

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Rugby Borough.

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Rugby (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

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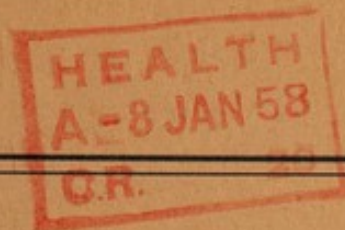
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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1956



David J. Jones



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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the vital statistics relating to the Borough for the year 1956.

A glance through the vital statistics shows no great variation from 1955 figures. The population figure does not reveal any rapid increase in the population—the “slow increase” trend, as pointed out in the 1955 report, being ardent. With some re-organisation in a major industry in the town taking place during the present year (1957) the population figures in 1957 and 1958 may prove to be very little altered from the figure given for mid 1956.

Among the figures for causes of death, it will be noted that there is a very noticeable increase in deaths from lung cancer—19 in 1956 (8 in 1955). Of the 19 deaths, all but one were males. Road accidents accounted for 8 deaths, as against 17 in 1955.

In the realm of Infectious Diseases, a quite severe outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the town. Schoolchildren were mainly affected. The disease was not severe, but the outbreak lasted a considerable time. A strict hygiene regime, within the schools affected, was a factor in bringing the outbreak to a close. In this matter headmasters and teachers co-operated wholeheartedly with the rules laid down, and helped to bring the outbreak to an end more speedily. With regard to prevention, immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough continued satisfactorily.

Much publicity was given to the preventive vaccination against Poliomyelitis. Applications for children to be vaccinated against this disease were most gratifying, but the supply of the vaccine was far from sufficient to complete the protection of all the eligible children, during the year. Proof of its efficiency or otherwise will be evident in the summers ahead, but if the experiences of the United States of America and the Scandinavian countries is any indication following their use of the Salk vaccine, considerable benefit should result.

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis shows a considerable fall from 1955—and this is particularly noticeable in females aged 15—35 years, where new notifications of respiratory disease were less than 50% of the previous year. The continued onslaught on the disease—by early diagnosis, and intensive treatment, both medical and surgical, is producing satisfactory results. The facilities in the town for diagnosis and treatment have increased tremendously in the past seven years—and the annual visit of the Mass X-ray unit provides a means of rapid chest examination for the general public—and school leavers—which is invaluable in the endeavours to wipe out Tuberculosis from our midst.

The examination of all new entrants to the Overslade Hostel continued throughout the year, and is a genuine safeguard against “open” (infectious), cases of lung disease endangering fellow residents in this large hostel.

Sections C, D and E, on environmental matters, and inspection and supervision of food, reveal figures of some importance which, if continuing to increase annually, should receive attention—I refer particularly to the number of carcasses inspected at the Slaughterhouse by the Public Health inspectorate—an increase of 30% over 1955. Much has been said and written in the past regarding slaughterhouse facilities, and the issue

of recommended minimum standards for the construction, lay-out, and equipment of slaughterhouses could (when the enabling legislation has been passed) be applied to advantage in many respects to the existing abattoir. I personally feel that a new structure is the only satisfactory answer to the problem.

Dealing with milk supplies, it is of interest that approximately 98% of the supply within the Borough is tuberculin tested or heat treated. It is worthy of note that none of the samples taken was positive for tuberculosis or brucella.

Visits to food premises increased again in 1956, and the public health inspectors carry out a most important duty in this way. Mr. Bartlett's remarks regarding the open market stalls cannot be repeated too often, but it is true that such long established customs as open markets for foodstuffs diehard—with the public—but in these enlightened days, die they should.

New housing and slum clearance are still very high in the scale of priority. The preliminary stages of the latter have been completed—but at the time of writing this report, financial restrictions again hover before the Council, so that housing progress may be delayed. In regard to re-housing the majority of the cases requiring re-housing on account of tuberculosis in the family were re-housed quickly, but many other problems of minor over-crowding, young families in lodgings, etc. create a seemingly never ending problem.

The problem of the aged person is one that continues to exercise the thoughts and time of all members of the Health staff. A great boon to many aged persons has been the provision of domestic help, if only for a few hours per week. In the near future a "meals-on-wheels" service will be provided, by voluntary help—which will enable many aged persons, with disabilities, to have provided on certain days in the week a hot meal, delivered to their houses. The Council have in large measure been responsible for this provision, by allocating monies to the voluntary organisation undertaking the service. This service can relieve the heavy calls on the Domestic Help Service, and permit many of the helps to devote some of the time to other duties than providing and cooking food.

It remains for me to convey my thanks to Mr. Bartlett, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for continued and valuable work during the year, in spite of enforced absence for a long period due to illness. Much valuable information on environmental services is contained in the relevant sections contributed to this report by Mr. Bartlett. I would acknowledge too the information given me by Mr. Fox and Mr. Smedley on water supplies and housing respectively. Lastly, my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their very keen and continued interest and support in all health matters.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.
October, 1957.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Mayor: ALDERMAN A. P. BROOME.

Deputy Mayor: ALDERMAN S. G. GIBSON, F.R.S.H., J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

MR. E. T. HOBLEY (Chairman); MESSRS. W. L. BARBER, P. A. BATT,
P. BROWNLOW, F. W. GIBSON, F. A. MARRIOTT, C. J. MITCHELL,
J. L. SKELHORN.

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 Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

District Public Health Inspectors:

F. G. PERRY, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

S. J. GARROD, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

A. N. ROSS, M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:

MRS. G. BATCHELOR.

H. CARLESS, Pupil Public Health Inspector/Clerk.

D. B. LOWER, Pupil Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1956

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1956)	..	..	..	..	..	47,110
Rateable value (1st April, 1956)	..	..	..	..	..	£667,789
Product of a penny rate (1956/57)	..	..	..	..	..	£2,742

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	..	334	331	665	
Illegitimate	..	15	18	33	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		349	349	698	14.82

Adjusted birth-rate **14.67**

Still Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	6	5	11	
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		6	5	11	0.23

Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	..	262	247	509	10.80
Adjusted death-rate	..	..	..	..	11.88

Deaths from Puerperal Causes *Nil*

Infant Mortality		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	..	7	5	12	17.19
Illegitimate	..	1	—	1	1.43
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		8	5	13	18.62

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	85
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	5
"	"	Measles	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
"	"	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

Comparability factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar-General to each district in order that a more accurate comparison of the birth and death rates in different areas may be made. These factors are applied to the local figures to give the adjusted birth and death rates shown opposite and below.

Population

The Registrar-General's mid year estimate of the population of the Borough, 47,110, shows an increase of 320 over the figure for 1955. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 188.

Births

There was again a slight increase in the number of live births, 698 as compared with 678 for 1955. There were 33 illegitimate live births, six more than the previous year. Comparative birth rates for the years 1952-1956 are given below.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby	15.58	15.15	14.22	14.26	14.67
Warwickshire ..	15.56	16.3	15.79	16.13	

Still Births

There were eleven still births recorded during the year, seven less than in 1955. The following table gives the still birth rates per 1,000 total births for the past five years.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby	15.05	23.61	31.84	25.86	15.51
Warwickshire ..	18.16	19.77	22.28	20.74	

Deaths

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for 1956 was 509, an increase of 44 over the figure for the previous year, and giving a crude death rate of 10.80 per 1,000 of the estimated population. After applying the comparability factor of 1.10, the adjusted death rate was 11.88. The number of deaths and comparative rates for the years 1952-1956 are given below.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby M.B. ..	10.16	10.01	9.35	10.13	11.88
(No. of deaths) ..	(447)	(442)	(427)	(465)	(509)
Warwickshire ..	10.35	10.67	10.51	11.08	

Maternal Mortality

No deaths from puerperal causes were recorded.

Infant Mortality

The number of infant deaths was 13, the lowest number recorded since 1935. Of this number one was illegitimate. The infant death rate of 18·62 per 1,000 live births shows a decrease of 6·45 compared with the figure for the previous year. The infant death rates for the years 1952–1956 have been as follows:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby	22·22	28·45	26·91	25·07	18·62
Warwickshire ..	27·88	24·35	23·25	24·39	

Neo Natal Deaths

Of the thirteen infants mentioned above, nine died within 28 days of birth, giving a death rate of 12·89 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20·65 in the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5–52	
1. Congenital malformations ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
2. <i>Diseases of early infancy:</i>						
(a) Intra cranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	3	—	—	—	—	3
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	1	—	—	—	1
(e) Immaturity	1	1	—	—	—	2
3. Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	2
4. Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Gastro-enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	1
6. All other causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Totals</i> ..	5	3	1	—	4	13

The registered causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
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	4	6	10
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	1	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	20	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	3	3
16. Diabetes	4	2	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	45	79
18. Coronary disease, angina	55	30	85
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	8	11
20. Other heart disease	32	41	73
21. Other circulatory disease	9	12	21
22. Influenza	—	3	3
23. Pneumonia	13	10	23
24. Bronchitis	11	6	17
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	1	9
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	4	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	6	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	16	39
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	8
34. All other accidents	5	7	12
35. Suicide	5	3	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	262	247	509

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Full advantage was again taken of the facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for the examination of food, ice cream and milk samples, specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases and the bacteriological examination of water supplies. The chemical analyses of water and sewage samples taken by the Borough Surveyor are undertaken by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London.

Local Health Authority Services

The services provided by the Warwickshire County Council under the National Health Service Acts, with the exception of ambulance and mental health services, are administered locally on a day-to-day basis. In the Eastern area, of which the Borough is a part, the services functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. There was a continued demand for domestic helps. 214 cases were given assistance during the year, and of this number, 152 required long term help for periods exceeding three months. The average number of domestic helps employed was 41 and a total of 39,475 hours were worked.

A new Child Welfare Centre held at the Rokeby County Primary School, was opened in September to serve mothers living on the Rokeby Estate and part of the Overslade Estate.

A list of the various clinics in the town is given below.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic	Alternate Wednesday afternoons
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 Hall, Newbold	First and third Friday afternoon in each month
Rokeby	Rokeby County Primary School	First and third Saturday morning in each month
Temple Street ..	Temple Street Clinic	Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon
Dental	The Bungalow, Temple Street	Daily (Emergency treatment only 9.00 a.m.—10.00 a.m. At other times by appointment)
Minor Ailments ..	Temple Street Clinic	Every Monday morning
Ophthalmic ..	Temple Street Clinic	Every Wednesday and Friday morning, and first and third Wednesday afternoon each month (by appointment)
Speech Therapy ..	Temple Street Clinic	Thursdays (by appointment)

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

The Clinics and Welfare Centres are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council, and voluntary workers assist at the Child Welfare Centres.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was necessary under this Act during 1956.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The total quantities obtained from the several sources of supply during the year ended 31st March, 1957, were as follows:—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	..	..	412,240,000 gallons
River Avon—Brownsover	..	..	548,000,000 gallons
River Swift—Cosford Feeder	..	..	97,760,000 gallons
			<hr/> 1,058,000,000 gallons <hr/>

Water is only taken from the Cosford feeder during the summer months. Although hard in character, the raw water supplies are of reasonable quality and no difficulty is experienced in treating the water for public supply purposes.

The total quantity of water supplied, 1,018,000,000 gallons, was 23,280,000 gallons less than in the previous year. The quantity of water obtained exceeded the amount supplied by 40,000,000 gallons, this amount being used for washing filters, etc., during purification treatment.

The whole of the Borough, with the exception of 15 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.

The extensions to the filtration plant, new raw water pumps and new switchgear have been completed.

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.

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,100,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 300,000 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.

Samples were taken at various stages of treatment from both works at intervals throughout the year. As a result of the new extensions to the works, now completed, the analyses of the final effluent gave results within the Royal Commission's standard and were satisfactory.

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

Year ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied for the year				Average quantity per day				Estimated popula- tion in Borough	Average quantity per head per day		
	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total		Domes- tic	Trade	Total
	Domestic	Trade			Domestic	Trade						
1944	386,026,618	290,615,436	106,473,946	783,116,000	1,054,718	794,031	290,912	2,139,661	43,540	24.22	18.23	42.45
1945	380,963,026	292,757,258	107,419,716	781,140,000	1,043,734	802,074	294,300	2,140,108	43,930	23.76	18.26	42.02
1946	343,949,868	274,768,532	115,791,600	734,510,000	942,328	752,791	317,237	2,012,356	42,820	22.00	17.58	39.58
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	113,341,586	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	310,525	1,977,452	43,410	22.29	15.87	38.16
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	128,832,000	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	352,000	2,164,235	44,090	24.55	16.54	41.09
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	122,048,300	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	334,379	2,059,726	44,420	22.43	16.40	38.83
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	132,895,600	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	364,098	2,114,603	45,860	21.64	16.53	38.17
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	126,942,500	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	347,787	2,215,214	46,780	23.17	16.73	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	45,418	24.20	17.42	41.62
1953	462,127,210	300,379,590	139,837,200	902,344,000	1,266,102	822,961	383,113	2,472,176	46,200	27.42	17.86	45.28
1954	477,564,960	302,907,040	151,308,000	931,780,000	1,308,399	829,881	414,542	2,552,822	46,400	28.20	17.88	46.08
1955	495,330,200	318,559,800	147,540,000	961,430,000	1,357,069	872,767	404,219	2,634,055	46,590	29.14	18.73	47.87
1956	524,855,000	357,580,000	158,845,000	1,041,280,000	1,434,000	977,000	434,000	2,845,000	46,790	30.65	20.88	51.53
1957	529,442,000	326,680,000	161,878,000	1,018,000,000	1,451,000	895,000	443,000	2,789,000	47,110	30.80	19.00	49.80

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The system of refuse collection and disposal comes under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. Collections are made approximately every seven 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 21 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 1956/57 was 115,743.

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 8,052.

Rodent Control

A decrease in the number of complaints received during the year as compared with last year can be reported, i.e., from 252 to 186. It would be difficult to say whether this reduction is significant of an overall improvement or whether there is another explanation. I am rather loath to claim improvement, particularly when based on one year's figures only, and also when in the two preceding years, complaints showed an increase, rather would it appear that the position has returned to that shown three years ago. What is of importance is that the figures seem to show that control is being maintained.

SEWERS. Only one maintenance treatment was carried out during the year in accordance with directions given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This followed a ten per cent testing carried out over the whole Borough when only one take was again recorded. I look upon this as very significant and as long as this position can be maintained I shall feel satisfied.

DWELLING HOUSES. Of the complaints received the majority were in respect of dwelling house infestations, none of which was other than minor in character and extent. Again the seasonal aspect was noticeable which I fear will always be apparent in a built up area in rural surroundings. No costs were recovered in respect of treatments carried out.

BUSINESS PREMISES. During the year 43 treatments were carried out and costs recovered.

CORPORATION PREMISES. Routine surveys and treatments have been carried out on Corporation premises. 12 treatments were found to be necessary in respect of rats and 9 in respect of mice. This is highly satisfactory considering the attraction that tips and sewage works have for rats. No infestation has been allowed to become established.

Verminous Premises

A slight increase in activity would seem to be indicated in respect of wood borers and other insect pests with the exception of bugs and fleas, and for the first time since 1930 I am able to report that no treatments were necessary in respect of bugs.

The pests dealt with by the Sanitary Assistant and the 169 visits necessary are shown in the table given below:—

5 in respect of fleas.

60 in respect of wood borers.

104 in respect of other insect pests.

Barrier treatment is still being continued in new Council houses, 82 being treated during the year before occupation.

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 1956

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>Inspec- tions</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	32	106	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—		5	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-works' premises)	144		—	—
<i>Total</i>	176	106	5	—

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	3	4	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	7	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	12	—	—	—

The position generally is satisfactory, further progress has been made, and as will be seen, some outstanding requirements have been met.

Bakehouses generally are well maintained.

Smoke Abatement

During the year 61 observations were carried out on various chimneys in the town.

No statutory smoke nuisances were observed, but too much smoke was being emitted by the chimney stack of the Grain Drier. It was however recognised that in view of the phenomenally wet season, grain drying had, of necessity, to be carried out. Under the circumstances the operators were asked, as far as possible, to avoid emitting black smoke.

Canal Boats

No inspections were made during the year.

Shops Act, 1950

A number of visits were made to shops for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 but for the purposes of the Shops Act, 150 visits were made, 8 notices served, 4 of which had been complied with by the end of the year.

The application of the Act to the mobile shop has been the cause of some concern.

Petroleum Acts

Two hundred and sixty-five visits of inspection have been made mainly for the purpose of testing existing underground tanks which had been installed prior of 1940. Four were found to be defective and unsafe for the storage of petroleum spirit and were dealt with accordingly.

General

An analysis of complaints received will be found in the table which follows:—

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	168
Defective Dustbins	4
Drainage Defects, etc.	176
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	2
Conditions in Factories	1
Offensive Accumulations	5
Overcrowding	3
Rats and Mice	186
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	2
Smell Nuisances	16
Insect Pests	20
Miscellaneous	11
Smoke Nuisances	6
<i>Total</i> ..	600

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1956

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	2,056
Overcrowding	18
Verminous	8
Tents, Vans and Sheds	13
Accumulations	61
Animals and Birds	8
Cesspools	4
Drainage	534
Drain Tests	71
Entertainment Houses	2
Factories Act	54
Interviews	588
Knackers' Yards	4
Pail Closets	2
Rats and Mice	14
Refuse Collection and Disposal	17
Rivers and streams	41
Sewers, etc.	326
Shops Act	150
Smoke Observations	61
Water Closets	36
Water Supply	19
Slaughterhouse	982
General Food	276
Meat Shops	410
Food Preparation	102
Ice Cream	21
Bakehouses	52
Markets	82
Milk and Dairies	237
Food and Drugs Sampling	207
Bacteriological Sampling	266
Biological Sampling	49
Water Sampling	2
Infectious Diseases	1,808
Schools	2
Petroleum Acts	265
Public Conveniences	5
Miscellaneous	26
Noise Nuisances	35
Improvement Grants	6
<i>Total</i> ..	8,920

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1956

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts	181	32	142	31
Factories Acts	5	—	4	—
Rugby Corporation Acts ..	1	—	3	—
Shops Act	8	—	4	—
Food and Drugs Act	10	—	7	—
Petroleum Acts	—	—	—	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act	—	—	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ..	207	32	160	31

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,751 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	1,954
Rats and Mice etc.	323
Condemned Food Collections	116
Disinfestation and Treatment ..	251
Drainage	88
Disinfections	19
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>2,751</u>

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 1956, the number of houses erected in the town 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.
Overslade	..	12	1 bedroom flats.
Overslade	..	12	2 bedroom flats.
Newbold			
(Glebe Estate)		60	2 bedroom flats.
Newbold			
(Glebe Estate)		44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Newbold			
(Glebe Estate)		256	3 bedroom houses.
Lawford Lane		30	3 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		8	1 bedroom flats.
Rokeby Estate		60	2 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		61	3 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		8	4 bedroom houses.
Parkfield Road		22	3 bedroom houses.
Abbots Farm			
Estate	..	112 (79)	3 bedroom houses.
Abbots Farm			
Estate	..	1 (1)	4 bedroom house.
Abbots Farm			
Estate	..	23 (19)	2 bedroom houses.
Abbots Farm			
Estate	..	2	2 bedroom flats.
<i>Private</i>	..	762 (297)	
<i>Rebuilding</i>			
(War-destroyed)		7	
<i>Kingsway Housing</i>			
<i>Association</i>	..	367	
<i>Total</i>		2,827	

NOTE.—Figures inside brackets denote housing accommodation completed during 1956.

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1956.

Col. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Month 1956	Pre-War Houses						New Accommodation						Post-War Accommodation re-Lets						Sub- Total Cols. 1/20	(a) Exchanges (b) Transfers (a)	(b) Exchanges (b) Transfers (b)	Total No. of Tenancies Allocated		
	N.P.		P.		B.	Houses		Flats		Bunga- lows	Houses		B.I.S.F. Houses	Flats		Pre- fabs.	Bunga- lows							
	2	3	4	3		4	2	3	4		1	2		1	2									
Jan.																								
Feb.																								
March																								
April																								
May																								
June																								
July																								
August																								
Sept.																								
October																								
Nov.																								
Dec.																								
Total	3	2	—	4	2	4	19	79	—	—	—	—	6	11	—	29	2	6	11	2	180	63	44	287
	15						98						67											

Number of houses let: 180

Number of persons (including children) rehoused: 630

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.

Housing Conditions

Although the total number of complaints decreased, the number of housing complaints rose somewhat sharply, none the less the total was not very high.

No new certificates of disrepair were applied for, but one was revoked as a result of the necessary repairs being carried out.

The increased number of complaints above referred to, resulted, at least in part, from the commencement of inspections preparatory to action for the clearance of the unfit houses, the programme for which was referred to in the last report. It has been noticed before, that action of this sort induces housing complaints. By the end of the year two Demolition Orders had been made, but a considerable number of others are pending.

During the year 181 preliminary and 32 statutory notices had been served and 142 preliminary and 31 statutory notices complied with, which is indication of an easing of the situation so far as repairs are concerned.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

Slaughtering arrangements at the Public Abattoir have remained as indicated in last year's report. A contractor, who is also a wholesale butcher, carries out the slaughtering of food animals for himself or other persons but facilities exist for any person to slaughter. All charges are collected by the Corporation and payment is made to the contractor on a headage basis, in accordance with an approved scale, for all animals he has slaughtered.

The following tables will show that the through put of the Abattoir for 1956 showed an increase over the previous year of roughly 30% which had shown a reduction of about 50% over 1954. This was the settling down period following the cessation of control and there seems little doubt that a reasonable expansion can be expected in the future. There is however a definite need for cold room storage facilities. The need has existed for many years and I believe was first discussed over 25 years ago but it has become much more pressing under the present method of working.

It will be seen that all animals slaughtered were inspected and although there has been an increase in the total weight of meat condemned as unfit, the increase is roughly 20% as against a through put increase of 30%. There is however a figure of some significance. It will be seen that the percentage figure of cows affected with tuberculosis has jumped from 16.96% in 1955 to 30.72% in 1956, the figure for 1954 being 22.0%. There appears to be one explanation. Up to 1954 from the date when control commenced, cows represented a much higher regular proportion of cattle killed, but with a free market the regular proportion dropped to a greater degree than that represented by the figures given, and the number of casualty cows became proportionately greater, with the consequent effect on condemnation figures.

There is however a small though definite overall improvement. In spite of the marked rise in the figures relating to cows, the percentage of condemnations of all animals killed is an improvement on last year, which was an improvement on the preceding year. This can be considered to be satisfactory, but may indicate that buying "on the hoof" is more selective than heretofore.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	1,816	166	7,427	5,065	1,035	15,509
Number Inspected	1,816	166	7,427	5,065	1,035	15,509
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	4	37	11	23	81
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	156	39	117	102	8	422
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	8.92	25.90	2.05	2.23	2.97	3.24
<i>Tuberculosis only:—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	1	—	3	1	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	91	50	—	129	—	270
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.29	30.72	—	2.61	0.097	1.77

No cases of cysticercosis were discovered and no horses were slaughtered.

MEAT CONDEMNED

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcases</i>		<i>Part Carcases</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	11	6,453	17	924	481	7,340
Cows	5	1,655	11	484	216	2,998
Sheep	37	1,595	20	112	174	649
Pigs	14	2,093	150	2,416	186	992
Calves	24	1,056	5	22	75	242
<i>Total</i>	91	12,852	203	3,958	1,132	12,221

GRAND TOTAL 12 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qrs., 3 lbs.

Food Inspection

Foods condemned, other than meat at the abattoir, are shown in the table that follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins or Packets</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Bacon	—	23
Cereal	1	—
Cheese	25	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cream	7	—
Fish	65	264
Flour Confectionery	35	4
Fruit	830	6
Fruit Juice	4	—
Meat	143	113 lbs. 6 ozs.
Meat Pies	80	—
Milk	147	—
Poultry	39	—
Preserves	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pudding	1	—
Red Polonies	16	—
Rice	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	1	239
Sauce	2	—
Soup	52	—
Vegetables	106	—
<i>Total</i>	1,559	717 lbs. 6 ozs.

The majority of these condemnations arise from food stuffs being submitted to the Department for examination. It should be pointed out that the weights shown are not totals for all food condemned. Quantities have been expressed in packets, tins etc., or (*not and*) in a pounds weight. The figures shown should be taken together though not added together.

Food and Drugs

One hundred and ninety-three 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 Marzipan ..	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory. Sample No. 128. Contained not more than 0.5% ham. Withdrawn before formal sample was taken.
Almond Paste ..	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets ..	—	—	2	—	
Benzocain Ointment ..	—	—	1	—	
Benzyl Benzoate ..	—	—	1	—	
Black Currant Drink ..	—	—	1	—	
Black Currant Frizzle ..	—	—	1	—	
Bloater Paste ..	—	—	1	—	
Bronchial Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter ..	8	—	2	—	Unsatisfactory. Sample No. 98. Contained 4% excess acidity. Vendor warned.
Butterscotch ..	—	—	1	—	
Camomile Flowers ..	—	—	1	—	
Cheese ..	1	—	—	—	
Cheese & Ham Spread ..	—	—	—	1	
Chest & Lung Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Chlorodyne ..	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Flavouring ..	—	—	1	—	
Chop Sauce ..	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Codiene Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory. Sample No. 181. Deficient of 38.7% Oxymel Scill. Formal sample taken, found to be genuine, new stock.
Coffee & Chicory Essence ..	—	—	3	—	
Concentrated Tomato Puree ..	—	—	1	—	
Cough Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Crab Paste ..	—	—	1	—	
Cream ..	—	—	2	—	
Cheshire Cheese ..	1	—	—	—	
Cheshire Cheese Processed ..	1	—	—	—	
Curry Powder ..	—	—	2	—	
Devonet Biscuits ..	—	—	1	—	
Dripping ..	1	—	—	—	Unsatisfactory sample No. 172. Contained 1-2% of added water. Vendor notified.
Fish Paste ..	—	—	1	—	
Flour ..	2	—	2	—	
Flour, Self raising ..	1	—	2	—	
Gees Linctus ..	—	—	2	—	
Gees Linctus Pastilles ..	—	—	1	—	
Gin ..	1	—	—	—	
Ginger Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Glucomin ..	—	—	1	—	
Glucose ..	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine B.P. ..	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory sample No. 183. Unsatisfactory label. Not more than 90% chicken. Vendor warned.
Golden Marzipan ..	—	—	1	—	
Golden Raising Powder ..	—	—	1	—	
Gravy Browning ..	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almond ..	1	—	7	—	
Ground Cinnamon ..	—	—	1	—	
Ground Rice ..	—	—	1	—	
Headache Powder ..	—	—	1	—	
Honey ..	—	—	1	—	
Ice Cream Powder ..	—	—	1	—	
Influenza Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory sample No. 183. Unsatisfactory label. Not more than 90% chicken. Vendor warned.
Jam ..	—	—	5	—	
Lard ..	2	1	5	—	
Lemon Cheese ..	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Juice ..	—	—	1	—	
Linctus Codiene ..	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar ..	1	—	2	—	
Margarine ..	2	—	—	—	
Marmalade ..	—	—	2	—	
Metendra ..	—	—	1	—	
Menthulated Balsam ..	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory sample No. 183. Unsatisfactory label. Not more than 90% chicken. Vendor warned.
Milk ..	50	1	—	—	
Minced Chicken ..	—	—	1	1	
Mincemeat ..	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Mist. Acid Acetyl Salicyl ..	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory sample No. 9. Deficient of 23% aspirin. Found to be genuine when resampled.
Mixed Dried Fruit ..	—	—	1	—	
Olive Oil ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange Drink ..	—	—	1	—	
Piccalilli ..	—	—	1	—	
Potted Beef ..	—	—	1	—	
Prepared Mustard ..	—	—	1	—	
Processed Cheese ..	—	—	1	—	
Quinine Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Reg-U-Lets ..	—	—	1	—	
Rheumatic Balm ..	—	—	1	—	
Rum Butter ..	—	—	1	—	
Salmon Spread ..	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Beef ..	1	—	1	—	
Sausage Pork ..	2	—	—	—	
Sherry ..	1	—	—	—	
Shredded Beef Suet ..	—	—	2	—	Unsatisfactory. Informal sample No. 10. Deficient of 18.40% Ammonia. Formal Sample Taken. Unsatisfactory. Formal Sample No. 41. Deficient of 9% ammonium carbonate and 49% ammonia. Vendor warned.
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	—	1	—	1	
Tincture of Iodine ..	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup ..	—	—	2	—	
Tincture Opil. Camph. B.P.	—	—	1	—	
Vitaminised Tonic Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Whisky ..	4	—	—	—	
White Embrocation ..	—	—	1	—	
White Pepper ..	—	—	2	—	
Total ..	80	3	105	5	

The number of samples taken was in excess of the 4 per 1,000 of population standard.

Milk and Dairies

There are registered within the Borough 27 distributors of milk, 14 dairy premises and 8 shops, 3 of which sell sterilized milk only. Of the distributors 4 have premises outside the Borough and 2 are dairy farmers.

Licences have been issued to use the designations as shown in respect of the milk sold, and where shown, to process the milk, as follows:—

- 5 to bottle and deal in tuberculin tested milk;
- 5 to pasteurise and deal in pasteurised milk;
- 16 to deal in pasteurised milk;
- 1 to sterilize and deal in sterilized milk;
- 4 to deal in sterilized 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.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk examined:—

Type of Test	Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilised		Ungraded		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	18	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	13	—	42	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	12	—	23	—
Methylene Blue, etc.	122	8	39	4	—	—	20	—	—	—	181	12
Chemical ..	26	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	18	1	49	1
Total ..	166	8	41	4	24	—	21	—	43	1	205	13

In addition to the above results, one T.B. inoculation test and one B. Abortus inoculation test were void and one Channel Island milk was reported as chemically satisfactory.

During the year 38 methylene blue tests were declared void on account of atmospheric shade temperature exceeding 65°F.

Frequent and regular visits have been made to pasteurising plants, temperature charts have been closely examined, and routine inspections and checks made of premises and plant.

A review of the milk supply of Rugby shows that the percentage of tuberculin tested, and heat treated milk sold in Rugby has now risen to over 98%.

Food Premises

Visits to food premises numbered 2,162 during the year, a definite increase on last year's figure, and indicative of a sustained interest in these premises. As has been said before it is of great importance that attention should be continuous and persistent, and there is no doubt that the standard achieved has been maintained and improved.

The open market stall is not the proper place from which food should be sold, but old established custom demands it and preserves it and only gradually can it be eliminated. So long as the open market remains it is going to be difficult to eliminate the open market food stall, and although by means of expedients, improvements in conditions is obtained, there still remains only one satisfactory way of dealing with them, i.e., elimination.

Ice Cream

Owing to the summer being unusually cool, sales were low and stocks sold slowly. In spite of this 97% of samples were graded I or II which was very satisfactory.

There are 6 manufacturers of ice cream registered in the Borough of whom 4 are using the complete cold mix method of preparation. The number of dealers has gone up to 150 an increase of 28, of whom 136 sell ice cream pre-packed and 14 loose. The majority obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the town. There are 13 vendors from neighbouring towns, all of whom, with one exception, sell pre-packed ice-cream in the Borough.

A total of 31 samples of ice creams were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry, for examination and provisional grading, the results of which are shown in the following table:—

	<i>Grades</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	1	1	—	—	2
	Pre-packed	20	2	—	—	22
Cold Mix	Loose	1	—	—	—	1
	Pre-packed	3	2	1	—	6
	Total	25	5	1	—	31
	%	81	16	3	—	—

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1956 the town was comparatively free from infectious disease—apart from a rather protracted outbreak of Sonne Dysentery, mild in its presentation and effects, and affecting mainly the younger school population. The tracing and follow up of cases involved the taking of many hundreds of specimens for bacteriological examination and the Public Health Inspectors did most valuable work in this respect during the outbreak. A standard hygiene practice was instituted in schools during the outbreak and one feels that the link in the chain of infection was broken in this way.

Poliomyelitis was absent from our midst in 1956. Preventive vaccination against poliomyelitis in selected age groups was commenced—I hope it will continue in ever increasing numbers of the population—and prove as efficient as the anti-diphtheria schemes have done.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1951–1956 (FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Scarlet Fever	50	22	68	66	36	45
Whooping Cough ..	291	110	106	68	78	140
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	—	3	2	3	—
Non-paralytic	1	—	7	—	1	—
Measles	469	225	353	43	1,428	171
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	88	28	39	55	39	37
Dysentery	5	4	11	19	5	354
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	12	12	5	6	5
Meningococcal infection ..	4	2	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	2	1	4	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	4	2	1
Food Poisoning	10	9	2	20	2	5

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during 1956</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection</i>
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5–14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>	
540	17	557	366

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1956**

<i>Age at 31.12.56 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1956</i>	<i>1-4 years 1951-1955</i>	<i>5-14 years 1942-1951</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	153	1,957	5,421	7,531

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

<i>Number immunised during 1956</i>		
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
542	17	559

VACCINATION

	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during the year</i>					
<i>Age at date of vaccination</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>	<i>Total</i>
Primary vaccination	282	22	11	14	59	388
Re-vaccination	—	—	3	34	127	164

TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Non- Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Non- Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1948	53	7	60	31	6	37
1949	52	7	59	12	3	15
1950	62	6	68	10	2	12
1951	63	8	71	11	4	15
1952	74	4	78	11	1	12
1953	76	13	89	7	1	8
1954	76	16	92	4	1	5
1955	71	6	77	4	2	6
1956	51	7	58	3	—	3

The 410 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>
217	149	19	25	236	174

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, 1956**

<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	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
—15	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
—25	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
—35	5	6	2	1	—	—	—	—
—45	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
—55	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Total</i>	33	18	3	4	1	2	—	—

**AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1956
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)**

<i>Disease</i>	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	<i>Age Un-known</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	9	34	—	1	—	1	45
Whooping Cough	73	65	1	—	—	1	140
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	80	90	—	—	—	1	171
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	8	18	8	—	37
Dysentery	80	170	88	9	5	2	354
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric of Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	3	—	5
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	2	2	—	—	5

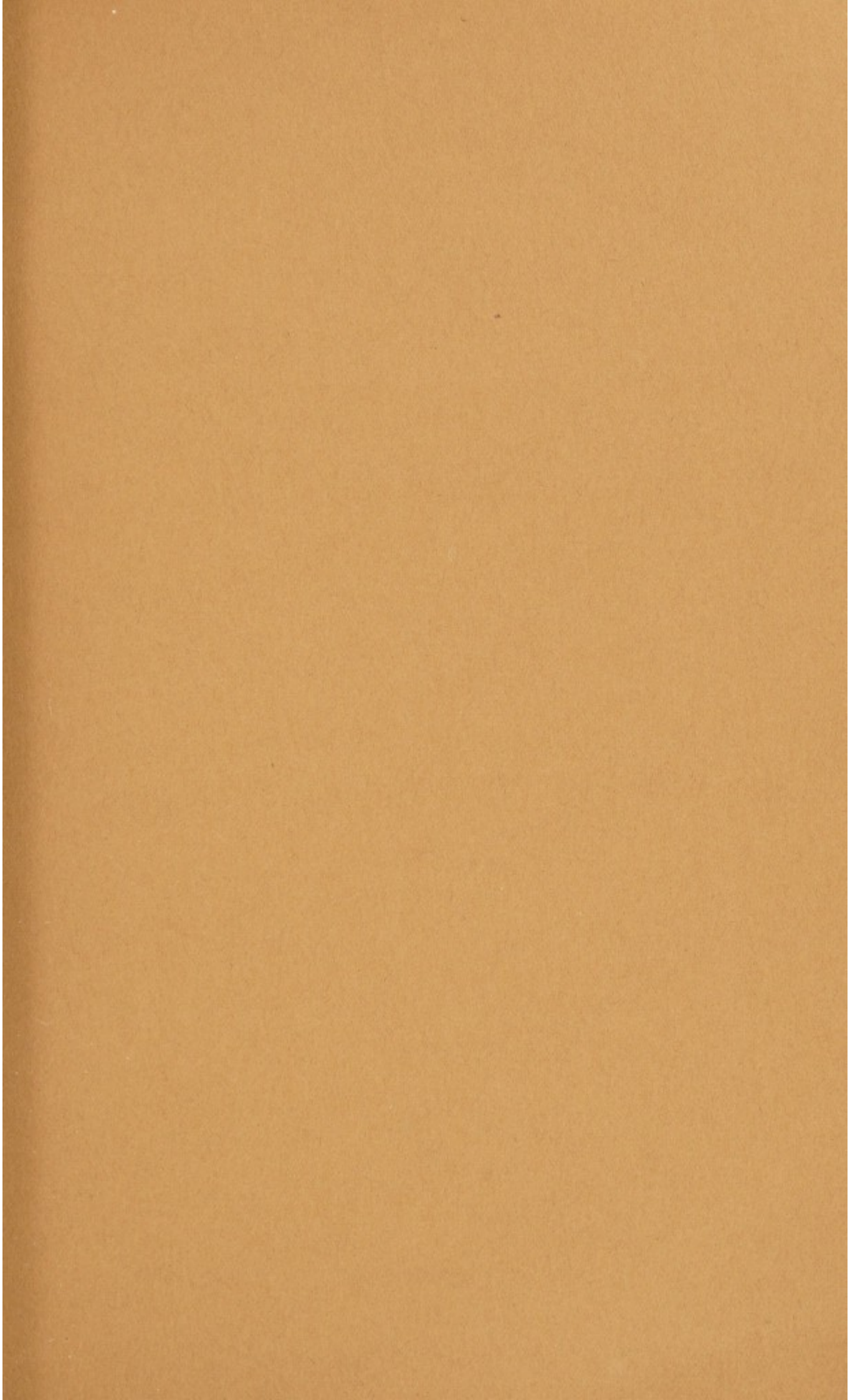
MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1956
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	5	5	—	5	—	1	1	2	7	9	7	3	45
Whooping Cough	10	6	13	9	6	8	16	18	14	12	17	11	140
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	14	24	126	171
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	9	6	1	3	2	1	—	—	2	3	3	37
Dysentery	2	37	142	67	25	65	13	—	2	—	1	—	354
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonotorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
<i>Totals</i>	25	57	161	85	37	80	32	23	25	37	53	143	758

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956 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	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	11.56	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
1953	46,400	703	15.15	442	10.01	20	28.45	8	0.17
1954	46,590	669	14.22	427	9.35	18	26.91	5	0.11
1955	46,790	678	14.26	465	10.13	17	25.07	6	0.13
1956	47,110	698	14.67	509	11.88	13	18.34	3	0.06

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.





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