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HEALTH
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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1961



David J. Jones



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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the sanitary circumstances in the Borough during 1961.

In the realm of vital statistics, one feature stands out and that is the estimated population figure for the mid-year 1961, namely, 52,560. This indicates an increase of 2,160 over the mid-year figure for 1960, which itself was 1,010 greater than the 1959 mid-year population. If the live birth figure is compared with that for 1960 it will be seen that there was a decrease of 110 births in 1961, and the total deaths decreased from 570 in 1960 to 525 in 1961. This rapid increase in population can only be accounted for by new entrants to the Borough. The figure of 2,160 is more than double the highest increase in any year prior to and including 1960. Should this pattern continue, as was suggested in the first paragraph of the 1960 report, then the difficulties of housing and rehousing, and the question of slum clearance, must present more acute problems for the Council and its Committees. House building continues at a high tempo, which it must do if the increasing population is to be adequately housed.

Considering again the vital statistics, a figure which must be noted with alarm, is the illegitimate birth total, namely, 52 out of a total live birth figure of 892, i.e. 1 in 17.

Turning to the mortality figures, it will be seen that Cancer, in all its various sites, accounted for 88 deaths. In round figures, 1 death in 6 in the Borough is caused by Cancer. Lung Cancer accounted for 22 deaths, 3 fewer than in 1960. There were 21 deaths from accidents due to motor vehicles and other causes. The continued activities of the Committees for road and home safety will, it is hoped, be successful in reducing these figures in the years to come, but the vigilance of each and every individual is essential at home, at work, and at play, if these figures are to be improved.

Again, for the fourth successive year, there was an increase in the number of infant deaths. A total of 16 died during the first week of life, due to immaturity, and conditions associated with labour, and congenital malformations. There were 3 deaths from pneumonia in children aged between 5 and 52 weeks.

The environmental services concerned with housing, clean water, clean food, and the effective disposal of sewage, continued as important and urgent problems of the Department. Thinking of meat, thoughts immediately turn to the abattoir, and one can but express the hope that the seemingly ever-increasing throughput will be soon operated in a new premises. Plans have been approved for the new premises and expeditious execution of the work of building is needed in order to eliminate, as soon as possible, the unsatisfactory conditions that have existed for a long time.

With the continued increase in house building, the sewage works, both at Hillmorton and Newbold, have been worked to capacity, and sometimes beyond. The Health Committee have discussed the problem at length, and on many occasions, and visited other sewage disposal installations in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution to the problem. The centralisation of all works on one site, with new methods of sludge disposal, takes a long term view of the problem, and if the experience of other areas is any indication, Rugby's problem should then be solved.

The Severn River Board's requirements of an effluent of a much higher quality emphasises the problem.

The services operated by the County Council continued during the year at a satisfactory level. The Midwifery and Nursing Services continued to work at a high tempo, and in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service, provided the town with essential services to both the young and the old. During the year the staff was fairly static. The numbers remained more or less constant, and from the point of view of patients, this is a happy state of affairs.

Under Section B of the report it will be seen that three persons were removed during the year under the powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1947. As I have stated on other occasions, this measure is the last resort. The three persons concerned had been observed, and provided with domiciliary and nursing services over a period of time, but deterioration in the conditions was noticeable and action was therefore taken. The main difficulty in such cases as these is the proper supervision and help over the full twenty-four hours of each day, and this is virtually impossible at home. Neighbours are often most helpful, but they cannot provide the continued and necessary assistance in these cases, hence the necessity for official action.

The problem of atmospheric pollution is one which will have to be studied and dealt with in the immediate future. The Corporation is a member of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, an advisory and consultative body from all the local authorities in the county. Some of the "darker" areas have already declared "smoke control areas" and are continuing to do so. It is a problem involving much preliminary work but, having adopted the Model Bye Law relating to the installation of approved appliances in new premises, a survey of new estates built within the past few years should make some areas easy to establish and be so declared as smokeless zones. Fuel supply has been one of the problems linked with smokeless zones—fuel satisfactory to burn and which the consumer likes. This may still present some difficulty, although utterances from official sources from time to time state that supplies of smokeless fuels are sufficient up and down the country. Additional measurement of the present levels of pollution will have to be extended in order to obtain an overall picture of the task ahead.

I would take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Health Department for their help and co-operation during 1961, especially Mr. T. Bartlett, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Chief Clerk in the Department, Mr. A. J. Newitt. The outside staff of the County Council, nurses, midwives and health visitors, all play their part in maintaining a healthy state amongst the inhabitants. And to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my grateful thanks for the great interest they have shown always in matters affecting the health of the inhabitants of the town.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.
October 1962.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1961/62

Mayor: COUNCILLOR A. E. P. PAGE.

Deputy Mayor: COUNCILLOR J. STRETTON.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLOR P. A. BATT (Chairman); COUNCILLORS MISS P. N. BASELEY, R. A. BUTLER, MRS. P. M. HILL, MRS. E. F. MONCK, T. J. NOTT, R. W. ROPER, 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, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

District Public Health Inspectors:

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

A. N. ROSS, M.A.P.H.I.

D. B. LOWER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

H. CARLESS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

A. J. NEWITT, Chief Clerk.

MRS. G. BATCHELOR.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1961

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1961)	..	..	..	..	..	52,560
Rateable value (1st April, 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	£773,786
Product of a penny rate (1961/62)	..	..	..	..	..	£3,330

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	.. ..	442	398	840	
Illegitimate	.. ..	28	24	52	
		470	422	892	16.97
Adjusted birth-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	16.29
Still Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	7	7	14	
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—
		7	7	14	0.27
					<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
					15.45
Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	.. ..	287	238	525	9.99
Adjusted death-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	11.29
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	.. ..	14	5	19	21.30
Illegitimate	.. ..	3	1	4	4.48
		17	6	23	25.78

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	88
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	6
"	"	Measles	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
"	"	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

The adjusted birth and death rates are determined by applying comparability factors, supplied by the Registrar-General, to the local rates. These factors take into consideration the varying age and sex distribution of the population in different parts of the country and enable more accurate comparisons to be made between different areas than would be possible with the crude rates.

Population

The Census of population taken in April indicated a continuing rise in the population of the town, and the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General showed a continuance of this trend. The figure of 52,560 was an increase of 2,100 over that for 1960, and in the thirteen years since 1948 the population has increased by almost one sixth. The natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was 367.

Births

The total number of live births for 1961 was 892 and, although this was considerably less than the record number of 987 for the previous year, the indications at present are that the birth rate will continue to rise, at least for the next few years.

The number of illegitimate births continued to rise. There were 52 in 1961, representing 5.75% of the total births within the Borough, compared with 45 in 1960.

The adjusted live birth rates for the past five years are given below:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby	15.42	16.61	17.70	19.39	16.29
Warwickshire ..	17.15	17.12	17.63	17.76	

Still Births

The number of still births for 1961 was 14, three less than the previous year, giving a rate of 15.45 per thousand total births. The comparative rates for Rugby and Warwickshire for the years 1957–1961 are shown in the following table:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby	23.44	25.18	18.89	17.91	15.45
Warwickshire ..	16.97	20.60	17.70	17.51	

The total number of live and still births was 906, and of these 426 were delivered at home, 444 in St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, and 36 at other hospitals or maternity homes.

Deaths

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough was 525, forty-five less than the previous year, giving an adjusted death rate of 11.29. Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 22 deaths, three less than in 1961, but cancer of other sites showed an increase of five over the previous year. The eighty-eight cancer deaths represented 16.76% of all deaths during the year, while diseases of the heart and circulatory systems accounted for 47.04%, and diseases of the respiratory system 15.43%.

The number of deaths and adjusted death rates for the years 1957-1961 are given below:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby M.B. ..	10.63	12.12	11.41	12.10	11.29
(No. of deaths) ..	(469)	(539)	(522)	(570)	(525)
Warwickshire ..	10.92	10.98	11.50	11.41	

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality

For the fourth successive year there was an increase in the deaths of infants under one year of age. There were 23 such deaths in 1961 compared with 21 in the previous year. The mortality rate was 25.78 per thousand live births. The following table gives the rates for the years 1957-1961:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby	16.00	8.61	14.72	21.28	25.78
Warwickshire ..	18.50	20.83	19.45	19.47	

Neo Natal Deaths

Of the 23 infants mentioned above, 16 died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a death rate of 17.94 per thousand live births. It will be noted that in eleven of the sixteen cases death was due to immaturity.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Causes of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	—	2
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Immaturity	11	—	—	—	—	11
(c) Other	2	—	—	—	3	5
3. Postnatal asphyxia and Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. Acute nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	3	3
Totals ..	17	—	—	—	6	23

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	1	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20	2	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	25	23	48
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	37	64
18. Coronary disease, angina	68	32	100
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	26	30	56
21. Other circulatory disease	6	18	24
22. Influenza	4	1	5
23. Pneumonia	25	36	61
24. Bronchitis	14	2	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	3	6
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	3	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	17	45
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	—	5
34. All other accidents	5	11	16
35. Suicide	5	1	6
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total	287	238	525

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service, directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, undertakes the bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice cream samples, and specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable disease. The Laboratory serving this area is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry, and is under the direction of Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead. My thanks are due to Dr. Whitehead and his staff for their co-operation with the Department throughout the year.

Water and sewage samples taken by the Borough Surveyor are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for chemical analysis. Such examinations are not undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Local Health Authority Services

Warwickshire County Council is the Local Health Authority for the area, and the following services provided under the National Health Service Acts are administered locally on a day to day basis. For this purpose the Borough and Rugby Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the County. All the services functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

Under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer, eight full-time Midwives, five District Nurses and nine Health Visitors, together with a number of part-time nurses, are engaged on nursing duties in the Borough. For the Midwives a night rota system is in operation for calls between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., all telephone requests during this period being dealt with through the Ambulance Depot, Temple Street.

The addresses and telephone numbers of the nurses are given below:—

Health Visitors

		<i>Tel. No.:</i>
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Miss M. M. Brooks	19 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5385
Miss K. M. Burrell	8 Avon St., Clifton-on-Dunsmore	
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Keenan	53 Fosterd Road, Rugby	Rugby 4891
Miss D. W. Leech	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Miss J. Nyilassy	214 Alwyn Road, Rugby	
Miss J. O. Waite	24 Deepmore Road, Rugby	
Miss A. M. Welham	214 Alwyn Road, Rugby	

Midwives

		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Miss K. L. Cooper	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Miss M. Freeman	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Mrs. D. C. Kenyon	37 Millfields Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6077
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Miss E. Mews	50 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Miss G. Schofield	24 Queensferry Close, Rugby	Rugby 2814
Miss J. Turner	70 Rugby Rd., Clifton-on-D'sm're	Rugby 2874
Mrs. P. M. Warburton	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386

<i>District Nurses</i>		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Mrs. S. Clarke	69 Rugby Rd., Clifton-on-D'sm're	Rugby 2821
Miss A. Grubb	58 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2905
Miss V. M. Jalland	46 Deepmore Road, Rugby	Rugby 5115
Miss D. E. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Rd., Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. R. K. Twyford	9 Warren Road, Rugby	Rugby 3705

Messages relating to nursing may be sent direct to the nurse concerned or to the Area Nursing Officer at the Health Department, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

Domestic Help Service

Sixty-three part-time domestic helps were employed under the direction of the Domestic Help Organiser for the area, to whom applications for help should be made. During the year ended the 31st December, 1961, the domestic helps assisted a total of 454 cases and worked 58,911 hours.

Centres and Clinics

Following the closure of the Dorothy Fenwick Hall, the Hillmorton Child Welfare Centre has, with the co-operation of the Education Authority, been transferred temporarily to the Hillmorton County Primary School. A new permanent clinic is to be erected in Hillmorton in the near future.

A list of the 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	Wednesday afternoons
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:		
Bilton	Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons
Hillmorton	Hillmorton County Primary School	Second and fourth Saturday mornings in each month
New Bilton	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road	Wednesday afternoons
Newbold	Church Hall, Newbold	First and third Friday afternoons in each month
Rokeby	Rokeby County Primary School	First and third Saturday mornings in each month
Temple Street Dental	Temple Street Clinic The Bungalow, Temple Street	Tuesday and Friday afternoons Daily. (Emergency treatment only, 9-10 a.m. At other times by appointment).
Minor Ailments	Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings
Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic	Wednesday and Friday mornings and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment)
Speech Therapy	Temple Street Clinic	Thursdays (by appointment)
Audiometry	Bilton Clinic	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. Voluntary workers assist in the Child Welfare Centres.

Care and After Care Scheme

Under the County Council's Scheme certain items of nursing equipment, invalid wheelchairs, walking aids, etc., are available on free loan during periods of illness and convalescence. Applications should be made to the District Nurse or to the Health Department.

Invalid chairs and certain equipment required for long term or permanent loan can be supplied through the County Welfare Department.

Periods of convalescence following illness can, at the request of a patient's medical practitioner, be arranged through the County Council's Scheme. Such convalescence is free for children of school age, but in other cases applicants are asked to contribute in accordance with an assessment of their financial circumstances.

Ambulance Service

This service is administered direct from County Offices in Warwick. The depot for this area is situated at Temple Street, Rugby (telephone number, Rugby 3445), and except in cases of emergency, all requests for Ambulance or sitting case transport must be made through a medical practitioner or hospital.

Mental Health Services

These are administered from Warwick, but the services of Mental Health Officers are available locally. The Mental Health Services are being developed, and it is hoped that a new Junior Training Centre will be built in Rugby in the near future.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Three cases occurred during the year which necessitated action being taken under S.47 of the Act to secure the admission to hospital of elderly and infirm patients living in insanitary conditions. The patients concerned had all been under supervision for a considerable time, but despite the assistance given in the form of nursing care and Domestic Help, their conditions deteriorated to an extent which made hospitalisation essential.

After the initial orders for committal to hospital had been executed all three patients settled down satisfactorily and agreed to remain in hospital on a voluntary basis.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Water is supplied from three sources, two on the River Avon (the Stanford Reservoir and at Brownsover), and during the summer months from the River Swift feeder at Cosford.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1962, the total quantity of water supplied, 1,294,050,000 gallons, was 87,890,000 gallons more than in the previous year.

The whole of the Borough, with the exception of 15 houses, is supplied with water from the public mains, with 47 houses taking a supply from standpipes.

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.

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.

This is the last year for which the Corporation will be responsible for the water supply as, with effect from the 1st April, 1962, the undertaking has been administered by the Rugby Joint Water Board.

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,549,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 384,000 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. The analyses of the final effluent at the Main Works gave results within the Royal Commission's standard. A scheme for the improvement of the Works, including the provision of a valley sewer to convey sewage from the Hillmorton sewage works, has been approved in principle.

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 or eight days, and disposal is by means of controlled tipping at a point on the outskirts of the Borough. The use of Gammexane dust spread over the tipping face has achieved control over fly breeding and crickets.

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

Year Ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied for the year (million gallons)			Average quantity per day (million gallons)			Estimated Population		Average quantity (gallons) per head per day		
	To Borough (million gallons)		To Rural Districts	Total	To Borough		In Borough	In Rural Districts	Borough		
	Domestic	Trade			Domestic	Trade			Domestic	Trade	Total
1949	363·769	265·983	122·048	751·800	0·997	0·729	44,420		22·43	16·40	38·83
1950	363·230	276·704	132·896	772·830	0·993	0·758	45,860		21·64	16·53	38·17
1951	395·498	286·112	126·943	808·553	1·084	0·783	46,780		23·17	16·73	39·90
1952	402·374	289·634	132·682	824·690	1·099	0·791	45,418		24·20	17·42	41·62
1953	462·127	300·380	139·837	902·344	1·266	0·823	46,200		27·42	17·86	45·28
1954	477·565	302·907	151·308	931·780	1·308	0·830	46,400		28·20	17·88	46·08
1955	495·330	318·560	147·540	961·430	1·357	0·873	46,590		29·13	18·73	47·86
1956	524·855	357·580	158·845	1041·280	1·434	0·977	46,790	16,650	30·65	20·88	51·53
1957	529·442	326·680	161·878	1018·000	1·451	0·895	47,110	17,000	30·80	19·00	49·80
1958	566·156	347·389	169·305	1082·850	1·551	0·952	48,080	15,390	32·24	19·80	52·05
1959	531·684	368·896	185·040	1085·620	1·456	1·011	48,470	15,257	30·09	20·85	50·94
1960	538·624	368·812	205·653	1113·090	1·471	1·007	49,390	15,437	29·78	20·39	50·17
1961	602·850	400·026	203·284	1206·160	1·652	1·096	50,400	15,740	32·78	21·75	54·53
1962	628·852	435·286	229·912	1294·050	1·723	1·192	52,560	16,030	32·78	22·68	55·46

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.

As a result of Work Study investigations, proposals have been adopted to increase the efficiency of street sweeping and gulley emptying.

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 of satisfactory organic quality and suitable for swimming bath purposes.

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 suitable for swimming bath purposes.

Rodent Control

The year 1961 brought a considerable increase in the number of complaints of infestations by comparison with last year, the number having risen from 261 to 363, an increase of nearly 39%.

No adequate explanation can be offered for this increase but a review of the areas from which complaints have been received shows that those in respect of rats mainly came from areas of new development, while those in respect of mice mainly from the central area of the Borough. An inference to be drawn is that the rats were infiltrators, though this is not the whole story, as there is always more attraction to be found in areas of development than in established areas. As regards the mice these were largely imported in goods delivered to business or other premises taking bulk supplies.

There are exceptions to the above generalisations.

SEWERS. One test baiting in 10% of the manholes on the whole sewerage system of the Borough was undertaken. Of the 157 manholes baited, takes were recorded in eleven, confined to three small areas in which 22 treatments were given and the infestations cleared. These areas of sewer infestation were unconnected with the areas of surface infestation referred to in the previous paragraph.

DWELLING HOUSES. As in previous years, the majority of infestation complaints have come from dwelling houses, this year's total being 265. None of the infestations have been large, in fact most have been of a single rat seen. It may be that the population as a whole has become more rat conscious and has been reporting more freely and that the increased number of complaints is indicative of this, rather than of greater infestation. However, all complaints have been investigated and successful treatments carried out in every instance where an infestation was discovered. This service has been given free.

BUSINESS PREMISES. Again an increase, the records showing that 77 treatments have been carried out as against 57 in the previous year. Costs have been recovered in all cases.

CORPORATION PREMISES. A slight increase is recorded in respect of Corporation premises from 13 to 17, certainly lower than that recorded for other categories. There was, in fact, a reduction in the case of rats, the increase being due to an increase in mice.

This probably is nothing more than an illustration that regular surveys mean early treatments, and in spite of the fact that sewage works, refuse tips etc., are close to the Borough boundary, infestations have been kept down.

There were 8 visits in respect of mice and 9 in respect of rats.

Verminous Premises

Visits this year by the Sanitary Assistant numbered 80, a considerable reduction on previous years. This however is bound to be a fluctuating figure from year to year, as weather, particularly temperature, can have a stimulating or depressing effect.

Barrier treatment against imported vermin has been continued in new Council houses before occupation.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health 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 Authority	26	121	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138		—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6		—	—
<i>Total</i>	170	121	—	—

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	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	—	—	—

As regards bakehouses the position generally is satisfactory.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

There are only a few outworkers employed within the Borough, three are engaged in the tailoring trade and one in the manufacture of knitwear. There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council or of instances of work in unwholesome premises and no necessity for proceedings under Sections 110 and 111 of the Act.

Clean Air Act, 1956

During the year 263 visits have been made, a considerable number of which were in connection with the measuring instruments situated at Grange High School, Newbold-on-Avon. These instruments consist of: (1) a deposit gauge which collects rain and dust and grit; (2) a volumetric instrument which enables a known quantity of air to be drawn through a filter paper, and passed through a wash bottle by means of which a determination can be made of the smoke content of the atmosphere and the acid gases present; and (3) a lead peroxide candle.

The deposit gauge bottle is changed once monthly but daily readings are taken of the volumetric instrument when the filter papers are also changed. By titration with standard solutions the acidity of the wash bottle contents is determined and this is done by selected scholars at the Grange High School. An assessment of the stain on the filter paper is obtained by use of a reflectometer, one of which has been supplied by the Warwickshire Clean Air Council to this Authority.

After nearly five years of operation, the results from the instruments have settled down to a more or less regular pattern in which season and weather are factors. Generally there is a marked upward trend in deposit

of grit, intensity of stain on the filter paper and in acidity, as autumn progresses to winter and a corresponding fall as spring progresses into summer. This pattern is more or less as expected, the increases being due largely to the increase in domestic heating. However it is noted that rainfall and grit, etc., deposits are closely related and that fall-out of suspended solids at a distance remote from the sources of such grit etc., is very small in dry weather, but that it increases sharply during periods of continuous rain. Another expected result is the variation in the intensity of the smoke stain on the filter paper, as between clear and foggy periods, particularly when the characteristics of the fog approaches that of "smog", when the stain becomes very dark.

Some re-orientation of instruments may be desirable when the original five-year period is complete. Consideration could then be given to the desirability of supplementing those at present in use.

Canal Boats

There were 5 inspections of canal boats carried out during the year, no contraventions being found.

Shops Act, 1950

Most visits made to shops are for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 but the number made specifically for the purposes of the Shops Act was 199.

One contravention was observed which required the service of a notice.

Petroleum Acts

All installations comply with the general conditions of licence laid down by the Corporation. Altogether 197 visits of inspection were made and no contraventions requiring notices were noted.

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	53
Drainage Defects, etc.	148
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	9
Conditions in Factories	5
Offensive Accumulations	18
Overcrowding	4
Rats and Mice	363
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	5
Smell Nuisances	24
Insect Pests	80
Miscellaneous	8
Smoke Nuisances	6
Noise Nuisances	2
<i>Total</i> ..	725

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1961

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	1,913
Overcrowding	29
Verminous	40
Tents, Vans and Sheds	17
Accumulations	29
Animals and Birds	12
Canal Boats	5
Cesspools	14
Clean Air Act	263
Drainage	402
Drain Tests	57
Entertainment Houses	2
Factories Act	121
Interviews	491
Pail Closets	5
Pet Animals Act	3
Petroleum Act	197
Public Conveniences	6
Rats and Mice	38
Refuse Collection and Disposal	46
Rent Act	24
Rivers and Streams	40
Schools	4
Sewers etc.	519
Shops Acts	199
Water Closets	25
Water Supply	7
Noise Nuisance	17
Miscellaneous	129
Slaughterhouses	1,082
General Food Premises	375
Meat Shops	362
Food Preparation Premises	190
Ice Cream	179
Licensed Premises	108
Bakehouses	84
Markets	124
Milk and Dairies	217
Food and Drugs Sampling	244
Bacteriological Sampling	245
Biological Sampling	17
Infectious Diseases	375
<i>Total</i> ..	8,156

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1961

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health	58	37	46	33
Food and Drugs	5	—	5	—
Factories Act	—	—	1	—
Rugby Corporation Act ..	1	—	1	—
Shops Act	1	—	1	—
Petroleum Act	—	—	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	1	—	5	—
Sanitary Accom. Regulations ..	—	—	—	—
Housing Act	2	1	1	1
<i>Total</i>	68	38	60	34

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,372 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	1,650
Condemned Food Collections	131
Disinfestation and Treatment ..	301
Drainage	287
Disinfections	3
<i>Total</i>	<u>2,372</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 1961, 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.
Millfields	..	12	3 bedroom houses.
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.
Deepmore	..	24	1 bedroom flats.
Deepmore	..	6	2 bedroom maisonettes.
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.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	199 (20)	3 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	60 (11)	2 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	1	4 bedroom house.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	31 (12)	2 bedroom flats.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	90 (27)	1 bedroom flats.
Bilton Road			
(Maisonettes			
over shops)		6	3 bedroom flats.
Private	..	2,601 (337)	
Rebuilding			
(War-destroyed)		7	
Kingsway Housing			
Association	..	367	
<i>Total</i>		4,957	

NOTE.—Figures inside brackets denote housing accommodation completed during 1961.

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1961.

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	25	
Month	Pre-War Houses						New Accommodation							Post-War Accommodation							Sub-Total Cols. 1/21	(a) Exchanges (b) Transfers (a) (b)		Total No. of Tenancies Allocated		
	N.P.		P.		B.		Houses		Flats		Bungalows		Houses		B.I.S.F. Houses		Flats		Pre-fabs.						Bungalows	
	2	3	4	3	4		2	3	4	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	2	1	2							
Jan.	2	1					1	4						2	1		1					11	7	2	20	
Feb.			1				1	4						1			4	1			1	9	4	5	18	
March							2	4						2			1				1	15	8	3	26	
April			2				2	4		13	6			3	2		4	1	2	1		34	7	3	44	
May			1			2	5			7	3			2	1		4	1	3		1	26	13		39	
June			1							7	3			1			4	1	1	1		21	4		25	
July						1								1	1		1	1				15	9		24	
August			2											1	1		2		2	1		9	3		12	
Sept.				1										2	2			2		1		6	5	5	16	
October			1											1								1	12	3	16	
Nov.			2	1		2								1	1		1		1		2	10	2	1	13	
Dec.																				1	1	3	5	3	11	
Sub-Total	2	11	3	1	—	5	11	20	—	27	12	—	—	8	15	—	18	5	12	5	6	160	79	25	264	
TOTAL	21						70							69												

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.

Number of houses let: 160
Number of persons (including children) rehoused: 388

Housing Conditions

In response to Circular 260 from the Minister of Housing and Local Government requiring the Corporation to prepare a further Slum Clearance programme for the next five years a general survey of the Borough was made and a list prepared of houses which should be considered during that period after detailed inspections had been made. The list was comprehensive and contained some houses which, on inspection, might have to be removed from the list because they might be found to be not unfit.

As only 16 houses remained on the first five year programme which had not received attention it was decided to dovetail these into the new programme which could then proceed without break. Excluding this residue, the list related to 363 dwellings, but having regard to the previous comment it was anticipated that this figure would be somewhat reduced, and in order to obtain a figure nearer to reality, the inspections of houses in areas where doubt existed were accelerated. This work largely accounts for the increase of 516 in the visits made for housing purposes.

As a result of these inspections 102 houses were reported as fit and their removal from the list was authorised leaving 261 to be dealt with. This cannot be regarded as an absolute figure however, and some small fluctuation may result when further inspections are made, but as a considerable number of the houses where doubt existed have been dealt with, the figure is certain to be nearer to reality than the original one.

During the year Demolition Orders have been made in respect of three houses, Closing Orders in respect of three houses, a Clearance Area declared and a Compulsory Purchase Order made in respect of ten houses and a Clearance Area declared and Order made in respect of six houses.

The number of complaints of housing defects has decreased further from 71 to 53, continuing the tendency observed, except for the slight increase last year, over the last few years. Applications under the Rent Act 1957 have remained at last year's very low level as indicated in the Table below.

TABLE A

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	3
Notices of Intention to Serve Certificates	..	..	..	..	3
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	—
Applications returned to applicants	..	..	..	..	—
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE B

Notices of intention to serve Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	3
Undertakings given by landlords	..	..	2
Work completed within 3 weeks of notice	..	..	—
Certificates issued	..	..	1

TABLE C

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	..	—
Certificates cancelled	..	—
Cancellations refused	..	—
Tenancies lapsed before cancellation	..	—
Applications returned to applicants	..	—

TABLE D

Applications for Certificates as to the remedying of defects which landlords had undertaken to remedy	..	..	1
Certificates issued	..	..	1
Tenancies lapsed before certification	..	..	—

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

Slaughtering arrangements at the Public Abattoir have remained stable throughout the year. The Contractor, who is also a wholesale butcher acting as agent for the Corporation, carried out the slaughtering of food animals for himself and other persons. All charges are collected by the Corporation and payment is made to the Contractor on a headage basis.

The following tables will show that the throughput of the Abattoir has increased by slightly more than 22% during the year, which represents a little over 265% increase over 1955, the first full year following decontrol.

In spite of this further increase in throughput, the weight of meat condemned has decreased by approximately four tons, the principal reduction being noticed in respect of cows, although the figures for sheep, pigs and calves are also lower. There were in fact approximately 100 fewer cows slaughtered this year by comparison with 1960, but the total weight of cow meat and offals condemned was over 14,000 lbs. down.

Reference to the table below shows, in relation to cows, that the number condemned in whole or in part because of tuberculosis, expressed as a percentage of the number inspected, fell from 2.45% in 1960 to 0.26% in 1961. This has been a noticeable trend over recent years and is an indication of the success of the scheme for the elimination of tuberculosis from cattle. It will also be noted that no calves were condemned because of tuberculosis. As a general comment, the percentage of tubercular carcasses for all animals fell during the year.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excl. Cotes</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	2,730	4,622	20,616	13,621	2,314	—	43,903
Number Inspected	2,730	4,622	20,616	13,621	2,314	—	43,903
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	12	22	146	29	31	—	240
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	259	1,530	516	434	44	—	2,783
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.59 (10.83)	31.01 (35.39)	2.73 (5.82)	3.4 (3.93)	3.24	—	6.89 (9.26)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	11	—	157	—	—	172
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.18 (1.99)	0.26 (2.45)	—	1.15 (1.76)	—	—	0.40 (1.0)
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.07 (0.04)	— (0.02)	—	—	—	—	0.04 (0.01)

The figures in brackets relate to the previous year.

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	13	6,980	20	677	245	5,847
Cows	23	9,105	35	2,212	1,506	24,841
Sheep	146	6,726	44	425	472	2,986
Pigs	29	5,180	203	3,332	388	1,996
Calves	31	1,220	4	22	40	322
<i>Total</i>	242	29,211	306	6,658	2,651	35,992

GRAND TOTAL 32 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qrs., 13 lbs.

Food Inspection

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

<i>Article</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Cheese	88
Eggs	137
Fish	257
Flour	103
Fruit	1,581
Meat	1,355
Milk and Cream..	263
Preserves	127
Sausage	103
Soup	13
Sugar and Syrup..	4
Vegetables	287
<i>Total</i>	4,321 lbs.

There has been a very noticeable fall in the weight of food condemned, due almost entirely to the reduction of disease in Jersey potatoes, approximately 4 tons having to be dealt with in 1960 and none in 1961.

Food and Drugs

Two hundred and 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	
All Butter Lemon Curd	—	—	1	—	
American Cake Mix	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Beef Paste	—	—	1	—	
Bilberries	—	—	1	—	
Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Health Drink	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Jelly	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Vitamin C Health Drink	—	—	1	—	
Brewers Yeast	—	—	1	—	
Butter	14	—	—	—	
Buttercheese	—	—	1	—	
Butter Fruits	—	—	1	—	
Butter Mints	—	—	1	—	
Butterscotch	—	—	1	—	
Casserole Steak	—	—	1	—	
Cheese	1	—	—	—	
Cheese Spread	—	—	2	—	
Cherry Wine	1	—	—	—	
Chicken Supreme	—	—	1	—	
Chopped Piccalilli	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding	—	—	2	—	
Codein Tablets B.P.	—	—	1	—	
Coffee	—	—	1	—	
Condensed Tomato Rice Soup	—	—	1	—	
Cough Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Cough Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Crab Spread with Butter	—	—	2	—	
Cream	—	—	2	—	
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Cremay Rice Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Cream of Mushroom Soup	—	—	1	—	
Crisp Bread	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory informal sample No. 69. Unsatisfactory label. Statement "no better aid to slimming" unjustified (30 calories per slice claimed, 37 calories per slice present.) Revised label introduced.
Cube with Chicken Meat plus Fat	—	—	1	—	
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	
Danish Pork	—	—	1	—	
Diarrhoea and Gastro Enteritis Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Dried Mint	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	1	—	
Flaked Rice	—	—	1	—	
Flour, Self Raising	—	—	6	—	
Friars Balsam	—	—	1	—	
Fruit Malt Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Fruit Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine Lemon Honey and Ipecac	—	—	1	—	
Golden Granules	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	
Ice Cream	—	—	2	—	
Ice Cream Powder	—	—	1	—	
Indian Beef Curry	—	—	1	—	
Indian Brandee	—	—	—	1	Informal Sample No. 104. Unsatisfactory label. Form of declaration incorrect. New label introduced with satisfactory Form of declaration.
Instant Coffee	—	—	3	1	Informal Sample No. 35. Contained 152 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide. Imported product. Existing stocks withdrawn from sale.
Instant Chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Irish Beef with Gravy	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Jam	—	—	7	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 195. Glucose in ingredients should be declared as liquid glucose. To be sampled formally.
Jelly	—	—	1	—	
Lard	1	—	2	—	
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	—	
Limmits	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	1	—	4	—	
Marmalade	—	—	1	—	
Marzipan	—	—	1	—	
Menthol and Eucalyptus Sweets	—	—	—	1	
Milk	43	—	—	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 138. Contained excess Sulphur Dioxide. Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 180. Contained 2100 part per million by weight of Sulphur Dioxide. Cannors warned.
Minced Beef Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	2	—	
Mints	—	—	1	—	
Nerve Tonic	—	—	1	—	
Olive Oil	—	—	1	—	
Orange Drink	—	—	1	—	
Panets	—	—	1	—	
Peas	—	1	—	1	
Piccalilli	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 103. Contaminated with piece of metal. In this instance the Council were prepared to prosecute but the complainant was not prepared to give evidence. Warning sent to manufacturers.
Pork Luncheon Meat	—	—	1	—	
Pork Pie	—	—	—	1	
Quick-Jel	—	—	1	—	
Rice	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	2	—	
Salmon Creme	—	—	1	—	
Salmon Spread	—	—	1	—	
Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Sausage Beef	4	—	—	—	
Sausage Pork	9	—	—	—	Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 197. Contained 480 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Bottlers warned.
Sausage Meat Beef	1	—	—	—	
Sausage Meat Pork	1	—	—	—	
Savoury Minced Beef with Mashed Potato	—	—	1	—	
Shredded Beef Suet	—	—	1	—	
Sherry	3	1	—	—	
Slimming Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Spaghetti Dinner	—	—	1	—	
Starch Reduced Breakfast Flakes	—	—	1	—	
Stewed Steak	—	—	2	—	
Stewed Steak with Gravy	—	—	2	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 194. Strawberries 45 per cent low in fruit. Analyst advised that a formal sample be taken. It has as yet not been possible to do so.
Strawberries	—	—	—	1	
Sugar Free Sweetening Powder	—	—	1	—	
Table Salt	—	—	1	—	
Tea	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	3	—	
Tonic Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Vegetable Juices	—	—	1	—	
Vegetable Oil	—	—	2	—	
White Pepper	—	—	1	—	
TOTAL	79	2	117	7	

The number of samples taken is slightly below the 4 per 1,000 of population standard.

Milk and Dairies

Licences were issued to 50 dealers in milk designated as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilized	21
Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised	6
Sterilized	4
Tuberculin	1
Pasteurised	12
Pasteurised and Sterilized	6

In addition there are four producers outside the Borough and two in the Borough who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to produce and retail tuberculin tested milk.

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

Grade of Milk	Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilized		Channel Isles		Total	
Type of Test	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
B. Abortus Inoculation	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Methylene Blue	141	4	46	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	202	6
Phosphatase	142	7	48	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	9
Turbidity	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	—
Chemical	33	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	43	—
TOTAL	316	11	95	4	52	—	22	—	5	—	490	15

During the year 6 methylene blue tests were declared void on account of excessive atmospheric shade temperature.

Pasteurising plants, of which there are four in the Borough, are visited frequently for checking and record examination, in spite of which there are too many unsatisfactory results.

During the year the Council decided to take a firmer line in respect of these unsatisfactory results and authorised proceedings against one persistent offender which resulted in the firm being fined £3 and ordered to pay £1 11s. 6d. costs.

Food Premises

The number of visits to food premises has risen to 1,531, mostly of a routine nature, to check on the maintenance of standards to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Some further improvements have been achieved and co-operation on the part of occupiers is satisfactory.

Ice Cream

It is not so satisfactory to note that during 1961 under the advisory grading scheme, one sample was Graded III. Admittedly, the percentage which reached Grade I was as good as last year, but it has been unusual for samples to be placed any lower than Grade II. I am not aware of the reason for the lapse.

As will be seen from the table that follows, 96% of the samples were within Grades I and II and as under the advisory scheme it is considered satisfactory if 80% fall within those same grades, our results for the year do not call for criticism.

There is one manufacturer of ice cream within the Borough, and he uses the complete cold mix method.

The total number of dealers has dropped slightly to 152, a slight reversal of the tendency during the past few years. Most of the dealers obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the Borough. There are also nine vendors from neighbouring towns who sell ice cream in this area, who with one exception sell pre-packed ice cream only.

A total of 27 samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry for examination and provisional grading. The results of those examinations are shown in the following table:—

	<i>Grades</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	—	1	—	—	1
	Pre-packed	20	1	1	—	22
Cold Mix	Loose	4	—	—	—	4
	Pre-packed	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	24	2	1	—	27
	%	89	7	4	—	—

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no outbreak of any of the major infectious diseases during 1961, and although the number of measles cases was high, the disease was quite mild and there were no deaths. The majority of the cases occurred during the Spring months. The following tables give details of the cases notified during the past six years, together with the age incidence and monthly incidence of the cases in 1961.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(other than Tuberculosis), 1956-1961

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)

<i>Disease</i>	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	45	26	41	52	10	27
Whooping Cough	140	35	2	8	38	60
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	4	—	1	—
Non-paralytic	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	171	776	276	537	11	1,289
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	37	44	29	26	12	31
Dysentery	354	32	3	33	11	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	3	6	8	7	7
Meningococcal infection	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	3	3	3	1
Food Poisoning	5	9	—	5	6	—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	7	18	2	—	—	27
Whooping Cough	22	36	2	—	—	60
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	555	728	6	—	—	1289
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	6	4	9	10	31
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	2	3	2	7
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1961
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	5	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	27
Whooping cough ..	7	12	18	10	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	60
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	33	176	310	444	254	61	8	3	—	—	—	—	1289
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	14	11	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	31
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	59	207	337	457	264	66	10	4	2	1	6	4	1417

Notifications of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis decreased by more than 50% and there was only one death from the disease. Seven cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified, one less than the previous year.

The Caravan Unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited Rugby to X-ray certain school children, who had given positive reactions to tuberculin tests prior to B.C.G. Vaccination. Members of the school staff were also X-rayed, but the results in all cases were negative. While the Unit was in Rugby, the opportunity was taken to organise a small industrial survey during which 615 people visited the Unit. No case of tuberculosis was discovered, but four people, only one of whom needed further investigation, were found to have non-tuberculous abnormalities.

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>
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
1957	33	3	36	3	—	3
1958	14	5	19	3	—	3
1959	36	6	42	3	1	4
1960	37	8	45	4	—	4
1961	16	7	23	1	—	1

The 400 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>
213	151	16	20	229	171

**AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1961**

<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>
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—64	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	7	9	3	4	1	—	—	—

Immunisation and vaccination was continued throughout the year at all County Council Welfare Clinics and by general practitioners. As a result of the introduction in the County Clinics of the revised schedule of immunisation procedures in April, 1960, there has been an increase in the number of children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. At the end of 1961 approximately 47% of the children under one year of age had completed a course of primary immunisation, which compares favourably with the estimated figure of 33% in 1959. In the 0—5 year age group, the percentage of children protected against diphtheria rose from 66% in 1959 to just over 76% in 1961. Smallpox vaccination for babies is now undertaken when they are about 12 months old, instead of at 3—4 months, and as a result of this change in policy the numbers have dropped considerably. Of the babies born in 1960, only 49% had been vaccinated by the end of 1961. Recent experience shows that outbreaks of smallpox are still a potential source of danger in this country, and one cannot regard the present level of vaccination in infants as satisfactory. Poliomyelitis vaccination continued throughout the year. This is available to anyone under 40 years of age and a further development of the scheme enabled a fourth injection to be given to children between the ages of five and twelve years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during 1961</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection</i>
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>	
909	60	969	751

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1961**

<i>Age at 31.12.61 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1961</i>	<i>1-4 years 1957-1960</i>	<i>5-14 years 1946-1955</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	417	2,878	5,330	8,625

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

<i>Number immunised during 1961</i>		
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
908	57	965

SMALLPOX 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	169	287	22	28	78	584
Re-vaccination	—	—	7	16	177	200

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

	<i>Number vaccinated during the year</i>		
	<i>2 injections</i>	<i>3 injections</i>	<i>4 injections*</i>
Children and Young Persons born 1943-1961	1292	1096	2246
Persons born 1933-1942	332	532	—
Persons born prior to 1933	822	2846	—
Total	2446	4474	2246

* Fourth injection given only to children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate	No.	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
1957	48,080	750	15.42	469	10.63	12	16.00	3	0.06
1958	48,470	813	16.61	539	12.12	7	8.61	3	0.06
1959	49,390	883	17.70	522	11.41	13	14.72	4	0.08
1960	50,400	987	19.39	570	12.10	21	21.28	4	0.08
1961	52,560	892	16.29	525	11.29	23	25.78	1	0.02

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

