's work and visits made for the purpose numbered 1,029, an increase of 50% on the number for the previous year. This was again a continuation of work already commenced and was largely of an educational nature.

The strength of the position was materially increased by the new Food Handling Byelaws, under which 69 notices were served.

Improvements were effected at 78 premises, at some of which extensive structural repairs and alterations were carried out. Traders continued to co-operate very fully in achieving an improved standard of hygiene and it is felt that the educational work of the last few years is now bearing fruit. This has given considerable satisfaction to the members of the staff.

It was found difficult to apply some of the provisions of the new byelaws to the stalls in the open market and although adaptations were made to existing stalls there is no doubt that the sale of foodstuffs in the open air presents many difficulties. Except where special provision is made one is inclined to the opinion that sales of food stuffs in the open air should be limited to those articles which present a low risk, such as vegetables, hard fruits, etc., which are either cooked or easily washed, and that soft fruits, cakes, sweets, etc., which are eaten as received should be sold only at proper premises.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever. 92 cases were notified, an increase of 22 over the previous year.

Diphtheria. For the third year in succession no cases were notified.

Whooping Cough. 195 cases were notified, compared with 84 in 1949, and there were two deaths from the disease.

Measles. A total of 1,057 cases were notified, of which 921 occurred during the last three months of the year. No deaths were recorded.

Erysipelas. 14 cases were notified, 3 less than in 1949.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. One case was notified, compared with 2 in the previous year.

Pneumonia. 39 cases were notified, 2 more than in 1949.

Dysentery. 3 cases were notified during 1950.

Acute Poliomyelitis. 6 cases of poliomyelitis were notified, compared with 23 in 1949. Three of the patients suffered from paralysis. Five of the patients were under 15 years of age. There was one death from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria was continued during the year and was carried out at the First Aid Post, Temple Street, Rugby, at School Medical Examinations and Child Welfare Centres, and also by private practitioners. Owing to the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the County, diphtheria immunisation was suspended from June to October.

The numbers of children who, at any time up to the 31st December, 1950, had completed a full course of immunisation, are as follows :—

<i>Age at 31.12.50</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Born in</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1946-1949</i>	<i>1936-1945</i>	
Number immunised	36	1,895	4,555	6,486
Estimated mid-year population	4,148		6,586	10,734
Percentage immunised	46.55		69.16	60.41

TUBERCULOSIS.

68 new cases of tuberculosis, 62 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory, were notified during 1950, compared with 59 cases in 1949. In addition 4 new cases respiratory were transferred to the Borough from other authorities. At 31st December there were 390 cases on the Register, classified as follows:—

<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
183	126	37	44	220	170

The following table shows the age incidence of the new cases and deaths from the disease:—

AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1950.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
—1 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—5 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15 ...	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
—25 ...	7	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
—35 ...	13	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
—45 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—55 ...	4	4	—	1	3	—	—	—
—65 ...	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
65+ ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	34	28	2	4	7	3	—	2

AGE INCIDENCE OF CIVILIAN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1950.

FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION.

<i>Disease</i>	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65+	<i>Age Unknown</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	5	22	49	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	92
Whooping Cough	14	33	53	88	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	195
Acute Poliomyelitis :													
Paralytic	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	25	227	318	472	4	3	6	1	—	—	—	1	1,057
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	4	5	6	—	1	5	4	2	5	6	1	39
Dysentery	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	2	2	—	14
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1950.

<i>Disease</i>	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ...	18	13	10	3	5	5	5	—	4	8	5	16	92
Whooping Cough...	2	1	1	9	26	29	52	54	14	1	3	3	195
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	6
Measles	7	12	25	13	26	21	7	7	18	211	491	219	1,057
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	3	4	8	7	1	3	1	3	—	6	2	1	39
Dysentery... ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	14
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION G.

Statistical Tables.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE BOROUGH OF RUGBY AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1950.

	<i>Rugby M.B.</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
Live Births	15.46	15.8
Still Births	0.30	0.37
<i>Deaths :</i>		
All causes	10.30	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.26	0.36
Influenza	0.00	0.10
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	0.02	0.02
Pneumonia	0.34	0.46
	<i>Rates per 1,000 live births</i>	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	19.36	29.8
Deaths from gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5.53	1.9
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
<i>Notifications :</i>		
Typhoid (—) ...	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid (—) ...	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal infections (1) ...	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever... .. (92) ...	1.97	1.50
Whooping Cough (195) ...	4.17	3.60
Diphtheria (—) ...	0.00	0.02
Erysipelas (14) ...	0.30	0.17
Smallpox (—) ...	0.00	0.00
Measles (1057) ...	22.60	8.39
Pneumonia (39) ...	0.83	0.70
Acute Poliomyelitis :		
Paralytic... .. (3) ...	0.06	0.13
Non-Paralytic (3) ...	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning (—) ...	0.00	0.17
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia (—) ...	0.00	5.81

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	No. of Live Births	Birth Rate	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	Tuberculosis Deaths	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1928	24,290	322	13.1	229	19.4	21	65	13	0.54
1929	24,350	334	13.7	289	1.9	16	48	19	0.78
1930	24,350	311	12.8	239	9.8	13	42	16	0.62
1931	24,310	256	10.5	272	11.2	16	62	25	1.03
1932	*34,433	400	12.3	356	11.0	25	62	22	1.08
1933	35,070	379	10.8	392	11.2	17	45	24	0.68
1934	35,140	443	12.6	367	10.4	20	45	25	0.71
1935	35,680	400	11.2	406	11.4	11	28	31	0.87
1936	36,080	436	12.1	412	11.5	22	50	22	0.61
1937	37,260	498	13.4	420	11.3	20	40	22	0.59
1938	38,130	544	14.6	410	10.7	21	39	22	0.58
1939	39,190	534	14.0	459	11.6	19	36	30	0.77
1940	41,670	578	13.9	508	12.2	28	47	30	0.72
1941	44,180	690	15.6	487	11.0	31	44	22	0.50
1942	43,770	705	17.1	419	9.6	22	31	24	0.55
1943	43,540	856	19.6	462	10.6	33	39	19	0.44
1944	43,930	885	20.0	406	9.3	30	34	28	0.64
1945	42,820	823	19.2	429	10.0	38	46	31	0.71
1946	43,410	858	19.7	438	10.1	27	31	25	0.58
1947	43,780	865	19.8	482	11.0	31	36	29	0.66
1948	45,180	782	17.31	445	9.85	18	23.02	37	0.82
1949	45,860	797	17.38	505	11.01	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.30	14	19.36	12	0.26

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