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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

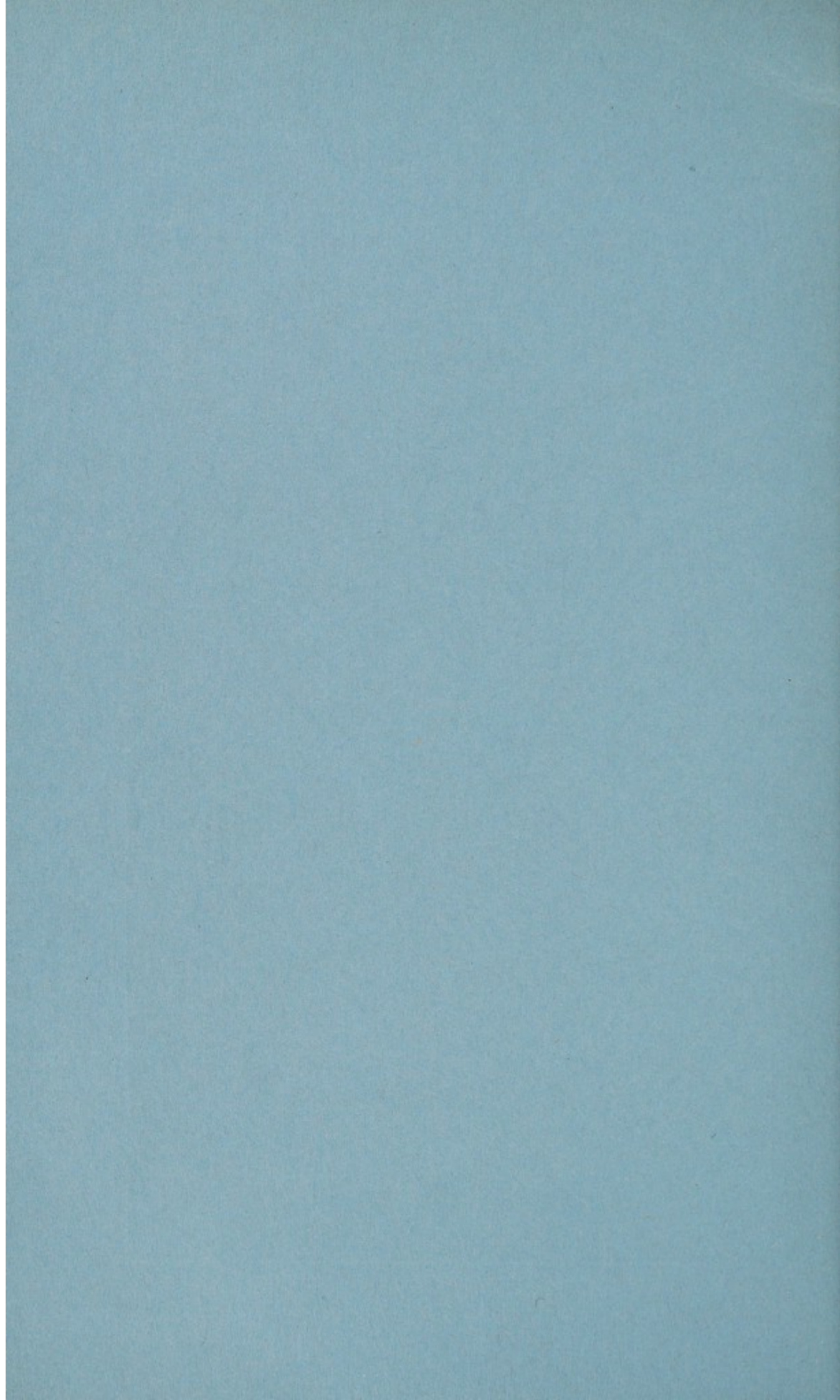
Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1952



David J. Jones



BOROUGH OF RUGBY



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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present herewith the report on the health and statistics of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

It will be noted that the vital statistics are in general satisfactory. The estimated mid-year population showed an increase of 350 over 1951. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 273. This steady increase in the population continues from year to year, and the increase is in a large measure due to the entry of new young people to the major industries of the town.

Since 1949 there has been a fall in the birth rate in each succeeding year, but in 1952 the number of births increased by 26 to 720, compared with 694 in 1951. The birth-rate was 15·84 per 1,000 population compared with 15·72 in 1951.

Deaths in 1952 were 85 less than in 1951. Of the 447 deaths, cancer of various organs accounted for 85—almost 1 in every 5 deaths. There has been considerable correspondence in the national press during the past year or so on lung cancer—from the statistics it will be noted that there were 18 such deaths in 1952.

Under Section B, the services provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service were of inestimable value. A large percentage of the work carried out in connection with the health functions of the Borough is the examination of milk samples—and thanks are due for the interest and co-operation shown by Dr. Ewart Jones in the most important branch of preventive medicine.

The services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act have continued to grow. In past years there has been shortage of nursing staff, but the position improved during 1952, and, at the time of writing the report, continues to do so. The demands on the domiciliary nursing side are great, and increasing—especially in relation to aged persons. Many such old people are nursed at home under the greatest difficulty, but with the continued difficulty regarding chronic sick beds, they will have to remain at home.

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act was not necessary in 1952. A number of cases were seen in which action was contemplated, but help and persuasion in co-operation with the Area Welfare Officer, avoided any action under the statute.

The year 1952 was comparatively free from any outbreak of infectious disease. In connection with diphtheria and whooping cough prevention, the County Council now provide immunisation against these diseases with a combined serum, and it is to be hoped that the public will utilise this service to the full. It will be seen from the text in Section F that there has been no case of diphtheria in Rugby for the fifth successive year.

The problem of tuberculosis remains a major one. There was an increase in notifications, which was to be expected following the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit in September, when more or less selected groups of the population were examined. Among these groups were the school leavers—approaching fifteenth birthday. This examination appears to me an important one—in that a check up of the chest is made before the boy or girl leaves the comparatively sheltered life in school for the life of working in a factory, etc. It is anticipated that this may

become an annual examination, even though the demands on the X-ray unit are great. During the year too, a new chest clinic was opened (additional to the sessions held at St. Cross Hospital) and I am sure that the combined attacks of the medical profession, using the new drugs, will show, in the not too distant future, a much improved position regarding tuberculosis.

The water supply of the Borough was maintained at its customary satisfactory state. The projected work at Stanford Reservoir of deepening one part of the reservoir has not yet been started—but with the increased demands on the supply, it will be most necessary. The main sewage works continues to have much greater demands made on it than it can cope with, and the new scheme of double filtration is most urgently necessary to deal with the increasing load from new housing and the extension from Clifton sewers. To maintain a satisfactory outfall effluent, this work must be proceeded with, with the greatest possible speed.

Housing demands are still far in excess of the turnover from new estates. Although the situation is very slowly improving, many of the priority classes (on health grounds alone—tuberculosis, severe overcrowding, and re-housing of Section 11, Housing Act cases) have to wait much longer than is desirable, because the hand over of houses is not nearly rapid enough. The provision of a home for every family is the most urgent—I repeat most urgent task—and takes priority over all other building. Until the housing demand has been reasonably met any question of a large scale attack on unfit housing cannot be contemplated. During 1952, individual unfit houses were represented, but a piece-meal attack of this character cannot make any impression on the overall picture of unfit houses.

I am much indebted to Mr. Bartlett, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his comprehensive reports under Sections C and E. Mr. Bartlett's comments on housing conditions give a true picture of the situation, and emphasise again my comment in the previous paragraph. Under the Section relating to control of food, etc., some comments are worthy of mention. Firstly the slaughtering of animals for food. It will be seen that 18,000 animals were killed in 1952 for human consumption. The abattoir is very old, out of date, and totally inadequate for the amount of work that is undertaken. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and I recently visited two of the new government abattoirs at Fareham and Swindon, and were impressed by the conditions prevailing, and I feel that an abattoir on the lines of those seen should be another of the urgent demands of the Borough Council.

In conclusion, I would again thank Mr. Bartlett for his co-operation during the year. I would also thankfully acknowledge Mr. S. G. Fox, Borough Engineer, and Mr. J. Smedley, Housing Officer, for details supplied relative to the water undertaking and housing respectively.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

DAVID J. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1953.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Mayor : COUNCILLOR W. A. ROBOTHAM, J.P.

Deputy Mayor : ALDERMAN L. B. FOX.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. E. T. HOBLEY (Chairman) ; MRS. E. F. MONCK ; MRS. J. TATHAM ; MRS. B. A. TOWERS ; MESSRS. P. BROWNLOW, S. G. GIBSON, R. L. MAWBY, H. P. T. PHIPPS.

The Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of the Public Health Committee.

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, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (resigned 19th June, 1952).

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

J. W. FINCH (appointed 1st September, 1952).

H. C. REEVE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff :

MRS. R. E. FISHER (resigned 31st December, 1952).

MRS. G. BATCHELOR.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1952.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,200
Rateable value (1st April, 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£362,410
Product of a penny rate (1952/53)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,510 9s. 0d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births			<i>BIRTH-RATE per Male Female Total 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>		
Legitimate	...	...	345	334	679
Illegitimate	...	...	15	26	41
			360	360	720
			15.58		

Still Births		Male Female Total			Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.
					0.24
Legitimate	1	9	10
Illegitimate	1	—	1
			2	9	11
					Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
					15.05

Deaths			<i>Male Female Total</i>			<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
All causes	234	213	447	9.68
Adjusted death-rate	10.16

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	1
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Infant Mortality			Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	10	5	15	20.83
Illegitimate	...	...	—	1	1	1.39
			10	6	16	22.22

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	91
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1
"	"	Measles	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	"	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>

Area comparability factors for births and deaths have been provided by the Registrar-General. These factors, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, are used for comparing the birth-rates and death-rates with those in other areas.

Population. The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population of the Borough was 46,200, an increase of 350 over the figure for 1951. This estimate represents the "Home" population and includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area. The natural increase in population, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 273.

Births. The total number of live births assigned to the Borough for the year was 720, compared with 694 in 1951. As the comparability factor for births was 1.00, there was no difference between the crude and the adjusted birth rates, and the rate of 15.58 per thousand of the estimated population compared favourably with the rate of 15.3 for England and Wales.

The adjusted birth rates per thousand of the estimated population for the years 1948-1952 are given below :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby	17.31	17.38	15.46	15.14	15.58
Warwickshire	18.24	17.22	15.72	15.84	
England and Wales ...	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3

Still Births. There were 11 still births in 1952 (1 legitimate male, 9 legitimate females and 1 illegitimate male), compared with 19 in the previous year. The still birth rate of 15.05 per thousand total (live and still) births was considerably lower than the rate for England and Wales (22.6). Comparative rates for the past five years are given in the following table :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby	21.28	8.71	19.00	26.65	15.05
Warwickshire	20.03	19.42	18.90	23.44	

Illegitimate Births. There was a considerable increase in the number of illegitimate births in 1952, forty-one live births and one still birth having been assigned to the Borough for the year. The figures for 1951 were twenty-two and one respectively.

Deaths. The total number of deaths for the year was 447, eighty-five less than in 1951. The crude death rate was 9.68 per thousand of the estimated population, and after applying the comparability factor of 1.05, the adjusted rate was 10.16, compared with a rate of 11.3 for England and Wales, and a rate of 12.18 for the previous year. It is pleasing to note that in 1952 only one death was due to motor vehicle accident, compared with eleven in 1951. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer.

The adjusted death rates per thousand of the estimated population for the years 1948-1952 were as follows :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby M.B. ... (No. of deaths) ...	9.85 (445)	11.56 (505)	10.82 (482)	12.18 (532)	10.16 (447)
Warwickshire ...	9.62	10.78	10.48	11.55	
England and Wales ...	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3

Maternal Deaths. One maternal death was recorded during the year, but in this case the interval between the maternal condition and death was stated to have exceeded 12 months.

Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under one year of age totalled 16 (10 males and 6 females), two less than in 1951. The infant death-rate of 22.22 per thousand live births was again considerably lower than the rate for England and Wales (27.6).

The infant death-rates for the past five years are given below :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby ...	23.02	26.35	19.36	25.94	22.22
Warwickshire ...	31.41	28.80	26.94	28.42	
England and Wales ...	34.0	32.0	29.8	29.6	27.6

Neo-Natal Deaths. The number of infants who died within 28 days of birth was 11, and in 7 cases death was due to prematurity. The death-rate of these infants was 18.06 per thousand live births.

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	...	...	...	8	3	11
2.	Tuberculosis—other	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	2	—	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	12	5	17
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	10	1	11
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	11	11
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	29	19	48
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	2	1	3
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	27	36	63
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	37	18	55
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	35	56	91
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	10	8	18
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	9	8	17
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	6	2	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	3	—	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	4	—	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	4	2	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	13	24	37
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	—	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	8	4	12
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	4	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	2	—	2
TOTALS					234	213	447

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

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5—52	
1. Congenital malformation	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. Diseases of early infancy :						
(a) Intra cranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Haemolytic disease of newborn	1	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Immaturity	7	—	—	—	—	7
3. Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	2	3
4. Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Acute enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. All other causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	9	1	1	—	5	16

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory Service were utilised during the year for the examination of food, ice cream and milk samples, and specimens taken in connection with the investigations into cases of notifiable diseases. All specimens taken in the Rugby area are submitted to the Laboratory at Coventry for examination.

The chemical analyses of water and sewage samples taken by the Borough Surveyor are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratory, London.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The day to day administration of the services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Acts was carried out from the Area Offices, with the exception of the ambulance and mental health services, and the provision of day nurseries.

In the Eastern Area, of which Rugby forms a part, the services have functioned satisfactorily. In particular the nursing service has been developed during the year and the staffing position in all branches of that service considerably improved.

The demand for the services of domestic helps continued throughout the year and, in all, 109 cases were provided with help. A large proportion of these were aged and infirm people. At the end of the year 1 full-time and 17 part-time domestic helps were employed.

The Welfare Centres and Clinics are staffed by Medical Officers and nurses employed by the County Council. Local voluntary workers assist at the Child Welfare Centres.

A list of the Clinics held in the town is given below :—

Ante-Natal Clinic	First Aid Post, Temple Street.	Every Wednesday afternoon.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES :		
Bilton	Church House, Bilton.	First and third Wednesday afternoon each month.
Hillmorton	Dorothy Fenwick Memorial Hall.	Second and fourth Monday afternoon each month.
New Bilton	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road.	Every Wednesday afternoon.
Newbold	Church House, Newbold.	First and third Friday afternoon each month.
Temple Street	First Aid Post, Rugby.	Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.
Dental Clinic	The Bungalow, Temple Street.	Daily (by appointment).
Post-Natal Clinic	First Aid Post, Temple Street.	Third Thursday afternoon each month.

SCHOOL CLINICS :

Minor Ailments	First Aid Post, Temple Street.	Every Monday morning.
Ophthalmic	First Aid Post, Temple Street.	Every Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and first and third Wednesday afternoons each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	First Aid Post, Temple Street.	Every Thursday (by appointment).

The treatment of scabies and pediculosis is also carried out at the Temple Street Clinic.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The three sources of water supply for the Borough and adjacent Rural areas are Stanford Reservoir, the River Avon at Brownsover and the River Swift feeder at Cosford. Water from the latter source is only taken during the summer months. Although hard in character, the raw water supplies are of reasonable quality, contain no excess of salinity or mineral constituents and only a trace of iron and manganese. No difficulty is experienced in treating the water for public supply purposes.

The quantities of water obtained from the several sources of supply during the year ended 31st March, 1953, were as follows :—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	...	...	447,590,000	gallons
River Avon—Brownsover	...	...	424,627,000	gallons
River Swift—Cosford Feeder	...	...	68,940,000	gallons
				<hr/>
				941,157,000 gallons
				<hr/>

The average quantity supplied per day to all users was 2,472,176 gallons, and the supply was maintained at all times. The total quantity of water supplied was 77,654,000 gallons more than in 1951. Details of supply are given in the summary overleaf. The quantity of water obtained exceeded the amount supplied by 38,813,000 gallons, an average of 106,000 gallons per day, this being the amount used for washing filters, etc., during purification treatment.

The whole of the Borough, with the exception of 16 houses, is supplied with water from the public mains.

The resident attendant at Stanford Reservoir makes regular inspections of the whole of the catchment area, and permission to enter the Reservoir grounds is restricted.

Samples of water taken from the sources of supply, at various stages of treatment, from the pumping mains and at points within the Borough, were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis at regular intervals. The analyst's reports on all samples of water going into public supply stated that the results were consistent with an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Drainage and Sewerage. The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,000,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 200,000 gallons. Treatment at both works consists of settling tanks, percolating filters, followed by humus tanks with some land irrigation. Practically the whole of the Borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in most cases the foul and surface water systems are separate or partially separate.

**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		To Rural Districts	Total	To Borough			To Rural Districts	Total		
	Domestic	Trade			Domestic	Trade					
1942	423,654,603	286,248,267	53,607,130	763,510,000	1,160,697	784,242	146,869	2,091,808	26·38	17·82	44·20
1943	374,259,844	257,480,556	90,239,600	721,980,000	1,025,369	705,426	247,232	1,978,027	23·30	16·03	39·33
1944	386,026,618	290,615,436	106,473,946	783,116,000	1,054,718	794,031	290,912	2,139,661	23·97	18·05	42·02
1945	380,963,026	292,757,258	107,419,716	781,140,000	1,043,734	802,074	294,300	2,140,108	23·73	18·23	41·95
1946	343,949,868	274,768,532	115,791,600	734,510,000	942,328	752,791	317,237	2,012,356	21·45	17·14	38·59
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	113,341,586	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	310,525	1,977,452	22·22	15·66	37·88
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	128,832,000	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	352,000	2,164,235	24·61	16·58	41·19
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	122,048,300	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	334,379	2,059,726	21·90	16·01	37·91
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	132,895,600	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	364,098	2,114,603	21·57	16·48	38·05
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	126,942,500	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	347,787	2,215,214	23·16	16·74	39·90
1952	402,373,650	289,634,350	132,682,000	824,690,000	1,099,381	791,350	362,519	2,253,250	24·17	17·39	41·56
1953	462,127,210	300,379,590	139,837,200	902,344,000	1,266,102	822,961	383,113	2,472,176	27·42	17·86	45·28

Twenty-three samples were taken at various stages of treatment from both works at intervals throughout the year and analyses of the final effluent gave the following results :—

Suspended matter (total)	... ..	10-52 parts per million.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	... ..	7-18 parts per million.
Biological oxygen demand (5 days at 18.3°C.)	... ..	5-8 parts per million.

The sewerage of houses in the Crick Road and Alwyn Road areas was completed during the year, and the scheme for the provision of additional works to cope with the increased amount of sewage is likely to be approved by the Ministry of Health.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. The system of refuse collection and disposal comes under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. Collections are made approximately every ten days, and disposal is by means of controlled tipping at two points on the outskirts of the Borough. The use of Gammexane dust spread over the tipping face has achieved control over fly breeding and crickets.

Scavenging. Two mechanical sweepers are used for all carriageways in the built-up portion of the Borough, and 18 street scavengers are employed to deal with footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Street gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the vehicle is used both for the flushing of sewers and gulley cleansing.

Swimming Pools. The indoor swimming pool at the Regent Street Baths has a capacity of approximately 85,000 gallons. The water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, and chlorinated before entering the pool. Samples of water submitted for examination at intervals throughout the year were all reported to be suitable for swimming bath purposes. The total number of bathers in 1952 was 90,790.

At the open air pool in Newbold Road, where the capacity is 250,000 gallons, the water is filtered and chlorinated by a Paterson plant. Analyses of the water showed it to be of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. The number of bathers during the year was 4,454.

Rodent Control. Again in this field we are no more than "holding our own" which, although this may not be quite at the irreducible minimum, it is at a reasonably low level and therefore may be regarded as satisfactory so long as it is maintained.

SEWERS. Only one maintenance treatment was carried out this year and although this occurred by chance, I hope it will prove to be fortuitous as in the future we may be able to avoid the period of very bad weather which always upset our maintenance treatment programme, when carrying out the first treatment of the year.

The results of the treatment could be described as normal, even including the maintained rat population of the Brownsover section. The problem recurs regularly and as yet the solution has not presented itself.

DWELLING HOUSES. During this year a greater number of rat infestations in dwelling houses was dealt with. Although the actual number of complaints was less I do not think there is any particular inference to be drawn from this. There has, however, been a more marked increase in the number of mice infestations. This may or may not be seasonal, but it was pleasing to be able to use a bait which can be relied upon to effect a clearance. Warfarin is now used, in appropriate strengths, for both rats and mice and appears to be equally effective.

Costs were not recovered in any instance in respect of such treatments.

BUSINESS PREMISES. Altogether twenty-six treatments have been completed during the year and costs have been recovered in every case.

CORPORATION PREMISES. The routine surveys and treatments have been carried out on Corporation premises. There were 19 treatments in respect of rats and one in respect of mice. The position is very satisfactory particularly at the refuse tips where, although they require regular visitation, no infestation is allowed to become established.

Verminous Premises. It is significant that this term when used to describe premises where treatment for infestations is necessary, seldom seems appropriate. It is perhaps that in the past the use of the term was mainly limited to bug infested premises. These are now almost a thing of the past in the Borough but we do sometimes find them, as well as fleas. The fact is, the emphasis has changed though the term is still rightly used. Wood borers, which have been causing a considerable amount of trouble especially in structural timber in the "1919 and 1924" council houses, are equally vermin, as are moths and wasps.

The total number of complaints received in respect of insect pests was 52 and in respect of verminous and/or filthy premises seven. Visits in respect of filthy premises numbered 45. Insect pests, etc., were dealt with directly by the Sanitary Assistant and for these purposes he made 157 visits for the purposes of treatment, as follows :—17 in respect of bugs and fleas, 80 in respect of wood borers, and 60 in respect of other pests.

Barrier treatment, using a water miscible emulsion of gammexane, is being continued, and all new council houses, 118 in number, were given such treatment before occupation. This treatment appears to have proved effective in the past as we have as yet to receive the first complaint of bug infestation in a post war house.

Wood boring beetles appear to be becoming even more common, but there is hope that there will be no recurrence in houses where treatment has been given over two successive years.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Details of action taken are tabulated below :—

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR 1952.**

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the 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>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	49	149	2	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	155		8	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).			—	—
<i>Total ...</i>	204	149	10	—

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 ...	1	3	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					—
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	41	29	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	45	34	—	1	—

Further progress can be reported and a considerable amount of improvement in respect of the maintenance of sanitary accommodation. Bakehouses generally are well maintained and are given regular and constant supervision.

Smoke Abatement. During the year 49 smoke observations were made on various chimneys in the town and although no nuisance was recorded, on a number of occasions more smoke was emitted than in my opinion was justifiable or necessary.

An automatic stoker, a promise of which was referred to in last year's report, has been installed and an improvement achieved but not as great an improvement as was hoped for.

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

Shops Act, 1950. Again it has been unnecessary to take any action in respect of the sections of the Act relating to closing. The requirements have been well observed.

For all other purposes 132 visits have been made to premises not covered by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, under which much more work can be done in food shops than under the Shops Act. Reference is made to this work in the appropriate section of this report.

It has not been necessary to serve any notices during the year.

Petroleum Acts. Ninety-five visits have been made for the purpose of inspecting and testing installations for licensing. It has been necessary to serve 7 preliminary notices, and I can report 12 notices complied with including some outstanding at the beginning of the year.

General. A reference to the analysis which follows shows there has been a decrease in the number of complaints received. In fact only under one heading—insect pests—have the complaints received exceeded those of last year.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1952.

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	1393
Overcrowding	42
Verminous	45
Tents, Vans and Sheds	37
Accumulations	52
Animals and Birds	45
Cesspools	1
Drainage	535
Drain Tests	61
Factories Act	149
Interviews	657
Knackers' Yards	2
Pail Closets	45
Public Conveniences	9
Rats and Mice	32
Refuse Collection and Disposal	83
Rivers and Streams	42
Sewers, etc.	410
Shops Acts	132
Smoke Observations	52
Water Closets	133
Water Supply	77
Timber Control	7
Petroleum Acts	95
Licensed Premises	44
Merchandise Marks Act	265
Miscellaneous	177
Slaughter Houses	875
General Food	1210
Meat Shops	143
Food Preparation	143
Ice Cream	61
Bakehouses	99
Markets	158
Milk and Dairies	242
Food and Drugs Sampling... ..	250
Bacteriological Sampling	458
Biological Sampling	77
Water Sampling	7
Infectious Diseases	112
Pet Animals Act	13
<i>Total</i>	8470

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, 1952.

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	128
Defective Dustbins	17
Drainage Defects, etc.	127
Animals, Birds, etc., improperly kept ...	4
Conditions in Factories	4
Offensive Accumulations	12
Overcrowding	10
Rats and Mice	159
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises ...	7
Smell Nuisances	18
Insect Pests	52
Miscellaneous	12
<i>Total</i> ...	550

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1952.

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts	152	75	144	31
Factories Acts	10	—	15	—
Rugby Corporation Acts ...	13	—	21	—
Shops Acts	—	—	3	—
Food and Drugs Act	25	—	31	—
Petroleum Acts	7	—	12	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act	—	3	—	6
<i>Total</i> ...	207	78	226	37

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 3,565 visits as follows :—

Miscellaneous	2157
Rats, Mice, etc.	171
Sampling	477
Condemned Food Collections	237
Disinfestations and Treatments	292
Drainage	194
Disinfections	37
TOTAL	3565

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 1952, 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	...	272	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	...	550	3 bedroom B.I.S.F. houses.
Millfields	...	12	3 bedroom houses.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	139	3 bedroom houses.
		24	2 bedroom flats.
		20	2 bedroom bungalows.

Private 216

*Re-building :
(war destroyed)* ... 7

Kingsway Housing Association ... 367

1,765

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1952 :—

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Pre-war Houses						Pre-fabs.	Prefabs. Re-Let	Post-Houses	Post-war Bungalows		Post-war Brick Houses Re-Let	Flats	B.I.S.F. Houses Re-Let	Req. Properties	Req. Properties Re-Let	Total Cols. 1-15	(i) Exchanges	(ii) Transfers	M Total
	N.P.	P.	B.	New Re-Let																
	2	3	4		3	4														
1952																				
Jan.								1	2	1		1	8	1			10	1	11	
Feb.		1				1						1	4	2			11	2	13	
March		1						3	14			1					21	3	24	
April		1	1			2		8	8	1				1			21	1	22	
May								4	7			1					15	3	18	
June								3	7								12	1	14	
July	1							7	15		1			3			29	2	31	
Aug.						2		4	4					1			11	—	11	
Sept.						1		5	14					2			23	1	24	
Oct.						1		3	8	2	1	1		1			17	1	22	
Nov.						1		3	10					1			15	2	17	
Dec.								6	13			2		1			24	4	29	
Total	1	3	1	6	5	6		47	103	2	4	6	12	13	—	—	209	21	6	236

Number of houses let = 209.

Number of persons (including children) rehoused = 732.

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 bungalow let to aged persons).

Details of the persons housed by the Kingsway Housing Association during 1952 are as follows :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Bilton Estate</i>		<i>Rokeby Estate</i>		<i>Total Tenancies</i>
	<i>Nominated by H.L.S.C.</i>	<i>Selected by English Electric Co. Ltd.</i>	<i>Nominated by H.L.S.C.</i>	<i>Selected by English Electric Co. Ltd.</i>	
1952					
January	1	—	1	2	4
February	—	1	—	2	3
March	1	1	—	—	2
April	1	—	—	2	3
May	—	—	—	2	2
June	—	—	—	2	2
July	1	5	—	—	6
August	4	6	—	—	10
September	3	3	—	1	7
October	—	4	—	2	6
November	—	8	—	—	8
December	1	1	—	—	2
<i>Totals</i>	12	29	1	13	55

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) ... 454
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1,392
- 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 8
- 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 ... 152

2. REMEDY OF 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 ... 144

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	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
	(a) By Owners...	...	...	...	...	—
	(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	...	...			75
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
	(a) By Owners...	...	...	...	...	31
	(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	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—

(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	...	...	...	...	2
	(ii) Number of Families dwelling therein	...	...			4
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...			18

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	15
(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 ...	—

5. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY 1,765

Housing Conditions. There is little change to report. A few more notices served, a few less notices complied with, and we are getting nowhere with the problem of dealing with existing houses except perhaps, by allowing them to fall to pieces. It is the same tale, told year by year by every officer concerned. That of having to go to the last ditch with notices, even to having to institute proceedings to get notices complied with. Houses standing waiting for the clearance or demolition order but still given a further lease of life because there are not enough houses yet, except in dire or urgent need, to provide for those living in bad conditions.

It will be seen from the analysis of complaints that the number of complaints received in respect of housing defects have been smaller, although the number of houses involved and the number of notices served have been larger. There were 128 complaints in connection with housing resulting in the inspection of 454 houses and the service of 122 informal notices and 75 statutory notices. All action was taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 92, but the proportion of notices complied with during the year has been smaller. No systematic house to house inspections have been undertaken and until this can be done, with a reasonable chance of effecting the necessary repairs, the position is bound to deteriorate.

During the year 10 complaints were received in respect of overcrowding but statutory overcrowding was found to exist in 4 cases only. In two of these cases overcrowding was relieved.

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 are sent to utilization plants for conversion.

The following tables show the number of animals slaughtered and inspected and the details of meat condemned during 1952 :—

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	1590	1643	10900	2450	1478	18061
Number inspected	1590	1643	10900	2450	1478	18061
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	19	194	24	29	274
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	312	558	831	176	11	1888
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20.12	35.12	9.40	8.16	2.71	11.96
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	14	34	—	7	5	60
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	152	440	—	93	—	685
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.44	28.85	—	4.12	0.34	4.13

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 ...	22	10436	32	1814	954	15214
Cows ...	53	27018	91	6001	2389	37722
Sheep ...	194	8736	144	1237	922	4145
Pigs ...	31	2909	127	1944	292	1620
Calves ...	34	1435	3	36	78	397
<i>Total ...</i>	334	50534	397	11032	4635	59098

GRAND TOTAL 53 Tons, 17 cwt., 1 qr., 4 lbs.

Food and Drugs. Two hundred and twenty-five samples of food 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	—	1	—	No. 196. Deficient. Formal sample to be taken.
Baking Powder	—	—	1	—	
Baydreneph Cream	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Cordial	—	—	1	—	
Boric Lint	—	—	1	1	
British Sherry	1	—	—	—	No. 188. Unsatisfactory Formula. Vendors written.
Butter	9	—	—	—	
Celery Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Spread	—	—	2	—	
Cherries	—	—	1	—	
Chest and Throat Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Chilva Elixir	—	—	—	1	
Coconut Ice	—	—	1	—	
Coffee	—	—	2	—	
Coffee Essence	—	—	7	—	
Cold Capsules	—	—	1	—	No. 145. Labelling Offence. Reported to M.O.F.
Cooking Fat	1	—	1	—	
Cornflour	—	—	2	—	
Deville's Ham	—	—	1	—	
Dextrosal Tablets	—	—	—	1	
Dressed Crab	—	—	1	—	No. 10. Contained Excess Arsenic. Vendor warned.
Dressed Salmon	—	—	1	—	
Dried Yeast	—	1	—	—	
Fish Cakes	—	—	1	—	
Flour	—	—	5	—	
Gelatine Powder	—	—	1	—	No. 201. Unsatisfactory. Vendor warned.
Golden Raising Powder	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	3	1	
Ground Nuts	—	—	1	—	
High Protein Food	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	
Ice Cream	—	—	10	—	
Jam	—	—	5	—	
Jelly	—	—	2	—	
Jelly Cream	—	—	1	—	
Jelly Crystals	—	—	2	—	No. 22. Fat Deficient. Vendor warned. Nos. 25—35 contained added water. "Appeal to the cow" samples Genuine. Vendor prosecuted and fined.
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	—	
Licorice Toffee	1	—	—	—	
Lime Juice Cordial	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	—	2	—	
Marmalade	—	—	1	—	
Meat Paste	—	—	3	—	
Milk	74	12	—	—	
Minced Chicken	—	—	—	1	
Minced Meat	—	—	4	—	No. 212. Unsatisfactory. Formal sample to be taken.
Mustard	—	—	1	—	
Orange Curd	—	—	—	1	
Pastry	—	—	1	—	
Pickled Herrings	—	—	1	—	
Pineapple Juice	—	—	1	—	No. 194. Deficient Formal sample to be taken.
Prepared Mustard	—	—	1	—	
Rice Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	
Rubbing Oil	—	—	1	—	
Sago	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	1	—	
Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Sausages, Beef	7	—	—	—	
Sausages, Pork	6	4	—	—	
Soya Flour	—	—	1	—	No. 6. Slightly below standard. No. 58. 5.5% deficient. No. 59. 8.5% deficient. No. 173. 14% deficient. All vendors warned.
Steak and Onion Roll	—	—	1	—	
Sunny Spread	—	—	1	—	
Synthetic Cream	—	—	1	—	
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	—	1	
Tomato Chutney	—	—	1	—	No. 87. Unsatisfactory. Formal taken —unsatisfactory. Stock withdrawn.
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Soup	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Tablets	1	—	—	1	
Whipping Compound	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	6	—	—	—	No. 71. Unsatisfactory. Formal taken —genuine.
Zinc and Castor Oil	—	—	1	—	
Total	107	18	92	8	

Proceedings were instituted against a producer of milk on 11 counts of selling to the Milk Marketing Board, milk containing amounts of added water varying from 10 to 20%. He was fined £8 8s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. costs on each count, a total of £115 10s. 0d.

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

It will be noted that the total weight of meat condemned has again decreased, this year by over 6 tons in spite of an increase in the number of food animals killed of roughly 2,000. This is the second year in which a decrease has taken place and it would appear that the rising tendency in the previous years has been checked.

It is again pleasing to note an overall percentage reduction of animals affected with tuberculosis in spite of a slight rise in cattle excluding cows. The tuberculosis rate for food animals is still high however and far from satisfactory.

The amount of tinned ham condemned this year was 646 lbs., or roughly half of that dealt with last year.

Foods condemned other than meat dealt with at the abattoir and shown above, are shown in the following table in respect of which, during the year, 345 certificates were issued.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins or Packets</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon	—	116
Cereals	2	39
Cheese	8	229
Eggs	170 (Number)	—
Ham	89	18
Fish	31	439
Flour Confectionery	231	8
Fruit	384	379
Meat	264	1970
Milk	135	—
Ice Cream	—	4 Galls.
Poultry	—	325
Preserves	86	—
Sausages	12	303
Sugar Confectionery	80	—
Soup	47	—
Vegetables	427	—
<i>Total</i>	1966	3830

Milk and Dairies. There are registered within the Borough 32 distributors of milk, 15 dairy premises and 7 shops, 3 of which sell sterilized milk only. Of the distributors 4 have premises outside the Borough and 3 are dairy farmers.

Licences have been issued to sell designated milks and/or to process milk as follows :—

- 6 to pasteurise and deal in pasteurised milk ;
- 3 to deal in pasteurised milk ;
- 1 to sterilize and deal in sterilized milk ;
- 3 to deal in sterilized milk ;
- 7 to bottle and deal in tuberculin tested milk ;
- 3 to deal in tuberculin tested milk.

In addition one producer retailer from outside the Borough holding a licence to produce and retail tuberculin tested milk, retails such milk within the Borough.

Type	Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilized		Ungraded		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	21	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	32	1	69	7
Methylene Blue, etc.	168	12	47	2	25	11	24	—	—	—	264	25
Chemical	24	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	44	12	74	12
Total ..	213	12	48	2	46	17	24	—	76	13	407	44

A review of the milk supply of Rugby shows that 89% is either tuberculin tested or is heat treated and sold as pasteurised or sterilized milk. Of the remaining 11%, half of it is heat treated by a pasteurising process by a large dairy before being received by the retailers for distribution.

Little difficulty will be experienced in the Borough when the Ministry decide to include Rugby in a "scheduled area."

No report of living tubercle bacilli was received during the year. On the other hand seven reports were received of milk containing brucella abortus. These samples were obtained from 3 herds and action was taken to ensure that the milk was pasteurised before being sold for human consumption. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was also informed.

Control has also been exercised over bottle cleansing and action has been necessary at two dairies where unsatisfactory results had been obtained. After a series of tests the dairymen were advised as to steps required to be taken, with satisfactory results.

Ice Cream. A little further progress can be reported. If one accepts as satisfactory only those results which place ice cream in Grades I and II the progress has been from 69% in 1949 to 93% during the year under review, with a 2% improvement in this last year. Probably much more care and attention has been necessary to achieve that 2% than the much larger improvement indicated in former years, and while 100% placing in the upper grades is a desirable goal, it is appreciated that manufacturers and retailers have achieved a really high standard in reaching 93%. I would, however, be happier if Grade 4 placings could be made to disappear entirely.

There are 9 manufacturers of ice cream registered in the Borough of whom 7 are using the complete cold mix method of preparation. There are 118 dealers registered and of these 16 sell loose ice cream and 102 the pre-packed product. The majority obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the Borough. 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 177 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.

<i>Grades</i>		1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	21	5	1	1	28
	Pre-Packed	53	19	2	2	76
Cold Mix	Loose	55	8	2	—	65
	Pre-packed	4	—	4	—	8
<i>Total</i>		133	32	9	3	177
<i>%</i>		75	18	5	2	—

Food Premises. The visits of inspection of food premises increased by about 50% to 1,595 during this year, and this can be taken as a measure of the interest taken in this aspect of the work of the Department.

Improvements in premises help, it makes it easier for the conscientious worker to achieve or maintain a higher standard, but then only if the worker has the necessary knowledge. Equipment too has improved, but neither improved premises nor improved equipment of themselves will achieve improved standards independently of the human operators and handlers.

Our approach is therefore mainly educational and I feel that this approach will achieve more than any other. Some carelessness is still noticed, and it does appear to be difficult for some to absorb teaching, and so I am convinced that persistence and vigilance will be needed as much from the trade as from the Inspectorate.

The open markets still remain a problem and I am afraid will continue as such. The sale of food in the open air has little to recommend it except perhaps ancient custom, and this is a very doubtful recommendation. Some more can be done with the market stalls to afford better protection but it becomes more apparent year by year that a covered market only will solve some of the problems now facing us.

Merchandise Marks Act. During the year 265 inspections under the Act showed that there was a general compliance with the marking orders.

SECTION F.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was again no major outbreak of disease in the town during the year. From the tables below it will be noted that the number of cases of scarlet fever was less than half the 1951 figure. The upward trend of whooping cough cases appears to have halted, and the notifications of that disease too have dropped by more than fifty per cent. No case of diphtheria has occurred for the past five years.

There were no deaths from measles, whooping cough or influenza in 1952, and the deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis were less than those in 1951.

In July three cases of food poisoning occurred in persons who partook of a meal at a catering establishment in the town. None of the cases was notified, but investigations were carried out, from which it appeared that the infection was caused by direct contamination of the food by three of the food handlers employed at the cafe. It was estimated on that particular day more than 150 meals were served, but no other cases were reported. There has been no further infection from that source. Eight of the nine cases of food poisoning notified during the year occurred in two families who dined together at home. Home cooked ham was at first thought to have caused the illness, but specimens of the ham submitted for examination did not yield any organism which could be suspected of having given rise to the symptoms experienced by the patients. Specimens of other foods consumed at the meal were not available, and investigations failed to discover either the source of the outbreak or the agent which caused it.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1948-1952.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Scarlet Fever	162	70	92	50	22
Whooping Cough	82	84	195	291	110
Poliomyelitis :					
Paralytic	1	21	3	—	—
Non-paralytic			3	1	—
Measles	587	422	1057	469	225
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	31	37	39	88	28
Dysentery	1	2	3	5	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	2	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	17	14	8	12
Meningococcal infection	—	—	1	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	1	1	2
Puerperal pyrexia... ..	4	1	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	27	—	10	9

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1952.

(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	—	3	2	11	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Whooping Cough	10	25	37	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Poliomyelitis :													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	58	76	78	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	225
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	2	1	3	1	—	3	2	3	5	7	—	28
Dysentery	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	3	—	12
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	9

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1952.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	—	22
Whooping Cough	26	19	22	18	8	3	5	6	1	—	1	1	110
Poliomyelitis :													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	102	73	31	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	225
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	3	1	4	28
Dysentery	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	12
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	9
<i>Totals</i>	136	100	60	27	18	10	21	12	8	8	6	9	415

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against smallpox, and immunisation against diphtheria, continued throughout the year. The County Council's scheme under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act was amended during the year to include immunisation against whooping cough as well as against diphtheria, and a combined diphtheria-whooping cough vaccine is now

being used. Vaccination and immunisation was carried out at Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics, as well as by private medical practitioners. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough was also carried out at school medical inspections when necessary.

Details of the numbers vaccinated and immunised during the year are given in the following tables :—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during 1952</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection</i>
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>	
482	47	529	502

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

<i>Age at 31.12.52</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Born in</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1948—1951</i>	<i>1938—1947</i>	
Number immunised	64	2,005	4,776	6,845
Estimated mid-year population	4,058		6,076	10,134
Percentage immunised	50.99		78.60	67.54

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

<i>Number immunised during 1952</i>		
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
192	6	198

VACCINATION.

<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during the year</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	
Primary vaccination	233	17	12	9	36	307
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	42	96	142

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was an increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis. Seventy-eight cases (74 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory) were notified in 1952, compared with seventy-one (63 respiratory and 8 non-respiratory) in the previous year. The increase in the respiratory cases was largely the result of a mass radiography survey held in the town in September and October. A more detailed reference to the survey is made later in this section.

In addition to the 78 new cases notified, a further 19 cases were transferred to the Borough from other authorities. The 475 cases on the Register at the end of the year were 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>
238	161	37	39	275	200

The following table gives details of the age incidence of the new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year :—

AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1952.

<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	—	—	—	—	—
— 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15 ...	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
—25 ...	7	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
—35 ...	18	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
—45 ...	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
—55 ...	12	4	1	—	4	1	1	—
—65 ...	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65+ ...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Total ...</i>	50	24	2	2	8	3	1	—

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

During September and October the Mass Radiography Unit visited the town, and carried out a survey of the smaller industrial concerns, distributive trades, civil service, local government officers and the staff of banks and nationalised industries. Special sessions were allocated for the X-ray of senior school children, as well as "open" sessions for members of the general public. Arrangements were also made for the X-ray examination of contacts of tuberculosis patients.

A total of 4,457 people were X-rayed, and, of this number, 412 or 9.23% were recalled for a large film to be taken. Only nine persons failed to attend for this examination, the results of which showed that a further 198 (4.44% of the total number X-rayed) had either no abnormality or only slight abnormalities which did not require further investigation. One person was referred to his own doctor after the large film had been taken, and clinical examinations were carried out by the Chest Physicians in the remaining cases. These examinations revealed the presence of tuberculosis conditions in 129 cases, but in 88 of these the disease was considered to be inactive. The 41 persons who were considered to have active tuberculosis lesions represent 0.92% of the total number X-rayed during the survey.

Detailed results of the survey are given below :—

MINIATURE X-RAY EXAMINATIONS						Male	Female	Total
Industrial, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,355	2,604
School Children	...	...	...	...	...	339	349	688
Public	...	...	...	...	...	274	891	1,165
						1,862	2,595	4,457
<i>Recalled for large film examination</i>						187	225	412
RESULT OF LARGE FILM EXAMINATION :								
No abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	63	92	155
Abnormality where it was considered no further investigation was necessary	...	...	...	...	...	21	22	43
Suspected abnormality investigated clinically	...	...	...	...	...	101	103	204
Referred to doctor from large film	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Failed to attend for large film	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
						187	225	412
ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION :								
(1) <i>Referred to own doctor :</i>								
(a) Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
(b) Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
(c) Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
(d) Cardio-vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
(f) Tuberculosis—inactive primary	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
(g) „ inactive post-primary	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
						15	5	20
(2) <i>No further action considered necessary :</i>								
(a) Abnormality of bony thorax	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
(b) Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
(c) Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
(d) Pleural thickening	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
(e) Cardio-vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
(f) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
(g) Tuberculosis—inactive primary	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
(h) „ inactive post-primary	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
(i) Abnormality not confirmed by clinical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
						20	25	45

(3) *Referred to Chest Clinic :*

(a)	Abnormality of bony thorax	...	...	1	—	1
(b)	Broncho pneumonia	...	...	1	—	1
(c)	Consolidation of unknown cause	...	...	2	2	4
(d)	Bronchiectasis	...	...	1	4	5
(e)	Basal fibrosis	...	...	—	3	3
(f)	Intrathoracic tumours	...	...	1	1	2
(g)	Cardio-vascular lesions	...	...	—	4	4
(h)	Miscellaneous	...	...	4	5	9
(i)	Tuberculosis :					
	(i) Inactive primary	...	...	2	5	7
	(ii) Inactive post-primary	...	...	26	36	62
	(iii) Suspected active primary	...	...	—	1	1
	(iv) Suspected active post-primary	...	...	24	12	36
	(v) Pleural effusion	...	...	2	—	2
(j)	Tuberculosis accompanied by pneumo-					
	koniosis	...	...	2	—	2
				66	73	139
				101	103	204

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, 1952.

	<i>Rugby M.B.</i>	<i>England Wales</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
Live Births	15.58	15.3
Still Births	0.24	0.35
<i>Deaths :</i>		
All causes	10.16	11.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.27	0.24
Influenza	0.00	0.04
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis... ..	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.39	0.47
	<i>Rates per 1,000 live births</i>	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	22.22	27.6
Deaths from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1.39	1.1
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
<i>Notifications :</i>		
Typhoid Fever (—) ...	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever (—) ...	0.00	0.02
Meningococcal infections (2) ...	0.04	0.03
Scarlet Fever (22) ...	0.48	1.53
Whooping Cough (110) ...	2.38	2.61
Diphtheria (—) ...	0.00	0.01
Erysipelas (12) ...	0.26	0.14
Smallpox (—) ...	0.00	0.00
Measles (225) ...	4.87	8.86
Pneumonia (28) ...	0.61	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioence- phalitis :		
Paralytic (—) ...	0.00	0.06
Non-Paralytic (—) ...	0.00	0.03
Food Poisoning (9) ...	0.19	0.13
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ... (1) ...	1.36	17.87

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	No. of Live Births	Birth Rate (adjusted)	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate (adjusted)	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	Tuberculosis Deaths	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1928	24,290	322	13.1	229	9.4	21	65	13	0.54
1929	24,350	334	13.7	289	11.9	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	10.2	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	11.56	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.82	14	19.36	12	0.26
1951	45,850	694	15.14	532	12.18	18	25.94	15	0.33
1952	46,200	720	15.58	447	10.16	16	22.22	12	0.27

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

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