

**[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Rugby Borough.**

**Contributors**

Rugby (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1963

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kpnmyzub>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

1

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

ACKD. BY



## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

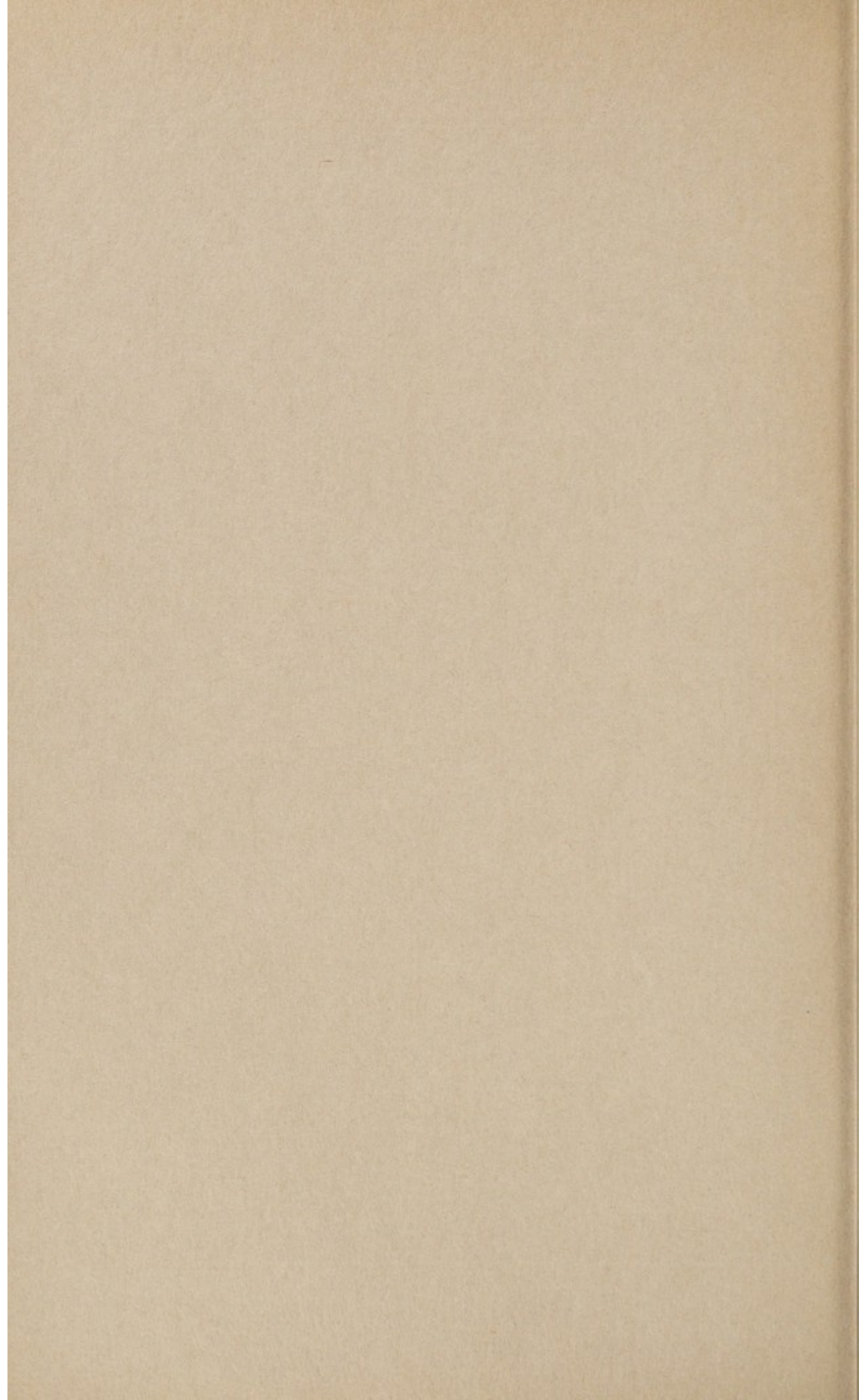
for the

Year 1963



David J. Jones





BOROUGH OF RUGBY



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the


Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1963



David J. Jones



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30046488>



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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I herewith present the Report for the year 1963 relating to the health of inhabitants, and the sanitary circumstances prevailing in the Borough.

The estimated mid-1963 population was 54,290, an increase of 780 over the mid-1962 figure. This increase in population was less by 170 than the previous year, but the trend of rapid increase continues. Live births in 1963 totalled 1,069, a decrease of 24 from the figure for 1962; of the total of 1,069, 64 were illegitimate, a proportion similar to 1962, that is, 1 in every 16 births. Deaths from all causes totalled 572 of which 90 were due to cancer in all its forms (1 in every 6.3). Of all cancer deaths, 18 were from lung and bronchial types, as against 29 in 1962. Of the total of 572 registered deaths, 249 were of persons aged seventy-five years and over, and of that total 130 were from heart and allied circulatory causes. All the 18 lung and bronchial type cancer deaths were in persons over 45 years of age (16 male and 2 female).

Recent reports again lay emphasis on the relationship between smoking and ill-health (including lung and bronchial cancer), but efforts to diminish the consumption of tobacco, especially in the form of cigarettes, have been unsuccessful. During the early part of 1963 the Central Council for Health Education anti-smoking unit came to the area and visited schools, boys' clubs and some voluntary organisations, presenting the picture of the relationship of smoking to lung cancer, bronchitis, etc., but still tobacco and cigarette sales remain at a high level. Is it possible that people do not worry overmuch about health, and prolonged illness and death? Maybe the economic angle or approach should be used instead. This applies equally in relation to the prevention of atmospheric pollution, which is also a major contributing factor in chest illnesses.

Infectious disease presented one forcible reminder of the necessity for protection against certain diseases. This was the one case of poliomyelitis in the Borough, in an unprotected young man, the first case to occur since 1960. Enlightened parents are taking full advantage of the protection offered against the diseases which were the cause of high mortality and morbidity, but isolated cases will continue to appear until the community is as near one hundred per cent protected as possible. Continued education and propaganda in this area by all health department personnel in clinics and schools, and by family doctors and their staffs, will eliminate the killing diseases from our midst.

In 1952, 1955, 1960 and 1961 emphasis was laid on the need for a new abattoir, but now in 1964, with but few modifications, conditions are much the same. The inadequacies of the present building need no further mention, but it is imperative that action be taken—build a new one where meat can be hygienically prepared under satisfactory working conditions, or close it permanently and transfer all slaughtering elsewhere. If slaughtering is to continue in Rugby, then a new abattoir should have the highest degree of priority, and a firm decision should be made at once. Reviewing the figures of slaughtering over the past years, it can be seen that the throughput is increasing, and without continuing vigilance by the Meat Inspectors, salmonella and other infections are always



possible from meat prepared and examined under conditions prevailing, especially at peak periods. I have emphasised this matter of the slaughter-house because delays appear interminable and the situation should be positively resolved now. A hygienic abattoir is a community asset and necessity, requiring care and maintenance of the highest standards as for other food premises.

The inspection of all food premises, whether shops, food preparation establishments or catering places, have, during 1963, received much attention from your inspectorate, but such matters as these require constant inspection, and with the multifarious duties of inspectors, and additional ones in the future, increasing staff will be necessary. Our efforts to recruit have so far proved fruitless. The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act will greatly increase the work of the Department, and it is no understatement to say that the work cannot receive but the most cursory attention unless the additional staff is recruited.

In 1963 the Rounds Gardens project was commenced and, at the time of writing this report, the scheme was almost complete. Many of the occupiers of houses on former "slum clearance" areas are now housed in these flats. Appreciation of them is almost universal and the continuation of this rapid building programme of large groups of accommodation is a primary social service (with a strong medical bias in many cases) catering for the waiting list of young married persons, pensioners, and the products of the slum clearance programme. The frustration and mental stress of young married couples, aged persons, or, for that matter, any persons living in shared accommodation, often substandard, paying rents out of all proportion to the value of the accommodation, leads to a multiplicity of difficulties culminating in debts, quarrels, breakup of family units, and often divorce. A repetition of the Rounds Gardens project, with sufficient units to rehouse the waiting list, will inevitably crystallise in the minds of persons in outworn property that they would no longer wish to remain under slum conditions, or at best in properties offering minimum amenities.

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

Finally, I wish to thank all members of the Department for their unfailing co-operation during the year, particularly my Chief Clerk, Mr. A. J. Newitt, Mr. R. K. Crow, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Chairman and members of the Committee for their persistent endeavours in all matters affecting community health.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

THE LAWN,  
NEWBOLD ROAD,  
RUGBY.  
October 1964.

# BOROUGH OF RUGBY

---

1963/64

*Mayor:* COUNCILLOR A. TAYLOR

*Deputy Mayor:* COUNCILLOR J. L. SKELHORN

*Members of the Public Health Committee:*

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

(The Mayor is, ex-officio, a 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:*

R. K. CROW, B.Sc., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

*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.



## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1963

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1963)	..	..	..	..	..	54,290
Rateable value (1st April, 1963)	..	..	..	..	..	£2,065,881
Product of a penny rate (1963/64)	..	..	..	..	..	£8,390

## VITAL STATISTICS

<b>Live Births</b>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	506	499	1005	
Illegitimate	..	34	30	64	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		540	529	1069	<b>19.69</b>

Adjusted birth-rate .. .. . **20.67**

<b>Still Births</b>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	7	9	16	
Illegitimate	..	1	1	2	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		8	10	18	<b>0.33</b>

<b>Deaths</b>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	..	295	277	572	
Adjusted death-rate	..	..	..	..	<b>10.54</b>
					<b>11.38</b>

Deaths from Puerperal Causes .. .. . **Nil**

<b>Infant Mortality</b>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	..	9	9	18	
Illegitimate	..	1	2	3	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		10	11	21	<b>16.84</b>
					<b>2.81</b>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		10	11	21	<b>19.65</b>

<b>Deaths from</b>	Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	90
"	"	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	2
"	"	Measles	..	..	..	—
"	"	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—

Area comparability factors for births and deaths, supplied each year by the Registrar-General, take into account the variations in the age and sex distribution of the population throughout the country. These are applied to the crude rates to give the adjusted birth and death rates shown above. The factors for 1963 were 1.05 for births and 1.08 for deaths.

### Population

The mid-year population of the Borough, estimated by the Registrar-General to be 54,290, showed a further increase of 780 (1.45%) over the figure for the previous year. The natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 497.

### Births

The total number of live births in 1963 was 1,069, slightly less than the record figure of the previous year. The adjusted birth rate of 20.67 per thousand population was greater than that of 1962 due to an increase in the comparability factor. The birth rate compares very favourably with that of 18.2 for England and Wales as a whole.

Illegitimate births amounted to 64, six less than the previous year, but still represented approximately 6% of the total live births.

Comparative birth rates for the years 1959 to 1963 are given in the following table:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby M.B. . . . .	17.70	19.39	16.29	19.61	20.67
Warwickshire . . . .	17.63	17.76	17.63	17.76	
England and Wales . .	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

### Still Births

The number of still births decreased slightly in 1963 to 18. Of this number 2 were illegitimate. The still birth rate of 16.56 per thousand total births compared with the national rate of 17.2.

The following table gives the rates for the past five years:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby M.B. . . . .	18.89	17.91	15.45	18.85	16.56
Warwickshire . . . .	17.70	17.51	16.41	18.05	
England and Wales . .	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1	17.2

Of the 1,087 total live and still births, 449 took place at home, 590 at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, and 48 at other hospitals or maternity homes.



### Deaths

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year was 572, only 3 more than in 1962, giving a death rate of 11.38 per thousand population compared with a national rate of 12.2.

The number of deaths from cancer in all its forms was 90, and of these one fifth were attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Cancer deaths represented 15.7% of the total deaths during the year, 5% less than in 1962; diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 45.6% and diseases of the respiratory system 23.4%.

Analyses of the causes of death appear opposite and the comparative death rates and numbers of deaths for the past five years are given below:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby M.B. . . . .	11.41 (522)	12.10 (570)	11.29 (525)	12.02 (569)	11.38 (572)
Warwickshire . . . .	11.50	11.41	11.51	11.66	
England and Wales . .	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

### Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded in 1963.

### Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 21, the same as in 1962. The mortality rate of 19.65 per thousand total births compared favourably with the rate for England and Wales as shown in the following table:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Rugby M.B. . . . .	14.72	21.28	25.78	19.21	19.65
Warwickshire . . . .	19.45	19.47	17.39	17.05	
England and Wales . .	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.1

### Neo-Natal and Perinatal Mortality

Eleven of the 21 infants referred to in the previous paragraph died within seven days of birth, representing a neo-natal mortality rate of 10.29 per thousand live births, considerably less than in the previous year and well below the rate for England and Wales as a whole, 14.2.

The perinatal mortality rate (which includes still births as well as deaths of infants under one week of age) was 26.78 per thousand total births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 29.3.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7	9
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	7	9
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
16. Diabetes .. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	10	17
	F	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	10	21
18. Coronary disease, angina .. ..	M	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	21	18	19
	F	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6
20. Other heart disease .. ..	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	8
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	20
21. Other circulatory diseases .. ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	5
22. Influenza .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia .. ..	M	47	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	29
	F	40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	27
24. Bronchitis .. ..	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	11	5
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. ..	M	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	M	9	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1
	F	21	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	M	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents .. ..	M	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
35. Suicide .. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes .. ..	M	295	5	5	1	1	3	4	10	31	63	70	102
	F	277	6	5	2	1	1	3	8	14	29	61	147





# **CAUSES OF DEATH** **Children Under One Year of Age**

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	4	6
2. <i>Diseases of early infancy:</i>						
(a) Birth injury .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Immaturity .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	5
(c) Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Postnatal asphyxia and Atelectasis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2
4. Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	
5. Death by misadventure .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	5
6. Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	
<i>Totals</i> .. .. .	11	—	—	—	10	21



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### Laboratory Facilities

Full use was made throughout the year of the facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory Service through their Laboratory situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. The Laboratory, which is under the direction of Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead, undertakes all forms of bacteriological examination, and I am grateful to Dr. Whitehead and his staff for their co-operation with the Department at all times. Supplies of gamma globulin for administration to expectant mothers in contact with measles and German Measles, or to contacts of cases of infective hepatitis, can be obtained from the Laboratory by medical practitioners.

The chemical analyses of samples taken by the Borough Surveyor at the various stages of treatment at the sewage works, and water samples taken by the Rugby Joint Water Board are undertaken at the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London.

#### Local Health Authority Services

With the exception of Ambulance and Mental Health the services provided under the National Health Service Acts by the Warwickshire County Council as the local Health Authority, are administered locally on a day to day basis. Rugby Borough and Rugby Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the county for this purpose. Brief details of the services available in the whole area are given below:—

#### Domiciliary Nursing Service

The nursing staff work under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer and in conjunction with family doctors to provide a comprehensive nursing service in domiciliary midwifery, general nursing and health visiting. At the time of writing this report the nursing staff consists of the Area Nursing Officer, a Deputy Area Nursing Officer, 8 District Midwives, 7 District Nurses, 3 District Nurse/Midwives, 11 Health Visitors and 6 generalised nurses who undertake midwifery, nursing and health visiting within a prescribed district, together with a number of part-time nurses.

The full-time Midwives in the Borough operate a night rota system for all midwifery calls between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. All requests for the services of a Midwife within this period should be made by telephone to the Rugby Ambulance Depot, Temple Street, Rugby (telephone Rugby 3445) who will contact the Midwives on duty.

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

#### *Area Nursing Officer*

Miss E. M. Lloyd	36 Belmont Road, Rugby	Rugby 2883
------------------	------------------------	------------

#### *Deputy Area Nursing Officer*

Miss M. J. Thomas	48 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5435
-------------------	-------------------------	------------

#### *Health Visitors*

Mrs. D. W. Andrews	31 Beswick Gardens, Rugby	
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491



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 Yard, Brandon, Nr. Coventry.	Wolston 536
Miss B. Keenan	94 Coton Road, Rugby	Rugby 4460
Miss J. Nyilassy	214 Alwyn Road, Rugby	Dunchurch 594
Mrs. E. Sleight	38 McKinnell Crescent, Rugby	Rugby 6255
Miss J. O. Waite	96 Coton Road, Rugby	Rugby 5814
Miss A. M. Welham	214 Alwyn Road, 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	Walsgrave-on-Sowe 3859
Miss E. M. Mason	36 Lutterworth Road, Pailton, Rugby	Pailton 442
Miss K. D. Geal	36a Lutterworth Road, Pailton, Rugby	Pailton 444
Miss F. M. Hood	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Rugby	Marton 451
Miss H. Taylor	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Rugby	Marton 224

*District Midwives*

Miss K. L. Cooper	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	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Miss J. Turner	70 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	Rugby 2874
Mrs. P. M. Warburton	77 Eastlands Road, Rugby	Rugby 5039
Mrs. S. A. B. Williams	256 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 6013

*District Nurses*

Mrs. S. Clarke	69 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	Rugby 2821
Mrs. C. Loman	99 Pytchley Road, Rugby	
Mrs. V. M. Jalland	51 Gilbert Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 5115
Miss D. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. J. M. Robertson	58 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2905
Mrs. K. Rowse	87 Beswick Gardens, Rugby	
Mrs. R. K. Twyford	9 Warren Road, Rugby	Rugby 3705

*District Nurse/Midwives*

Miss P. Hicks	Nurse's House, Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Rugby	Rugby 3574
Mrs. H. Owen	90 Coventry Road, Dunchurch, 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.

In co-operation with the Madame Curie Foundation a day and night nursing service for cancer patients is being established, but the number of nurses recruited for this purpose is still limited. Applications for assistance in these cases should be also made to the Area Nursing Officer.

Complementary to the nursing services is the "night sitter" service for patients living alone with no one to care for them. As the work is necessarily of a casual nature, the number of people who are willing to undertake these duties is rather restricted. During 1963, six such night sitters were employed. They worked a total of 1,694 hours with 12 patients.

**Domestic Help**

This service to provide domestic help in cases of illness, during the period of confinement at home and for the aged and infirm who are unable to manage their own domestic work, continues to expand each year.

Under the supervision of the Domestic Help Organiser 78 part-time Domestic Helps are employed. The total number of cases assisted during the year was 432, somewhat less than in the previous year, but the number of hours worked by the Home Helps increased from 59,804 to 62,284. An analysis of the work done by this section of the Department is given below:—

**Cases assisted**

**Long Term** (requiring help for three months or more):—

Under 65 years of age	41
Over 65 years of age	266
	<hr/> 307

**Short term**

Maternity	62
Chronic sick	15
Mentally disordered	2
Aged and infirm	36
Other	10
	<hr/> 125

Of the 62,284 hours worked, 47,963 were with long term patients over 65 years of age.

The standard charge for this service is at present 4/4½d. per hour, but any applicant may apply for a reduction. In such cases an assessment is made of the patients' financial circumstances in accordance with the scale adopted by the County Council.



All applications for assistance should be sent to the Domestic Help Organiser, at the Health Department.

### Centres and Clinics

The second purpose-built Clinic in this area has been completed at Hillmorton and has now been taken into use. The Clinic, situated at the junction of The Kent and Coton Road, will provide much improved facilities for the mothers and children living in the south-eastern part of the town. In addition to Clinic premises, provision has also been made for nurses' flats on the first floor.

The Clinics at present held in the town are as follows:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Audiometry	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Wednesday afternoons. By appointment.
CHILD-WELFARE CENTRES:		
Bilton	Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
Hillmorton	Hillmorton Clinic	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 Dental	Temple Street Clinic The Bungalow, Temple Street  Bilton Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Daily. (Emergency treatment only, 9—10 a.m. At other times by appointment). Tuesday afternoons, Wednesday mornings, Thursday mornings and afternoons, Friday mornings (by appointment).
Minor Ailments Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings. Wednesday and Friday mornings and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic Hillmorton Clinic	Tuesday morning (by appointment). Friday morning (by appointment). Wednesday morning (by appointment).

### Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

A wide range of nursing equipment, wheel chairs, walking aids, etc., are available on free loan to patients during illness or convalescence. Such articles are usually issued at the request of the medical practitioner or nurse in attendance.

Some 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.

Another aspect of the After-Care Service is the arrangement of periods of convalescence following illness. Applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the patient's medical practitioner. Patients are normally required to contribute towards the cost of their convalescence in accordance with an assessment of their financial circumstances, but

there is no charge for the provision of convalescence for school children. For those patients requiring convalescence following hospital treatment, arrangements are normally made by the Hospital Almoners through the National Health Service.

The scheme for the provision of chiropody treatment expanded rapidly during 1963, and on the 31st December 378 people were registered for treatment. This service, although mainly for those people of pensionable age, is also available for the registered physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Patients are allowed up to four treatments per year by a chiropodist on the Council's approved list, at a cost of 2/6d. per treatment. Those patients in receipt of national assistance grants 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 there is a Senior Mental Welfare Officer in each area. The officer for Rugby is Mr. K. G. Codling and he may be contacted at the Health Department.

The new Junior Training Centre on the site near Merrtons Playing Fields has been completed and is now open.

#### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

Two instances arose during the year in which it became necessary as a last resort, to utilise the authority granted by the Council under this Act. In each case the emergency procedure was used to obtain a three-week order. The first patient was an elderly lady, living alone in extremely insanitary conditions. She was admitted to Dewar Lodge and subsequently gave up the tenancy of her home to remain voluntarily in the old people's home. The second patient, also an elderly lady, refused admission to hospital although this had been recommended both by her general practitioner and the Consultant Geriatrician. As she was in immediate need of care and attention, application was made to a Justice of the Peace for an interim order for her admission to St. Luke's Hospital. The patient's condition continued to deteriorate, however, and she died in hospital ten days later.



## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supply

The mains water supply for the town is provided by the Rugby Joint Water Board whose area of supply covers Rugby Borough, thirty parishes in Rugby Rural District and eight parishes in Southam Rural District. In conjunction with the South Warwickshire Water Board, plans are being made for the construction of a new reservoir at Draycote. This project which is designed to produce 8,500,000 gallons per day, is estimated to cost between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000.

Samples of water were taken at intervals throughout the year by the Board and the results showed that the water going into supply was completely satisfactory.

The following statistics relate to the whole of the Joint Board's area of supply:—

Length of mains at 1.4.63	..	..	222.1 miles
Mains laid during year..	..	..	11.71 miles (3.75)
Mains taken out of service	..	..	1.15 miles (0.05)
Length of mains at 31.3.64	..	..	232.66 miles (222.1)
Water supplied	..	..	1,253.6 mill. galls. (1,326 m.g.)
Average daily supply	..	..	3.4 million gallons (3.63 m.g.)
Average daily supply per head of pop.			47 gallons (50.5)

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 2,650,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 450,000 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.

The first part of a scheme for the abandonment of the Hillmorton Works is under construction and includes the construction of a valley sewer to convey the sewage from Hillmorton to Avon Mill pumping station, from where the sewage is pumped to the main works.

The second stage of the works, consisting of the extensions to the main works, is expected to commence early in the new year.

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.

#### 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.

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.

During the year 36 samples of swimming bath water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination for the fitness for use and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories at Coventry. The results are tabulated as follows:—

			<i>Showing Coliform B</i>	
			<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>present</i>
Regent Street Baths	..	..	24	—
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	..		8	2
Rokeby School Open Air Baths	..		2	—

The Coliform Count was one in both cases and only showed at the outlet to the baths where the chlorine content of the water was negligible.

### Rodent Control

Three hundred and five complaints of infestation were received during 1963, 254 being from private dwelling houses and 51 from business premises. Investigation in each case was carried out and where necessary a survey of the area was made.

Sewer treatment with fluoracetemide was carried out in those areas in New Bilton and Brownsover where signs of infestation were found on the last sewer treatments. Fourteen manholes were baited on each of two occasions and at the end of the year the third treatment was awaited. The Ministry's Area Rodent Officer assisted with this treatment on one occasion.

During the year 293 treatments for rats and 95 for mice were carried out by the Rodent Operative in addition to routine surveys and sewer treatments.

### Verminous Premises

Only 64 visits (57 by the Sanitary Assistant) were necessary to such premises. It appears that the presence of vermin in dwelling houses is on the wane. The majority of these inspections were of an explanatory or advisory nature after complaint.



## 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	17	57	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113		2	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11		—	—
<i>Total</i>	141	57	2	—

#### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	1	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	1	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	4	—	1	—

There are now only three bakehouses in use in the town and 21 inspections of these were made during the year.

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

### **Outwork**

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**

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six visits were made during the year.

### **Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution—Warwickshire Clean Air Council and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research**

Measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method continued to be made and the results were sent each month to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. The instrument at Newbold Grange was moved at the end of March to The Lawn. Monthly average values for smoke and SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are set out in the accompanying graphs and tables. From these it will be seen that, as might be expected, there is greater smoke and SO<sub>2</sub> pollution in the centre of the town.

Measurement of grit and dust as deposited matter was commenced during the year at three new sites, using the B.S.S. Deposit Gauge. As these sites were intended primarily to monitor dust emissions from the cement works a further analysis of calcium content has been made. The results are set out in the tables and graphs below. It is significant that substantial amounts of calcium are recorded at some distance from the works at Bilton and Newbold. The heaviest deposits are at those sites nearest to the works.

### **Control of Industrial Pollution**

During the year 64 visits were made to industrial premises in connection with atmospheric pollution. Prior approval of new industrial installations was given by the Council in four cases on the recommendation of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Legal proceedings were authorised in one case where dark smoke was emitted, and a warning issued in the second case where a County Council school was involved. The proceedings in the first case resulted in a fine of £10 and an undertaking by the firm to the Court that £3,500 would be spent on the installation of new plant to eliminate smoke.

### **Domestic Smoke Control**

During the year the Council decided that a start should be made in dealing with smoke control in Rugby and a scheme was approved to make the whole Borough smokeless by 1984.

Changes in government policy necessitating legislation brought about by technological changes in the gas industry slowed progress.

### **Warwickshire Clean Air Council**

The Council continued to support the work of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council during the year being ably represented by Councillors Roper and Butler. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I continued to serve on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector was honoured by election to the Chairmanship of the Publicity Committee. He was also selected together with two other officers to read a paper to the Annual Conference of the National Society for Clean Air held at Scarborough.



### Canal Boats

One inspection of canal boats was 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 76 visits were made during the year and in one instance, where contraventions of the Act had been observed, an informal notice was served. By the end of the year this notice 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 292.

### 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 .. .. .	67
Drainage Defects, etc. .. .. .	320
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept .. .. .	18
Conditions in Factories .. .. .	3
Offensive Accumulations .. .. .	20
Overcrowding .. .. .	8
Rats and Mice .. .. .	305
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises .. .. .	14
Smell Nuisances .. .. .	48
Insect Pests .. .. .	55
Miscellaneous .. .. .	15
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	13
Noise Nuisances .. .. .	5
<i>Total</i> ..	891

The number of complaints have gone up by over a third during the past year. In a number of cases these complaints are found to be "neighbour trouble" but it does show in the main that the public are becoming conscious that the staff in the Department will help and guide them.

# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1963

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses .. .. .	1,819
Overcrowding .. .. .	13
Verminous .. .. .	64
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	86
Multiple Occupation .. .. .	239
Accumulations .. .. .	67
Animals and Birds .. .. .	13
Canal Boats .. .. .	1
Cesspools .. .. .	7
Clean Air Act .. .. .	1,890
Drainage .. .. .	295
Drain Tests .. .. .	15
Factories Act .. .. .	52
Interviews .. .. .	730
Smell Nuisances .. .. .	9
Pail Closets .. .. .	4
Animal Boarding Establishments .. .. .	1
Pet Animals Act .. .. .	3
Petroleum Act .. .. .	260
Public Conveniences .. .. .	49
Rats and Mice .. .. .	80*
Refuse Collection and Disposal .. .. .	82
Rent Act .. .. .	8
Rivers and Streams .. .. .	36
Schools .. .. .	48
Sewers etc. .. .. .	478
Shops Acts .. .. .	67
Water Closets .. .. .	31
Water Supply .. .. .	14
Miscellaneous .. .. .	271
Noise Nuisances .. .. .	18
Hairdressers .. .. .	88
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1,348
General Food Premises .. .. .	355
Meat Shops .. .. .	187
Food Preparation Premises .. .. .	136
Ice-cream .. .. .	49
Licensed Premises .. .. .	57
Bakehouses .. .. .	20
Markets .. .. .	79
Milk and Dairies .. .. .	156
Food and Drugs Sampling .. .. .	198
Bacteriological Sampling .. .. .	256
Biological Sampling .. .. .	41
Water Sampling .. .. .	4
Swimming Baths .. .. .	6
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	1,661
<i>Total</i> ..	11,294

\* excludes visits by Rodent Operative.



# SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1963

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health .. .. .	95	15	54	20
Housing Act .. .. .	11	5	5	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	43	—	14	—
Food and Drugs .. .. .	2	—	1	—
Factories Act .. .. .	2	—	2	—
Rugby Corporation Act ..	3	—	3	—
Shops Act .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Petroleum Act .. .. .	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	159	20	80	20

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,220 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,808
Condemned Food Collections	127
Disinfestation and Treatment ..	65
Drainage .. .. .	220
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<u>2,220</u>

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

Two major housing projects were undertaken during the year. On the Abbots Farm Estate two contracts for the erection of 149 dwellings were in progress, and at the end of the year 39 of these had been completed.

At Rounds Gardens three blocks of multi-storey flats and two blocks of two-storey old people's flats, providing a total of 221 units of accommodation, were under construction.

At the end of the year the total number of houses and flats owned by the council was 2,858, of which only 728 were constructed prior to 1939.

Progress has been made in improving housing conditions in Rugby during the year. Six Clearance Orders involving 25 houses in Newbold were confirmed by the Minister after enquiry into objections. Four Demolition Orders and three Closing Orders under the Housing Act became operative. 57 houses in various Compulsory Purchase Orders were demolished during the year. One factor mitigating against quicker action in respect of unfit houses was the difficulty of obtaining alternative accommodation.

The Housing Act, 1961 has meant a considerable amount of work but some impact was made on the problem of multi-occupation by the end of the year.

Complaints of housing defects, totalling 67 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	..	..	..	..	1
Notices of Intention to Serve Certificates	..	..	..	..	1
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	—
Applications returned to applicants	..	..	..	..	—
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	—

TABLE B

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

TABLE C

Applications for Cancellations 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	..	..	..	—
Certificates issued	..	..	..	—
Tenancies lapsed before certification	..	..	..	—



## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered during 1963 fell by 14,000. All animals have been inspected and since October, marked in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations. The amount of meat condemned (30 tons) has not decreased in proportion to the number of animals killed. Tuberculosis among cattle is becoming almost insignificant but where cases occur the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is given all details available so that investigations can be carried out at the farm.

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 cannot be brought to a satisfactory standard in all respects without the expenditure of a large sum of money. As I have stated in previous annual reports, the conditions pertaining for animals awaiting slaughter, the condition of the buildings, etc., cannot be permitted to continue. The Council should, therefore, proceed with a new slaughterhouse now, and permit the present one to be closed at the earliest opportunity.

#### CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed ... ..	2,366	1,909	11,970	6,328	638	—	23,211
Number Inspected ... ..	2,366	1,909	11,970	6,328	638	—	23,211
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	9	9	124	30	56	—	228
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	162	900	399	185	53	—	1,699
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	7.23 (8.18)	47.62 (29.28)	4.37 (3.35)	3.40 (3.41)	17.09 (2.27)	—	8.0 (7.14)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1	2	—	56	—	—	58
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	0.04 (0.04)	0.26 (0.08)	—	0.88 (0.58)	—	—	0.19 (0.12)
<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 ... ..	0.09 (0.09)	—	—	—	—	—	0.01 (0.01)

The figures in brackets relate to 1962.

# 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 .. ..	9	2,062	11	314	154	3,447
Cows .. ..	12	17,590	39	3,255	863	21,267
Sheep .. ..	124	6,214	102	1,786	297	1,917
Pigs .. ..	30	4,354	79	1,668	162	1,023
Calves .. ..	56	2,062	2	12	51	385
<i>Total</i> .. ..	231	32,282	233	7,035	1,527	28,039

GRAND TOTAL 30 tons, 1 cwt., 44 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 .. ..	135
Cereal .. ..	57
Fish .. ..	657
Fruit .. ..	1,751
Meat .. ..	1,204
Milk and Cream .. ..	181
Preserves .. ..	106
Sausage .. ..	379
Soup .. ..	34
Vegetables .. ..	3,003
Sugar Confectionery .. ..	164
Flour Confectionery .. ..	163
Cordial .. ..	14
<i>Total</i> .. ..	7,848



## Food and Drugs

Two hundred and thirteen 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
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Adrenaline Cream ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 194. Was unsatisfactory. The manufacturers were advised.
Asprin B.P. ..	—	—	1	—	
Balm of Lungwort ..	—	—	1	—	
Balsam of Horehound ..	—	—	1	—	
Beef Suet ..	—	—	1	1	
Blackcurrant Drink ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Fruits ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Pie Filling ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackberry and Raspberry Jellies ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Bone and Nerve Liniment ..	—	—	1	—	Formal Sample No. 48. Taken after report No. 61 was unsatisfactory. An interview with the manufacturers pro- duced satisfactory results.
Boracic Acid ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter ..	10	—	2	—	
Camphorated Oil ..	—	—	1	—	
Casserole Steak in Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Spread ..	—	—	3	—	
Cheese Spread with Shrimps ..	—	—	1	—	
Cheesy Twisters ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Curry ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Fillets ..	—	—	1	—	
Children's Asprin ..	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Brandy Bottles ..	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Cake Covering ..	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Coconut Dainties ..	—	—	1	—	
Coffee ..	—	—	2	—	
Coffee and Chicory Extract ..	—	—	1	—	
Coffee Cups ..	—	—	1	—	
Compound Sodium Phenate ..	—	—	1	—	
Cooked Cockles ..	—	—	1	—	
Corned Beef ..	—	—	1	—	
Cottage Cheese ..	—	—	1	—	
Cough Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Crackle Cakes ..	—	1	—	1	
Cream ..	—	—	2	—	
Cream of Chicken Soup ..	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Macaroni Milk Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Rice Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Custard Powder ..	—	—	2	—	
Chopped Pork and Meat Roll ..	—	—	1	—	
Daladin Tablets ..	—	—	2	—	
Diabetic Cough Pastilles ..	—	—	1	—	
Drinking Chocolate ..	—	—	—	1	
Effervescent Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	Informal Sample No. 172. Was reported as unsatisfactory. A formal sample was taken.
Evaporated Separated Milk ..	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk ..	—	—	1	—	
Fish Fingers ..	—	—	1	—	
Fish Cakes ..	—	—	2	—	
Fish Paste ..	—	—	1	—	
Flour ..	—	—	1	—	
Flour Self-Raising ..	—	—	2	—	
Fruit Sauce ..	—	—	1	—	
Gin ..	1	—	1	—	
Ginger Snaps ..	—	—	1	—	
Glaze Cherries ..	—	—	1	—	
Glucose Fruits ..	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine Lemon & Honey ..	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds ..	—	—	3	—	
Ground Ginger ..	—	—	1	—	
Ground Rice ..	—	—	2	—	
Ham Sausage ..	—	—	1	—	
Home Bread Mix ..	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Honeycomb Mould ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 183. Was found unsatisfactory and reported to the vendors.
Honey ..	—	—	1	—	
Instant Mashed Potato ..	—	—	1	—	
Jam ..	—	—	4	—	
Lancashire Hot Pot ..	—	—	1	—	
Lard ..	—	—	3	—	
Linctus of Codeine ..	—	—	1	—	
Liquid Sweetener ..	—	—	1	—	
Malted Milk Biscuits ..	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar ..	—	—	1	—	
Margarine ..	—	—	2	1	
Marmalade ..	—	—	1	—	Informal Sample No. 127 was unsatisfactory and the suppliers warned of a technical defect.
Maryland Cookie with Chocolate and Nuts ..	—	—	1	—	
Marzipan ..	—	—	1	—	
Milk ..	37	—	—	—	
Milk Chocolate Tea Cakes ..	—	—	1	—	
Minced Beef Loaf ..	—	—	—	1	
Mince meat ..	—	—	1	—	
Mustard ..	—	—	1	—	
Nite Cup ..	—	—	1	—	
Nuttie Cookies ..	—	—	1	—	
Olive Oil ..	—	—	1	—	Formal Sample No. 44. Slightly deficient in meat content. Retailer/Manufacturer warned.
Onion Flavour Biscuits ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange Juice ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange Sweets ..	—	—	1	—	
Peanut Crumble ..	—	—	1	—	
Pequadin Lozenges ..	—	—	1	—	
Pork Dripping ..	—	—	1	—	
Pork Luncheon Meat ..	—	—	2	—	
Pork Pie ..	—	—	1	—	
Potted Beef ..	—	—	1	—	
Potted Meat ..	—	—	1	—	Informal Sample No. 213. Was reported as low in alcoholic content. A formal sample will be taken in 1964.
Prepared Fresh Raspberries ..	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries in heavy Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Raw Sugar Chocolate ..	—	—	1	—	
Rice Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Rice Pudding Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Rum ..	1	—	—	—	
Salad Cream ..	—	—	1	—	
Salami Sausage ..	—	—	1	—	
Sal Volatile ..	—	—	1	—	
Sausage Beef ..	2	—	—	—	Informal Sample No. 213. Was reported as low in alcoholic content. A formal sample will be taken in 1964.
Sausage Pork ..	5	1	—	—	
Scotch Oats ..	—	—	1	—	
Self-Raising Flour ..	—	—	1	—	
Shandy ..	—	—	1	1	
Sherry ..	1	—	—	—	
Sleep Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Sodium Bicarbonate ..	—	—	1	—	
Soup Powder ..	—	—	1	—	
Steak & Kidney Pie ..	—	—	2	—	
Steak & Kidney Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Steak in Rich Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Stewed Steak in Rich Gravy ..	—	—	2	—	
Stewed Steak ..	—	—	1	—	
Stilton Cheese ..	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries ..	—	—	5	—	
Strawberries in light syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Sultana Pudding ..	—	—	2	—	
Terms ..	—	—	1	—	
Tingalon Ointment ..	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Elixir ..	—	—	1	—	
Tongue Spread ..	—	—	1	—	
Top of the Milk ..	—	—	1	—	
Whisky ..	4	—	—	—	
Wholewheat Sultana Biscuits ..	—	—	1	—	
Total ..	61	1	145	6	



## Milk and Dairies

Licences were issued to 61 dealers in milk designated as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilized .. ..	47
Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised .. ..	9
Sterilized .. ..	4
Tuberculin Tested .. ..	1

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	
Type of Test	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Methylene Blue ..	114	2	23	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	161	2
Phosphatase ..	119	1	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	5
Turbidity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	—
Chemical ..	29	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	37	—
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>7</b>

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

An appeal against the revocation of the one pasteuriser's licence was allowed by the Ministry as reported in last years Report. Frequent visits have been made, and samples taken from this plant and some improvements were noted. All failures to pass the prescribed test have been thoroughly investigated.

## Food Premises

The number of visits to food premises were 1,037.

A classified list of food premises is given below:—

Off Licences .. ..	33
General Stores .. ..	49
Greengrocery .. ..	17
Licensed Premises .. ..	56
Butchers .. ..	37
Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels ..	22
Chemists .. ..	15
Fish and Chip Premises .. ..	11
Canteens .. ..	9
School Kitchens .. ..	43
Sweets and Tobacconists .. ..	25
Grocery .. ..	46
Confectioners .. ..	15
Old People's Homes .. ..	6
Clubs .. ..	25
Fishmongers .. ..	5
Hospital Kitchens .. ..	3
Supermarkets .. ..	3
Multiple Stores .. ..	2

422

Fifteen cases of foreign bodies in food or dirty conditions in food handling have been reported during the year. All cases were thoroughly investigated and prosecutions instigated in five of those cases. Four were

not commenced before the end of December and in one case an appeal was pending. The complaints varied from foreign bodies in food which had been bought to dirty conditions in food manufacturing premises.

### Ice-cream

A total of 38 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	3	5	3	—	11
	Pre-packed	21	4	—	—	25
Cold Mix	Loose	1	—	—	—	1
	Pre-packed	1	—	—	—	1
	Total	26	9	3	—	38
	%	68	24	8	—	—

Ninety-two per cent. of the samples were in category Grade 1 and 2. They were not taken from the same retailer.

There is still only one manufacturing premises in Rugby and this uses the cold mix method. Four itinerants and one retail store has been noted during the year selling soft ice-cream, and after full inspections they have been brought up to the Food Hygiene Regulations standard. One depot in Rugby is delivering soft ice-cream preparations to various itinerants retailing outside the Borough and one of the large multiple ice-cream manufacturers has a depot within the Borough. Regular inspection is necessary of all these premises.



## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no major outbreak of disease during 1963, but during the first three months of the year 682 cases of measles were officially notified. Those mainly affected were children under nine years, that is the infant and primary school age groups. It is a highly infectious disease, and the non-immune child who has been in contact with a case, or a child in the catarrhal stage before the appearance of the rash, almost inevitably picks up the disease. Sonne dysentery again appeared in the primary schools in 1963. The cases occurred mainly in the months of February, March and April but were not numerous and not severe. This was due mainly to the vigilance of school staffs in maintaining the highest possible standards of hygiene, coupled with the intensive follow-up and advice given to the individual householders by the Public Health Inspectors.

The only other disease notification which warrants comment was a case of Anterior Poliomyelitis in a young man employed in a local business. This was the first confirmed case of poliomyelitis in the town since 1960, and was the only one notified in Warwickshire in 1963. As such, an account of the case and its ramifications in the community are worthy of record, in addition to which there are some points of general interest.

The patient, a 16½ year old boy, became unwell on the 22nd September, 1963, with severe headache, sickness, fever and pain and weakness in the left arm. He remained at home but his doctor was not called in until the 24th September when a provisional diagnosis of influenza was made. He was to have seen his doctor again a week later, but on the 29th September, feeling no better, he walked to the local hospital, was examined, diagnosed as poliomyelitis with mild paralysis of the left arm, and was admitted immediately to the isolation hospital.

Immediate investigations into family and other contacts ascertained that neither the patient nor any members of his household had at any time been given poliomyelitis vaccine. The patient's family consisted of four adults, but many other relatives living in and around Rugby were frequent visitors to the patient's house. Of these, only two young children (a niece and nephew of the patient) had been vaccinated against the disease. The opportunity was taken to administer one dose of oral vaccine to all family contacts, and these vaccinations were completed at a later date.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made within twenty-four hours of the patient's admission to hospital, for all persons living in the immediate neighbourhood of the patient's home to be offered a single dose of oral vaccine as a preventive measure against the spread of a wild virus. At a later date these vaccinations were completed.

Of the family contacts, one brother living in the Rugby Rural District complained of headache and stiffness of the neck and was admitted to hospital for investigation. All tests proved negative, but he was not immediately discharged as polio virus type I was isolated from a faecal specimen. This virus was of the same type as that isolated from the patient. One of the patient's married sisters also complained of vague



symptoms, and as a precautionary measure she entered hospital for investigations, all of which were negative.

Faecal specimens from other family contacts were submitted for examination. Two, from the niece and nephew mentioned above, gave positive results—type I virus was isolated from one specimen and type III from the other.

There were no further developments and no secondary cases occurred. The patient was eventually discharged from hospital at the end of November. He made a good recovery from the disease although there is some slight loss of power in the limb that was affected.

This case served to emphasize the necessity of maintaining vaccination at a high level, and although the number of children protected against this disease, approximately 85%, can be considered satisfactory, those in the older age groups still leave much room for improvement.

It is, however, most gratifying to see in the clinics throughout the town and in the medical practitioners' surgeries the young mothers seeking protection for their babies from such diseases as whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus, smallpox, and agreeing in the later school days to protection against tuberculosis. The acceptance rate for all these procedures is high in Rugby, and the continuance of this high rate is due to the systematic health education of parents. It is essential to maintain these high rates if these crippling and, in many cases, killing diseases, are to be kept away from our midst. We would appear, through such intensive education and immunisation, to have controlled all but tuberculosis, which still occurs as frequently in the community but does not kill as frequently as it did prior to the inception of modern treatment. The continued use of B.C.G. in 13+ school children may eventually succeed. Of great moment at the present time are the diseases due to faulty hygiene practice, relative to the person, which give rise to food poisoning episodes. The strictest compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, in all establishments connected with food in its various forms, must be maintained if we are to escape such troublesome ailments as dysentery and food poisoning. Emphasis is laid on these matters by continued inspection of premises and advice to food handlers. Almost all milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised and one looks forward to the time when *all* milk sold will be so treated. Such a process, when properly carried out, is an insurance against milk-borne disease, and to this end the regular inspection of pasteurising plants and their operation is most important.



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	5	5	5	8	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	29
Whooping cough ..	3	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	14
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	165	313	151	29	7	5	4	1	3	—	4	—	682
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	14
Dysentery ..	12	96	61	57	5	9	1	2	6	4	—	4	257
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ..	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	186	421	225	94	15	15	8	8	15	6	7	9	1,009

## 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>
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
1963	7	5	12	3	1	4

The 384 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>
203	145	13	23	216	168



**NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**  
(other than Tuberculosis), 1958-1963

<i>Disease</i>	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever .. ..	41	52	10	27	50	29
Whooping Cough .. ..	2	8	38	60	4	14
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	4	—	1	—	—	1
Non-paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	276	537	11	1,289	371	682
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	29	26	12	31	18	14
Dysentery .. ..	3	33	11	2	90	257
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas .. ..	6	8	7	7	1	5
Meningococcal infection ..	1	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	3	3	3	1	2	4
Food Poisoning .. ..	—	5	6	—	9	1

**AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than tuberculosis), 1963.**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	11	16	2	—	—	29
Whooping Cough .. ..	11	3	—	—	—	14
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	372	289	21	—	—	682
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	3	—	—	5	6	14
Dysentery .. ..	67	142	48	—	—	257
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	2	—	—	2
Erysipelas .. ..	—	2	—	—	3	5
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	4	—	—	4
Food Poisoning .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1

**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**

(Total numbers vaccinated up to 31st December, 1963).

Children born 1949-1963 ..	10,310
Persons born 1933-1948 ..	8,152
Persons born prior to 1933 ..	4,160
	22,622

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND  
TETANUS, 1963**

Vaccine used	Primary Immunisations				Reinforcing Injections
	Age Groups				
	Under 1 year	1 -4 years	5 - 14 years	Total	
Triple Antigen ..	757	76	9	842	848
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	382
Quadruple Vaccine ..	122	19	1	142	69
Tetanus Toxoid ..	—	75	179	254	—
	879	170	189	1,238	1,299

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA  
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

<i>Age at 31.12.63 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1963</i>	<i>1-4 years 1959-1962</i>	<i>5-14 years 1949-1958</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	432	3,376	5,398	9,206

**SMALLPOX VACCINATION**

<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during 1963</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	64	435	22	27	92	640
Re-vaccination	—	—	10	41	231	282



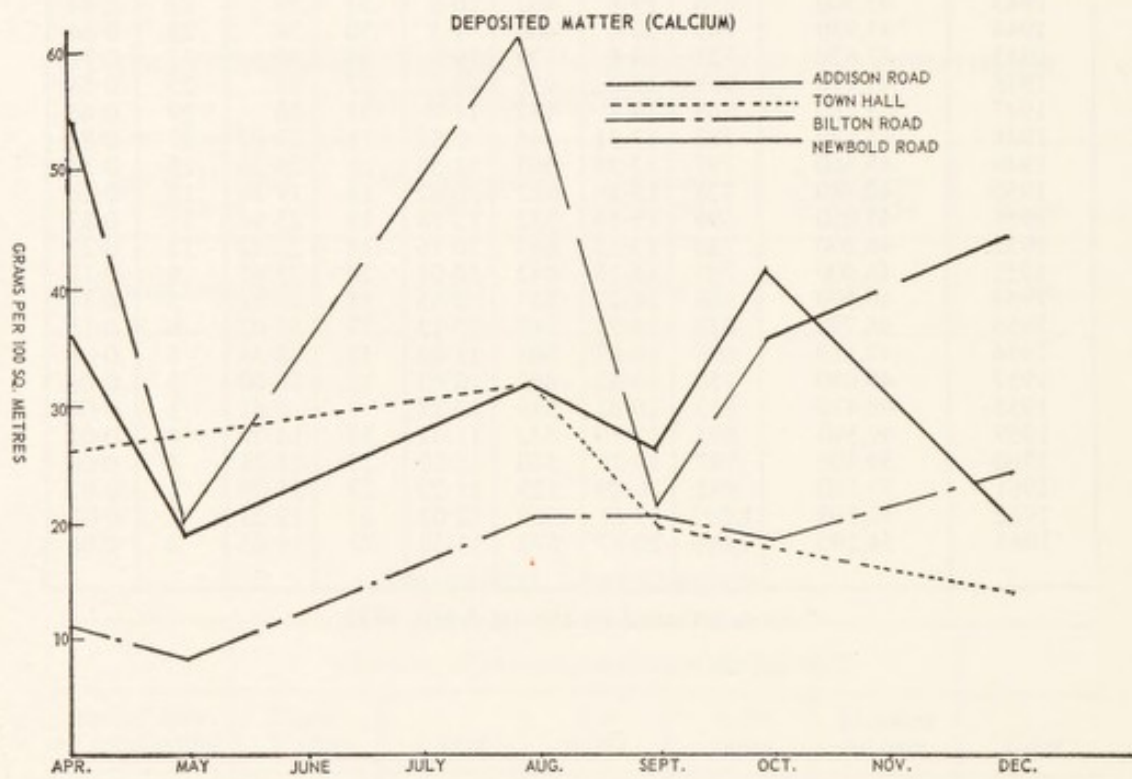
# VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

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	1,093	19.61	569	12.02	21	19.21	1	0.02
1963	54,290	1,069	20.67	572	11.38	21	19.65	3	0.06

\* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

DEPOSITED MATTER (CALCIUM) IN GRAMS PER 100 SQ. METRES

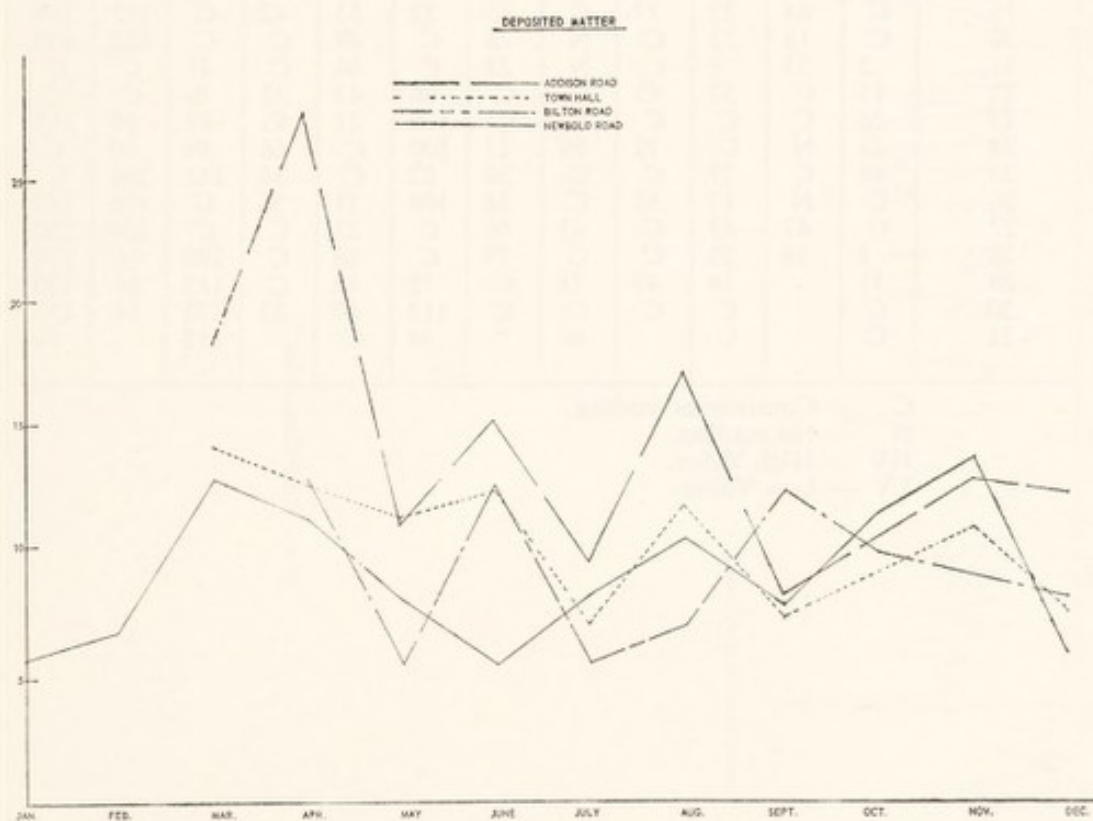
	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Addison Rd.	54	20	—	—	61	21	35	—	43
Town Hall	26	—	—	—	32	19	—	—	13
Bilton Rd.	11	9	—	—	20	20	18	—	24
Newbold Rd.	36	19	—	—	32	25	41	—	19





# DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Addison Rd.	—	—	18.36	26.71	10.3	15.08	9.47	16.34	8.71	11.04	13.04	12.64
Town Hall	—	—	14.34	12.79	10.43	12.32	8.28	11.96	7.05	—	11.19	7.79
Bilton Rd.	—	—	—	12.95	6.1	13.26	5.62	6.61	12.68	10.24	9.36	8.49
Newbold Rd.	5.77	6.41	12.79	10.96	8.38	5.4	8	9.84	8.27	11.98	14.13	6.17



# SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1963

Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	C	3	64	9	70	128	57	96	C	94	134	198
2	37	C	C	C	C	C	63	114	23	151	C	208
3	C	C	C	121	83	47	96	C	55	115	C	144
4	C	17	6	175	C	C	33	C	63	110	LV	115
5	N	60	70	89	C	57	28	46	98	C	HV	118
6	C	7	56	C	42	C	C	C	139	C	98	C
7	N	33	44	C	C	60	C	68	C	71	194	C
8	17	34	61	83	32	C	70	93	C	70	19	N
9	8	C	C	66	C	C	55	122	48	118	C	N
10	33	C	C	115	26	N	34	C	48	66	C	291
11	18	14	27	115	C	N	108	C	48	85	40	197
12	C	29	33	C	C	51	58	30	49	C	21	115
13	C	LV	70	C	36	46	C	96	73	C	44	182
14	11	45	67	55	C	81	C	61	C	56	61	C
15	46	37	52	C	57	C	23	C	71	55	34	C
16	43	C	C	40	C	C	HV	94	106	20	71	131
17	16	C	C	73	63	57	LV	C	74	C	34	279
18	55	25	11	53	C	46	15	C	41	86	100	334
19	C	44	27	77	C	35	32	33	42	C	157	284
20	C	18	33	C	N	28	C	69	C	C	122	400
21	3	53	8	C	N	28	C	44	C	41	C	C
22	15	C	53	45	C	C	66	42	52	79	C	C
23	26	C	C	C	62	C	110	21	83	83	68	215
24	43	N	C	72	89	33	100	C	66	49	40	C
25	48	C	27	C	C	34	82	C	34	141	268	C
26	C	N	17	55	C	34	108	13	56	C	196	132
27	C	47	43	C	63	66	C	23	C	C	204	230
28	3	54	26	C	C	75	C	48	C	190	N	170
29	51		16	49	78	C	72	48	C	115	N	150
30	C		C	C	C	C	115	40	21	173	N	132
31	C		C		66		94	C		115		59

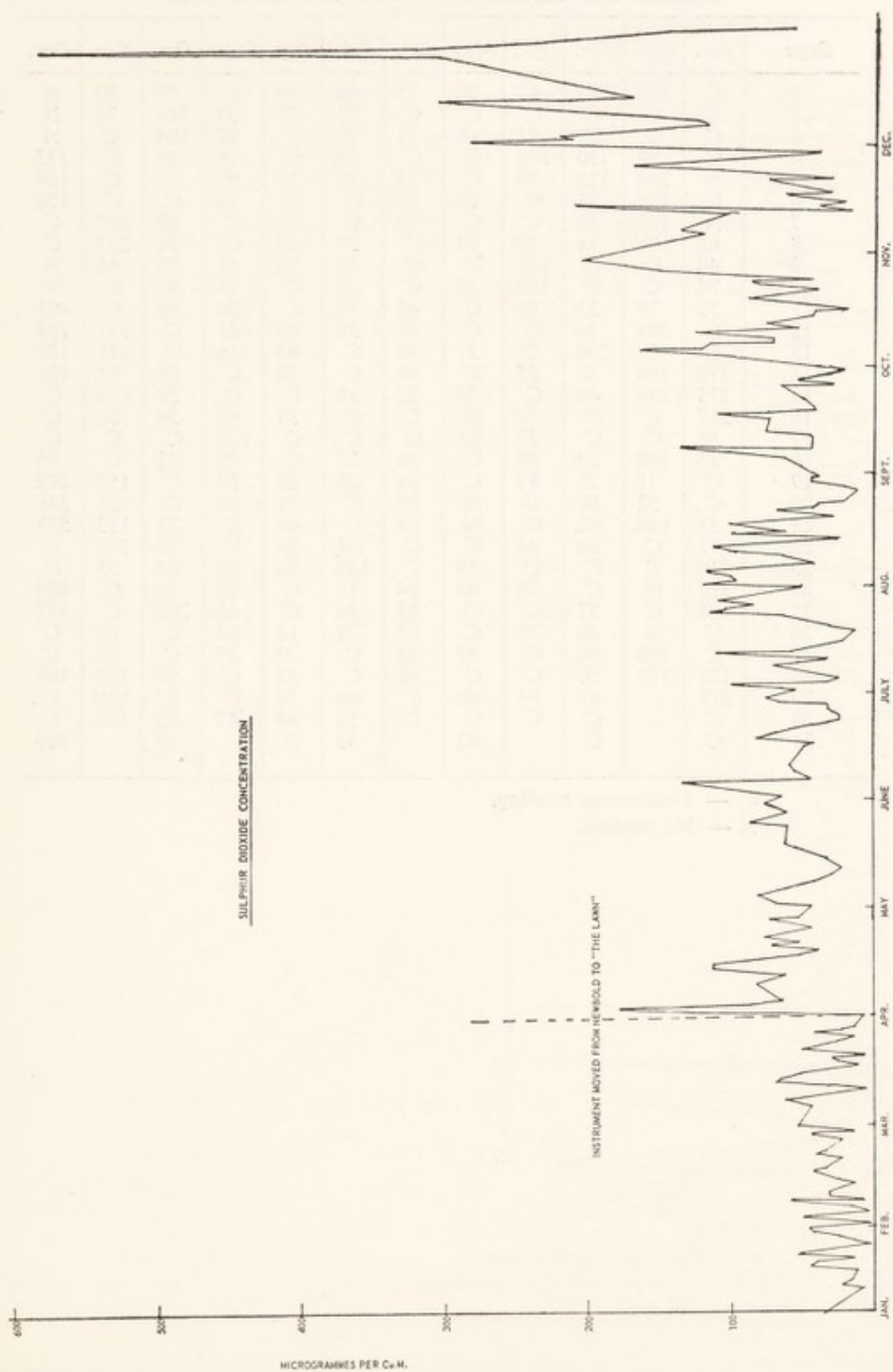
C — Continuous reading.

N — No reading.

HV — High Value.

LV — Low Value.





# SMOKE CONCENTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1963

Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	C	105	185	65	66	73	44	49	C	52	90	N
2	47	C	C	C	C	C	92	70	33	114	76	N
3	C	C	C	95	65	31	78	C	95	104	C	N
4	C	98	150	106	C	C	23	C	38	56	C	173
5	N	244	122	80	C	35	20	36	97	C	C	164
6	C	105	31	C	50	56	C	C	79	C	C	156
7	N	162	37	C	C	56	C	33	C	60	202	C
8	65	188	34	62	38	C	39	28	C	50	237	C
9	48	C	C	101	C	C	32	30	41	79	45	N
10	76	C	C	100	37	C	20	C	75	60	C	N
11	53	78	25	86	C	41	70	C	104	93	C	405
12	C	201	76	C	C	41	35	19	101	C	137	194
13	C	C	250	C	37	40	C	43	146	C	131	127
14	118	188	32	65	C	44	C	70	C	51	75	176
15	275	139	40	C	54	32	15	C	C	59	115	C
16	217	C	C	72	C	C	C	33	95	34	86	C
17	88	C	C	37	61	C	C	C	178	C	C	C
18	53	100	23	64	C	41	27	C	85	91	C	96
19	C	71	73	97	C	14	22	34	59	C	155	282
20	C	52	80	C	N	33	C	71	83	C	35	239
21	53	164	82	C	N	14	C	49	C	33	115	538
22	71	C	63	36	C	C	24	50	C	79	306	C
23	210	C	C	C	58	C	122	29	68	64	55	C
24	315	N	C	76	49	14	17	C	79	76	C	484
25	138	C	77	C	C	13	46	C	45	206	C	377
26	C	N	40	78	C	15	51	18	34	C	67	C
27	C	168	98	C	55	33	C	22	27	C	35	C
28	128	175	50	C	C	68	C	53	C	90	386	198
29	275		41	64	48	C	44	56	C	92	230	C
30	C		C	C	C	C	52	48	47	62	104	C
31	C		C		40		33	C		61		103

C — Continuous reading.

N — No reading.



