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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

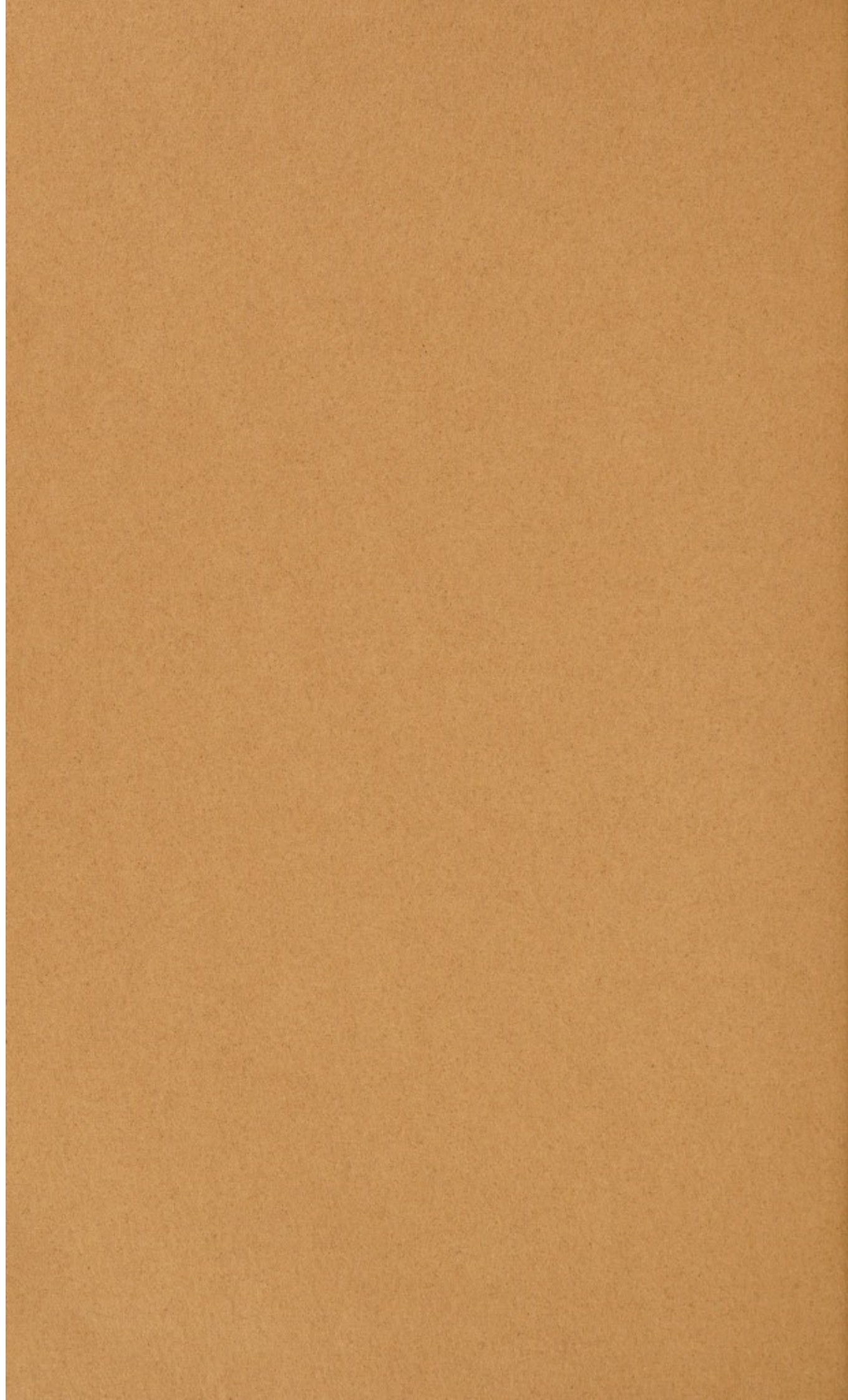
for the

Year 1964



David J. Jones





BOROUGH OF RUGBY



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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 of the Borough and the sanitary circumstances prevailing during the year 1964.

A review of the vital statistics for 1964 shows that the population increased from 54,290 to 54,950 (an increase of 660), but this increase is less than that of the previous year (780), so that there would appear to have been a slight declination in the population growth. This may be due to a number of factors— (a) slowing down in the immigrant population, (b) numbers of people leaving the town owing to changing circumstances of employment, viz. diminished work on motorways, and workers from electrical firms being posted elsewhere in the country, (c) a fall in the number of live births, (d) increase in total deaths. Both (c) and (d) can be seen to have occurred in 1964. However, the figures being dealt with are small, but it does appear that the rapid increases in population which reached a peak in 1961 are showing slow regression.

Live births in 1964 totalled 1,021 compared with 1,069 in 1963, and 1,093 in 1962. Of the 1964 total, 83 were illegitimate, i.e. 8 per cent, or 1 in every 12-13 births. Still births totalled 21, as compared with 18 in 1963. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 20, just 1 less than in 1963.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 583, an increase of 11 over 1963, of which 125 were from malignant new growths in all forms, which gives a ratio of 1 in every 4.6 (1963 figures were 1 in every 6.3). Cancers of lung and bronchus were again high on the list—30 of the total cancer deaths of 125. Heart and circulatory diseases caused the deaths of 262 persons, 120 of whom were over the age of seventy-five.

From this brief study of the 1964 vital statistics, some features stand out like beacons. Of all deaths in Rugby in 1964:—

1 death in every 4.6 was due to cancer;

1 death in every 4 deaths from cancer was due to cancer of the lung, or, in other words, every eighteenth death in Rugby was due to cancer of the lung. Sufficient publicity has been given to the various reports of medical authorities on the causative factors relative to lung cancer deaths, but it would appear that little heed is taken of such evidence. With the cessation of tobacco and cigarette advertising on television in July 1965 some diminution in consumption may occur, but the results of such cessation cannot be but long-term.

There was but one death from tuberculosis in 1964 in a male over sixty-five years of age. In looking back to the Annual Report for 1948, I find that in that year 36 persons died of tuberculosis in all its forms. This is a tremendous achievement, and there are many factors to account for this—improved nutrition with better living standards, improved early detection of cases, and the drug treatment available which is comparatively rapid in its action on the causative organism. Allied to these reasons we have the continued follow-up of families where the disease has occurred by the general practitioner, health visitor and chest physician. In an effort to make identification of "hidden cases" possible, a system of skin testing ("Heaf test") of school children from the age of entry at five years to the age of twelve, was instituted in schools in the



Borough during 1964. The testing is repeated annually, and any alteration of the test indicating exposure to the disease since the previous test is followed by an intensive investigation of all contacts of the child. By such a means it is hoped to track back on cases of infection with tuberculosis which, for one reason or another, may have eluded detection. If after the age of twelve years the test is still negative, protection against tuberculosis is then offered by the use of B.C.G. vaccine. By such a systematic survey method it should be possible, with complete co-operation by all members of all families concerned, to detect any potential source of infection as early as is humanly possible.

Infectious disease presented no major problem during the year. The increasing interest in infective hepatitis led the Council to seek powers for compulsory notification of the disease, and this came into force on the 1st April, 1964, for a period of three years. Notifications have been received by telephone in all cases which occurred, enabling me to make rapid investigations and advise on action to prevent spread. A total of 8 cases were officially notified from the 1st April to the 31st December. The Aberdeen typhoid outbreak had its repercussions in the town. No cases of typhoid occurred, but a number of persons who happened to have been in Aberdeen during the height of the outbreak, sought advice on their return. Following government instructions, a large number of visits and revisits were made by the Public Health Inspectors, checking batches of 6 lb. tins of corned beef. Happily, no cases occurred amongst the persons who had been to Aberdeen. The number of cases of *sonne* dysentery in school children were not as numerous as in previous years, and I feel sure that the constant attention paid by school teachers to the essentials of personal hygiene of school children has much to do with this. When cases do arise in schools, the immediate institution of a strict hygiene routine amongst all pupils is made. The Public Health Inspectors are always much involved at such times, and their advice in the homes helps to minimise secondary home cases.

The high rate of acceptance of protection against the diseases of former years (diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and poliomyelitis), is a continuing source of satisfaction to the members of the Health Department staff. There have been no cases of diphtheria or smallpox in my period of office (seventeen years), and no case of poliomyelitis in 1964. The propaganda, both national and local, and the constant education of young mothers in the value of prevention has kept our protection rates high. It may be that in the not too distant future some form of protection against measles may be available. This would indeed be an advance because every other year the populace is smitten by an epidemic of this disease, and the school population suffers greatly. Apart from the disease itself, its complications can leave permanent disabilities.

The work in the Health Department was maintained at a high level throughout the year. The introduction of legislation under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act means a continuing process of inspection and re-inspection, and the co-operation of management in the satisfactory implementation of the Act is essential. The maintenance of high standards in all food premises is again one of constant visiting, giving advice, repeated in routine, but, at the same time, irregular intervals. Food and food premises inspections include the abattoir. A hundred per cent inspection of all meat slaughtered has been maintained in spite of the



difficulties of the premises. The new abattoir is at last in sight, and one can but hope that the seemingly endless changes at the planning stage will result in a building as functionally perfect as possible.

What are the problems to be faced in the future years in order to maintain the standards of personal and environmental health enjoyed in past years? The personal health services, including welfare, continue to expand and are inevitably linked with the other health work of the Borough. The increasing years of life bring many problems—of living, of care in health and in sickness, necessitating a co-operative effort between County and Borough Councils. Examples of this co-operation are in the housing and aged persons' homes provision, and meals on wheels for the aged housebound. To this can be added the supply by the County Council of nursing aids, chiropody, etc., under the National Health Service Act; thus enabling the aged to enjoy a happier and more comfortable existence. Voluntary provision has grown too, in the many clubs run for old age pensioners, by the W.V.S. and religious bodies, and the Old People's Welfare Committee. The W.V.S. continue to play a big part in this field of work. There is still need for more aged persons' dwellings and residential homes, in spite of the numbers that have been erected in the past ten years. It is an inevitable task with the increased longevity of our population and the demand for increased services.

The other personal services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act have proved adequate during the year. The domiciliary nursing, midwifery and health visiting services were utilised to the full.

Problems of the future in the environmental field will inevitably include housing. Many of these will arise from earlier age of marriage, and the endeavour on the Council's part to minimise overcrowding, and the clearance of unfit houses. The provision of an adequate, wholesome water supply is now the province of the Joint Water Board. In spite of some rain-starved summers in the past few years, the supply has been adequate for our needs, but the future demands are likely to be ever greater, so that the search for new sources of supply must be a first priority on the Board's programme. Having been fortunate up to the present in having adequate water for our needs one may think it must always be so, but the community at large would realise what a necessity it is if it was to be rationed or shut off at the taps. All members of the community, productive, industrial, domestic and traders, would then, I am sure, be loud in their disapproval of the lack of supply.

Sewage disposal capacity is constantly being increased, and the vast sums of money necessary to carry out these programmes of modernisation and increase the size of the disposal works will enable the production of effluent satisfactory for discharge to the River Avon. The ever-increasing amounts of water have produced more and more sewage for treatment, and the use of detergents make the effluent-receiving river ever conspicuous.

The problem remaining, and it is one which will probably spread over a period of years, will be the cleansing of the atmosphere from the products of domestic chimneys, the petrol and diesel engines on our roads, and industry, with particular emphasis in this area on cement dust. Whatever we may think of these depositions from the health angle, there can be no denying the effect on one's amenity, the work necessary



in and out of the home, and the economics of house maintenance, car maintenance, etc. The programme of Clean Air areas has been commenced and I hope will proceed apace.

One facet of the Health Department work which has not received much publicity in the report in previous years is the dissemination of information on matters pertaining to health, in short, Health Education. The demand by the public and organisations within the population for speakers on health subjects increases year by year, and all members of the staff have participated in this important field—medical and nursing staff and Public Health Inspectors.

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

I also wish to thank all members of the Health Department staff, particularly my Chief Clerk, Mr. A. J. Newitt, and Mr. R. K. Crow, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their help and co-operation throughout the year. Finally, I thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and endeavours in all matters relating to public health.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

THE LAWN,  
NEWBOLD ROAD,  
RUGBY.  
*October 1965.*

# BOROUGH OF RUGBY

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1964/65

*Mayor:* ALDERMAN W. H. BRADLEY

*Deputy Mayor:* COUNCILLOR A. TAYLOR

*Members of the Public Health Committee:*

ALDERMEN P. A. BATT (Chairman), H. HOLLOWELL, MRS. E. F. MONCK, T. J. NOTT; COUNCILLORS R. R. BARNETT, MISS P. N. BASELEY, MRS. P. M. HILL, H. A. STEPHENS, J. F. STRETTON.

*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.

*Student P. H. Is.:*

MR. K. HANDY.

MR. D. PELL.



## SECTION A

### GENERAL STATISTICS, 1964

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1964)	..	..	..	..	..	54,950
Rateable value (1st April, 1964)	..	..	..	..	..	£2,091,525
Product of a penny rate (1964/65)	..	..	..	..	..	£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	..	495	443	938	
Illegitimate	..	48	35	83	
		543	478	1021	<b>18.58</b>

Adjusted birth-rate .. .. . **19.51**

<b>Still Births</b>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	9	11	20	
Illegitimate	..	—	1	1	
		9	12	21	<b>0.38</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	..	311	272	583	
Adjusted death-rate	..	..	..	..	<b>10.61</b>
					<b>11.46</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	1	2	
		10	10	20	<b>17.63</b>
					<b>1.96</b>
					<b>19.59</b>

The adjusted birth and death rates referred to on the previous page are the result of the application of comparability factors to the crude rates. These factors, supplied by the Registrar-General, take into account the varying age and sex distribution of the population throughout the country, and enable more accurate comparisons to be made between the birth and death rates in different areas than would otherwise be possible. The factors for 1964 were 1.05 for births and 1.08 for deaths.

### Population

Although the increase in population was not so great as that recorded in 1963, the upward trend has been maintained. The mid-year population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 54,950, an increase of 660 (1.21%) over the previous year. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 438.

### Births

The number of live births in 1964 fell by 48, to 1,021, giving an adjusted birth rate of 19.51 per thousand population. This figure still compares favourably with the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Illegitimate live births increased from 64 to 83, representing 8.8% of the total live births in the Borough.

Comparative rates for the years 1960—1964 are given below:—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Rugby M.B. . . . .	19.39	16.29	19.61	20.67	19.51
Warwickshire . . . .	17.76	17.63	17.76	17.88	18.58
England and Wales . .	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4

### Still Births

There was also a slight increase in the number of still births, 21 compared with 18 in 1963, giving a rate of 20.15 per thousand total births. This was in direct contrast to the national trend where the rate decreased from 17.2 to 16.4.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Rugby M.B. . . . .	17.91	15.45	18.85	16.56	20.15
Warwickshire . . . .	17.51	16.41	18.05	16.55	13.83
England and Wales . .	19.8	19.1	18.1	17.2	16.4

Of the 1,042 total births, 429 took place at home, 567 at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, and 46 at other hospitals or maternity homes.

### Deaths

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough for 1964 was 583, an increase of eleven over the figure for the previous year. The death rate of 11.46 per thousand population was only slightly in excess of the national rate of 11.3.



There was again an increase in the number of deaths from cancer in all forms, 125 compared with 90 in 1963, representing 21.4% of the total deaths for the year; diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 44.9%, and diseases of the respiratory system 16.0%.

Analyses of the causes of death appear opposite, and comparative death rates and the number of deaths for the years 1960—1964 are given below:—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Rugby M.B. . . . .	12.10 (570)	11.29 (525)	12.02 (569)	11.38 (572)	11.46 (583)
Warwickshire . . . .	11.41	11.51	11.66	11.61	11.48
England and Wales . .	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3

#### Maternal Mortality

For the fifth successive year no maternal deaths were recorded.

#### Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age decreased by one to 20, and the mortality rate of 19.59 per thousand live births was slightly lower than that for England and Wales as a whole, as shown in the table below:—

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Rugby M.B. . . . .	21.28	25.78	19.21	19.65	19.59
Warwickshire . . . .	19.47	17.39	17.05	17.41	17.13
England and Wales . .	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.1	20.0

#### Neo-Natal and Peri-Natal Mortality

Although the total number of infant deaths was slightly lower than the figure for the previous year, the number of infants who died within twenty-eight days of birth increased by more than one-third to 15, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 14.7 per thousand live births, compared with a national rate of 13.8.

The peri-natal mortality rate (which includes still births as well as deaths of infants under one week of age) was 39.34 per thousand total births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 28.2.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1964

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks. 1 year	Age in Years							65—	75+
				1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other circulatory diseases	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis	F	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes	M	311	8	2	4	8	6	25	52	107	97	139
	F	272	7	2	1	2	7	20	28	63	—	—





**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	3	1	—	—	3	7
2. <i>Diseases of early infancy:</i>						
(a) Birth injury .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Immaturity .. .. .	9	—	—	—	—	9
(c) Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Postnatal asphyxia and Atelectasis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2
4. Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	2
5. Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ..	14	1	—	—	5	20



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service, administered by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, provides facilities for the bacteriological and biological examination of milk, food and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with notifiable diseases.

The Laboratory for this area is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry, and is under the direction of Dr. J. G. M. Whitehead. I am indebted to Dr. Whitehead and his staff for their co-operation with the Department at all times.

Chemical analyses are not carried out at the Public Health Laboratory and samples taken by the Borough Surveyor at various stages of treatment at the sewage works, and water samples taken by the Rugby Joint Water Board, are examined 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 working under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer and in conjunction with family doctors provide a comprehensive service in midwifery, general nursing and health visiting. At the present time the nursing staff, in addition to the Area Nursing Officer and her Deputy, consists of eight District Midwives, 8 District Nurses, 2 District Nurse/Midwives, 11 Health Visitors and 6 generalised nurses who undertake midwifery, nursing and health visiting duties within a prescribed district in the rural area, together with a number of part-time nurses.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the nurses are as follows:—

##### *Area Nursing Officer*

Miss E. M. Lloyd	36 Belmont Road, Rugby	Rugby 2883
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##### *Deputy Area Nursing Officer*

Miss M. J. Thomas	60 Merttens Drive, Rugby	Rugby 6164
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##### *Health Visitors*

Mrs. D. W. Andrews	31 Beswick Gardens, Rugby	
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Miss K. M. Burrell	2 South Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore	
Mrs. J. A. Brockhurst	19 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5385
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 P. J. Foster	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Rugby	Marton 224

*District Midwives*

Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston, Nr. Coventry.	Wolston 510
Miss K. L. Cooper	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Miss D. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Miss E. Mews	50 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Miss G. Schofield	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Mrs. F. Shaw	Bursar's House, Coton House, Churchover, Nr. Rugby.	Swinford 394
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. R. K. Twyford	9 Warren Road, Rugby	Rugby 3705
Miss E. Tee	60 Merttens Drive, Rugby	Rugby 6164
Miss C. Miller	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386

*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

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 conjunction with the Madame Curie Foundation, a day and night nursing service for cancer patients has commenced. The service is intended to assist those patients awaiting admission to hospital and those who are in the terminal stages of their illness, but the number of nurses available for these duties is extremely limited.

A "night sitter" service for those patients living alone and with no one to care for them has been established, but the casual nature of the employment makes it difficult to recruit staff. During 1964 seven night sitters were employed, and they worked a total of 1,436 hours with sixteen patients.

The eight full-time midwives in the Borough operate a night rota system and all calls for the services of a midwife between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. should be made by telephone to the Rugby Ambulance Depot (Rugby 3445) who will contact the midwives on duty.

Towards the end of 1964 the attachment of County Council health visitors to general medical practices was commenced in two practices in the town. In addition to visiting patients on the doctors' lists, the health visitors attend the baby clinics held at the surgeries and have regular consultations with the general practitioners concerned. This scheme of attachment has proved to be quite successful and consideration will now have to be given to the question of its continuance and possible extension to other practices.

#### **Domestic Help Service**

There was a continuing demand for this service to provide domestic help in cases of illness, during the period of a confinement at home, and for the aged and infirm who are unable to manage their domestic work.

Seventy-two part-time Helps, working under the supervision of the Domestic Help Organiser, attended 517 cases during the year. An indication of the increased demand on this service is given in the following table:—

<b>CASES ASSISTED</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>1964</b>
<b>Long-term</b> (requiring help for three months or more):		
Over 65 years of age	266	257
Under 65 years of age	41	41
<b>Short-term:</b> Over 65 years of age	36	57
Under 65 years of age—Maternity	62	119
Chronic sick	15	21
Mentally disordered	2	—
Other	10	22
<b>Totals</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>517</b>
 <b>Hours Worked</b>		
Long-term cases over 65 years of age	47,963	49,181
under 65 years of age	11,278	11,276
Short-term cases over 65 years of age	545	929
under 65 years of age	2,498	4,210
<b>Totals</b>	<b>62,284</b>	<b>65,596</b>



The standard charge for assistance under the Domestic Help Service is at present 4/8d. per hour, but any applicant may apply for a reduction. In such cases the patients' financial circumstances are assessed and a charge made in accordance with the scale adopted by the County Council.

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

### Centres and Clinics

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, Wednesday and Thursday mornings and Thursday afternoons. (By appointment).
Minor Ailments	Hillmorton Clinic	Monday and Tuesday (by appointment).
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).

\* In view of the small numbers attending this Clinic, it has been decided that, with effect from the 1st October, 1965, it will only be held on the first Friday afternoon in each month.

### 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.

Arrangements for chiropody treatment for people of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered physically handicapped persons continued throughout the year. This service has expanded rapidly during the past two years. At the end of 1962, just after the commencement of the scheme, 51 people were receiving treatment, in 1963 this number rose to 378, and in 1964 to 643. Although the number of treatments is restricted to four per year, the service is greatly appreciated, especially by the elderly from whom the largest number of applications is received. Treatment is provided by a number of chiropodists on the Council's approved list and the patients contribute 2/6d. per treatment towards the cost. Those 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.

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

No cases requiring action under Section 47 of this Act arose during the year.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supply

Mains water supplies are the responsibility of the Rugby Joint Water Board, whose area of supply covers, in addition to the Borough of Rugby, thirty parishes in the Rugby Rural District and eight parishes in the Southam Rural District. Despite one of the driest years on record, the Board was able to maintain supplies at all times.

Samples of water were taken by the Board at intervals throughout the year at various stages of treatment, and from numerous points in the distribution system. Some of these were submitted for bacteriological examination and others for chemical analysis. In all cases the results showed that the water going into supply conformed to the standards of bacterial purity required for public supply purposes.

The following statistics relate to the whole of the Board's Area:—

Length of mains at 1.4.64	.. ..	232.66 miles.
Mains laid during year..	.. ..	7.52 miles (11.71)
Mains taken out of service	.. ..	1.0 miles (1.15)
Length of mains at 31.3.65	.. ..	239.18 miles (232.66)
Water supplied .. ..	.. ..	1,220.9 mill. galls. (1,254 m.g.)
Average daily supply ..	.. ..	3.35 mill. galls. (3.4 m.g.)
Average daily supply per head of pop.		45 gallons (47)

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 has been carried out and included 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, subject to Ministry approval, to commence early in 1966.

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 generally 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.



## 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 40 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>Satisfactory</i>
Regent Street Baths .. .. .	26
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road .. .. .	8
Rugby School Baths .. .. .	6

There are swimming baths at Rokeby School and Abbots Farm School and new baths at Harris C. of E. and Rugby High Schools are to be opened in 1965.

By arrangement with the County Public Health Inspector, public health supervision of these baths is carried out by his staff.

During the year visits were made as follows to check on chlorine content and acidity:—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Abbots Farm School .. .. .	8
Rokeby School .. .. .	8

## Rodent Control

Three hundred and seventy complaints of rats or mice infestation were received during the year. All but twenty were from private dwelling houses. All complaints were investigated but no major infestation was found. Treatment for rats were carried out by the Rodent Operative in 350 cases and for mice in 90 cases. In 27 cases the work carried out was in business premises and the costs were charged to the owners.

The sewers were treated with fluoracetemide.

## Verminous Premises

Only 29 visits 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

Two hundred and eighty-three inspections were made during the year, an increase of 226 over the previous year. One inspection was of a building site where the sanitary facilities left much to be desired. The tables below show the work that has been carried out about the premises which were registered.

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	21	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	120	282	6	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	1	1	—
<i>Total</i>	162	283	7	—

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

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	3	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	5	1	2	—



## 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.

### The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

From the 1st May 1964 anyone intending to employ persons in offices, shops or railway premises was required to send a notification in the prescribed form to the local authority or the factory inspector.

Premises in use on that date had also to be registered in the same way between 1st May and 31st July 1964. Despite widespread publicity only 426 notifications were received by the end of the year. It is thought that at least double this number of premises will be affected by the Act.

#### Registration of Premises.

	<i>* Number of premises</i>	<i>Number registered</i>	<i>%</i>
Offices .. .. .	217	109	50.2
Shops .. .. .	601	279	44.5
Other (including licensed premises, hotels, catering establishments, canteens, fuel storage depots). ..	56	38	68.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>48.7</b>

\* These figures should not be regarded as final but they form the best estimate available at present. They do not include any offices in connection with factories, some of which, on investigation may be found to be the responsibility of the local authority.

In order to provide the statistical information required for the Annual Report to the Minister of Labour it was necessary to set up an extensive system of record keeping.

The following tables contain the information required annually by the Minister of Labour:—

**TABLE A—REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices .. .. .	109	109	—
Retail Shops .. .. .	270	270	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	9	9	1
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	37	37	—
Fuel Storage Depots ..	1	1	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2</b>

**TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises**

2
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TABLE C—ANALYSIS of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices .. .. .	5,078
Retail Shops .. .. .	2,156
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses .. .. .	253
Catering Establishments open to the Public .. .. .	318
Canteens .. .. .	57
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,898</b>
Total Males	4,449
Total Females	3,449

Inspectorial work could not be begun on a systematic basis in 1964 because it had not been possible by the end of the year to recruit the necessary staff for this work.

Liaison has been established with the Factory Inspectorate and the Fire Service and other preparatory work had been set in train. The 1965 report will contain information on the first full year's operation of this new Act.

#### **Clean Air Act 1956**

Four hundred and ninety-six visits were made during the year.

#### **Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution—Warwickshire Clean Air Council—Ministry of Technology**

Measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method continued to be made and the results were sent each month to the Ministry of Technology and the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. 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, using the B.S.S. Deposit Gauge, was carried out primarily to monitor dust emissions from the cement works. The results are set out in the tables and graphs below. It is significant that substantial deposits are recorded at some distance from the works. The heaviest deposits are at those sites nearest to the works.

Increasing dissatisfaction with the cement dust nuisance which afflicts the town was expressed by the populace during the year. Twenty-nine complaints were received, all of which were investigated by Public Health Inspectors and the Alkali Inspectorate and found to be justified. At the end of the year the Council had still not received assurances that external means of dust arrestment would be fitted to the kilns but this has since been given.

It will be seen from the graphs and tables that deposited matter is abnormally high in Rugby. A normal urban area would expect to receive a deposit of less than 10 tons per square mile per annum. Leamington's highest deposit was less than 20. Rugby's highest was 483 tons per square mile.



### Control of Industrial Pollution

During the year 73 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.

No legal proceedings were authorised but the Council issued a further grave warning to the County Council in respect of smoke nuisance from Dunsmore School.

### Rugby No. 1 Smoke Control Order

The Council made the above Order on the 16th December 1964.

### Warwickshire Clean Air Council

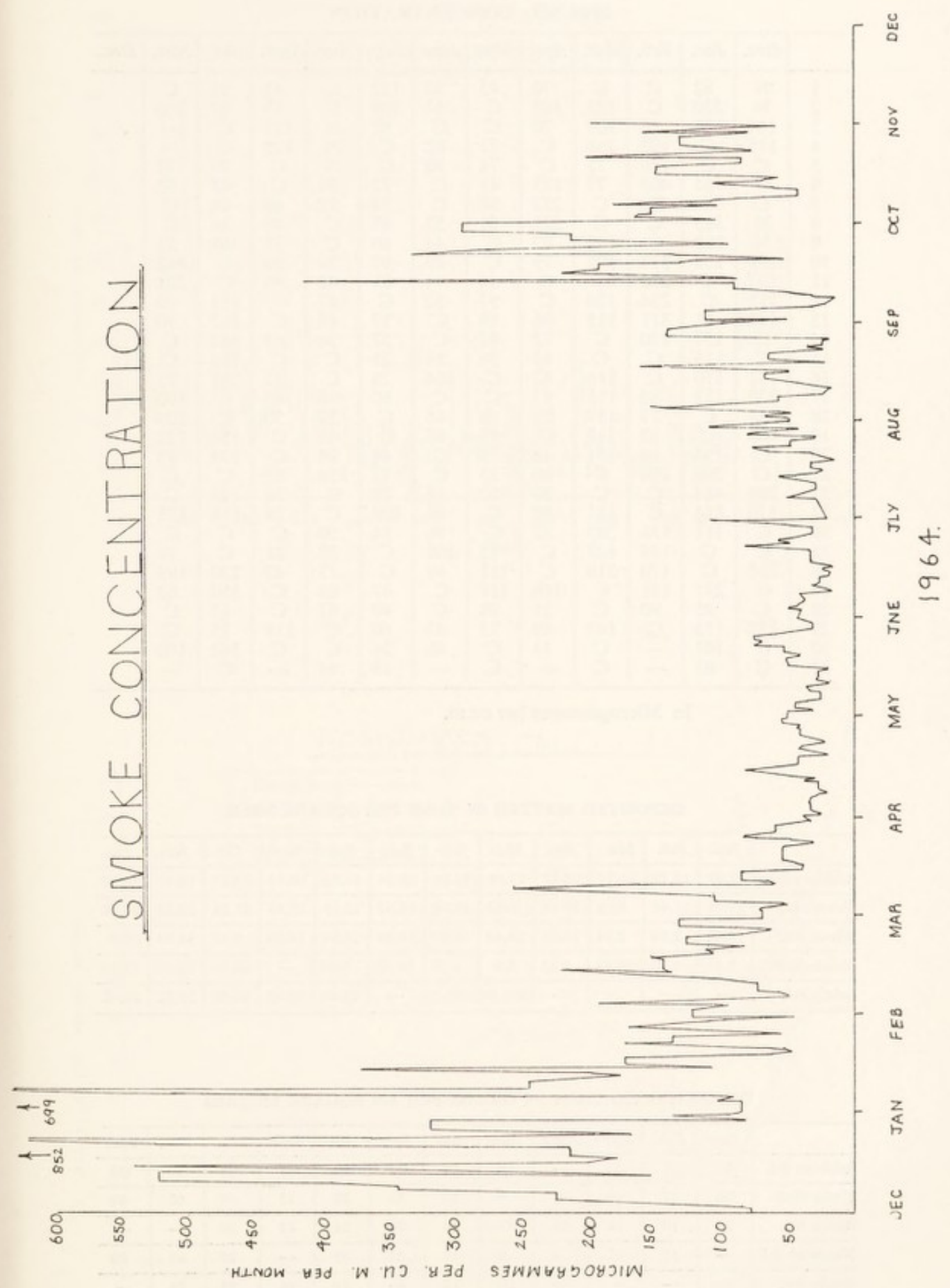
The Council continued to support the work of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, during the first part of the year being ably represented by the late Councillor Roper whose hard work and enthusiasm has been sorely missed and by Councillor Butler. Councillor Mrs. Hill and Councillor Barnett took over these duties during the year. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I continued to serve on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector was again honoured by election to the Chairmanship of the Publicity Committee.

### 1964 SMOKE CONCENTRATION

Days	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	N	76	C	C	67	20	48	35	C	65	99	C	
2	N	76	C	120	68	C	26	49	C	57	43	299	
3	174	84	84	92	49	C	C	37	N	146	C	LV	
4	164	C	101	194	C	28	44	C	N	151	C	HV	
5	156	C	91	46	C	29	30	C	N	C	111	101	
6	C	222	516	55	114	28	C	31	21	C	24	158	
7	C	C	699	C	259	22	C	36	58	62	13	C	
8	N	320	C	C	152	16	20	11	C	19	24	C	
9	N	396	C	71	58	C	28	13	C	17	46	142	
10	405	524	245	106	64	C	29	26	22	14	C	101	
11	194	C	167	LV	C	21	14	C	51	32	C	166	
12	127	C	197	138	C	32	23	C	39	C	92	107	
13	171	142	373	220	93	26	C	22	25	C	414	90	
14	C	544	96	C	36	48	C	16	18	58	87	C	
15	C	200	C	C	35	81	22	13	C	C	185	C	
16	96	180	C	143	39	C	15	19	C	44	222	39	
17	282	212	163	153	52	C	C	43	25	162	C	57	
18	237	C	62	103	C	38	49	C	9	16	C	106	
19	528	C	45	106	C	15	35	C	21	C	193	65	
20	C	214	50	83	53	38	C	28	62	C	136	49	
21	C	524	162	C	26	36	C	81	177	61	C	C	
22	484	852	C	C	52	18	50	43	C	17	127	C	
23	377	364	C	125	72	C	74	52	C	28	48	141	
24	C	156	125	82	82	C	67	43	42	C	C	C	
25	C	C	52	61	C	36	72	C	12	16	C	84	
26	198	C	160	90	C	39	59	C	81	14	140	203	
27	C	324	41	C	58	36	C	26	44	C	338	74	
28	C	80	96	C	38	55	C	67	107	C	285	C	
29	103	136	C	133	29	55	28	109	C	141	96	C	
30	C	88	—	C	31	C	39	26	C	C	215	126	
31	C	84	—	C	—	C	—	15	43	—	C	—	

In Microgrammes per Cu. M.

# SMOKE CONCENTRATION





# 1964 SO<sub>2</sub> CONCENTRATION

	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</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>
1	N	82	C	C	70	43	55	122	C	43	92	C	
2	N	220	C	125	103	C	51	108	C	67	67	206	
3	144	109	63	103	70	C	C	67	N	121	C	—	
4	115	C	102	166	C	71	82	C	N	125	C	—	
5	C	C	149	75	C	74	80	C	N	C	95	72	
6	C	165	403	77	123	41	C	72	58	C	48	82	
7	C	C	480	C	252	38	C	74	32	60	46	C	
8	N	325	C	C	222	51	33	87	C	45	36	C	
9	N	268	C	111	87	C	44	60	C	31	69	53	
10	291	152	337	105	79	C	49	97	39	50	C	462	
11	197	C	230	—	C	56	44	C	42	40	C	221	
12	115	C	236	120	C	57	52	C	47	C	113	70	
13	182	61	311	115	86	58	C	17	45	C	167	90	
14	C	257	120	C	73	83	C	57	34	63	148	C	
15	C	115	C	C	63	96	58	21	C	C	166	C	
16	131	110	C	116	82	C	164	28	C	31	241	73	
17	279	133	82	115	87	C	C	80	36	60	C	100	
18	334	C	77	139	C	86	46	C	23	50	C	104	
19	400	C	67	112	C	17	65	C	43	C	166	132	
20	C	194	64	151	78	74	C	44	94	C	133	83	
21	C	260	194	C	80	53	C	73	158	33	C	C	
22	284	484	C	C	80	40	88	73	C	36	41	C	
23	170	214	C	131	80	C	86	109	C	28	116	133	
24	C	111	156	205	92	C	96	84	50	C	C	C	
25	C	C	148	103	C	85	108	C	28	41	C	78	
26	215	C	170	219	C	111	69	C	73	43	220	199	
27	C	232	151	C	118	119	C	47	69	C	350	80	
28	C	95	90	C	51	68	C	40	67	C	17	C	
29	132	173	C	148	49	73	43	60	C	119	75	C	
30	C	101	—	C	53	C	60	36	C	C	342	140	
31	C	63	—	C	—	C	—	19	64	—	C	—	

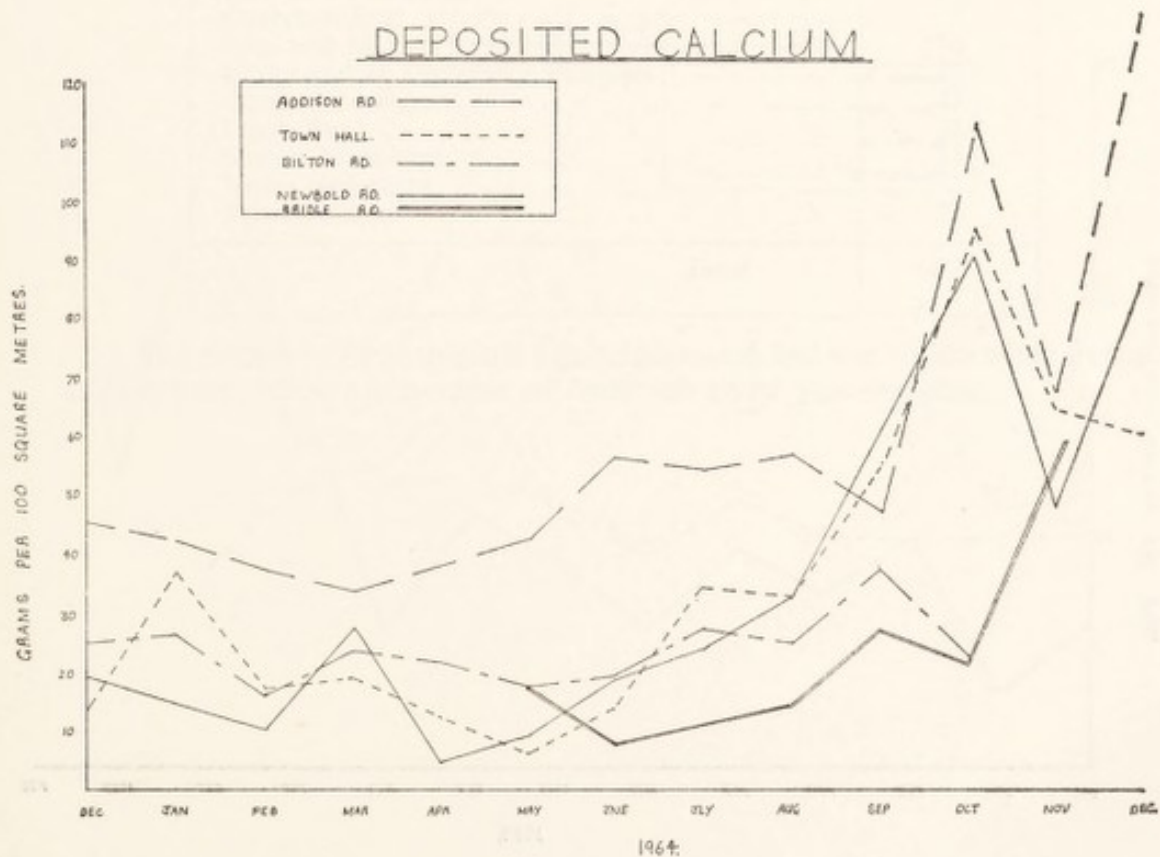
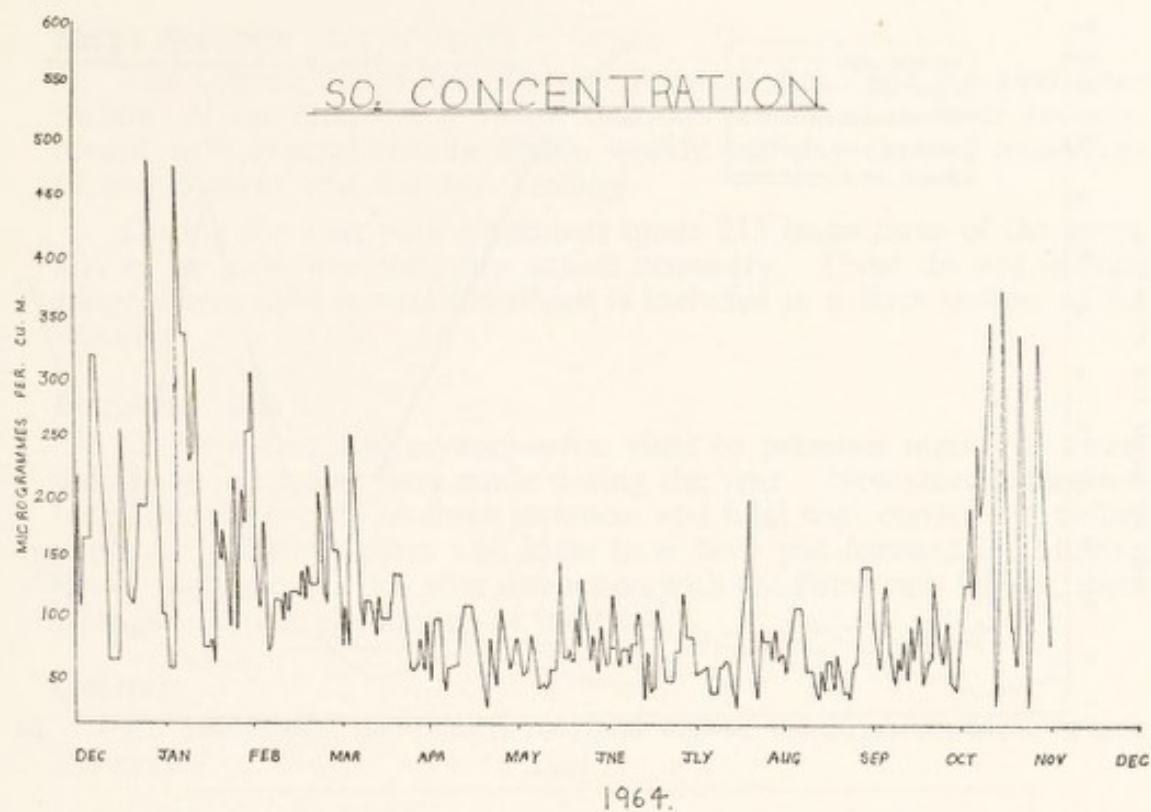
In Microgrammes per cu.m.

## DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

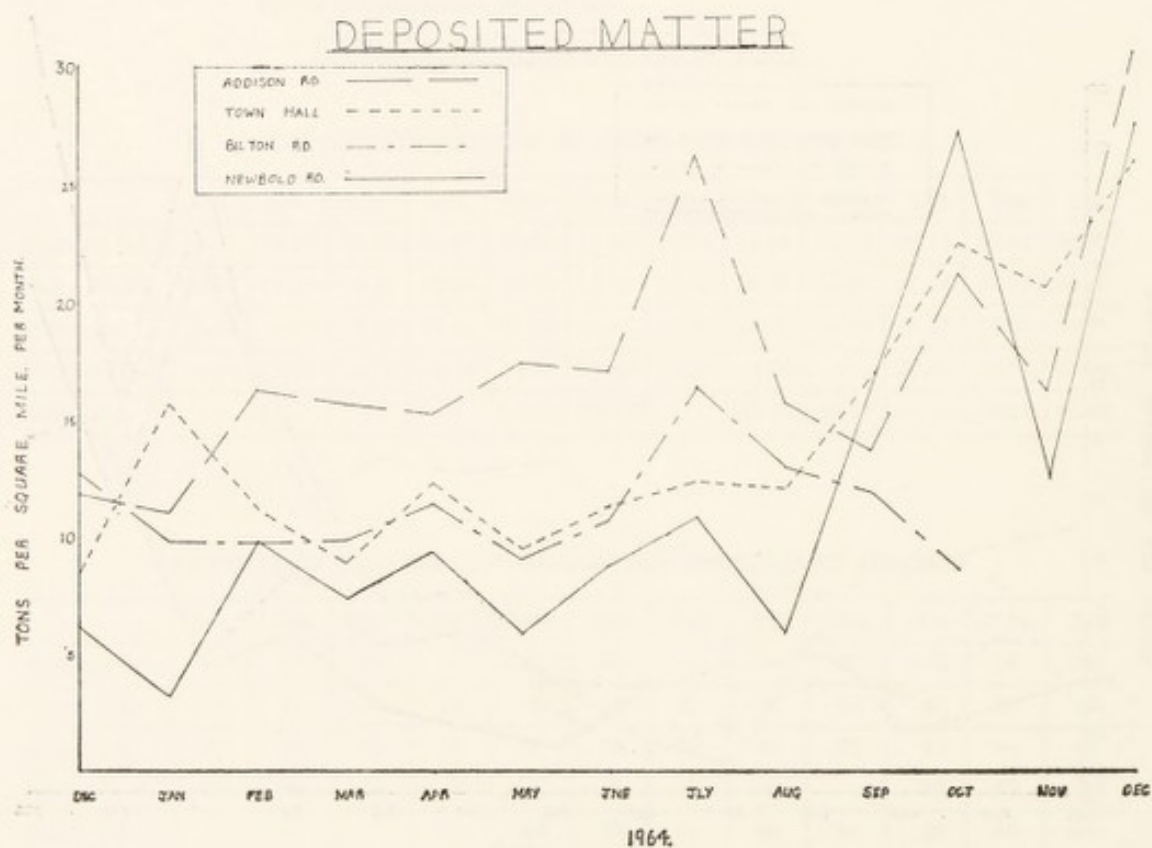
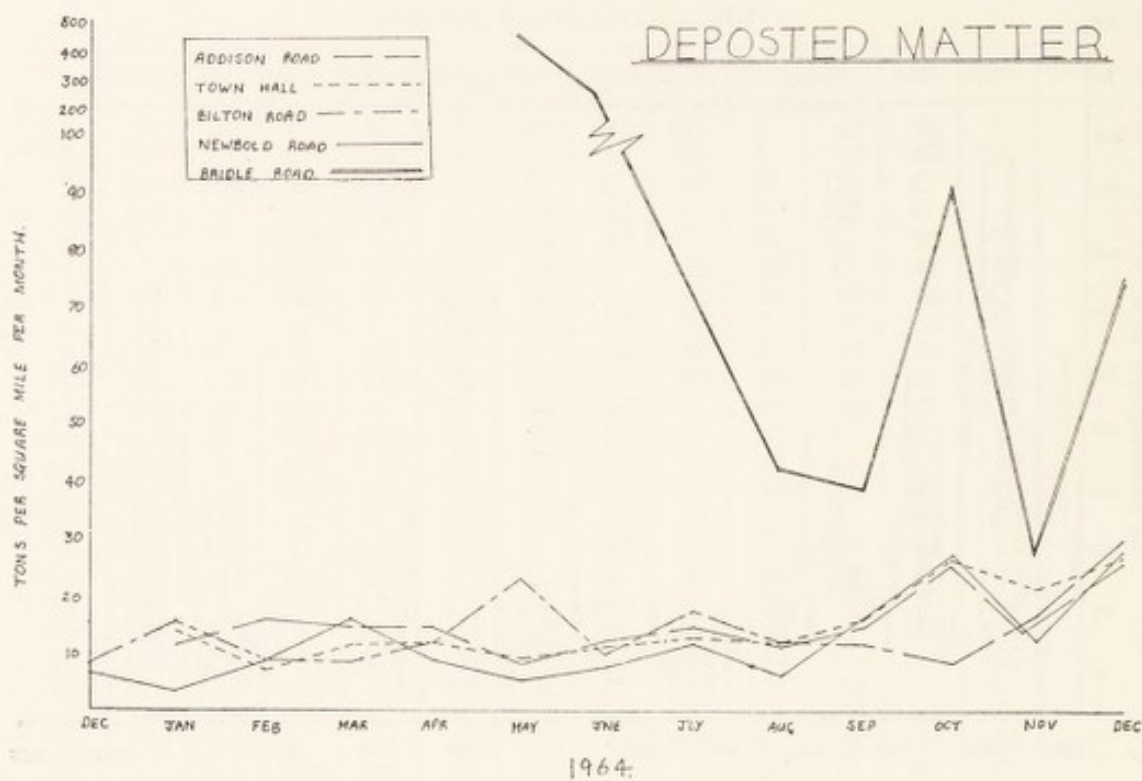
	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Addison Rd.	11.07	16.47	15.77	15.27	17.88	17.28	26.04	15.84	13.74	26.15	16.41	30.85
Town Hall	15.73	11.46	8.88	12.28	9.53	11.59	13.54	12.05	16.85	27.36	20.93	26.30
Bilton Rd.	9.96	9.70	9.84	11.58	24.43	10.07	16.38	12.99	12.08	8.19	14.00	30.0
Newbold Rd.	3.45	9.78	16.13	9.12	5.9	8.59	10.96	5.99	—	27.35	12.87	27.59
Bridle Rd.	—	—	—	—	483.66	263.70	—	43.28	39.42	92.35	26.11	75.42

## DEPOSITED CALCIUM IN GRAMS PER 100 SQUARE METRES

	<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.	42	37	33	—	42	56	54	56	47	114	69	133
Town Hall	36	17	19	12	6	13	35	32	55	96	65	60
Bilton Rd.	26	16	24	21	17	18	26	24	37	22	—	—
Newbold Rd.	—	10	27	4	9	17	23	32	—	92	48	89
Bridle Rd.	—	—	—	—	20	13	—	20	28	25	58	—







### **Shops Act 1950**

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 repealed some sections of the Shops Act, 1950. Sections remaining in force are concerned with general closing hours, weekly half-day closing, conditions of employment and Sunday Trading.

During the year your inspectors made 213 inspections of the shops and in no case was statutory action necessary. These do not include shops where food is handled which is included in a later section of the report.

### **Petroleum Acts**

One hundred and seventy-seven visits to premises registered under the above legislation were made during the year. New storage facilities have been supervised in three instances and final tests carried out before approval. Various plans and ideas have been put forward for altering petrol storage tanks but after discussion with the Petroleum Officer, these have been either abandoned or modified.

### **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 .. .. .	58
Drainage Defects, etc. .. .. .	348
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept .. .. .	13
Offensive Accumulations .. .. .	36
Overcrowding .. .. .	7
Rats and Mice .. .. .	370
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises .. .. .	22
Smell Nuisances .. .. .	47
Insect Pests .. .. .	38
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	31
Noise Nuisances .. .. .	7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	22
<i>Total</i> ..	999

The number of complaints again increased but not to the same extent as last year, when an increase of over one third was reported.



# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1964

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses .. .. .	4,269
Overcrowding .. .. .	27
Verminous .. .. .	19
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	68
Multiple Occupation .. .. .	92
Accumulations .. .. .	49
Animals and Birds .. .. .	8
Cesspools .. .. .	1
Clean Air Act .. .. .	496
Drainage .. .. .	475
Drain Tests .. .. .	36
Factories Act .. .. .	343
Interviews .. .. .	1,037
Pail Closets .. .. .	1
Animal Boarding Establishments .. .. .	8
Pet Animals Act .. .. .	8
Petroleum Act .. .. .	177
Public Conveniences .. .. .	72
Rats and Mice .. .. .	79
Refuse Collection and Disposal .. .. .	87
Rivers and Streams .. .. .	56
Schools .. .. .	4
Sewers etc. .. .. .	688
Shops Acts .. .. .	213
Water Closets .. .. .	29
Water Supply .. .. .	7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	298
Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	6
Immigration .. .. .	3
Noise Nuisances .. .. .	15
Hairdressers .. .. .	24
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1,471
General Food Premises .. .. .	786
Meat Shops .. .. .	262
Food Preparation Premises .. .. .	314
Ice-cream .. .. .	104
Licensed Premises .. .. .	185
Bakehouses .. .. .	22
Markets .. .. .	58
Milk and Dairies .. .. .	219
Food and Drugs Sampling .. .. .	224
Bacteriological Sampling .. .. .	233
Biological Sampling .. .. .	15
Water Sampling .. .. .	4
Swimming Baths .. .. .	14
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	558
<i>Total</i> ..	13,156

# SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1964

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health .. .. .	74	32	80	9
Housing Act .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	76	—	61	—
Food and Drugs .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Factories Act .. .. .	7	—	4	—
Rugby Corporation Act ..	—	—	2	—
Shops Act .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Act .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation Regulations .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act .. .. .	2	—	2	—
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	162	32	150	9

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,552 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,775
Condemned Food Collections	152
Drain Testing .. .. .	219
Rats, Mice and Vermin ..	406
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<u>2,552</u>



## SECTION D

### HOUSING

Work continued throughout the year on the housing projects at Rounds Gardens and on the Abbotts Farm Estate. The three blocks of multi-storey flats and two blocks of old people's flats in Rounds Gardens, providing a total of 221 units of accommodation, were completed in September. By December the two contracts for the erection of 149 dwellings on the Abbotts Farm Estate had also been completed and a new contract for a further 64 dwellings commenced. Thirty of these were under construction at the end of the year. In Magnet Lane a contract for 16 old people's flats was commenced and 12 were under construction on the 31st December, 1964.

The total number of houses and flats owned by the Council at the end of the year was 3,228.

Houses which are unfit were confirmed in the following cases:—

	<i>No.</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>
Demolition Orders	7	7
Clearance Areas	2	10
Closing Orders	7	7

In addition two Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during 1964 involving 43 houses and are awaiting Confirmation by the Minister.

64 houses previously dealt with were demolished during the year.

Ninety-two visits in connection with houses in multiple occupation were made. Conditions found resulted in legal action in one case.

The Rent Act 1957 is becoming forgotten and the Public Health Inspectors were not called upon to act during the year.

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Meat Inspection

During the year 9,000 more animals were slaughtered than in 1963 but the amount of meat condemned went up to 48 tons which is more than 50% in excess of last year's figure. An interesting comparison is shown in the table below:—

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Slaughtered</i>	<i>Increase on 1963 weight</i>	<i>Condemned</i>	<i>% Increase on 1963</i>
Beasts .. ..	2,587	8.9	16,108	194
Cows .. ..	2,500	23.4	63,489	58
Sheep .. ..	19,080	36.2	14,091	42
Pigs .. ..	8,008	8.5	10,179	44
Calves .. ..	447	4.3 (Decrease)	2,207	10 (Decrease)
Total .. ..	32,622	28.6	106,714	58

A 58% increase in unfit food from a 28% increase in the number of animals slaughtered. A lowering in the standard of animals slaughtered, combined with the effect of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 to produce this result.

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., could not continue to be tolerated. The Council, therefore decided to proceed with a new slaughterhouse and the present one is to be closed before the 1st July 1966.



# **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 ... ..	2,587	2,500	19,080	8,008	447	—	32,622
Number Inspected ... ..	2,587	2,500	19,080	8,008	447	—	32,622
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	17	90	182	41	36	—	366
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	186	306	143	107	3	—	745
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	9.52 (7.23)	15.84 (47.62)	1.7 (4.37)	4.26 (3.40)	8.7 (17.09)	—	3.09 (8.0)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	4	8	—	32	—	—	44
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	0.15 (0.04)	0.35 (0.26)	—	0.4 (0.88)	—	—	0.13 (0.19)
<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 ... ..	0.08 (0.09)	0.04 —	—	—	—	—	0.01 (0.01)

The figures in brackets relate to 1963.

## **MEAT CONDEMNED**

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcasses</i>		<i>Part Carcasses</i>		<i>Offals</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts .. ..	23	9,496	21	1,037	168	5,675
Cows .. ..	88	34,267	60	5,800	253	23,422
Sheep .. ..	192	8,842	86	1,338	303	3,911
Pigs .. ..	41	6,358	32	931	137	2,890
Calves .. ..	36	1,682	5	46	54	479
<i>Total</i> .. ..	380	60,645	204	9,152	915	36,377

**GRAND TOTAL 48 tons, 1 cwt., 41 lbs.**

## Food Inspection

The amount of food inspected cannot be itemised as every time a Public Health Inspector goes into a food premises he looks at the food on display with an expert eye, and investigates further when his suspicions are aroused. Traders also co-operate by bringing suspected food to the inspector's attention.

The table shown below is a catalogue of unsound food condemned.

<i>Article</i>						<i>lbs.</i>
Cereal	..	..	..	..	..	41
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	64
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	1,294
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	878
Milk and Milk Products..	..	..	..	..	..	382
Preserves and Preservatives	..	..	..	..	..	329
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	2,385
Sugar Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	365
Flour Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	1,025
Total	..	..	..	..	..	6,763



## Food and Drugs

Two hundred and thirty-nine 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	
Antussin .. ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 201. Contaminated with 2 pieces of metal. Vendors warned.
Apple & Meringue Flan—	—	—	1	—	
Apricots in Heavy Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Apricot Wine .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder .. ..	—	—	2	—	
Beefburgers .. ..	—	—	—	1	
Beef Dripping .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Beef Sausages .. ..	3	—	—	—	
Beef Steak Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Black Currants .. ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 13. Claimed "Vitamin C 75 mgms./fluid ounce". Found Vitamin C 58 mgms./fluid ounce". Manufacturers contacted—pleaded mistaken label.
Blackcurrant Drink ..	—	—	2	—	
Blackcurrant Jam ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrants in Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Pastilles ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Sweets ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Syrup ..	1	—	2	1	
Black Treacle .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Brewer's Yeast and Molasses Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Brown Sugar .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter .. ..	10	—	5	—	Sample No. 14. Informal—low in meat content—62% total meat. Sample No. 34 Formal—low in meat content—60% total meat. Vendors warned.
Butter Crinkle Biscuits ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter-filled Sponge ..	—	—	1	—	
Buttered Chocolate ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter Mints .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Casserole Beef Steak with Gravy .. ..	—	1	—	1	
Cheese .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Sauce .. ..	—	—	2	—	
Cherries in Heavy Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Dinner .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Soup Powder ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 29. Contaminated with insect excreta and webbing.
Chocolate .. ..	—	—	—	1	
Chocolate Blackcurrant Cream .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding ..	—	—	2	—	
Cocktail Sausages ..	—	—	1	—	
Codeine Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Condensed Cream of Chicken Soup ..	—	—	1	—	
Corned Beef .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Cornflour .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Crackle Cakes .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Cream .. ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 10. Contained mites, insect parts & rodent hairs. Vendors warned. No further supplies in stock.
Cream Cheese .. ..	—	—	2	—	
Cream Fudge .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Cream of Chicken Soup ..	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Horseradish ..	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	—	—	2	—	
Dairy Fruit Cake ..	—	—	1	—	
Dried Apricots .. ..	—	—	—	1	
Dried Mixed Vegetables ..	—	—	1	—	
Dried Onions .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Drinking Chocolate ..	1	—	—	—	
Evaporated Milk .. ..	—	—	4	—	
Flour .. ..	—	—	3	—	
Flour Self-raising ..	—	—	4	—	
Garden Peas .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Glucose Drink .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Grape Juice .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds ..	—	—	3	—	
Gum Pastilles .. ..	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action taken
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Honey .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Honey and Butter ..	—	—	1	—	
Instant Coffee .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Instant Milk .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Jam .. ..	—	—	6	—	
Jelly .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Lard .. ..	—	—	2	—	
Lemon Pie Filling ..	—	—	1	—	
Linctus Pastilles ..	—	—	1	—	
Lime Cordial & Lager ..	—	—	—	1	Sample No. 180. Slightly low in alcohol— 0.9%.
Liquid Paraffin B.P. ..	—	—	1	—	
Lobster Paste .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Macaroni Cheese .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Madeira .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar .. ..	—	—	5	—	
Margarine .. ..	—	—	3	—	
Marzipan .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Meringue .. ..	—	—	—	1	Sample No. 191. Contaminated with moth larvae. Vendor warned.
Milk .. ..	44	2	—	—	Sample No. 95. Deficient of 16.5% fat. Ex vending machine. Vendor warned. Further sample taken. Satisfactory. Sample No. 140. Deficient of 18% fat. Untreated "Appeal to the Cow" sample taken. Showed milk low in fat.
Milk Gums .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Minced Steak with Gravy ..	—	—	3	—	
Minced meat .. ..	—	—	3	—	
Mustard .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange Drink .. ..	—	—	2	—	
Panadol Tablets .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Peanut Butter .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Piccalilli Sauce .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Piece of Loaf of Bread ..	—	—	—	1	Sample No. 171. Contained piece of cork. Manufacturers warned.
Potted Beef with Butter ..	—	—	1	—	
Pork Sausage .. ..	4	—	—	—	
Prawn Curry with Rice ..	—	—	1	—	
Processed Peas .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries .. ..	—	—	4	—	
Raspberries in Heavy Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Roast Beef with Rich Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Rye Crispbread .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Sausage Beef .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Sausage Pork .. ..	7	—	1	—	
Shandy .. ..	—	1	1	—	Sample No. 25. Low in proof spirit. 1% proof spirit. Manufacturers notified.
Shredded Beef Suet .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Shredded Suet .. ..	—	—	2	—	
Silver-coated Tablets .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Sponge Drops .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Steak & Kidney Pies .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Steak & Kidney Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Stewed Steak .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Stewed Steak with Gravy ..	—	—	2	—	
Strawberries .. ..	—	—	3	—	
Strawberry Conserve .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Sweetening Tablets .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Throat Lozenges .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Chutney .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Piquant .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Sauce Soup .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Veganin .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin Tablets .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin Yeast Tablets .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Whole Wheat .. ..	—	—	1	—	
Whisky .. ..	5	—	—	—	
Total .. ..	76	4	151	8	



## Milk and Dairies

"Tuberculin Tested" has now been deleted from the list of designations under which milk can be sold, and the following are now the only legal designations:—

1. Untreated—if the milk is farm bottled.
2. Pasteurised.
3. Sterilized.

In Rugby by the end of the year only two supplies of farm bottled "untreated" milk were on sale. One of these is in carton form and retailed from vending machines. Most of the milk now sold in Rugby is heat-treated.

In two cases, one of foreign matter in a carton of milk and one for a dirty milk bottle, legal action was successfully taken.

During the year one further treatment plant was closed leaving two at the end of the year.

The following table shows the results of examination of milk samples taken during the year:—

Grade of Milk Type of Test	Pasteurized		Sterilized		Untreated		Channel Islands		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11	—
Methylene Blue ..	114	1	—	—	28	7	—	—	142	8
Phosphatase ..	114	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	117	1
Turbidity ..	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Chemical ..	37	—	1	—	2	2	4	—	44	2
Total	269	2	21	—	51	9	4	—	345	11

## Food Premises

One thousand five hundred and sixty-nine visits were made to such premises. In addition many interviews and investigations were carried out with regard to complaints of unsound food and foreign bodies found in food and drink. During the year, twenty-four such cases were reported to this department and investigated, and in seven cases, successful prosecutions followed. In addition a grocer's shop was found not to

be complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations in spite of various warnings. The grocer was prosecuted and fined.

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

Total 422

### Ice-cream

Forty-two samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and all were shown, by the Coventry Public Health Laboratory, to be in Grades 1 or 2 as the table below shows:—

	<i>Grades</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	—	—	—	—	—
	Pre-packed	29	5	—	—	34
Cold Mix	Loose	4	1	—	—	5
	Pre-packed	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Mix		4	—	—	—	4
Total		37	6	—	—	43
%		86	14	—	—	

“Soft Ice” is popular with the public and four itinerants in Rugby sell this commodity. Vigilance is required in supervising these itinerants and the task is almost impossible. In one instance it was necessary to bring one of these vendors before the Magistrates for offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations. The firm was convicted and fined.



## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease during the year, but some events in this field, viz. the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, emphasised the possibility of such disease from sources which have been generally thought to be safe. I refer to tinned corned beef from foreign sources where the water supplies used during the process of canning were polluted. Bearing in mind the quantities of this variety of meat eaten each year in this country, the highest standard of inspection at the cannery is of paramount importance. The Aberdeen outbreak had widespread repercussions throughout the country, and the tracing of corned beef consignments, the follow-up of visitors to Aberdeen (notified to the Department by the Medical Officer of Health of Aberdeen) and the answering of many personal requests for information was fully met by the staff, of whom the Public Health Inspectors bore a major share of the work.

As mentioned in the foreword to the Report, infective hepatitis became statutorily notifiable on the 1st April, 1964, for a period of three years. This disease, of which the most prominent symptom is usually jaundice, can cause long periods of illness, and it can be spread from person to person, by food handlers and by contamination of water. In dealing with cases, emphasis is laid on patient hygiene, and the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene in the family, the class, and the school. Until recently it was my practice to give gamma globulin to all contacts, but in view of the increasing demand and reduction in the supply of the serum, it is now restricted to pregnant women who are contacts, and for the control of outbreaks in institutions. A controlled study of the use of gamma globulin is at present being undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Colindale, with particular reference to the control of infective hepatitis. There were eight cases from the 1st April to the 31st December—six males (ages 10, 24, 31, 32, 43 and 46 years) and two females (ages 8 and 54 years). One of these cases occurred in a rather overcrowded household of two families—four adults (one an expectant mother) and six children. The immediate use of gamma globulin prevented the occurrence of any clinical cases of the disease and the baby born some months later appeared normal. The local general medical practitioners have been most co-operative in notifying their cases at the earliest possible time, by telephone, which enabled me to investigate all cases very quickly.

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year was nineteen, eleven of which were between forty-five and sixty-four years of age, and two over sixty-five. A detection survey, using the heaf test, was instituted in Borough infant and primary schools during 1964. The response of parents to the invitation to have their children tested was excellent, and of the 6,852 children on the school rolls at the time of the tests, no less than 6,262 (91.4%) accepted the offer to participate in the scheme. By repeating annually the test of children between school entry at five years and twelve to thirteen years (when B.C.G. may be given) it is hoped to detect unknown cases in the community by following up contacts of positive reacting children. It is in fact another screening method for the disease in the community, and will enable the Chest Physician to identify cases in adults, especially that portion of the older generation who rarely seek medical advice.



In April 1960 the present schedule of immunisation and vaccination was adopted. The most important change in procedure at that time was to defer the vaccination of infants against smallpox until they were one year of age, the general concensus of medical opinion being that unfavourable reactions to vaccination were less likely to occur at that age. As can be seen from the table at the end of this section, the number of infants vaccinated between one and two years of age has increased each year since 1961.

Immunisation rates remained at a reasonably satisfactory level, although the rate for smallpox vaccination is well below those for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

### 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
1964	19	4	23	1	—	1

The 381 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>
201	145	11	24	212	169



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1964

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	6	2	1	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	16
Whooping cough ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	3	1	14
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	2	13	18	53	76	82	51	23	9	—	12	41	380
Diphtheria ..	15	1	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	27
Pneumonia ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Erysipelas ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	8
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31	16	26	58	80	88	54	29	13	5	18	42	460

**NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**  
(other than Tuberculosis), 1959-1964

<i>Disease</i>	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever .. ..	52	10	27	50	29	16
Whooping Cough .. ..	8	38	60	4	14	14
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—
Non-paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	537	11	1,289	371	682	380
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	26	12	31	18	14	27
Dysentery .. ..	33	11	2	90	257	7
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas .. ..	8	7	7	1	5	5
Meningococcal infection .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	3	3	1	2	4	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	5	6	—	9	1	2
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	8

**AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than tuberculosis), 1964.**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	4	12	—	—	—	16
Whooping Cough .. ..	11	3	—	—	—	14
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	249	128	3	—	—	380
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	3	1	7	4	12	27
Dysentery .. ..	1	3	3	—	—	7
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	3	2	5
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	2
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	—	2	4	2	—	8

**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**

(Total numbers vaccinated up to 31st December, 1964).

Children born 1949-1964 ..	11,292
Persons born 1933-1948 ..	8,186
Persons born prior to 1933 ..	4,170
	23,648



**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND  
TETANUS, 1964**

Vaccine used	Primary Immunisation				Reinforcing Injections
	Age Groups				
	Under 1 year	1 -4 years	5 - 14 years	Total	
Triple Antigen ..	752	44	10	806	839
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	—	1	7	8	286
Quadruple Vaccine ..	102	6	5	113	6
Tetanus Toxoid ..	—	28	197	225	—
Diphtheria F.T/T.AF	—	—	—	—	38
	854	79	219	1,152	1,169

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA  
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1964**

<i>Age at 31.12.64 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1964</i>	<i>1-4 years 1960-1963</i>	<i>5-14 years 1950-1959</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	367	3,567	5,546	9,480

**SMALLPOX VACCINATION**

<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during 1964</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	40	576	81	7	46	750
Re-vaccination	—	—	9	41	206	256

# SMALLPOX VACCINATION

<i>Age Group</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 1 year .. ..	303	169	274	64	40
1 year .. ..	18	287	418	435	576
2 — 4 years .. ..	19	22	185	22	81
5 — 14 years ..	19	28	975	27	7
15 years and over ..	37	78	2263	92	46
Totals .. ..	396	584	4115	640	750



# VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964 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
1964	54,950	1,021	19.51	583	11.46	20	19.59	1	0.02

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





