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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

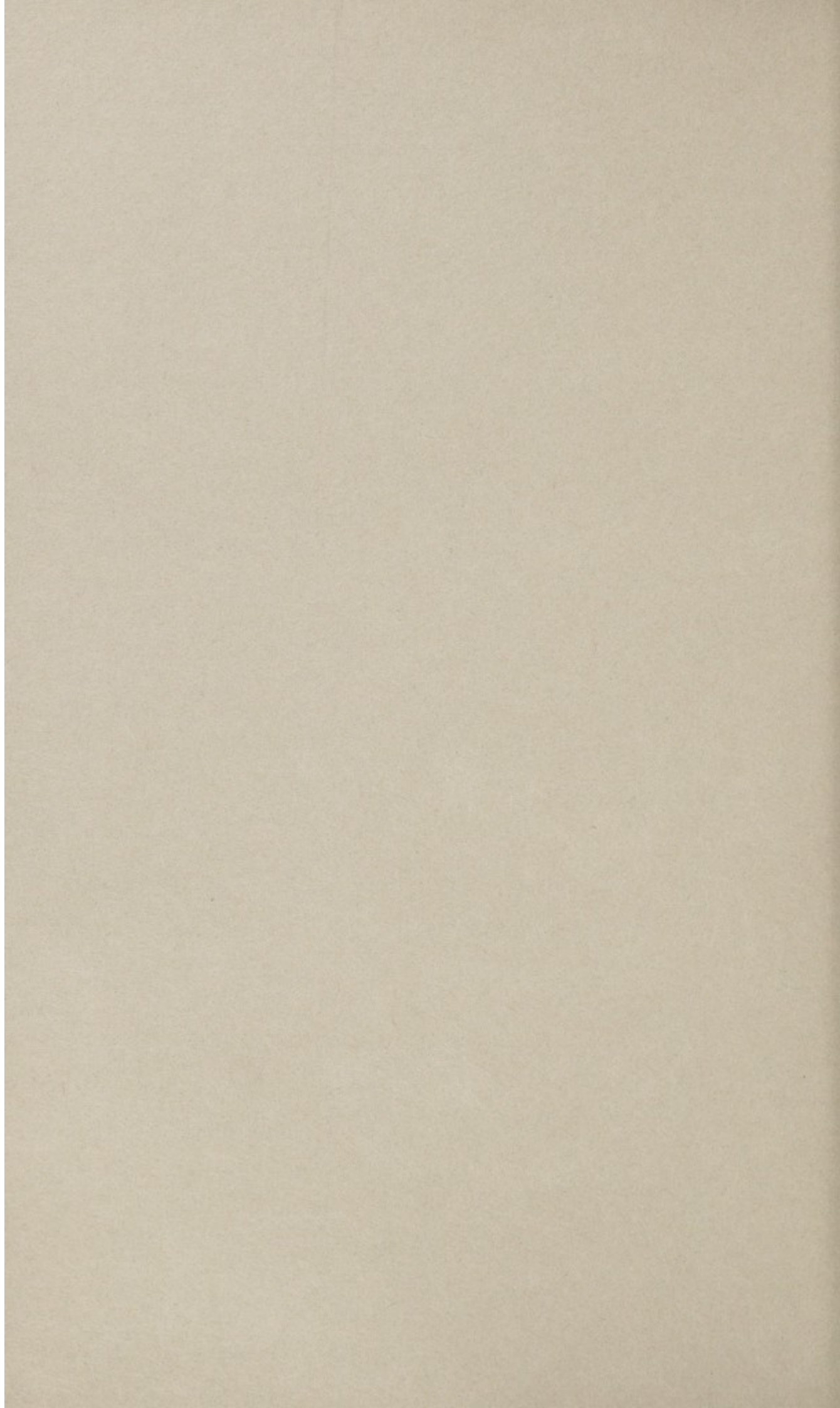
Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1962



David J. Jones



BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the sanitary circumstances in the Borough during 1962.

Vital Statistics

The estimated mid-1962 population was 53,510, an increase of 950 over that for 1961. Consideration of this and previous Annual Reports will show that the population increase from mid-1959 to mid-1962 was 4,120, almost equal to the increase for the years 1948 to 1959 inclusive (4,210). During 1962 the total number of live births was 1,093, a figure 201 greater than in 1961, and it is the highest number of births ever recorded in the Borough. Of this total 70 were illegitimate, i.e. 1 in every 15, whereas in 1961 it was 1 in 17. Continuing education in the final two years at school may eventually succeed in reducing the figure for illegitimacy, although present trends do not indicate this.

The study of mortality figures shows that 119 out of 569 (approximately 1 in 5 of all deaths) was due to cancer in one form or other. In 1961 this proportion was 1 in 6. Cancer of the lung caused a greater number of deaths, 29 in 1962 (25 males and 4 females) compared with 22 in 1961 (20 males and 2 females).

The death total from cancer of all sites increases year by year, but the greatest specific site increase is in the lung figures. It is probable that persons with chest illness seek medical advice which necessitates chest X-ray, and in this way greater numbers are being discovered. It is gratifying to see that accident deaths, both motor vehicle and other causes, have been reduced in 1962, and this in spite of the obvious increase in road traffic. Suicide figures were also decreased. In this respect it may be that greater time is now available to the Mental Welfare Officer of the County Council to carry out preventive work since the appointment of an additional officer, and also the work of a psychiatric club which holds weekly sessions for patients who are being rehabilitated following some mental illness.

A very satisfying feature of the statistics is the lowered infant mortality rate of 19.21 per 1,000 live births, compared with 22.78 in 1961. The causes of death can be seen in the appropriate table, and the majority of them are due to immaturity, birth injury, etc.

There was 1 death from tuberculosis, and a glance at the table of causes of death shows this was the only death from so-called communicable disease during the year (excluding pneumonia and bronchitis). The benefits of the continued immunisation programmes against the diseases of whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, etc. are revealed year by year, and in 1962 there were no cases or deaths attributable to these diseases. There has been no case of diphtheria in the Borough during my period of office since 1948. Intimately concerned with the rapidly rising population and the increasing number of births, is the question of housing. During the year cases came to the notice of the Department of multiple occupation of dwelling houses, chiefly by new entrants to the town who, in many cases, purchased houses and permitted them to be over-occupied. This is the inevitable result of rapid growth of population, far in excess of that envisaged a few years previously. Allied to this

we have the ever increasing demands of the young newly married, and also the demands of tenants of sub-standard property for improved accommodation. In the latter case some of the sub-standard properties have already been dealt with under the Housing Acts.

Many of the problems of housing stem from the earlier age of marriage, and the consequent over-occupation of the parents' or in-laws' houses. The physical maturity of our 15 to 18 year olds is obvious for all to see, and there can be no doubt that the prevention of ill-health, coupled with the greatly improved standards of nutrition, have been largely responsible for this happy state. Families are created much earlier than twenty-five years ago, and the housing problem grows. With the increasing speed of building, the problem will ultimately be relieved, but one must remember that houses are deteriorating all the while, and many lack amenities which we are educated to expect. This brings one to slum clearance, which is a matter of preventive medicine, but it is necessary in this matter to aim at re-development. Areas of the town with pockets of individual or small groups of unfit houses are interspersed with better maintained houses with a longer life, although still not the completely satisfactory dwellings. This involves (1) individual closure or demolition, and (2) clearance areas with re-development. The first must, of necessity, be a mutilating procedure if individual demolition is carried out, and in order to avoid such difficulties in future, certain areas of redevelopment should be marked out, which will involve purchasing property within clearance areas if an ordered and council-owned scheme is to be carried out.

Again, linked with the increased population and increased housing is the problem of disposal of refuse and sewerage. The Surveyor has the harassing task of providing tipping space for the increasing bulk of refuse, and within the Borough confines this is well nigh exhausted. This calls for compounding of refuse and/or destruction, diminishing the bulk greatly and making less tipping space necessary. These are problems of today, tomorrow and the years ahead. The sewerage works is at present under considerable study concerning modification, enlargement, etc. and this again is a problem, the efficiency of which will be told in the years ahead. Modern methods of disposal, of which many members of the Council have seen examples, are efficient, nuisance free, and producing effluent of the highest standard. New legislation regarding rivers pollution demands the highest standards of work and maintenance to produce the effluent which will not contravene the levels laid down. At the present time the sewage works is maintaining a good effluent throughout the year, but the pressure of increased load will demand additional works.

Again, linked with our population increases is the question of the adequacy of our water supply. We are now dependent on the Joint Water Board, and the task of that body in maintaining a supply to meet the ever increasing demand is indeed a great one. The table of water consumption is evidence of demand increasing.

Towards the latter part of 1962 attention was paid to the question of increasing measurement of atmospheric pollution in order to establish in the near future the first smoke control area in the Borough. Additional instruments for such measurement have been sited in various parts of the town, and a survey of houses within one of the areas of new development commenced in order to gauge the cost to the Council and householders

of the intended first smoke control area. At the time of writing this report, some doubt has been expressed regarding fuel supplies, but one can only await the result of an official survey and pronouncement before speeding up any programme.

In September the Corporation, and the Health Department in particular, lost one of its oldest and most valuable servants, Mr. T. Bartlett, the Chief Public Health Inspector, through retirement. He had served the Department from the days of the old Urban District and his knowledge of the town was extensive and of great value to all members of the Department. I can only wish him good health and a long life in the area to which he has chosen to retire, namely, Dorset, and to make this acknowledgment of his valued service to the Borough.

I would acknowledge the contributions made by Mr. S. G. Fox, the Borough Surveyor, Mr. J. Hazell, the Housing Manager, and Mr. J. S. M. Willis, the Engineer and Manager of the Rugby Joint Water Board, to this Report.

Finally I would thank all members of the Health Department staff for their help and co-operation throughout the year, particularly my Chief Clerk, Mr. A. J. Newitt, and Mr. Bartlett and his successor, Mr. R. K. Crow, and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their devoted interest in all matters affecting the health of the community.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DAVID J. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.
August 1963.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1962/63

Mayor: COUNCILLOR J. L. SKELHORN.

Deputy Mayor: COUNCILLOR A. E. P. PAGE.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLOR P. A. BATT (Chairman); COUNCILLORS N. M. ASSHETON, MISS P. N. BASELEY, R. A. BUTLER, R. E. J. FERRIDAY, MRS. P. M. HILL, T. J. NOTT, R. W. ROPER, J. L. SKELHORN.

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. (retired Sept. 1963).

R. K. CROW, B.Sc., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (commenced Sept. 1963).

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, 1962

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1962)	..	..	..	..	..	53,510
Rateable value (1st April, 1962)	..	..	..	..	..	£797,389
Product of a penny rate (1962/63)	..	..	..	..	..	£3,253

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	.. ..	523	500	1023	
Illegitimate	.. ..	36	34	70	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		559	534	1093	20.43

Adjusted birth-rate **19.61**

Still Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 0.39</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	8	12	20	
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	1	1	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		8	13	21	18.85

Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	.. ..	326	243	569	10.63
Adjusted death-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	12.02

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	.. ..	11	9	20	18.30
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	—	1	0.91
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		12	9	21	19.21

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	119
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	4
"	"	Measles	..	..	..	—
"	"	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—

The comparability factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar-General. These factors, which take into consideration the varying age and sex distribution of the population throughout the country, enable more accurate comparisons to be made of the birth and death rates in different parts of the country than would otherwise be possible.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough (53,510) showed an increase of 950 over the figure for the previous year. Since the War the population has increased by more than 23 %, the greatest increases having been from 1959 onwards. The natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was 524.

Births

Live births in 1962 totalled 1,093, the highest number ever recorded in the Borough, giving a birth rate of 19.61 per thousand population, compared with the rate of 18.0 for England and Wales as a whole.

The total number of illegitimate births was 70, an increase of 18 over the figure for the previous year, and represented 6.4 % of the total live births.

The following table gives the adjusted birth rates for the years 1958—1962:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rugby M.B.	16.61	17.70	19.39	16.29	19.61
Warwickshire	17.12	17.63	17.76	17.63	
England and Wales . .	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0

Still Births

The number of still births in 1962 rose to 21, an increase of one third over the 1961 figure, although the rate of 18.85 per thousand total births compares reasonably well with the national average of 18.1. The comparative rates for Rugby, Warwickshire and England and Wales for the past five years are given below:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rugby M.B.	25.18	18.89	17.91	15.45	18.85
Warwickshire	20.60	17.70	17.51	16.41	
England and Wales . .	21.6	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1

Of the 1,114 total births, 490 took place at home, 600 at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, and 24 at various other hospitals or maternity homes.

Deaths

A total of 569 deaths were assigned to the Borough for 1962, an increase of 44 over the figure for the previous year. The death rate was 12·02 per thousand population, slightly higher than the national rate.

Of the deaths from cancer, totalling 119, almost one quarter were attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Cancer of all sites represented 20·9% of the total number of deaths during the year, while diseases of the heart and circulatory systems accounted for 48·5% and diseases of the respiratory system 14%.

The causes of death are given on the following page and the table below shows the comparative rates and the number of deaths for the years 1959—1962:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rugby M.B.	12·12 (539)	11·41 (522)	12·10 (570)	11·29 (525)	12·02 (569)
Warwickshire	10·98	11·50	11·41	11·51	
England and Wales . .	11·7	11·6	11·5	12·0	11·9

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths recorded during 1962.

Infant Mortality

The deaths of children under one year of age decreased slightly in 1962; there were 21 such deaths compared with 23 in the previous year. The mortality rate of 19·21 per thousand live births compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales. The following table gives the rates for the years 1958—1962:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rugby M.B.	8·61	14·72	21·28	25·78	19·21
Warwickshire	20·83	19·45	19·47	17·39	
England and Wales . .	22·6	22·2	21·9	21·6	21·4

Neo Natal Deaths

Of the 21 infants referred to above, 16 died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a death rate of 14·64 per thousand live births, compared with 17·94 in 1961.

The causes of death are analysed in the following tables:—

CAUSES OF DEATH

Children Under One Year of Age

Causes of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	2	1	—	—	3	6
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Birth injury	2	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Immaturity	8	—	—	—	—	8
(c) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Postnatal asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2
4. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1
5. Death by misadventure	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Other	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	14	2	—	—	5	21

All Ages

Causes	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	1	5
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	4	14
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	4	29
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	41	22	63
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	4	4	8
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	45	83
18. Coronary disease, angina	73	39	112
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	4	9
20. Other heart disease	23	29	52
21. Other circulatory disease	10	10	20
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	25	26	51
24. Bronchitis	22	4	26
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	4	5	9
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	20	38
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
34. All other accidents	4	6	10
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total	326	243	569

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for the bacteriological examination of food, ice cream, milk and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases. The Laboratory, which is administered by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. It is under the direction of Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead, and I am indebted to him and his staff for their co-operation with the Department throughout the year.

The chemical analyses of samples taken by the Borough Surveyor at various stages of treatment at the sewage works are undertaken at the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London. Such examinations cannot be carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Local Health Authority Services

The personal health services operated in this Area on behalf of the Warwickshire County Council continued throughout the year in a satisfactory manner. With the exception of the Ambulance and Mental Health Services, all are administered locally on a day-to-day basis, the Borough and Rural District of Rugby combining to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose. Since the County Services are administered by areas, the following details of the Services available relate to both the Borough and the Rural District.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

Members of the nursing staff work under the supervision of the Area Nursing Officer, and at the time of writing this report, the staff consists of the Area Nursing Officer, 8 full-time Midwives, 8 District Nurses, 12 Health Visitors, 3 generalised nurses (undertaking midwifery, nursing and health visiting within a prescribed district) and 3 District Nurse/Midwives, together with a number of part-time nurses.

For the full-time Midwives, all of whom are engaged in the Borough, a night rota system is in operation for all calls between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. All telephone requests during this period should be made to the Rugby Ambulance Depot, Temple Street (telephone Rugby 3445) and they will contact the Midwives on duty.

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

<i>Health Visitors</i>		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Mrs. D. W. Andrews	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
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 Street, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby.	
Mrs. A. J. Grindell	39 Millfields Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 2008
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Jaques	The Cottage, School Yd., Brandon, Nr. Coventry.	Wolston 536
Miss B. Keenan	53 Fosterd Road, Rugby	Rugby 4891

<i>Health Visitors</i>		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Miss J. Nyilassy	214 Alwyn Road, Bilton, Rugby	Dunchurch 594
Mrs. E. Sleight	38 McKinnell Crescent, Rugby	Rugby 6255
Miss J. O. Waite	24 Deepmore Road, Rugby	
Miss A. M. Welham	214 Alwyn Road, Bilton, Rugby	Dunchurch 594

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors

Miss L. Green	Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Nr. Hinckley	Wolvey 278
Miss A. Manning	'Tilburstow', Spring Road, Barnacle, Nr. Coventry	Walgrave-on-Sowe 3859
Miss E. M. Mason	36 Lutterworth Road, Pailton, Nr. Rugby	Pailton 442

District Midwives

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. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Miss E. Mews	50 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Miss G. Schofield	24 Queensferry Close, Bilton, Rugby	Rugby 2814
Miss J. Turner	70 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	Rugby 2874
Mrs. P. M. Warburton	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386

District Nurses

Mrs. S. Clarke	69 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	Rugby 2821
Mrs. M. Lennon	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
Mrs. V. M. Jalland	46 Deepmore Road, Rugby	Rugby 5115
Miss D. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. J. P. Mochrie	17 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 4448
Mrs. J. M. Robertson	58 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2905
Miss K. Thomas	17 Longrood Road, Rugby	Rugby 4330
Mrs. R. Twyford	9 Warren Road, Rugby	Rugby 3705

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss P. Hicks	Nurse's House, Chapel Street, Long Lawford	Rugby 3574
Mrs. H. Owen	90 Coventry Road, Dunchurch, Nr. Rugby	Dunchurch 328
Miss H. Slater	27 Paddocks Close, Wolston, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 516

Nursing messages 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

This is an ever-increasing service which has two main tasks. Firstly to provide help to those who, because of acute or chronic illness, old age or infirmity, are unable to perform their own domestic work, and secondly to give assistance to those mothers who have their babies at home.

Under the supervision of the Domestic Help Organiser, an average of 65 part-time helps were employed throughout the year. The number of

cases assisted was 505, an increase of 51 over the previous year, and these were classified as follows:—

Short Term	Maternity ..	96
	Tuberculosis ..	1
	Acute illness ..	24
	Chronic sick ..	13
	Aged and infirm ..	16
Long Term (requiring help for three months or more)		
	<i>Under 65</i>	<i>Over 65</i>
	<i>Years of Age</i>	
Tuberculosis ..	2	1
Sub-acute illness ..	—	8
Chronic sick ..	21	21
Aged and infirm ..	—	302

The helps worked a total of 59,804 hours of which 47,978 were with the long-term cases aged over 65 years. There is no doubt that, but for this service, many of the aged and chronic sick would need hospital or other institutional accommodation.

There is a standard charge for the service, at present 4/3d. per hour, but any applicant may apply for a reduction, in which case the patient's financial circumstances are assessed in accordance with the scale adopted by the County Council.

All applications for help should be sent to the Organiser at the Health Department.

Centres and Clinics

The temporary arrangement made in 1961 for the Hillmorton Child Welfare Centre to be held in the Hillmorton County School on Saturday mornings did not prove as successful as had been hoped. Negotiations were therefore concluded with St. George's Church Council for the Centre to be held in the Church Hall until such time as the new Clinic in Hillmorton is available. Work has started on the new site and it is hoped that the Clinic will be completed by the end of the current financial year.

The following Clinics are at present held in the town:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Audiometry CHILD-WELFARE CENTRES:	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Wednesday afternoons. By appointment.
Bilton	Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
Hillmorton	St. George's Church Hall	Monday afternoons.
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	Temple Street Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Dental	The Bungalow, Temple Street	Daily. (Emergency treatment only, 9—10 a.m. At other times by appointment).
	Bilton Clinic	Tuesday afternoons, Thursday mornings and afternoons (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	Tuesday and Friday morning (by appointment).
	Bilton Clinic	Friday afternoon (by appointment)

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

As part of the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, a wide range of nursing equipment, invalid wheel chairs, walking aids, etc. is available on loan to patients during periods of illness or convalescence. These articles are usually issued at the request of the general practitioner or nurse in attendance. No charge is made for any item issued. Items of equipment (particularly wheel chairs) required on long-term or permanent loan can be obtained through the County Welfare Department and, in certain cases, through the Ministry of Health.

Periods of convalescence following illness can be arranged at the request of a patient's medical practitioner. Such convalescence is free for children of school age, but in other cases applicants are required to contribute in accordance with an assessment of their financial circumstances. Convalescence for patients discharged from hospital is normally arranged by the Hospital Almoner through the National Health Service and not under the County Council's scheme.

A further extension of the care and after-care scheme was made in this area towards the end of 1962, by the introduction of a Chiropody Service. This is available to persons of pensionable age, registered physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers. A maximum of four treatments per annum by a chiropodist on the Council's approved list may be authorised, and the patient pays 2/6d. per treatment. Those patients in receipt of national assistance grants are considered to be "necessitous" and are allowed treatment free of charge.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance 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 Service

This service is administered from Warwick, but a Senior Mental Welfare Officer is allotted to each area. The emphasis now is on the development of Community Care rather than hospitalisation, and to this end consideration is being given to the possibility of providing hostel accommodation in Rugby for a number of sub-normal patients.

The new Junior Training Centre is under construction and will probably be completed this year. The present Centre in Holbrook Avenue will then be used as a Senior Training Centre until such time as it is possible to erect new premises.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Only one case occurred during 1962 which necessitated action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This was in respect of an elderly lady living alone in extremely insanitary conditions. After the initial order for committal to hospital had been made, the patient agreed to remain on a voluntary basis.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Rugby Joint Water Board came into operation on the 1st April, 1962, and from that date the Corporation ceased to be responsible for the town's water supply.

The Joint Board serves an area of supply of 121 square miles, comprising the Borough of Rugby, 30 parishes in Rugby Rural District, and 8 parishes in Southam Rural District.

Samples were taken at regular intervals throughout the year from the raw supplies, at various stages of treatment, and at the town supply pumping main. On every occasion the report on the examination of water going into supply was completely satisfactory.

It is not now possible to extract separate details in respect of the amount of water supplied to the Borough alone and the following information relates to the whole of the Water Board Area.

Length of mains at 1.4.62	.. ..	218.4 miles
Mains laid during year	.. ..	3.75 miles
Mains taken out of service	.. ..	0.05 miles
Length of mains at 31.3.63	.. ..	222.1 miles
Water supplied	.. ..	1,325.9 (1294) million gallons
Average daily supply	.. ..	3.632 (3.545) million gallons.
Average daily supply per head of pop.		50.5 gallons.

The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,600,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 435,000 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, and work is expected to commence shortly.

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.

Cleansing

All carriageways in the built-up portion of the Borough are swept by mechanical sweepers, and in addition 12 roadmen 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

A total of 290 complaints of infestation were received during the year, 225 in respect of private dwellings and 52 from business premises. Each complaint was immediately investigated and treatment carried out where necessary. The service to householders is free, but in the case of business premises the costs are recovered.

There was no test baiting of sewers undertaken during the year, but arrangements were completed for treatment to be carried out early in 1963.

Verminous Premises

Visits by the Sanitary Assistant numbered 51, 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.

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>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 Authority	28	249	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138		1	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	17		—	—
<i>Total</i>	183	249	1	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—

Twenty-nine inspections of bakehouses were made. Two factory bakehouses were closed during the year and it was not found necessary to take any formal action to remedy defects occurring in the other premises.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

Of the few outworkers employed within the Borough, three are engaged in the tailoring trade and two 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

350 visits were made during the year. The instruments at Newbold Grange High School were examined regularly.

Canal Boats

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

Shops Act, 1950

Advice has been sought on many occasions by shopkeepers, mainly regarding the application of the provisions of the Act. A total of 446 visits were made during the year and in 13 instances, where contraventions of the Act had been observed, informal notices were served. By the end of the year 10 of these notices had been complied with.

Petroleum Acts

The number of visits made to ensure that licence conditions were being fulfilled, and to supervise tests for the leakage of tanks, amounted to 103.

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.	180
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	3
Conditions in Factories	5
Offensive Accumulations	19
Overcrowding	7
Rats and Mice	290
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	6
Smell Nuisances	28
Insect Pests	28
Miscellaneous	7
Smoke Nuisances	9
Noise Nuisances	5
<i>Total</i> ..	640

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1962

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	2,401
Overcrowding	29
Verminous	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds	88
Houses let in Lodgings	40
Accumulations	52
Animals and Birds	19
Canal Boats	2
Cesspools	46
Clean Air Act	350
Drainage	477
Drain Tests	20
Entertainment Houses	3
Factories Act	249
Interviews	453
Knackers Yards	2
Pail Closets	3
Pet Animals Act	6
Petroleum Act	108
Public Conveniences	3
Rats and Mice	52
Refuse Collection and Disposal	75
Rent Act	22
Rivers and Streams	64
Schools	19
Sewers etc.	549
Shops Acts	446
Water Closets	16
Water Supply	17
Miscellaneous	101
Immigration	8
Noise Nuisances	61
Smell Nuisances	122
Slaughterhouses	1,156
General Food Premises	620
Meat Shops	354
Food Preparation Premises	140
Ice Cream	111
Licensed Premises	197
Bakehouses	29
Markets	39
Milk and Dairies	163
Food and Drugs Sampling	219
Bacteriological Sampling	262
Biological Sampling	21
Water Sampling	1
Swimming Baths	1
Infectious Diseases	1,234
<i>Total</i> ..	10,450

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1962

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health	44	6	45	11
Food and Drugs	1	—	4	—
Factories Act	1	—	—	—
Rugby Corporation Act ..	1	—	1	—
Shops Act	13	—	10	—
Petroleum Act	—	—	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	10	—	9	—
Sanitary Accom. Regulations ..	—	—	—	—
Housing Act	5	—	1	—
<i>Total</i>	75	6	70	11

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 1,441 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	1,066
Condemned Food Collections	122
Disinfestation and Treatment ..	71
Drainage	182
<i>Total</i>	<u>1,441</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 1962, 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)	64	(4)	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	..	219	3 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	71	2 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	1	4 bedroom house.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	43	2 bedroom flats.
Abbotts Farm			
Estate	..	149	(32) 1 bedroom flats.
Bilton Road			
(Maisonettes			
over shops)	6		3 bedroom flats.
Moultrie Road	3	(3)	2 bedroom flats.
Private	..	3,257	(319)
Rebuilding			
(War-destroyed)	7		
Kingsway Housing			
Association	..	367	
<i>Total</i>		<u>5,722</u>	

NOTE.—Figures inside brackets denote housing accommodation completed during 1962.

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1962.

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	Pre-War Houses						New Accommodation							Post-War Accommodation							(a) Exchanges (b) Transfers (a)	Sub- Total Cols. 1/21	Total No. of Tenancies Allocated				
	N.P.			P.			B.			Houses		Flats		Bunga- lows		B.I.S.F. Houses			Flats					Pre- fabs.		Bunga- lows	
	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	1				2	1	2	1	2
Jan.																											
Feb.																											
March				1		2											2										
April				1													2	1									
May																	2		1								
June		2								16							2				1						
July						1				8							2		3								
August																	1	1			3						
Sept.		2		1						8	3						1	1	3		1						
October	1																1	1									
Nov.	1	1	1														1	1			2						
Dec.																	2	6		2							
Sub-Total	3	5	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	32	7	—	—	—	13	21	—	13	12	8	4	8	134	67	238		
TOTAL	16						39							79													

Number of houses let: 134

Number of persons (including children) rehoused: 354

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.

October, 1963.

Housing Conditions

Some progress was made with slum clearance during the year. Five Clearance Areas, involving 32 houses, were dealt with. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 4 houses and in a further three instances undertakings relating to the future use of the property were accepted by the Council. In addition, a Compulsory Purchase Order was made in which 23 properties were concerned.

The Housing Act, 1961, came into operation during the year and action has been taken to ensure that houses known to be in multiple occupation are brought up to an acceptable standard.

Complaints of housing defects, totalling 53, were dealt with during the year.

Applications for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, remained at a low level and details are given below:—

TABLE A

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	3
Notices of Intention to Serve Certificates	..	..	..	..	4
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	—
Applications returned to applicants	..	..	..	..	—
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	—

TABLE B

Notices of intention to serve Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	4
Undertakings given by landlords	..	..	1
Work completed within 3 weeks of notice	..	..	1
Certificates issued	..	..	2

TABLE C

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	..	1
Certificates cancelled	..	1
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	..	..	..	—
Certificates issued	..	..	..	—
Tenancies lapsed before certification	..	..	..	—

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

Full inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out throughout the year, but the throughput of animals fell by more than 5,000.

Slaughtering arrangements at the Public Abattoir remained stable during 1961. 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 abattoir buildings are in an appalling condition and it is hoped that they will be replaced by a new building as early as possible. Hygienic processes have been most difficult to enforce in the existing building.

Reference to the following tables show that there was an overall decrease in the percentage of animals affected with disease, compared with the previous year. It is gratifying to note a further decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis, only 74 animals, 69 of which were pigs, out of a total of 37,449 showing any sign of the disease. Where bovines are affected, the Divisional Health Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is informed and investigates the case. The increase in total tonnage of condemned meat is due to a large extent to the farmers bringing in "discards" from their flocks and herds.

**CARCASES 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>Horses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	2,334	5,082	16,374	11,805	1,854	—	37,449
Number Inspected	2,334	5,082	16,374	11,805	1,854	—	37,449
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	8	39	215	24	29	—	315
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	183	1,449	334	378	13	—	2,357
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.18 (9.59)	29.28 (31.01)	3.35 (2.73)	3.41 (3.4)	2.27 (3.24)	—	7.14 (6.89)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	3	—	69	—	—	73
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.04 (0.18)	0.08 (0.26)	—	0.58 (1.15)	—	—	0.12 (0.40)
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.09 (0.07)	0.02 (0.02)	—	—	—	—	0.01 (0.04)

The figures in brackets relate to 1961.

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	8	5,268	18	1,392	168	3,411
Cows	40	19,822	32	2,106	1,421	25,075
Sheep	215	10,842	23	275	311	924
Pigs	24	4,225	117	2,127	330	1,299
Calves	29	1,429	3	62	10	37
<i>Total</i>	316	41,586	193	5,962	2,240	30,746

GRAND TOTAL 34 tons, 19 cwt., 6 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	87
Cereal	16
Fish	447
Fruit	1,241
Meat	2,208
Milk and Cream	156
Preserves	80
Sausage	39
Soup	11
Vegetables	191
Beverages	7
Sugar Confectionery	12
Ice Cream	45
<i>Total</i>	4,540

Food and Drugs

Two hundred and four 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	
Apple Flakes	—	—	1	—	
Apple Juice	—	—	1	—	
Apricot Nectar	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder	—	—	1	—	
Beef Patties with Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Beef Steak with Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	—	—	1	—	
Bread	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 137. Contained nail, baked in bread, substance of the bread affected by iron. Prosecuted. Fined £20.
Bronchial Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Brown Sago	—	—	1	—	
Butter	9	—	1	—	
Butter Mintoes	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 3. Said to be made with butter, but contained additional non-butter fat.
Buttermints	—	—	1	—	
Carbolic Oil	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 79. Consisted of liquid phenol. Prosecuted Fined £10.
Casserole Steak with Onions	—	—	1	—	
Catarrh Pastilles	—	—	1	—	
Cheese	2	—	—	—	
Cheese Spread	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Spread with Mushrooms	—	—	1	—	
Cheddar Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Fillets	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Paste	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Supreme	—	—	1	—	
Chopped Pork	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding	—	—	2	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	—	1	—	
Coffee Spread	—	—	1	—	
Cold & Influenza Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Cold Relief Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Corned Beef Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Cough & Cold Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Crab Meat	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	2	—	
Creamed Rice	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Sago Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Curried Chicken and Mushroom	—	—	2	—	
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	
Dried Peas	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	3	1	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 57. Technical contravention of the Condensed Milk Regulations. Supplier notified.
Flour	—	—	2	—	
Frankfurters	—	—	1	—	
French Coffee and Chicory	—	—	1	—	
Gelatine	—	—	1	—	
Glace Fruit Drops	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine B.P.	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipecac Balsam	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—	
Ground Arrowroot	—	—	1	—	
Ground Rice	—	—	2	—	
Ham and Chicken Roll ..	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	
Ice Cream	—	—	1	—	
Ice Lollie Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Instant Chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Instant Coffee	—	—	1	—	
Instant Potato	—	—	1	—	
Iodised Throat Lozenges	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated	
Irish Stew	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 12. Suggestion of slimming properties misleading. Unsatisfactory Formal Sample No. 189. Suggestion of slimming properties unjustified. Withdrawn from sale.
Jam	—	—	4	—	
Jamaican Honey	—	—	1	—	
Jelly	—	—	1	—	
Junior Jell	—	—	1	—	
Lard	2	—	—	—	
Lemon Cheese	—	—	1	—	
"Lem-Slim" Lemon Juice Compound	—	1	—	1	
Malt Vinegar	—	—	3	—	
Margarine	—	—	1	—	
Marmalade	—	—	2	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 127. Unsatisfactory label, in respect of name and address. Vendors notified.
Marzipan	—	—	1	—	
Meat Casserole with Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Mentholated Balsam	—	—	1	—	
Menthol & Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	1	—	
Milk	43	—	—	—	
Milk Chocolate Eclairs	—	—	1	—	
Minced Beef Loaf	—	—	1	1	
Milk Chocolate with Whisky	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	2	—	
Mixed Peel	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 120. Label technically contravenes the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.
Orange Drink	—	—	1	—	
Orange Squash	—	—	1	—	
Puff Pastry	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries	—	—	1	—	
Raspberry Pie Filling	—	—	1	—	
Rhubarb	—	—	1	—	
Rice	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Beef	—	—	—	—	
Sausage Pork	7	—	—	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 89. Undue emphasis on "With added glucose".
Self-Raising Flour	—	—	5	—	
Shredded Beef Suet	—	—	2	—	
Skimmed Milk Powder	—	—	—	1	
Skin Ointment	—	—	1	—	
Sleeping Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Slippery Elm B.P.C.	—	—	1	—	
Starch Reduced Rolls	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries	—	—	3	—	
Strawberries in Pure Sugar Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries in Syrup with added Glucose	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 182. Description of ingredient as Sodium benzosulphimide does not indicate true nature to purchaser. Label amended.
Stewed Steak with Rich Gravy	—	—	2	—	
Sweetened Lemonade Powder	—	—	1	—	
Sucron	—	—	—	1	
Syrup of Figs	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	2	—	
Tonic Elixir	—	—	—	1	
Tonic Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin C Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Weight Control Wafers	—	—	1	—	Unsatisfactory Informal Sample No. 174. Unsatisfactory label, energy claim unjustified. Withdrawn from sale.
Wheat Embryo	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	5	—	—	—	
Total	70	1	123	10	

Milk and Dairies

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

Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilized	27
Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised	6
Sterilized	4
Tuberculin Tested	1
Pasteurisers	12

In addition there are three 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	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	19	1
Methylene Blue ..	120	2	40	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	184	2
Phosphatase ..	119	3	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	5
Turbidity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	—
Chemical ..	26	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	43	—
TOTAL ..	265	5	78	2	68	1	22	—	12	—	445	8

Pasteurising plants, of which there are four in the Borough, are visited frequently for checking and record examination.

Two successful prosecutions were instituted during the year against a holder of a pasteuriser's licence for failure to comply with the requirements as to pasteurised milk. A further contravention was reported subsequently and the Borough Council decided to revoke the Pasteuriser's Licence. An appeal was entered against this decision and following an enquiry the Minister decided to uphold the appeal.

Food Premises

The number of visits to food premises rose to 1,653. These were mostly of a routine nature, to check on the maintenance of standards under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Some additional improvements have been achieved and co-operation on the part of most occupiers is satisfactory.

Ice Cream

A total of 36 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:—

	Grades	1	2	3	4	Total
Hot Mix	Loose	5	2	—	1	8
	Pre-packed	20	5	—	—	25
Cold Mix	Loose	2	—	—	—	2
	Pre-packed	1	—	—	—	1
	Total	28	7	—	1	36
	%	78	19	—	3	—

It will be noted that one sample was placed in Grade 4. This is the first time for many years that a sample of ice cream has been placed in such a low category. However, 97% of the samples submitted fell within Grades 1 and 2 and this can be considered as satisfactory, since under the advisory grading scheme it is recommended that a minimum of 80% should fall within these grades.

There is now only one manufacturing premises in Rugby and that uses the cold mix method. During the year a tendency for persons to prefer the "soft ice cream" has been noted. The method is to make the final product on the van from specially prepared mixes packed in bags. Four such itinerants are registered in Rugby, and all have good mobile washing facilities to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Constant vigilance is necessary in order to avoid any possible contamination and to ensure adequate cleansing of the machine.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no serious outbreak of any of the major infectious diseases, but the gastro-intestinal infections continue to increase. One of the difficulties in the control and spread of these diseases is the failure to obtain medical advice for cases of seemingly harmless diarrhoea. This is especially so in the cases of young children, e.g. in infant and primary schools, as the possibility of spread in communities such as schools is obvious, more so in the older type of buildings where lighting, hot water supply for washing etc. is not satisfactory. School staffs, from the Heads downwards, are always, and naturally, apprehensive of such cases of un-notified diarrhoea, and it is often due to their vigilance that the early cases are brought to the notice of the Department's staff. These diseases, such as sonne dysentery, can only be kept at a minimum by the greatest attention being paid to personal hygiene, especially after use of the water closet, and it is in this aspect that the efforts of prevention are aimed—strictest attention to all W.C.s, sufficient washing accommodation, with the use of disposable towels. Of the cases listed for 1962, at least half of them were discovered by members of the Health Department staff in conversation with actual cases or parents of such cases, or following up information from schools on children absent. All cases listed have been proved bacteriologically.

Smallpox was brought into the country at the end of 1961 and beginning of 1962, and this focussed the attention of the whole country on the state of protection of the population against this disease, and the defences against its importation. There is no doubt what the answer should be—entry to the country, especially from the zones of endemic smallpox, should not be permitted unless there is evidence of recent successful vaccination.

Allied to this is the maintenance of a high vaccination state in the population, started in infancy and maintained by re-vaccination at school entry, at 10 years, and at 15 to 18 years. In the event of a case occurring in a community, the thorough investigation of all possible contacts, surveillance and vaccination. Many differing opinions have been and will continue to be expressed regarding vaccination of the mass of the population at such times, but such a procedure could lead to actual cases being considered as ill because of the vaccination and not from the disease itself, there having been some modification of the severity by vaccination. On the other hand, some authorities are against vaccination of infants as a preventive measure, stating that complete investigations of any case and contacts and their vaccination at the time is the answer. Smallpox will ever be a killing disease, and a high continued protection rate from infancy is the considered policy of the Health Ministry, and extreme vigilance at all times at sea and air ports to prevent its entry to Britain.

Although the number of notifications of food poisoning cases was small, there is no doubt that episodes of illness occur, due to food-borne infection, and the bulk of these infections are due to bacteria and/or their poisons, and of these bacteria, numbers of them are conveyed to the food by the lack of good personal hygiene practice in the persons who deal with foodstuffs. The proper storage (to prevent infection from

outside sources and multiplication of organisms if there, and formation of toxins from the organisms) and proper handling of food, would eliminate many of the discomforting outbreaks which occur from time to time. In the detection of the causes of such outbreaks, the staff of the Department are often handicapped by the failure of the family to notify the family doctor soon enough, or to notify the Health Department, so that investigations can be carried out immediately. Speed is essential in order to obtain the possible offending foodstuffs, or specimens of vomit etc. from the victims.

Regarding protection against the communicable diseases, the population of Rugby has maintained its high acceptance of such procedures against diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tetanus. Poliomyelitis has not occurred in Rugby since 1960, when there was one case. Protection against this disease is now a comparatively simple procedure, the taking of three drops of vaccine on a lump of sugar, and it is available to all up to the age of 40, and some other specialised groups who may exceed this age limit. The level of protection up to this age group must be maintained at a high level to minimise the possibility of poliomyelitis cases occurring.

The time may not be too far distant when protection in a similar way may be given against measles, as considerable work is being carried out in this field.

One can say that, from the infectious disease point of view, the Borough enjoyed a comparatively healthy year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1957-1962

<i>Disease</i>	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	26	41	52	10	27	50
Whooping Cough	35	2	8	38	60	4
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	4	—	1	—	—
Non-paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	776	276	537	11	1,289	371
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	44	29	26	12	31	18
Dysentery	32	3	33	11	2	90
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	6	8	7	7	1
Meningococcal infection ..	—	1	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	3	3	1	2
Food Poisoning	9	—	5	6	—	9

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than tuberculosis), 1962.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	12	32	6	—	—	50
Whooping Cough	4	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	132	238	1	—	—	371
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	2	14	—	18
Dysentery	19	54	17	—	—	90
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	2	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	5	2	1	1	—	9

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	4	4	1	2	5	3	3	2	2	7	8	9	50
Whooping cough ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1	8	14	1	3	3	2	7	9	76	119	128	371
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	10	1	2	5	10	9	9	1	—	1	—	4	18
Dysentery ..	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	27	90
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	—	9
	18	17	21	8	18	15	15	11	11	88	157	168	547

TUBERCULOSIS

The Mass Radiography Service made two visits to Rugby during 1962, one with the main unit and the other with the caravan unit. In both instances organised industrial surveys were made and additional open sessions were available for the general public. A total of 13,612 persons were X-rayed and 18 cases of tuberculosis were discovered, 15 of whom required close supervision or treatment.

The large increase in the number of new respiratory cases notified during the year (37 compared with 16 in 1961) is undoubtedly related to findings of the Mass Radiography Surveys.

<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>
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
1962	37	5	42	1	—	1

The 417 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>
223	154	19	21	242	175

**AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1962**

<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	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—44	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
55—64	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Total</i>	22	15	3	2	—	1	—	—

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND
TETANUS, 1962**

<i>Vaccine used</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>			<i>Reinforcing Injection</i>
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5—14</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Triple Antigen ..	869	8	877	712
Tetanus Toxoid ..	41	37	78	—
Diphtheria F.T. & T.A.F. ..	1	1	2	78
Diphtheria—Tetanus ..	—	—	—	72
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	1	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

(Total numbers vaccinated up to 31st December, 1962).

Children born 1949—1962 ..	9,036
Persons born 1933—1948 ..	7,997
Persons born prior to 1933 ..	4,053
	21,086

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

<i>Age at 31.12.62 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1962</i>	<i>1-4 years 1958-1961</i>	<i>5-14 years 1948-1957</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	411	3,121	5,340	8,872

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during 1962</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	274	418	185	975	2263	4115
Re-vaccination	—	2	103	711	7190	8006

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1962	53,510	1093	19.61	569	12.02	21	19.21	1	0.02

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

