BOROUGH OF RUGBY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1965

★

avid J. Jones

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Please quote in your reply AJN/MS

Your Ref.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Telephone No. 3374-5
S.T.D. ORU 8 3374-5

8th December, 1966

Dear Sir,

In the Annual Reports for the Borough of Rugby which were forwarded to you recently there were a few printing errors which I regret were not corrected before despatch. I am enclosing further copies of the Reports and would be pleased if these could be substituted for those previously sent. The alterations are on pages 3, 23 and 26.

Yours faithfully,

David J. Jones

Medical Officer of Health.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant and Castle,
London, S.E.1.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

ANNUAL REPORT

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★

David J. Jones

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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of Rugby and the environmental conditions prevailing during the year 1965.

Consideration of the vital statistics for the year reveal a population increase of 510, from 54,950 in mid-1964 to 55,460 in mid-1965. Thus, for the fourth successive year since the census of 1961, the actual increase has been less than the figure for the previous year. Having drawn attention in my 1964 Report to the slowing down in population increase and the factors involved, the figures for 1965 show that the total increase in population was due, almost entirely, to natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, which was 485. If this trend continues in the years to come, then estimates of a 70,000 population by 1981 could be misforecast. Further details of the population trends will be found in the appropriate section of the report.

Live births in 1965 totalled 1,107, an increase of 86 over the previous year, and of these ~~eight~~ 84 were illegitimate, i.e. 7·6% or approximately one in every thirteen births. Still births totalled 19 (one of which was illegitimate) compared with 21 in 1964, and deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 18, two less than the previous year.

A glance at the table of causes of death quickly shows that out of a total of 622 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for 322, cancer in all its forms and sites 116, and chest diseases, other than lung cancer, 74. Cancer of the lung and bronchus showed a marked decrease (14 as compared with 30 in 1964).

Infectious diseases did not present any major problems in 1965. Measles was notified in 912 cases, distributed throughout the town, and infective hepatitis in 23 individuals. There is a great awareness in relation to this disease and all cases were closely investigated and subjected to various tests, and a number were isolated in hospital when such a procedure was warranted, in an effort to prevent further spread. There were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis, but there was one clinical case of typhoid fever notified at the end of July which necessitated considerable investigation of the close associates of the case. These enquiries over a period of two months led to the detection of a carrier of the disease—the probable cause of the case notified.

In the field of environmental health progress was made in 1965, although not as rapid as one would have wished. The extension of the sewage works continued and, although this work will take some time to complete, it will provide those additional works necessary to maintain a high standard of effluent discharge to the River Avon. Additional water supplies are now the problem of the Joint Water Board, and as a result of the public enquiry some fifteen months ago, approval has been given for the Draycote project to proceed.

The cleansing of the atmosphere by the declaration of clean air zones commenced, and at the time of writing this report, much further work has been done, so that the hazard of polluted air should eventually be removed.

The new abattoir, in the 1964 report theoretically visible, is now, at the time of writing, within weeks of operating.

Personal health services provided by the County Council were utilised to the full in 1965. The midwifery and home nursing services operated to capacity, and these services, with the gradual increasing number of births and the greater amount of home nursing among an increasing number of aged persons, will continue to bear a heavy load.

The provision of help by voluntary organisations continued throughout 1965, one of the main factors being an increase in the meals on wheels service to cover three days each week. As a department, we are grateful to the people who give of their time in these many good works.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions made to the relevant sections of this report by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. S. G. Fox, and for details of the water supply provided by the Engineer and Manager of the Rugby Joint Water Board, Mr. J. S. M. Willis.

The work of the Department could not be carried on without the co-operation of all its members, both office and field workers, and my wholehearted thanks are due to Mr. Crow and all members of the public health inspectorate, Mr. Newitt, the Chief Clerk, and the clerical staff, for their loyal assistance during the year. To the Chairman and members of the Committee I add my appreciation of their continued interest and help in all health matters likely to affect the individual or the community.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.
September, 1966.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1965/66

Mayor: COUNCILLOR N. M. ASSHETON

Deputy Mayor: ALDERMAN W. H. BRADLEY

Members of the Public Health Committee:

ALDERMEN P. A. BATT (Chairman), H. HOLLOWELL, MRS. E. F. MONCK, T. J. NOTT; COUNCILLORS R. R. BARNETT, MRS. P. M. HILL, D. J. RAINES, J. L. SKELHORN, H. A. STEPHENS.

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.:

K. HANDY.
D. PELL.
H. SMITH.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1965

Area in acres	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1965)	55,460
Rateable value (1st April, 1965)	£2,146,170
Product of a penny rate (1965/66)	£8,800

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population*
Legitimate	512	511	1023	
Illegitimate	45	39	84	
	557	550	1107	**19·96**
Adjusted birth-rate				**20·96**

Still Births	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population*
				0·34
Legitimate	11	7	18	*Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births*
Illegitimate	–	1	1	
	11	8	19	**16·87**

Deaths	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population*
All causes	301	321	622	**11·22**
Adjusted death-rate				**11·89**
Deaths from Puerperal Causes				**Nil**

Infant Mortality	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Rate per 1,000 Live Births*
Legitimate	7	10	17	**15·36**
Illegitimate	1	–	1	**0·90**
	8	10	18	**16·26**

Area comparability factors, supplied by the Registrar-General, take into account the difference in the age and sex distribution of the population throughout the country and when applied to the local rates enable accurate comparisons to be made between the birth and death rates in different areas. The factor for births was 1·05 and for deaths 1·08

Population

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population in the Borough was 55,460, an increase of 510 (1·08%) over the figure for the previous year. The natural increase in population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 485, and the fact that the difference between this figure and the total increase was only 25 shows, in general terms, that the continued rise in population is no longer due to such a great extent to persons entering the town, and that for 1965 at least, it was almost entirely the result of the natural increase.

As stated in the introduction to this report, the upward trend in population has continued, but at a reduced rate, and the graph illustrates this point.

Births

There was a steep rise in the number of live births recorded during 1965, 1,107 compared with 1,021 in the previous year, an increase of 8·42% giving an adjusted birth rate of 20·96 per 1,000 population against a national rate of 18·0. The number of illegitimate births increased only by one to 84 and this represents 7·58% of the total number of live births in the town.

Comparative rates for the last five years were as follows:—

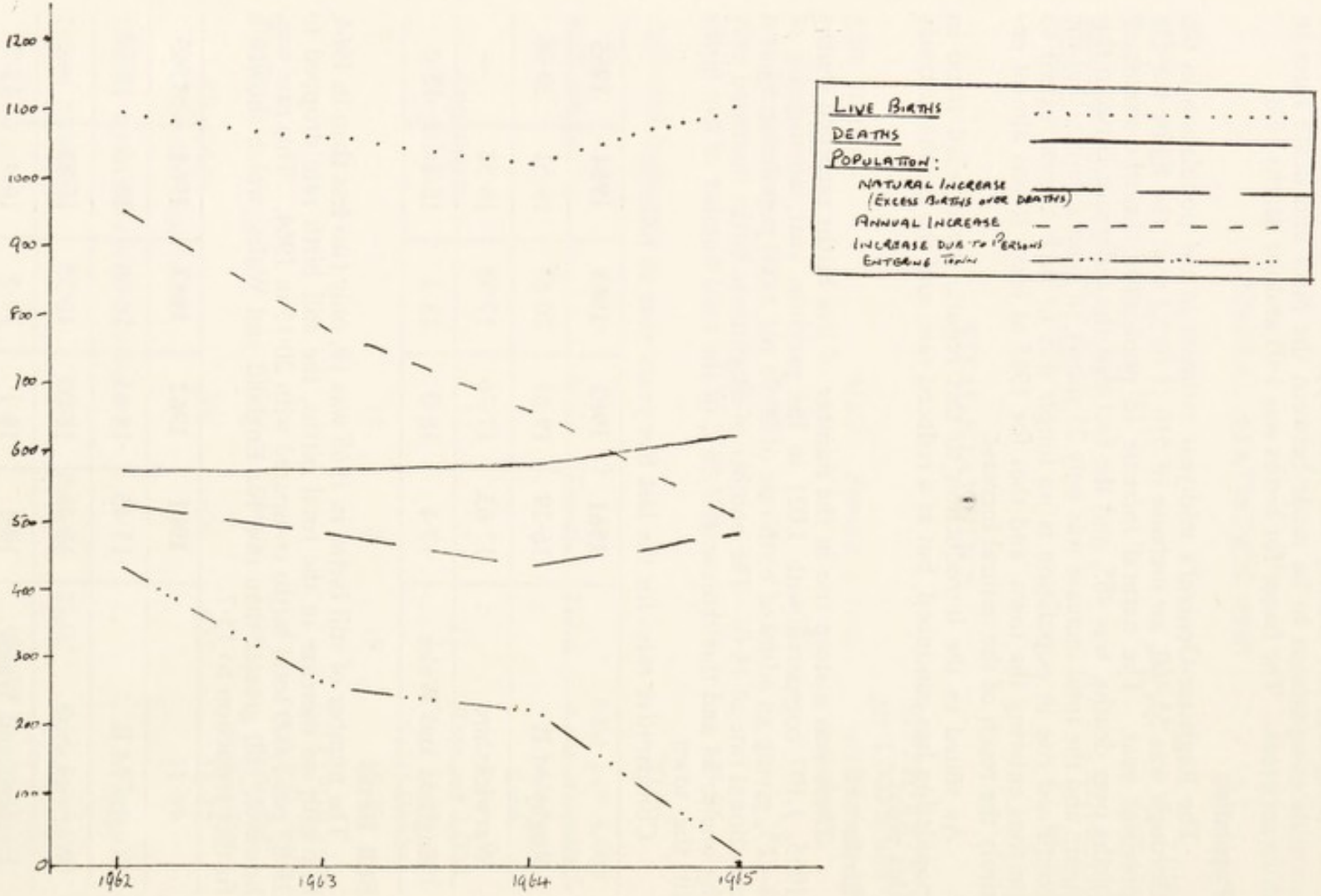
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Rugby M.B.	16·29	19·61	20·67	19·51	20·96
Warwickshire ..	17·63	17·76	17·88	18·58	—
England and Wales ..	17·4	18·0	18·2	18·4	18·0

Still Births

The number of still births in 1965 was 19, only two less than in 1964, but with an increase in the total births, the still birth rate dropped to 16·87 per 1,000 total births compared with 20·15 in 1964. This rate was, however, still greater than that for England and Wales, which showed a further reduction to 15·7.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Rugby M.B.	15·45	18·85	16·56	20·15	16·87
Warwickshire ..	16·41	18·05	16·55	13·83	—
England and Wales ..	19·1	18·1	17·2	16·4	15·7

Of the 1,126 total births, 586 took place in St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, 497 at home, and 43 in other hospitals or nursing homes.


1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1962
1963
1964
1965
LIVE BIRTHS
DEATHS
POPULATION:
NATURAL INCREASE
(EXCESS BIRTHS over DEATHS)
ANNUAL INCREASE
INCREASE DUE TO PERSONS
ENTERING TOWN

Deaths

For the fifth successive year the number of deaths assigned to the Borough increased. In 1965 the figure was 622, an increase of 39 or 6·69% over the figure for the previous year and the highest number ever recorded. Of this number, disease of the heart and circulation accounted for 51·77%, cancer in all its forms 18·65% and disease of the respiratory system 11·9%.

From the detailed table of the causes of death, it will be seen that of the total number of 622 deaths, 269 or 43·3% occurred in persons over 75 years of age, 165, almost 27·5% were aged between 65 and 75 years and 91 or 14·6% were between 55 and 65 years old. A further analysis of the death statistics shows that of the 322 deaths from heart and circulatory conditions, 154 were in persons aged 75 years or more, that 36 of the 116 cancer deaths and 44 of 74 deaths from chest conditions other than lung cancer were over 75 years of age. There were three deaths from tuberculosis, all males, one of whom was 45 years of age and the other two between 65 and 75 years of age.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Rugby M.B.	11·29 (525)	12·02 (569)	11·38 (572)	11·46 (583)	11·89 (622)
Warwickshire ..	11·51	11·66	11·61	11·48	—
England and Wales ..	12·0	11·9	12·2	11·3	11·5

Maternal Mortality

It is pleasing to be able to report that for the sixth successive year no maternal deaths were recorded.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who died under the age of one year was 18, and this figure showed a decrease of two compared with the previous year. The mortality rate of 16·26 per 1,000 live births compares very favourably with the provisional rate of 19·0 for England and Wales. Comparative rates for the past five years are given below:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Rugby M.B.	25·78	19·21	19·65	19·59	16·26
Warwickshire ..	17·39	17·05	17·41	17·13	—
England and Wales ..	21·6	21·4	21·1	20·0	19·0

Neo-Natal and Peri-Natal Mortality

Of the eighteen infants mentioned above, 14 died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 12·47 per 1,000 live births compared with 14·7 for 1964, and a provisional rate for England and Wales of 13·0.

The peri-natal mortality rate, which includes still births in addition to deaths of infants under one week of age, was 35·19, considerably less than the figure for the previous year, 39·34, but still greatly in excess of the rate for England and Wales as a whole, which was 26·9

CAUSES OF DEATH
Children Under One Year of Age

Cause of Death	*Age in Weeks*					*Total*
	1	2	3	4	5–52	
1. Congenital malformations	1	1	—	—	1	3
2. *Diseases of early infancy:*						
(*a*) Birth injury	3	—	—	—	—	8
(*b*) Immaturity	4	—	—	—	—	
(*c*) Other..	1	—	—	—	—	
3. Postnatal asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2
4. Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. Other	1	—	—	—	3	4
Totals ..	13	1	—	—	4	18

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965

Cause of Death	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	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	9	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	10	12
	F	25	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	6	8
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	15	16
	F	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	12	26
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	25	26	26
	F	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	22	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
20. Other heart disease	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	10
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	20
21. Other circulatory diseases	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	13
22. Influenza..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	17
24. Bronchitis	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	7	6
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	M	20	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	5
	F	31	6	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	4	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
35. Suicide	M	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total all causes.. ..	M	301	7	1	1	—	8	5	5	23	57	91	103
	F	321	7	3	1	—	2	5	10	19	34	74	166

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service 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. E. 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 9 District Midwives, 9 District Nurses, 2 District Nurse/Midwives, 12 Health Visitors and 3 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
Deputy Area Nursing Officer		
Miss M. J. Thomas	60 Merttens Drive, Rugby	Rugby 6164
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 K. Herrington	The Orchards, Newton	Swinford 412
Miss B. Jaques	5 Briars Close Long Lawford.	Rugby 72184
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 M. M. Bamford	Tilburstow, Spring Road, Barnacle, Nr. Coventry	Walsgrave-on-Sowe 3859
Miss L. Green	Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Nr. Hinckley	Wolvey 278
Miss E. M. Mason	36 Lutterworth Road, Pailton, Rugby	Pailton 442
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. Hickson	48 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5435
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 328
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. E. Clarke	393 Newbold Road, Rugby	Rugby 73281
Mrs. S. Clarke	69 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Nr. Rugby	Rugby 2821
Mrs. M. P. Harper	10 Rectory Close, Crick	
Mrs. C. Loman	99 Pytchley Road, Rugby	
Miss D. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 2829
Miss C. Miller	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
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

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss P. Hicks	Nurse's House, Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Rugby	Rugby 3574
Miss B. J. Hamilton	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 been established to assist those patients awaiting admission to hospital, or those who are in the terminal stage of their illness. The amount of help given to any one patient is

determined on a cost basis and varies according to the type of nursing assistance given. Thus, a patient receiving attention under this scheme from a fully trained nurse cannot be given help for as long a period as a patient for whom only "night sitter" services are provided. The number of staff available for duties under the Madame Curie Foundation scheme is extremely limited.

The eight full-time Midwives within 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.

For those patients living alone and with no-one to care for them, a "night-sitter" service has been established, but due to the casual nature of the work it is difficult to retain a large staff for this purpose. On the 31st December, 1965, two night sitters were employed. A total of 15 short-term cases were assisted, fourteen of whom were over 65 years of age. The number of hours worked was 1,324, slightly less than the previous year.

The trial scheme for the attachment of Health Visitors to two general medical practices proved to be quite successful, and arrangements have now been made for the scheme to be extended to two other practices in the town.

Domestic Help Service

The demand for assistance from this service in cases of illness, during the period of home confinement and for the aged and infirm who are unable to manage their domestic work, continued throughout the year.

Seventy-six part-time Helps, working under the supervision of the Domestic Help Organiser, attended 526 cases during the year. Owing to the increased demand, an Assistant Organiser was appointed in May 1965.

It will be seen from the following table that, although more cases were given help during 1965, the number of hours worked was slightly reduced—this is an indication of the control exercised over the service by the Organisers to ensure the best use is made of the labour force available.

	1963	1964	1965
Long-term cases (requiring help for 3 months or more):			
Over 65 years of age	266	257	275
Under 65 years of age	41	41	38
Short-term cases:			
Over 65 years of age	36	57	82
Under 65 years of age—			
Maternity	62	119	73
Chronic sick	15	21	31
Mentally disordered	2	—	1
Others	10	22	26
	432	517	526
Hours worked:			
Long-term cases:			
Over 65 years of age	47,963	49,181	47,368
Under 65 years of age	11,278	11,276	10,898
Short-term cases:			
Over 65 years of age	545	929	2,561
Under 65 years of age	2,498	4,210	4,164
	62,284	65,596	64,991

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:—

Clinic	*Place*	*When held*
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic	Wednesday afternoons.
Audiometry	Bilton Clinic	Second and fourth Tuesday in each month (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 Friday afternoon in each month.
Rokeby	Rokeby County Primary School	First and third Saturday mornings in each month.
Temple Street	Temple Street Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Dental	The Bungalow, Temple Street	Monday afternoons, Tuesday mornings and afternoons, and Thursday mornings (by appointment).
	Bilton Clinic	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, and Thursday afternoons (by appointment).
Minor Ailments	Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings.
Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic	Wednesday and Friday mornings and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Hillmorton Clinic	Thursday mornings (by appointment).
	Temple Street Clinic	Thursday afternoons (by appointment).

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Under the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act the County Council provides a wide range of nursing equipment, wheel chairs, walking aids, etc. for issue on free loan to patients during illness or convalescence. Such articles are issued at the request of the medical practitioner or nurse in attendance. Certain items of equipment, particularly wheel chairs, which are required on long-term or permanent loan are provided through the County Welfare Department or, in certain cases, through the Ministry of Health.

Convalescence following illness can be arranged through the Council's after-care scheme, and all applications must be accompanied by a request 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 made

in the case of school children. In the case of patients discharged from hospital, convalescence is normally arranged by the hospital almoners through the National Health Service.

There was a continuing and increasing demand throughout the year for chiropody treatment. The Council's scheme provides treatment four times a year for people of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered physically handicapped persons. Treatment is carried out by a number of chiropodists on the Council's approved list, normally in their own surgeries, but in the case of housebound patients, domiciliary treatment is authorised. Patients contribute 2/6*d.* per treatment towards the cost of the service, but this charge is remitted in those cases where the patient is in receipt of a national assistance grant. The following table shows how this service has increased during the last three years:—

		1963	**1964**	**1965**
Number of patients treated—	at surgeries	178	317	351
	at home	200	326	307
		378	643	658
Number of treatments given—	at surgeries	486	811	1,002
	at home	587	765	849
		1,073	1,576	1,851

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 Acts 1948 and 1951

Only one case arose during the year which necessitated action under the above Acts. The patient was an elderly lady who had been living in extremely insanitary conditions. Relatives from Derby were contacted and they endeavoured to persuade the old lady to return with them, but without success. Several visits were made in an attempt to persuade the patient to accept hospital treatment, but this she refused to do. As the patient was not on any doctor's list, the Consultant Geriatrician was approached, and after visiting the patient, completed the necessary certificate for submission to a Justice of the Peace. When the patient was admitted to hospital on the 17th December, 1965, she was found to be in a very dirty condition and in need of hospital treatment for an indefinite period. She settled to the hospital routine and began to make progress, but on the 26th December she suffered a heart attack and died.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Rugby Joint Water Board provides the main water supply for the Borough and, in addition, to thirty parishes in the Rugby Rural District and eight parishes in the Southam Rural District, with an estimated total population of 75,000. During the year the Board completed negotiations for the Board to receive a maximum 100 million gallons of water annually from the Oxford Canal.

Samples of water taken by the Board at intervals throughout the year and at various stages of treatment, as well as from numerous points in the distribution system, were submitted for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis. In all cases the results showed that the water going into supply conformed with the standards laid down for public supply purposes.

The Board have given consideration to the fluoridation of the water supply, and with the approval of the constituent authorities, it has been decided that the natural fluoride content of the raw water supplies should be raised by the addition of sodium fluoride to the recommended level of 2 parts per million. The order for the purchase of the necessary equipment for this operation has now been placed.

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

Length of mains at 1.4.65	239.18 miles. (232.66)
Mains laid during year..	6.09 miles (7.52)
Mains taken out of service	0.39 miles (1.0)
Length of mains at 31.3.66	244.88 miles (239.18)
Water supplied	1,261.57 mill. galls. (1,221 m.g.)
Average daily supply	3.457 mill. galls. (3.345 m.g.)
Average daily supply per head of pop.	46 gallons (45)

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, commenced in March 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 46 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:—

	Satisfactory
Regent Street Baths	26
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	10
Rugby School Baths	8
	Unsatisfactory
Regent Street Baths	2

There are swimming baths at Rokeby School, Abbotts Farm School, Harris C. of E. and Rugby High School.

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

Rodent Control

Three hundred and ten complaints of rats and mice infestation were received during the year. All but thirty 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 382 cases and for mice in 105 cases. In 21 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 5 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

Eighty-one visits to factories were made during the year. The table below shows the work done and inspections made at the premises registered under the Act.

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises	*No. on Register*	*Number of*		
		Inspections	*Written Notices*	*Occupiers Prosecuted*
(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	81	15	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	—	—	—
Total	162	81	15	—

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	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	1	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(*a*) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	1	—
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	12	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

There were no outworkers lists sent under the Act.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The establishment of inspectors was increased at the beginning of the year and a public health inspector was appointed in February 1965. The strengthened inspectorate was thus able to turn its attention to the implementation of the Act for the first time.

A total of 865 visits was made during the year, 251 of these were general inspections resulting in 182 informal notices being served. Most of the notices were concerned with more than one item and by the end of the year the following improvements had been effected without recourse to formal action. Prosecution was pending in only one case.

Premises cleansed	26
Overcrowding abated	5
Temperature	63
Ventilation	17
Lighting	10
Sanitary Conveniences	35
Washing Facilities	29
Drinking water	7
Accommodation for clothing	36
Sitting facilities, provision of	9
Seats for sedentary workers provided	5
Eating facilities provided	17
Floors, passages and stairs	10
Exposed machinery fenced	1
Young persons protected, cleansing of dangerous machinery	1
Training of persons using dangerous machinery	1
Noise and vibration	3
First Aid	40
Investigation of accidents—remedial action	3

Some matters gave rise to difficulty during the year and some shortcomings in the Act itself were discovered. An intermittent uninsulated water heater was used by some people as a means of complying with Section 10 to supply "running hot and cold or warm water". In no instance was this particular type of heater found to be doing so at the time of the visit, and thus an offence was being committed. Usually there was no hot or cold water in the container, the water supply pipe was disconnected from the cold water tap and in some cases even disconnected from the heater. Consequently the Department has been unable to accept this heater as complying with Section 10, but has approved its use over a sink for tea making and washing up where this facility is provided in addition to a wash hand basin with a running hot and cold water supply.

Serious difficulty arises over the interpretation of "suitable places" at which drinking water is required to be supplied by Section 11. Whilst taps over wash basins in water closet compartment or adjacent lobbies might be considered "suitable places" by inspectors who have not had a public health training, this is unacceptable to public health inspectors because it is known that when a water closet is flushed an aerosol can be

projected into the air beyond even the confines of the compartment contaminating every adjacent surface including the wash basin taps with the bowel organisms of the person who has just used the water closet.

The legislation is further out of touch with reality because, in Rugby at any rate, the office and shop population are not in the habit of drinking plain water. They consume water in the form of tea or coffee usually brewed, before our intervention, in the water closet compartment or the adjacent lobby. The failure of the workers more frequently to succumb to the pathogens transferred to the taps from their workmates' bowels is no doubt due to the fact that it is necessary to boil water to make tea or coffee.

Our efforts to have the drinking water supply placed over a separate sink outside the sanitary accommodation, or in the form of special cabinets dispensing cooled water in the offices themselves have met widespread resistance by employers.

The Minister called for a survey of lighting standards during the last 3 months of 1965 and as will be seen from the following report few premises matched up to the standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society's modest code.

Lighting Standards

In accordance with the request of the Minister in Local Authority Circular 9 (Supplement No. 1) the following special report on lighting standards is submitted.

The standards of lighting found in a random survey of Rugby premises in November 1965 are set out in Table 1.

(1) *General impression of standards*

It will be seen that the general standards of lighting both natural and artificial, in offices and shops, including staircases, corridors, washplaces etc., is very poor. Shop areas where things were being sold or displayed were better lighted than areas where people work. More consideration was obviously given to goods than to people.

(2) *Examples of unsatisfactory lighting*

Office desks were poorly lit and few attained even the modest standard of the Illuminating Engineering Society of 30-45 lumens/sq. ft. Staircases, stores etc. were also very badly lit. Examples of specific premises are given in Table 1.

(3) *Advice to occupiers*

The specific standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code are recommended as a minimum requirement for satisfactory lighting with the minimum of glare.

(4) *Elimination of excessive glare*

Excessive glare caused by daylight or artificial sources calls for remedial measures to limit the degree of glare to an amount acceptable to the people using the building. Excess daylight has been remedied by the use of venetian blinds and from artificial sources by the re-arrangement of lighting fittings. New office lighting systems are accepted if they comply with the limiting Glare Index below 19 of the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code and permanent supplementary artificial lighting is used to obviate glare from daylight through large windows.

TABLE 1

Type of Premises	*Situation*	*Lumens per square foot*				
		Less than 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	*Greater than* 25
Butchery	Shop					70
	Preparation Room		8		20	
Insurance Office	Office				20—25	
	Staircase	0—2				
China Shop	Stockroom	5				
	Showroom			12	20	
	Shop				25	
	Office			15		
	Basement Store	2		12		
Laundry Despatch	Shop			10	17	
	Storeroom		8			
	Wash-up	0—5				
Greengrocers	Shop				20	30
	Warehouse	5				
	Office			15		
Fish Shop	Shop				20	30
	Office				18	
	Preparation Room		8	14		
Clothing	Stockroom	5	8			
	Landing	5				
	Staircase	0				
	Office		8		16	
	Shop				20	
Butchery	Shop				20	
	Cellar	0				
	Staircase	0				
	Stockroom	0				
Book Shop	Shop				15—25	
	Stockroom		5—10			
	Offices				20	
Tobacco and Sweet Shop	Shop				23	
Auctioneers Office	Counter				20	
	Desk			15		
	Common Staircase	4				
	,, ,, (bottom)		9			
Retail Wool Shop	Shop Sale Counter		10			
Retail Confectioners	Shop				25	
	Rear Room		10			
Do-it-yourself Shop	Shop				20	
	Basement				25	
Tailor and Outfitter	Shop				20	
	Office			14	18	
	Alteration Room			14		
Radio Shop	Shop					40—42
	Office				25	
Radio Stores	Shop					30
	Desk				22	
	Office Shop					35
	Manager's Office		10			
Motor Coach Operators	Office				20	
Common Carriers	Office				20	
Builders Merchants	Shop				20	
Technical College	Kitchen				24	
Grocery Shop	Shop					42
	Preparation Room		6			
Builders	Office					40
	Second Office					38
Insurance Company	Office					35
Super Market	Sales Area					40
	Office				18	
Sub-Post Office and Newspapers	Display		10			
	Display Area 2		10			
	Counter			12		
	Store	4				
Grocery	Sales Area			14		
	Second Sales Area			12		
	Store	4				
Grocery	Sales Area			14		
	Display Area					28
	Store No. 1		6			
	Store No. 2		10			
Post Office and General Stores	Shop			12		
Fish and Vegetable Shop	Shop					34
	One Counter		10			
	Store				22	
Butchery	Shop					30
	Store	5				
	Rear Shop Preparation				18	
Greengrocery	Wash-up Room			12		
	Store and Despatch 1				22	
	Store and Despatch 2					26
	Shop Area		6			
	Shop Area 2					40
	Cash Desk			15		
Greengrocery	Shop			14		
	Stores			14		
Dry Cleaners	Shop Counter				18	
	Store	4				
Public Health Inspectors' Office		2				

TABLE A—REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	*Number of premises registered during the year*	*Total number of registered premises at end of year*	*Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year*
Offices	41	150	48
Retail Shops	81	351	181
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	11	20	7
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	4	41	18
Fuel Storage Depots ..	3	4	—
Totals	140	566	251

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

865

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

Class of Workplace	*Number of persons employed*
Offices	5,294
Retail Shops	2,368
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	277
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	342
Canteens	57
Fuel Storage Depots	36
TOTAL	8,374

Total Males 4,750
Total Females 3,624

Clean Air Act 1956

1,345 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_2 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_2 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. Many complaints were received, all of which were investigated by Public Health Inspectors and the Alkali Inspectorate and found to be justified. As a result of representations made to the Minister the Council received assurances that external means of dust arrestment would be fitted to the kilns by 31st December 1966.

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~~. month. Leamington's highest deposit was less than 20. Rugby's highest was 167 tons per square mile.

Control of Industrial Pollution

During the year 84 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.

Rugby No. 1 Smoke Control Order

The Council made the above Order on the 16th December 1964. It was confirmed in October 1965 and comes into operation on the 1st July 1966. A further four areas were being considered at the end of the year.

The preliminary work with regard to the adaptation of appliances to burn smokeless fuel and most of the 1,345 inspections made were in connection with this work.

Warwickshire Clean Air Council

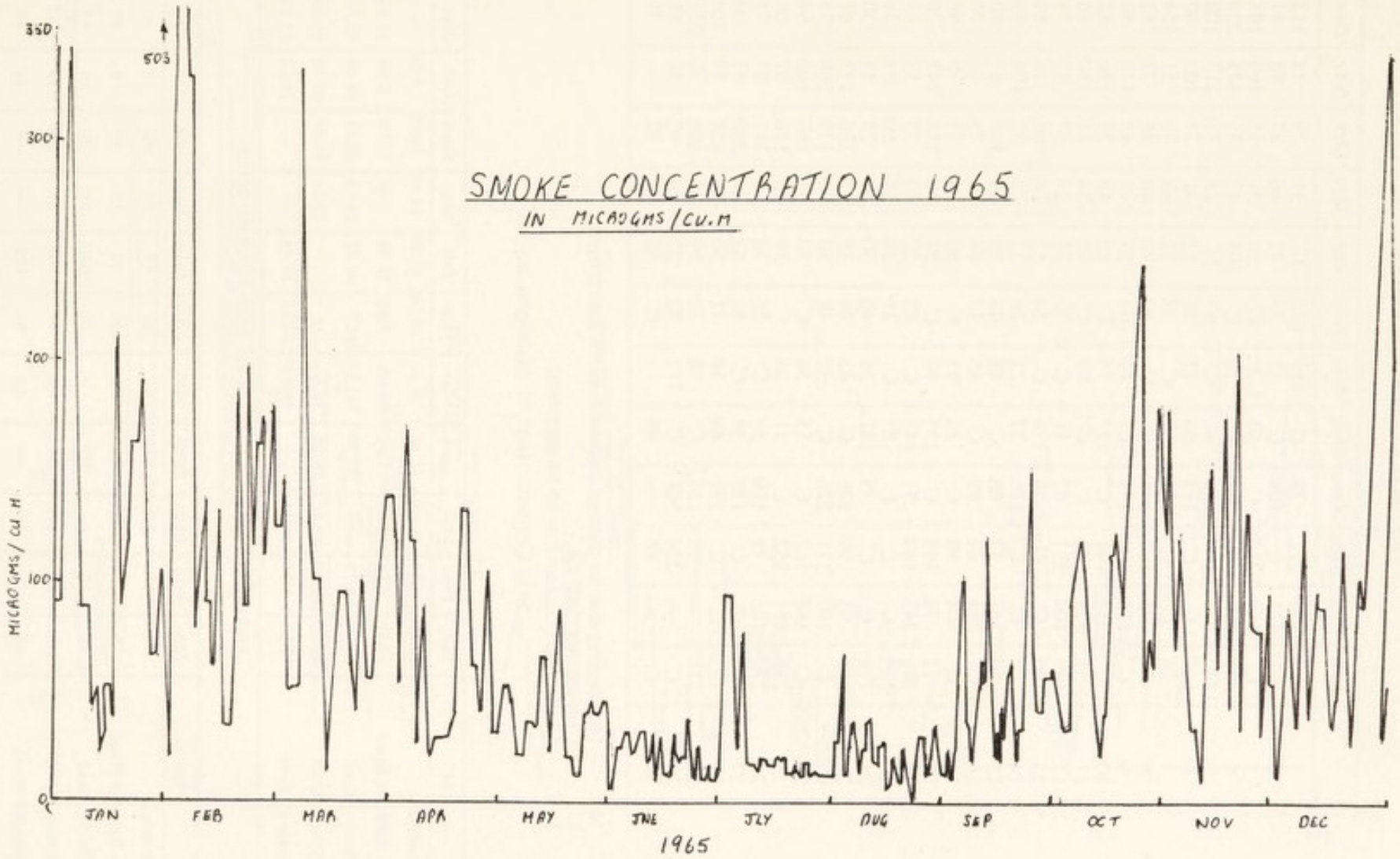
The Council continued to support the work of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, being ably represented by Councillor Mrs. Hill and Councillor Barnett. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I continued to serve on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector was again honoured by election to the Chairmanship of the Publicity Committee.

1965 SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS

	Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1	90	17	124	77	C	34	16	C	32	57	15	28
2	C	99	C	179	C	23	96	13	17	50	28	22
3	C	503	147	C	52	L.V.	C	31	17	36	24	47
4	324	358	50	C	C	38	C	33	23	38	28	91
5	344	326	51	137	45	C	41	N	17	89	165	61
6	137	C	C	132	31	30	33	5	23	120	65	41
7	85	C	C	54	25	C	38	22	103	105	41	86
8	86	77	182	170	C	C	69	14	41	51	51	137
9	C	123	335	117	C	24	24	22	38	24	77	46
10	C	129	125	C	32	25	C	24	28	36	52	53
11	52	137	116	C	C	31	C	34	53	29	52	99
12	39	90	100	25	34	C	23	31	64	73	125	89
13	50	C	C	89	36	C	17	24	53	111	204	89
14	20	C	C	53	66	20	26	31	120	121	28	84
15	53	66	51	18	C	34	22	26	38	75	113	31
16	C	144	17	28	C	9	16	36	24	80	102	52
17	C	122	35	C	23	29	C	50	33	237	59	83
18	42	108	90	C	37	14	C	36	24	286	104	17
19	213	142	94	28	77	C	21	16	38	53	80	31
20	87	C	C	C	66	C	25	27	47	64	84	108
21	119	C	C	35	25	17	26	5	53	117	29	132
22	161	88	61	40	C	31	25	8	57	173	164	55
23	C	87	58	134	C	26	17	20	68	143	148	33
24	C	198	139	C	14	22	C	16	60	173	80	105
25	193	125	47	C	15	26	C	9	33	117	78	90
26	140	161	28	61	35	C	13	8	24	220	70	117
27	65	C	C	50	40	C	19	25	33	54	59	293
28	68	C	C	40	34	25	15	11	154	39	62	337
29	104	—	84	104	C	35	13	1	68	39	59	201
30	C	—	187	55	C	25	12	5	47	16	59	39
31	C	—	37	—	38	—	C	13	—	25	—	56

N — No reading due to change over to 8-valve instrument.
C — Continuous running.
L.V. — Low value (i.e. too low to be accurate).

Smoke Concentration in microgms./cu. m.


SMOKE CONCENTRATION 1965
IN MICROGMS/CU.M
MICROGMS/CU.M.
350
300
200
100
0
503
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JNE
JLY
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
1965

1965 SO_2 CONCENTRATION

	Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1	349	154	221	78	C	138	112	C	31	79	73	113
2	C	125	C	108	C	72	73	32	46	87	48	81
3	C	415	215	C	63	L.V.	C	56	31	95	169	108
4	389	607	85	C	C	78	C	103	47	71	145	235
5	340	678	100	76	68	C	67	N	24	71	213	108
6	146	C	C	193	89	72	55	52	31	71	102	90
7	86	C	C	88	68	C	39	52	63	79	51	154
8	57	93	192	146	C	C	60	90	40	48	77	262
9	C	133	309	173	C	46	63	97	79	48	119	89
10	C	253	41	C	27	75	C	45	48	57	136	62
11	59	323	212	C	C	79	C	75	24	81	130	80
12	109	104	237	47	11	C	32	75	24	97	87	71
13	120	C	C	74	174	C	24	52	24	105	78	89
14	66	C	C	136	22	25	24	37	79	97	104	89
15	83	167	32	68	C	49	48	30	24	167	87	80
16	C	384	67	89	C	45	33	44	16	75	61	70
17	C	404	98	C	26	35	C	59	24	75	70	96
18	71	78	148	C	155	40	C	37	40	134	142	70
19	143	245	143	51	143	C	43	22	40	75	53	61
20	139	C	C	C	87	C	31	30	48	50	89	139
21	179	C	C	83	141	26	40	30	40	75	44	130
22	311	95	99	126	C	45	46	38	32	136	177	61
23	C	107	111	226	C	32	48	30	32	179	266	75
24	C	188	167	C	55	34	C	30	32	162	106	94
25	235	151	152	C	31	26	C	38	48	136	87	66
26	220	186	73	110	39	C	26	30	16	188	87	75
27	105	C	C	138	38	C	48	62	24	290	87	94
28	123	C	C	121	48	39	31	39	56	128	87	320
29	371	—	72	167	C	94	23	39	48	109	78	235
30	C	—	226	101	C	117	32	23	24	92	96	66
31	C	—	48	—	49	—	C	23	—	92	—	75

N — No reading due to change over to 8-valve instrument.
C — Continuous running.
L.V. — Low value (i.e. too low to be accurate).

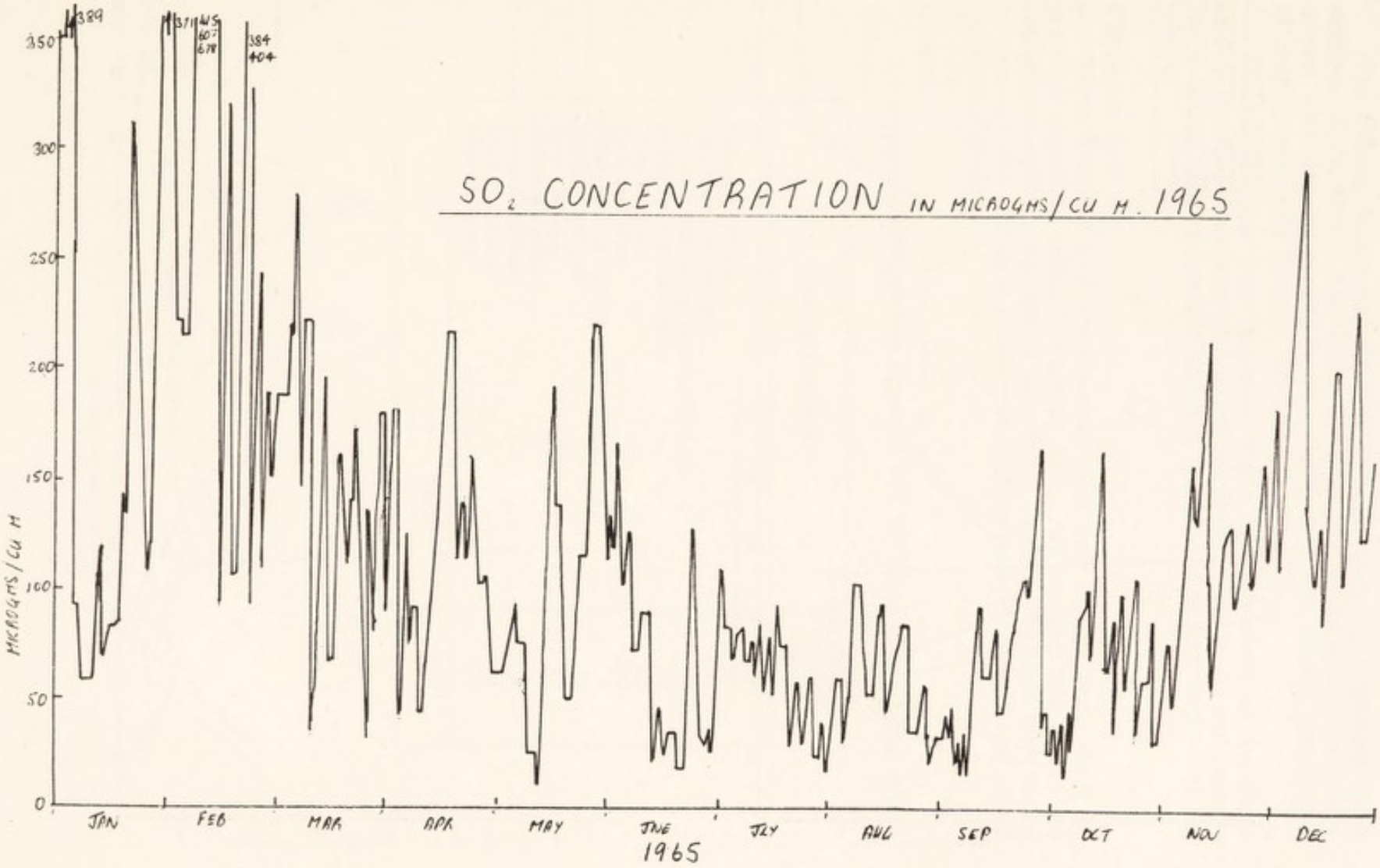
SO_2 Concentration in microgms./cu. m.

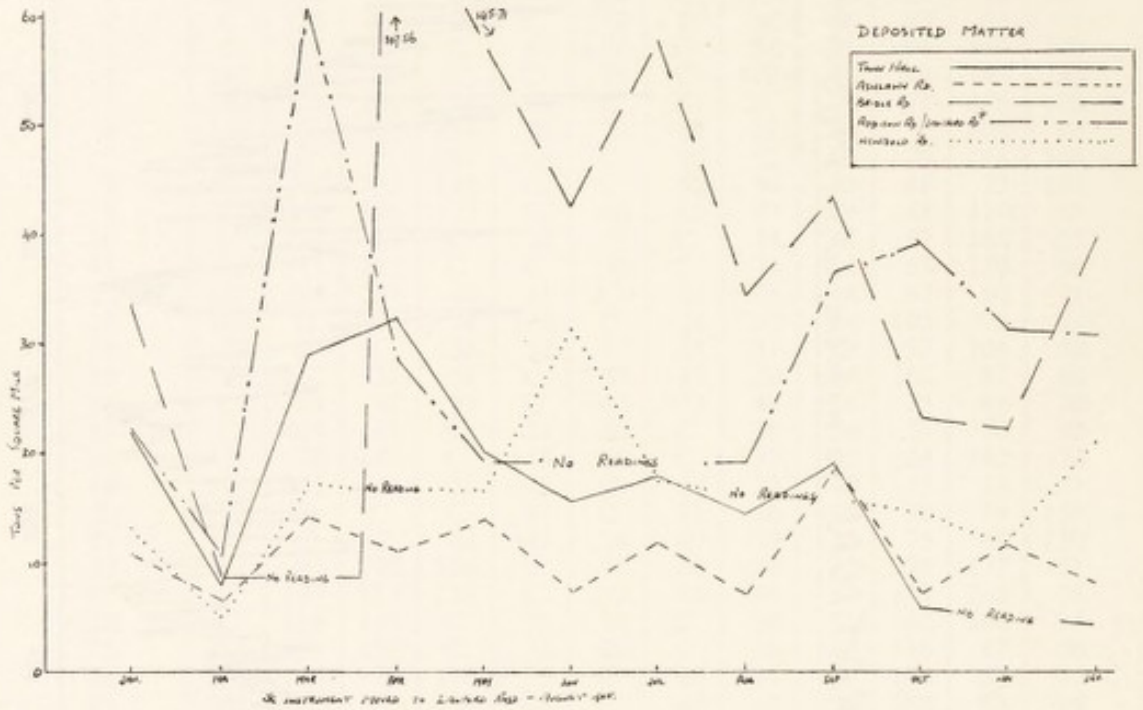
1965	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Townhall	21.69	8.35	28.88	32.62	20.4	16.76	18.25	14.14	19.07	6.26	—	5.07
74 Ashlawn Road	10.77	6.78	14.26	11.64	14.06	7.58	11.94	7.04	18.73	7.08	11.45	8.26
7 Bridle Road	33.79	9.79	—	167.56 *	145.71 *	42.7	57.92	34.65	43.51	23.46	22.56	30.97
Addison Road	22.01	10.67	60.4	28.65	19.4	—	—	19.24	36.88	39.52	31.62	38.88
Newbold Road	13.29	5.46	17.44	—	16.69	30.19	17.81	—	—	14.52	11.82	21.04

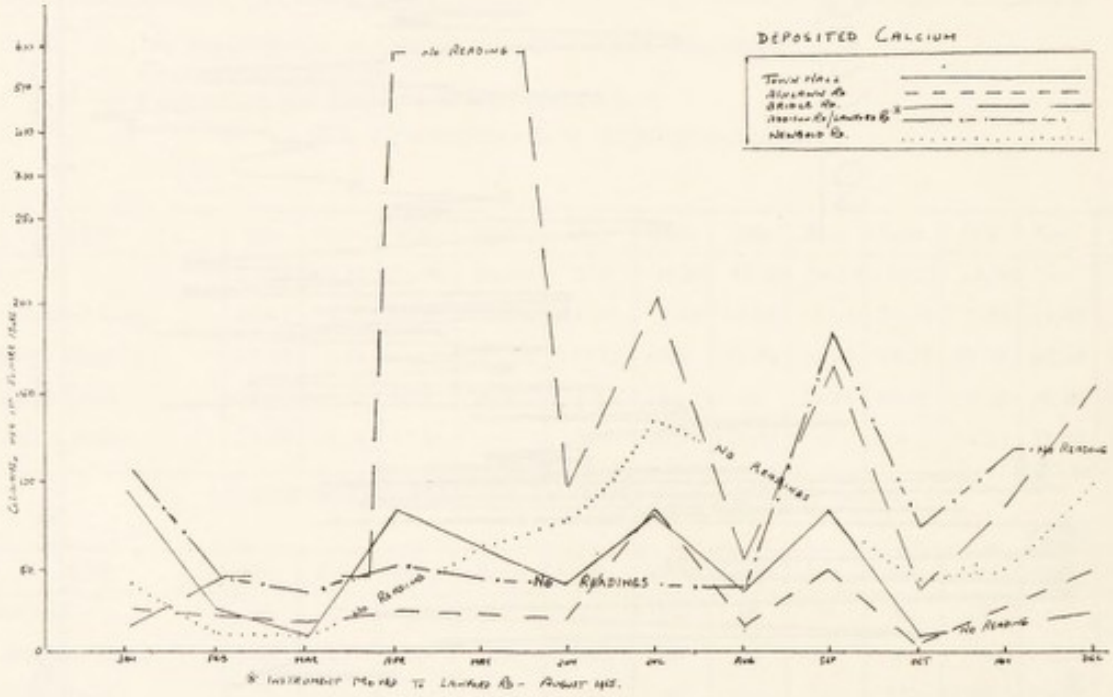
DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

1965	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Zpril	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Townhall	96	27	13	87	61	41	82	34	82	9	—	25
74 Ashlawn Road	26	25	20	26	24	20	84	16	46	9	26	45
7 Bridle Road	17	45	—	579 *	— *	93	201	51	161	36	81	124
Addison Road	109	47	37	51	46	—	—	37	182	75	112	—
Newbold Road	46	15	13	—	62	81	132	—	—	44	48	98

DEPOSITED CALCIUM IN GRAMMES PER 100 SQ. MILES


SO2 CONCENTRATION IN MICROGMS/CU M. 1965
MICROGMS/CU M
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
389
371
WS
607
678
384
404
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUNE
JLY
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
1965


DEPOSITED MATTER
No Readings
No Reading


DEPOSITED CALCIUM
No Readings
No Reading

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 181 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

Three hundred and seventy-nine visits and revisits were made to premises registered under the above Act. All premises are visited for compliance with the Act before licensing. Twenty new tanks were tested by pressure and the same number of existing tanks examined and tested before re-licensing.

General

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

Cause of Complaint	*Number Received*
Housing Defects	87
Drainage Defects, etc.	234
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	3
Offensive Accumulations	27
Overcrowding	13
Rats and Mice	310
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	3
Smell Nuisances	37
Insect Pests	45
Smoke Nuisances	21
Noise Nuisances	4
Dust Nuisances	11
Miscellaneous	23
Total ..	818

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1965

	Visits
Dwelling Houses—Public Health	904
Dwelling Houses—Housing	1,744
Multiple Occupation	194
Tents, Vans and Sheds	17
Clean Air Act	1,345
Drainage	1,014
Factories Act	81
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	865
Pet Animals Act	13
Petroleum Acts	379
Rats and Mice	195
Interviews	1,257
Shops Act	16
Noise Abatement	103
Abattoir	1,553
Food Premises	1,256
Markets	92
Milk and Dairies	177
Food and Drugs Sampling	224
Milk Sampling, Bacteriological	167
Ice Cream Sampling, Bacteriological	73
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	46
Infectious Diseases	92
Unsound Food	153
All other matters	598
Total	12,558

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1965

	Served		*Complied with*	
	Preliminary	*Statutory*	*Preliminary*	*Statutory*
Public Health	77	28	47	14
Housing Act	3	—	1	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	115	—	58	—
Food and Drugs	2	—	2	—
Factories Act	15	—	9	—
Rugby Corporation Act ..	1	—	1	—
Shops Act	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Act	4	—	—	—
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	182	—	72	—
Sanitary Accommodation Regulations	—	—	2	—
Clean Air Act	1	—	—	—
Hairdressers Byelaws	1	—	—	—
Total	401	28	192	14

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,805 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	1,952
Condemned Food Collections	167
Drain Testing	240
Rats, Mice and Vermin ..	446
Total ..	2,805

SECTION D

HOUSING

Work continued throughout the year on the two contracts for 64 dwellings on the Featherbed Lane extension of the Abbots Farm Estate, and 16 old people's flats at Magnet Lane, Bilton. At the end of the year the Magnet Lane contract had been completed and all the Abbots Farm houses were under construction. Work had also commenced on four shops with flats above on the Abbotts Farm Estate.

The total number of houses and flats owned by the Corporation is 3,310.

One hundred and ninety-four visits to houses in multiple occupation have been carried out and in 16 cases improvements have been effected.

Improvement grants were approved in 140 cases and surveys have been carried out to ascertain the practicability of the declaration of an "Improvement Area". Owing to local conditions and previous "Improvement Grants" this is proving difficult. Rugby is a modern town and a majority of houses are found to have the amenities required by the Act.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

The new abattoir buildings had not been completed at the end of 1965, but at the time of writing this report an end to the chaos and poor conditions which appertain at the present buildings is in sight, when the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene and Cruelty) Regulations will be implemented.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excl. Cows	*Cows*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Calves*	*Horses*	*Total*
Number Killed	2,621	991	30,805	8,474	144	—	43,035
Number Inspected	2,621	991	30,805	8,474	144	—	43,035
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —							
Whole carcases condemned	10	84	168	43	25	—	330
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	214	441	460	623	28	—	1,766
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.55 (9.52)	52.88 (15.84)	2.03 (1.7)	8.95 (4.26)	36.81 (8.7)	—	4.87 (8·0)
Tuberculosis only —							
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	53	—	—	53
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	— (0.15)	— (0·35)	—	0.63 (0·88)	—	—	0.12 (0·19)
Cysticercosis —							
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.11 (0.08)	— (0·04)	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.007 (0·01)

The figures in brackets relate to 1964.

MEAT CONDEMNED

Animals	*Whole Carcases*		*Part Carcases and Offal*	
	No.	*Weight in lbs.*	*No.*	*Weight in lbs.*
Beasts	10	4,401	217	5,472
Cows	84	33,662	441	17,697
Sheep	168	8,072	460	3,895
Pigs	44	5,611	676	5,443
Calves	25	1,176	28	424
Total	331	52,922	1,822	32,931

GRAND TOTAL 38 tons, 6 cwt., 61 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.

Article	*lbs.*
Meat at Wholesale Premises	Nil
Meat at Retail Premises	114
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ..	59
Canned Meats	874
Fish	35
Fruit and Vegetables	1,640
Other Foods	377
Total	3,099

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*	
All Butter Syrup Sponge Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Aludrox	—	—	1	—	
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets	—	—	2	—	
Barley Sugar with Glucose	—	—	1	—	
Batter Mix	—	—	1	—	
Beef Curry	—	—	1	—	
Belgian Salami Sausage ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Cordial ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Drink Vitamin C	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Fruit Pies ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Pie Filling ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Preserve ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrants in Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Vitamin C Health Drink	—	—	1	—	
Boned Chicken	—	—	1	—	
Bread	—	—	—	1	No. 125 contaminated with dirty dough. Vendor warned.
Butter	8	—	4	—	
Butter Oat Crunch ..	—	—	1	—	
Calcium Drink	—	—	—	1	No. 165 contained non-permitted artificial sweetener. Formal sample No. 208 taken.
Calcium Vitamin Drink Powder	1	—	—	—	No. 208 contained non-permitted artificial sweetener. Notified manufacturer.
Cheddar Crackers	—	—	1	—	
Cheese	1	—	—	—	
Cheesy Crisps	—	—	1	—	
Cherry Fruit Cake ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Curry with Rice	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Fritter	—	—	1	—	
Chicken and Ham Soup Powder	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Spread	—	—	1	—	
Children's Cough Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Chopped Ham	—	—	1	—	
Chopped Ham and Pork	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	
Cod Steaks	—	—	1	—	
Cold Relief Capsules ..	—	—	1	—	
Condensed Cream of Chicken	—	—	1	—	
Cooking Oil	—	—	1	—	
Corn Oil	—	—	1	—	
Crab Paste	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	6	—	
Cream Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Cream of Chicken Soup ..	—	—	1	—	
Cydella	—	—	—	1	No. 172 contaminated with film of yeast and bacteria. Manufacturer warned.
Dairy Milk Top	—	—	1	—	
Epsom Salts	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	1	—	
Flour Self Raising	—	—	10	—	
Friars Balsam	—	—	1	—	
Fruit Flavoured Laxative	—	—	1	—	
Full Cream Evaporated Milk	—	—	1	—	
German Coarse Cut Salami Sausage	—	—	1	—	
Glace Cherries	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—	
Ground Coffee	—	—	1	—	
Gruyere Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Hamburgers with Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Home Pie Mix	—	—	1	—	
Ice-cream	—	—	1	—	
Indian Brandee	—	—	1	—	
Instant Coffee-Mate ..	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Instant Low Fat Milk ..	—	—	—	1	No. 201. Label not as prescribed by Dried Milk Regulations 1965. Manufacturer notified.
Jam	—	—	1	—	
Lard	1	—	3	—	
Lemon and Barley Water	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Pie Filling ..	—	—	1	—	
Lemonade	—	—	1	—	
Lemonade Shandy ..	—	—	1	—	
Liver and Bacon and Beans in Barbecue Sauce ..	—	—	1	—	
Low Calorie Orange Drink	—	—	—	1	No. 100. Printing on label not in accordance with Soft Drinks Regulations requirements. No further supplies available for formal action.
Madeira Cake	—	—	2	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	—	1	—	
Margarine	—	—	4	—	
Marmalade	—	—	—	1	No. 144. Slightly low in soluble solids. Supplies withdrawn from area.
Menthol and Eucalyptus ..	—	—	1	—	
Milk	32	—	—	—	
Milk Antacid Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Milk Chocolate	—	—	—	1	No. 214. Sample consisted of chocolate substitute. No further supplies.
Mincemeat	—	—	1	—	
Mixed Fruit Jam	—	—	1	—	
Mixed Peel	—	—	1	1	No. 224. Contained liquid glucose not included in list of ingredients. Manufacturer notified.
Mustard	—	—	1	—	
Nerve Tonic	—	—	1	—	
Non-fat Milk	—	—	1	—	
Olive Oil	—	—	2	—	
Olive Oil and Raspberry Vinegar	—	—	1	—	
Orange Drink	—	—	1	—	
Orange Juice	—	—	1	—	
Pancake and Batter Mix ..	—	—	1	—	
Pancake Mixture ..	—	—	1	—	
Pork Luncheon Meat ..	—	—	3	—	
Pork Pie	—	—	3	—	
Port Flavoured Cordial ..	—	—	1	—	
Quinine Tonic Water ..	—	—	1	—	
Raspberry in Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Raspberry Jam	—	—	2	—	
Ready Dinner	—	—	1	—	
Rheumatic Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Rose Hip Syrup	—	—	2	—	
Potted Salmon with Butter	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	3	—	
Sausage Beef	2	—	—	—	
Sausage Beef (Pork added)	—	—	1	—	
Sausage Pork	8	—	1	—	
Seidlitz Powder	—	—	1	—	
Shandy	—	1	2	2	No. 95. Low in Proof spirit 0.9%. No. 1. Low in Proof spirit 0.7%. No. 57. Low in Proof spirit. 0.6%. Vendor warned.
Shredded Beef Suet ..	—	—	2	—	
Sliced Bread (portion) ..	—	—	—	1	No. 134. Contained beetle. Vendor warned.
Steak and Kidney Pie ..	—	—	2	—	
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Stewed Steak	—	—	2	—	
Stewed Steak with Gravy	—	—	2	—	
Stewed Steak and Kidney with Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries	—	—	3	—	
Strawberry Puffs ..	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Juice Cocktail ..	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Tongue and Turkey Roll	—	—	1	—	
Tonic	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Vegetable Concentrate	—	—	1	—	
Unsweetened Lemon Juice	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	5	—	—	—	
Yoghourt	—	—	1	—	
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	—	—	1	—	
Total	58	1	150	11	

Milk and Dairies

Over 95% of the milk sold in Rugby is heat-treated outside the Borough and sold "pre-packed". About 4% is pasteurised within registered premises in the Borough and under 1% is untreated farm bottled from one source.

During the year samples of milk were taken as shown in the table:

Grade of Milk	*Pasteurized*		*Sterilized*		*Untreated*		*Channel Islands*		*Total*	
Type of Test	*Sat.*	*N.S.*	*Sat.*	*N.S.*	*Sat.*	*N.S.*	*Sat.*	*N.S.*	*Sat.*	*N.S.*
T.B. Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
B. Abortus Inoculation	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
Methylene Blue ..	113	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	134	1
Phosphatase	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	1
Turbidity	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Chemical	23	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	32	—
Total	248	2	24	—	43	—	7	—	322	2

Food Premises

One thousand two hundred and fifty-six visits to food premises were made during the year and 115 notices were served where non-compliance was noted and the informal advice of the visiting inspector was not carried out. In one case it was found necessary to take legal proceedings against the shopkeeper and fines amounting to £235 were imposed by the Justices.

Twenty-three cases of foreign matter in food were investigated and in five instances successful prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act were instituted.

In one case a large tin of processed meat was found at a school meals kitchen to contain a metal filler cap in its texture. The importers and processors pleaded guilty to an offence which had happened in South America and were 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

Seventy-two samples were taken during the year and submitted to Coventry Public Health Laboratory and showed results as follows:

	Grades	1	2	3	4	*Total*
Hot Mix	Loose	1	—	—	—	1
	Pre-packed	43	9	—	—	52
Cold Mix	Loose	10	—	—	—	10
	Pre-packed	—	—	1	—	1
Soft Ice		4	3	—	1	8
Total		58	12	1	1	72
%		80	17	1.5	1.5	

One sample of soft ice showed a poor result and further samples taken after instruction showed much better results. A "Soft Ice" Depot in Rugby is regularly inspected although none of the commodity stored is sold within the Borough.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Out of a total of the 1,030 notifications of infectious disease, 912 were measles. From this one fact it can be seen that in Rugby during 1965 other diseases were little in evidence. Two diseases, tuberculosis and infective hepatitis, are, however, featured in the list. Tuberculosis is a long-standing problem which still needs all the attention and care of health workers, both local authority and hospital, in seeking out the infected individuals who are the potential infectors of others. Infective hepatitis has now been notifiable in the Borough for two years, and is receiving the interest and care which has been warranted for a long time.

Measles had its biennial high incidence, and although usually mild in its effects on the individual child, some of them suffer complications, for example, eye and chest conditions, which can be a handicap. Over the past few years research and field trials have been taking place with a measles vaccine, and at the time of writing this report, it has become available to general practitioners to use if they so desire, but it is not yet being included in local health authority proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1948. Observations over the next few years will be of intense interest and if the vaccine proves itself in the same way as the many other immunological procedures, then yet another of the infectious scourges will be removed from our midst.

Tuberculosis will continue to be a problem for years ahead, not of mortality from the disease, but morbidity. The disease is no longer a "killing" one, but it can still cause long periods of enforced confinement to bed with loss of work or school. In the 1964 report I mentioned the Heaf survey which was carried out in schools during that year, and this was repeated again in 1965 with the investigation by the hospital Chest Physician of positive reactors and close relatives. New parents have again been most co-operative in their acceptance of this procedure.

Infective hepatitis received greater attention from the medical fraternity of Rugby. The notifications of the disease totalled 23 and some of these cases suffered prolonged periods of illness, almost four months in one instance following a relapse. Return to normal health is not rapid, and many of the younger age groups are aware of this fact when they endeavour to resume normal work and other activities. Detailed investigation of all cases was carried out, and isolation in Whitley Hospital of many of them was considered advisable.

Preventive inoculation or vaccination against diseases continued to be carried out at County Council infant welfare clinics and by general practitioners on children up to the age of five years and the "boosting" of a number of them again during school life. Children, by the time they enter school, can now be given protection against whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox—no mean achievement, and it is gratifying that the acceptance of these procedures is so high, and to know that the campaigns of the past twenty-five years have achieved so much success.

TUBERCULOSIS

Year	New Cases			Deaths		
	Respiratory	*Non-Respiratory*	*Total*	*Respiratory*	*Non-Respiratory*	*Total*
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
1965	10	3	13	3	1	4

The 368 cases on the Register at the end of the year were classified as follows:—

Respiratory		*Non-respiratory*		*Total*	
Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
191	144	10	23	201	167

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1965

	Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Total*
Scarlet fever	2	5	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	7	28
Whooping cough	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	11
Polio—paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	29	14	36	29	12	12	11	2	7	35	338	387	912
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	4	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	24
Dysentery	—	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	13
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	6	2	5	23
Totals	42	25	49	35	17	20	13	8	11	44	350	403	1,017

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other then Tuberculosis), 1959–1965

Disease	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	52	10	27	50	29	16	28
Whooping Cough ..	8	38	60	4	14	14	11
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	537	11	1,289	371	682	380	912
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	26	12	31	18	14	27	24
Dysentery	33	11	2	90	257	7	13
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas	8	7	7	1	5	5	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	3	1	2	4	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	6	—	9	1	2	1
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	23

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than tuberculosis), 1965.

Disease	*Age Groups*					*All Ages*
	0–4	5–14	15–44	45–64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	8	19	1	—	—	28
Whooping Cough	9	1	1	—	—	11
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	554	353	5	—	—	912
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	1	5	4	8	24
Dysentery	4	3	4	2	—	13
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	2	15	4	1	1	23

The various separate tables of immunisation and vaccination which have been given in previous years, have been omitted from this report and they are replaced by the following composite table which shows the number of children immunised or vaccinated during the past five years.

Vaccine	*Age at 31 Dec. each year*	*1961*	*1962*	*1963*	*1964*	*1965*
Smallpox— primary vaccination	Under 1 year	101	92	32	15	22
	1 year	344	410	400	475	437
	2—4 years	25	277	85	195	208
	5—15 years	36	1073	31	19	32
	Total	506	1852	548	704	699
Smallpox— re-vaccination	0—4 years	7	105	10	9	5
	5—15 years	16	711	41	41	25
	Total	23	816	51	50	30
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus	Under 1 year	419	421	432	361	449
	1—4 years	486	447	541	543	493
	5—15 years	63	11	11	23	7
	Total	968	879	984	937	949
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	—	72	158	141	287
	1—4 years	770	643	872	768	766
	5—15 years	292	148	87	58	48
	Total	1062	863	1117	968	1101

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965 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
1965	55,460	1,107	20.96	622	11.89	18	16·26	4	0·07

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

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