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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1967



David J. Jones



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, Borough of Rugby

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I herewith present a report on the health of the inhabitants of Rugby and the environmental conditions which pertained in 1967.

The statistical information for the year under review gives the mid-year population estimate as 56,450, which exceeds that for 1966 by 650. The natural increase, i.e. the difference between births and deaths figures, was 499, and the difference between the actual increase and the natural increase was 151. This figure indicates that more persons entered Rugby than left it. In considering these figures, however, one has to bear in mind the fact that the population is a mid-1967 estimate, and since that time there have been industrial upheavals causing many persons of employable age to leave the town through transfer to other work, or to seek work in other fields of industry. This emigration is particularly emphasised by the number of houses which are for sale; so many streets in almost every part of the town have houses with "for sale" notices in the front gardens. In my report for 1966 I emphasised the population trend, quoting figures for 1961 to 1966 inclusive, and demonstrating that the difference between the natural and actual increase for 1966 was a figure of minus-245. This trend in 1967 was halted and, in fact, showed an increase of 151, but one fears that this trend may be but a "flash in the pan". If there is a reversion to the 1966 trend it may mean that the younger elements of our population seek employment away from Rugby, that such labour would not be available, or quickly available when new industrial projects are mooted by the Corporation.

When we consider, in association with the above, that the total births in 1967 were 1,079 (compared with 1,165 in 1966) it can be seen that there must have been a small influx of people to the town, namely, 396. It is difficult to reconcile these figures until one realises the large number of private houses being built within the Borough, particularly in the area between Bilton and Dunchurch, and in Newbold and Hillmorton. Are these new estates partial dormitories for persons who have moved in to, but who work outside the town? The development of industry, both existing and new, must proceed apace if the population is not to remain static or even decrease.

Deaths in 1967 totalled 580 (the same as in 1966). Of this total 268 were aged seventy-five years or more, and 403 were aged sixty-five years or more. These figures are greatly in excess of those for 1966, and can in part be accounted for by the severity of the weather in the latter part of the year when pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, the arch-killers of the aged, were prevalent. Studying the causes of death, it is particularly gratifying to note that there was but one death from tuberculosis (a male over sixty-five years) which is an indication of the efficiency of modern therapeutics, and the close supervision of cases of the disease already notified. In fact, there are no deaths from the infectious diseases which, within living memory, caused, either by themselves or from complications, many deaths. Such diseases which one thinks of are diphtheria, whooping cough, etc. Generally, the causes of death and their distribution are very similar to the previous year; just less than half of all deaths were due to causes related to heart and circulation, 110 from cancer in all its forms (24 of which were from cancer of the lung and bronchus).

The toll of motor vehicle accidents increases each year—17 in 1967, 14 in 1966 and 9 in 1965. Other accidents accounted for 14 deaths, and there were 3 cases of suicide. This is a total of 34 deaths from other than natural causes, approximately 6 in every 100.

Live births in 1967 totalled 1,079, compared with 1,165 in the previous year (a decrease of 86). There were 76 live illegitimate births, an increase of 2 over 1966, and approximately 1 in 14 of all births was illegitimate. There were 16 still-births.

Environmental factors which can affect the health of the inhabitants, and in many instances are causative factors of physical or mental ill-health, received much attention from the Public Health Inspectors during the year. In considering these factors—housing, water supply, sewage disposal, food hygiene, hygiene in work places and facilities for leisure—much time and visiting has been spent, as can be seen from the table of the Inspectors' visits. In the field of housing there still remain a number of properties in the Borough which now come within the condemnation sections of the Housing Act, and these should be considered in the coming year.

In the report for 1966 I wrote of the increasing nuisance from noise, particularly from motor cyclists. At the time of writing these paragraphs, but a few days have to elapse before the law relating to excessive noise comes into force, but it would appear that the limits of noise are very liberal in the upper direction! With regard to atmospheric pollution, this is becoming less of a problem, firstly, I believe, from the actions of the Council under the Clean Air Act and, secondly, that householders are finding the advantages and amenity of "piped" fuels such as electricity, gas and oil. However, the "coal fire flames" still have their admirers, but the advantages from the work view-point cannot be denied, although economically there is often ground for discontent. Economic factors should materially alter for the better with the North Sea gas and ? cheaper electricity but aged persons from time to time are seen who find heating and cooking bills excessive.

Whilst on the subject of old persons, I feel it is proper to draw attention to the increased numbers of aged persons' dwellings which have been erected by the Corporation in the year under review in the Newbold and Hillmorton and Clifton Road areas. Many elderly people now live in modern accommodation with amenities they have lacked for years.

Personal health services provided by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Acts continued at a high level of efficiency. Mention of the invaluable work carried out in the homes of people by the home nursing, midwifery and health visiting personnel seems inadequate, but I feel that Rugby can be justly proud of the team that work in the Borough. It is of interest, too, that each general medical practice in the Borough has the attachment of a Health Visitor. This scheme has been proceeding over the past two to three years, and is now one hundred per cent. in operation. The Health Visitors work in close liaison with the general practitioners relative to the patients of the practice. The scheme is now working very well, and it is providing an even closer link with the Health Department and general practice.

The Home Help Service is continually expanding, but it is one that has proved its value beyond any doubt. Many aged and/or sick people have been maintained in their own homes much longer than might other-

wise have been the case but for the help of this band of workers. Much credit is due to the Organisers, Mrs. Turl and Miss Baseley.

Another service which has proved most valuable to the older members of the population is the Chiropody Service. It was launched in November 1962, and at the time of writing this report, between eight hundred and nine hundred persons use the service, which provides four treatments per year at a reduced fee (the number of treatments can be increased in certain cases), carried out either at the chiropodist's surgery or at home when the patient is unable, because of physical incapacity, to leave the house.

It is anticipated that a Laundry Service for sick, aged and bedfast persons will be provided by the Health Department in 1968. This will augment the services in the social-welfare sphere mentioned in previous paragraphs.

Another aid to the aged of the town is the Meals on Wheels Service which is providing three meals per week to upwards of a hundred aged and/or disabled persons. The work, carried out in this respect by the W.R.V.S. and the many assistants from women's organisations in the town, is of inestimable value, and is fully realised by the Borough Council, as can be seen by its generous financial contributions each year.

In general, the year 1967 was a satisfactory one. Towards the close the industrial upheaval caused many persons to lose their jobs, and the reorganisation may not yet be completed. Rugby has always been a strong industrial town and, in order to maintain its viability as such, the skilled labour which it possesses must not move away from the town. Urgent steps to replace the work lost are essential. I have previously mentioned the houses for sale around Rugby, and this should be a strong reminder of the conditions pertaining at the moment. The morale and mental well-being of the working population has in the past year already been undermined, and this uncertainty of jobs and work here or elsewhere, particularly in persons of years of experience and now only in the early fifties, is a sad reflection of our times. Maybe 1968 will proffer some mental boost in the form of more small industries.

In conclusion, I would mention the loss of one of the respected members of the Health Department, Mr. Treen, the Rodent Operative, who had been in the service of the Council for 15 years. He had suffered much in his last eighteen months of service, and his kindly disposition and quiet manner will be missed by all his colleagues, and the many members of the community he had helped through the years.

I am indebted to all the members of the Health Department team—Mr. Crow and the Public Health Inspectors, and all the office staff—for their loyal co-operation at all times. In particular I would mention the contributions to this report in Sections C, D and E compiled by Mr. Crow. They contain much useful and important information relative to environmental conditions. My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in this vital sphere of local government, and their support at all times.

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

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.
September, 1968.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1967/68

Mayor: COUNCILLOR R. HOLDER

Deputy Mayor: COUNCILLOR T. L. K. WHITE, M.A.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

ALDERMEN T. J. NOTT (Chairman), P. A. BATT, W. H. BRADLEY,
H. HOLLOWELL, COUNCILLORS R. R. BARNETT, MRS. P. M. HILL,
D. J. MASSEY, D. J. RAINES, H. A. STEPHENS, T. L. K. WHITE.

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., F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

District Public Health Inspectors:

J. W. BAYLISS-STRANKS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. G. PERRY, F.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.

MRS. D. P. CODLING.

Student P. H. Is.:

K. HANDY.

D. PELL.

H. SMITH.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1967

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1967)	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,450
Rateable value (1st April, 1967)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,259,053
Product of a penny rate (1967/68)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£9,100

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	507	496	1003	
Illegitimate	.. ..	34	42	76	
		541	538	1079	19.11
Adjusted birth-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	20.07

Still Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	8	6	14	
Illegitimate	.. ..	2	—	2	
		10	6	16	0.28
					<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
					14.61

Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	.. ..	313	267	580	10.27
Adjusted death-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	10.78
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	.. ..	..	..	..	Nil

Infant Mortality		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	11	8	19	17.61
Illegitimate	.. ..	2	2	4	3.71
		13	10	23	21.32

Area Comparability Factors

These factors, for both births and deaths, are supplied annually by the Registrar-General and take into account the difference in the age and sex distributions of the population in various parts of the country. When applied to the local crude rates, they provide a standardised rate which can be used for comparison with other areas. The figure for both births and deaths for 1967 was 1.05.

Population

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population of the Borough was 56,450, an increase of 650 over the figure for 1966, and the largest increase reported for four years. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 499. It would therefore appear that the trend of a movement of population away from the Borough which had been noticed in previous years has, for the time being at least, been halted.

Births

A total of 1,079 live births was recorded in 1967, of which 76 were illegitimate. The total number of births was 86 less than in the previous year, but the illegitimate births increased by two. However, the adjusted birth rate of 20.07 per thousand population compares favourably with the provisional rate of 17.2 for England and Wales.

Comparative rates for the years 1963-1967 are given below:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rugby M.B.	20.67	19.51	20.96	21.92	20.07
Warwickshire	17.88	18.58	18.53	17.56	—
England and Wales . .	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.2

Stillbirths

Sixteen stillbirths were recorded during the year, one more than in 1966, giving a rate of 14.61 per thousand total births, which, although greater than the 1966 figure, was still slightly below the national rate.

The table below gives comparative rates for the past five years:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rugby M.B.	16.56	20.15	16.87	12.54	14.61
Warwickshire	16.55	13.83	14.24	15.2	—
England and Wales . .	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.3	14.8

Of the 1,095 total live births, 599 took place in St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, 459 at home, and 37 at other hospitals and maternity homes.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1967

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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	6	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	8	16
	F	26	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	8	6	8
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	17
	F	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	26
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	17	30	17
	F	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	31
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
20. Other heart disease	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	8
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	5	12
21. Other circulatory diseases	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	19
	F	32	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28
24. Bronchitis	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	10	16
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ..	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	M	21	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	8
	F	26	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	14	—	—	1	—	7	2	—	1	1	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
34. All other accidents	M	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total all causes	M	313	10	3	4	2	7	2	5	27	49	84	120
	F	267	7	3	—	—	3	2	6	15	32	51	148

Deaths

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for 1967 was 580, the same number as in the previous year. Due to the increase in population, however, the death rate was 10.78 per thousand population compared with 11.32 for 1966.

Heart and circulatory diseases again accounted for the major proportion of deaths, 45.7%, cancer in all sites 18.9%, and respiratory diseases 16.5%.

More than seventy per cent. of all deaths were, as one would expect, in persons aged sixty-five years and over.

Adjusted death rates for the years 1963-1967 are given below:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rugby M.B.	11.38 (572)	11.46 (583)	11.89 (622)	11.32 (580)	10.78 (580)
Warwickshire . . .	11.61	11.48	10.63	11.2	—
England and Wales . .	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality

Twenty-three infants died under the age of one year, one more than in the previous year, giving a mortality rate of 21.32 per thousand total births, the highest rate recorded since 1961, and this compares unfavourably with the provisional rate of 18.3 for England and Wales.

From the analysis on the following pages, it will be noted that in thirteen instances the cause of death was prematurity, in five cases death was due to congenital malformations.

Comparative rates for the past five years are given below:—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rugby M.B.	19.65	19.59	16.26	18.88	21.32
Warwickshire . . .	17.41	17.13	14.83	18.0	—
England and Wales . .	21.1	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3

Neo-natal and Peri-natal Mortality

Seventeen of the twenty-three infants mentioned in the preceding paragraph died within twenty-eight days of birth, representing a mortality rate of 15.76 per thousand live births, compared with a rate of 12.5 for England and Wales as a whole.

The peri-natal mortality rate (which takes into account stillbirths as well as deaths of infants under one week of age) was 28.31 per thousand total births. This again showed a reduction over the figures for the previous two years, but was still in excess of the national rate of 25.4.

CAUSES OF DEATH
Children Under One Year of Age

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	2	1	—	—	2	5
2. <i>Diseases of early infancy:</i>						
(a) Birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Prematurity	12	1	—	—	—	13
(c) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	2
5. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Accidental death	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Totals</i>	15	2	—	—	6	23

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the bacteriological and biological examination of milk, food and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases, were fully utilised throughout the year, and I am indebted to Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead, the Director of the Laboratory at Coventry, for his co-operation with the Department at all times.

Human immunoglobulin, a serum administered to contacts of certain infectious illnesses, is supplied by the Public Health Laboratory, on request, to general practitioners.

The Pathological Laboratory at the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, also played a part in the preventive health services by the examination of blood and other specimens in cases of infectious illnesses, and of the smears taken in the Cervical Cytology Scheme.

The addresses of the laboratories are as follows:—

Public Health Laboratory, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. Tel: Coventry 25937.

Pathological Laboratory, Hospital of St. Cross, Barby Road, Rugby. Tel: Rugby 72681.

Local Health Authority Services

In the paragraphs which follow brief details will be found of the services provided by Warwickshire County Council as the local health authority. The day-to-day administration of these services, apart from the ambulance and mental health services, is carried out locally, the Borough and Rural District of Rugby combining to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

A comprehensive service in midwifery, home nursing and health visiting is maintained in conjunction with the general medical practitioners. Despite some periods of staff shortage during the year, there was no breakdown in the service, although at times the nurses were working under considerable strain.

The scheme for the attachment of health visitors to general medical practices has been completed, and all health visitors in the Borough are now working in conjunction with general practitioners.

The nursing staff work under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer, and their address and telephone numbers are as follows:—

Area Nursing Officer

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

Deputy Area Nursing Officer

Vacant

Health Visitors

Mrs. D. W. Andrews	31 Beswick Gardens, Rugby	
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Miss K. M. Burrell	16 Vicarage Hill,	
	Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Rugby 5442
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Jaques	5 Briars Close, Long Lawford	Rugby 72184
Miss B. Keenan	80 Lennon Close, Rugby	Rugby 4460
Miss N. J. McIntosh	Flat 1, 40a School Street,	
	Dunchurch	Dunchurch 291
Miss E. M. Mason	6 Holmfield Close, Lutterworth	
Mrs. E. L. Morgan	Flat 3, Westfield Lodge,	
	Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5565
Mrs. E. Sleight	38 McKinnell Crescent, Rugby	Rugby 6255
Miss S. C. Varley	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
Miss J. O. Waite	17 Juliet Drive, Rugby	Dunchurch 663
Miss A. M. Welham	214 Alwyn Road, Rugby	Dunchurch 594

District Nurse-Midwife-Health Visitors

Miss O. Bentley	Nurse's Flat, Main Street,	
	Birdingbury, Nr. Rugby	Marton 451
Miss C. M. Preston	Croft House, Bulkington Road,	
	Wolvey, Nr. Hinckley	Wolvey 278

District Midwives

Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston,	
	Nr. Coventry	Wolston 2797
Mrs. J. Barnacle	12 Plexfield Road, Rugby	Rugby 71101
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Mrs. M. McTurk	49 Jubilee Street, Rugby	Rugby 72535
Mrs. B. Rainey	19 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5385
Miss G. Schofield	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Mrs. E. M. Seager	77 Catesby Road, Rugby	Rugby 71648
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. T. M. Attwood	1 Hamlet Close, Rugby	Dunchurch 778
Mrs. E. Clarke	393 Newbold Road, Rugby	Rugby 72381
Mrs. S. E. Gregory	6 Anson Close, Rugby	Rugby 2721
Mrs. C. Loman	Garmston, Rugby Road,	
	Brandon, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 2885
Miss D. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road,	
	Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. S. M. Player	Lamprey, Leamington Hastings,	
	Nr. Rugby	Dunchurch 224
Mrs. J. M. Robertson	58 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2905
Miss M. Stubbs	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Mrs. R. K. Twyford	9 Warren Road, Rugby	Rugby 3705
Miss E. M. Tee	17 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 4448

District Nurse-Midwives

Mrs. D. M. Foster	56 Falstaff Drive, Rugby	Dunchurch 782
Miss M. M. Furniss	Flat 1, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Dunchurch 291

Domestic Help Service

This service is available in cases of illness or during periods of home confinement, and also for the aged and infirm who cannot satisfactorily manage their own domestic affairs.

The demand for the service continued throughout the year with little or no seasonal fluctuation, and it will be seen from the details below that the majority of cases assisted were elderly and in need of help on a long-term basis.

At the end of the year 69 part-time Helps were employed, their work being supervised by the Domestic Help Organisers.

	1965	1966	1967
Long-term cases (requiring help for 3 months or more):			
Over 65 years of age	275	315	345
Under 65 years of age	38	49	48
Short-term cases:			
Over 65 years of age	82	37	53
Under 65 years of age—			
Maternity	73	62	45
Chronic sick	31	4	2
Mentally disordered	1	—	—
Others	26	13	32
	526	480	525
Hours worked:			
Long-term cases:			
Over 65 years of age	47,368	54,043	60,646
Under 65 years of age	10,898	10,720	5,888
Short term cases:			
Over 65 years of age	2,561	620	1,381
Under 65 years of age	4,164	2,007	1,930
	64,991	67,390	69,845

The standard charge for assistance under the Domestic Help Service is at present 5/6d. 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. 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 and third Friday afternoons in each month.
Temple Street Dental	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Wednesday mornings and Thursday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).
	Hillmorton Clinic	Tuesday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).
	Temple Street Clinic	Monday afternoons and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).
Minor Ailments	Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings.
Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic	Wednesday and Friday mornings, and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Hillmorton Clinic Temple Street Clinic	Thursday mornings (by appointment). Monday afternoons and Wednesday mornings (by appointment).
	Bilton Clinic	Friday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care Loan Scheme

A wide range of nursing equipment is available on short-term free loan on the request of the family doctor or nurse in attendance. Certain items of equipment required on long-term or permanent loan are supplied through the County Welfare Department or, in some instances, through the Ministry of Health.

Convalescence

Periods of convalescence following illness may be arranged through the County Council's scheme at the request of a patient's general medical practitioner. Patients are normally required to contribute towards the cost of their convalescence in accordance with an assessment of their financial circumstances, but no recovery of charges is required from those in receipt of supplementary pensions, or in the case of school children. Convalescence for patients being discharged from hospital is normally arranged by the hospital Almoners through the auspices of the National Health Service.

Chiropody

The Council's scheme provides for limited treatment, normally four times a year, for those people of pensionable age, the registered physically handicapped, and expectant mothers. Patients are requested to contribute

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The mains water supply of the Borough, together with thirty parishes in Rugby Rural District and eight parishes in Southam Rural District, is the responsibility of the Rugby Joint Water Board.

The Board take samples of water at intervals throughout the year at various stages of treatment and from different points in the distribution system to ensure that the water going into supply conforms with the standards laid down for public supply purposes.

The following statistics, which relate to the whole of the Board's area, are reproduced by permission of the Board's Engineer and Manager.

Length of mains at 1.4.67	..	..	250.91 miles (244.88)
Mains laid during year..	..	..	6.27 miles (7.27)
Mains taken out of service	..	..	0.7 miles (1.24)
Length of mains at 31.3.67	..	..	256.48 miles (250.91)
Water supplied	..	..	1,280.67 mill. galls. (1,291.21 m.g.)
Average daily supply	..	..	3.499 mill. galls. (3.538 m.g.)
Average daily supply per head of pop.			46 gallons (47)

The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewage treatment works is situated at Newbold and the estimated dry weather flow is 3,300,000 gallons/day. Treatment consists of primary screening, grit removal, settling tanks, and percolating filters followed by humus settling tanks. The treated sewage effluent is discharged to the adjacent River Avon. The sludges produced from the settling process are chemically conditioned and dewatered by vacuum filtration, this equipment being introduced in the new extensions.

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 recent extensions to the sewage treatment works, commenced in March 1966 were completed in July 1967. As a result of the extensions the treatment works situated at Hillmorton have now been abandoned except for the treatment of excess sewage during storm conditions.

Samples taken and analysed since the completion of the extensions give results generally within the Royal Commission's Standard and show a considerable improvement over the standard of the previous effluent. The Severn River Board have however imposed more stringent standards which may still require further treatment of the effluent by the provision of such a method as for example rapid gravity sand filtration.

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 54 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	10
Rugby School Baths	11
	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>						
Regent Street Baths	2
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	2
Rugby School Baths	3

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

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

The seven unsatisfactory sample results were all investigated, but no satisfactory explanation could be given, as the ph value and the free chlorine content at all times was satisfactory. The suggestion that foreign material was introduced into the water owing to overcrowding just before sampling could have been responsible.

Rodent Control

Three hundred and thirty-one complaints of rats and mice infestation were received during the year. All but twenty-eight were from private dwelling houses. All complaints were investigated but no major infestation was found. Treatments for rats were carried out by the Rodent Operative in 384 cases and for mice in 52 cases. In 17 cases the work carried out was in business premises and the costs were charged to the owners.

No sewer treatment was carried out during the year owing to staffing difficulties.

It is with deep regret that I have to record that Mr. Treen, the Rodent Operative, died during the year after a long and painful illness. He had served the Council as Rodent Operative for 15 years and was an acknowledged expert in his field. The relative freedom from rodent infestation of the Borough is a monument to his work and is one that must be maintained.

Factories Acts 1937—1948

Thirty-nine visits to factories were made during the year. The resumé required under Part 1 of the Factories Act reads as follows:—

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	39	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	162	39	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

There were no outworkers lists submitted under the Act in Rugby.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

A total of 442 visits were made during the year; 413 of these were general inspections resulting in 52 formal notices being served. Some 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:—

Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sitting facilities, provision of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seats for sedentary workers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Eating facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Floors, passages and stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Exposed machinery fenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Young persons protected, cleansing of dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Training of persons using dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Noise and vibration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
First Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Investigation of accidents—remedial action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Accidents

Twelve accidents were reported during the year on Form OSR 2. Each one was duly investigated. It is obvious that some accidents are not being reported because most of the reported accidents are from a small number of establishments. Managements are reminded of their obligations when inspections are carried out.

An analysis of the reported accidents is shown below:—

	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Warehouses</i>	<i>Catering Establishments open to the public-canteens</i>	<i>Fuel Storage Depots</i>
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	—	1	—	1	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	4	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	1	—	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	2	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	3	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—

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	6	143	131
Retail Shops	19	362	237
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4	35	19
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	1	49	22
Fuel Storage Depots ..	1	5	4
Totals	31	594	413

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

442

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

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	1,593
Retail Shops	2,374
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	544
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	399
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	30
TOTAL	4,951

Total Males 2,218
Total Females 2,733

Clean Air Act 1956

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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 will be noted that the deposits of solid matter are heaviest nearest to the cement works at the Lawford Road and Bridle Road sites. From this it is logical to infer that the excess deposit originates from the cement works.

Electro-static precipitators to arrest grit and dust in the flue gases were installed and began to work in January 1967 and it was hoped that a dramatic fall in deposits would be recorded. This has not happened in the case of the gauges nearest to the cement works and complaints continue to be received of low level emissions.

Total deposits have not fallen below the 1966 levels but the distant gauges show that the chimney emissions are less than in 1966.

It is reasonable to suppose that the high incidence of low level emissions experienced during the year would have been accompanied by an even higher level of total emissions had it not been for the functioning of the electro-static precipitators.

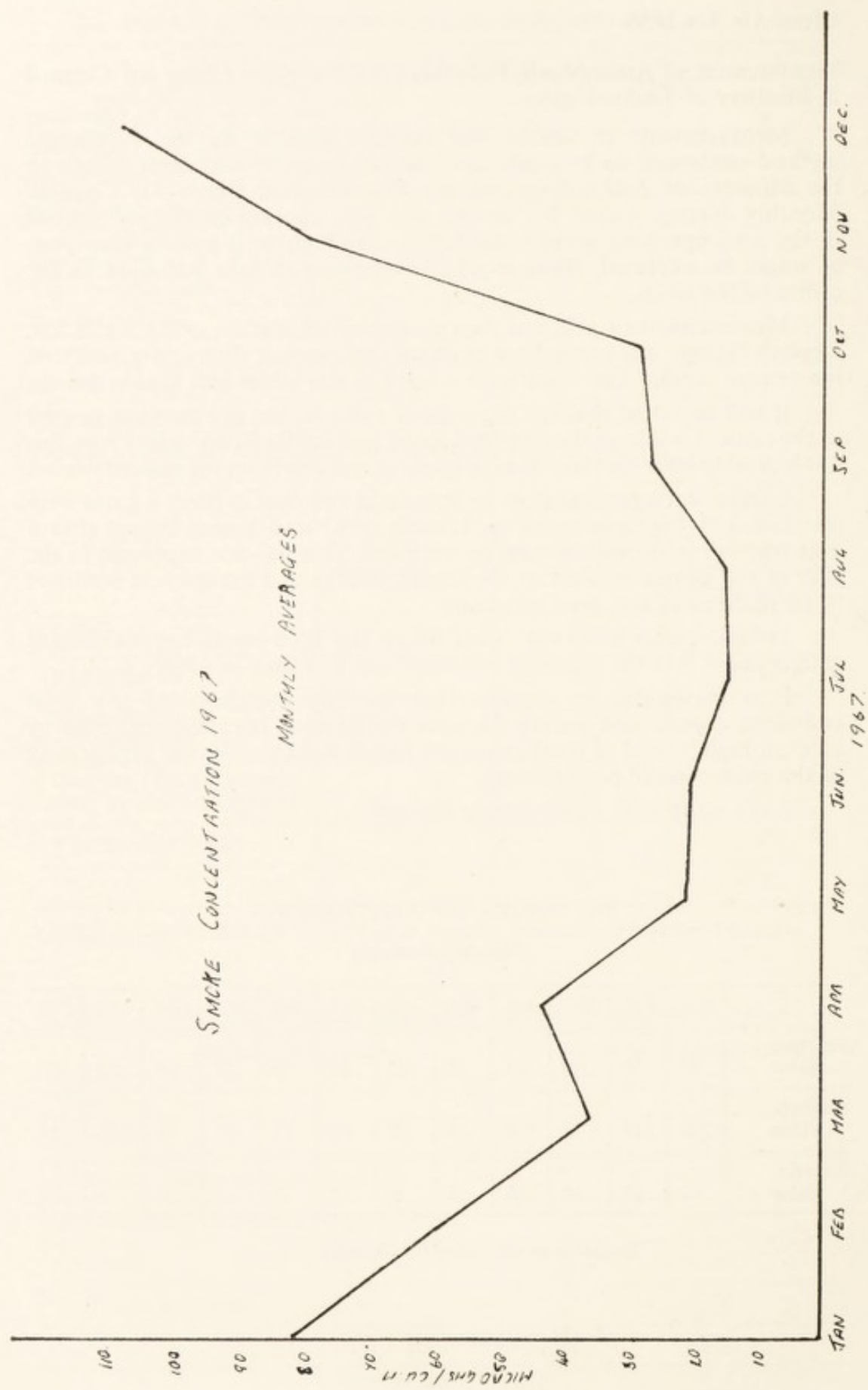
1,811 visits were made during the year.

1967 SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS

Monthly Averages

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Jul.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	81	59	36	44	22	22	14	15	27	29	85	107
Highest Value	254	161	78	119	66	58	34	45	67	76	309	395
Lowest Value	12	15	14	18	3	6	3	4	7	8	5	23

Smoke concentration in microgms./cu. m.



1967 SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS
Monthly Averages

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Value	213	169	151	107	124	63	51	40	60	50	125	218
Highest Value	662	375	254	384	174	101	89	86	236	88	271	383
Lowest Value	61	64	79	26	26	26	23	19	22	27	39	69

SO₂ concentration in microgms./cu. m.

DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7 Bridle Road	1098	261	181.23	76.27	75.53	23.18	78.93	29.34	36.13	29.95	15.26	35.99
Lawford Road	19.74	30.32	13.84	50.73	60.96	27.98	15.6	13.34	9.01	30.38	10.97	23.54
74 Ashlawn Road	6.21	4.93	5.71	9.16	12.15	10.37	5.40	5.77	4.46	4.02	3.08	29.40
Town Hall	13.68	9.40	13.25	11.0	12.94	1.84	6.99	7.95	65.80	8.71	7.72	12.05
Newbold	5.60	8.13	6.35	5.36	12.75	7.91	11.10	5.50	5.30	8.85	13.63	6.39
Mill Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.86	9.02	8.01	8.92	4.82	9.86

Total monthly deposits in tons per square mile

Control of Industrial Pollution

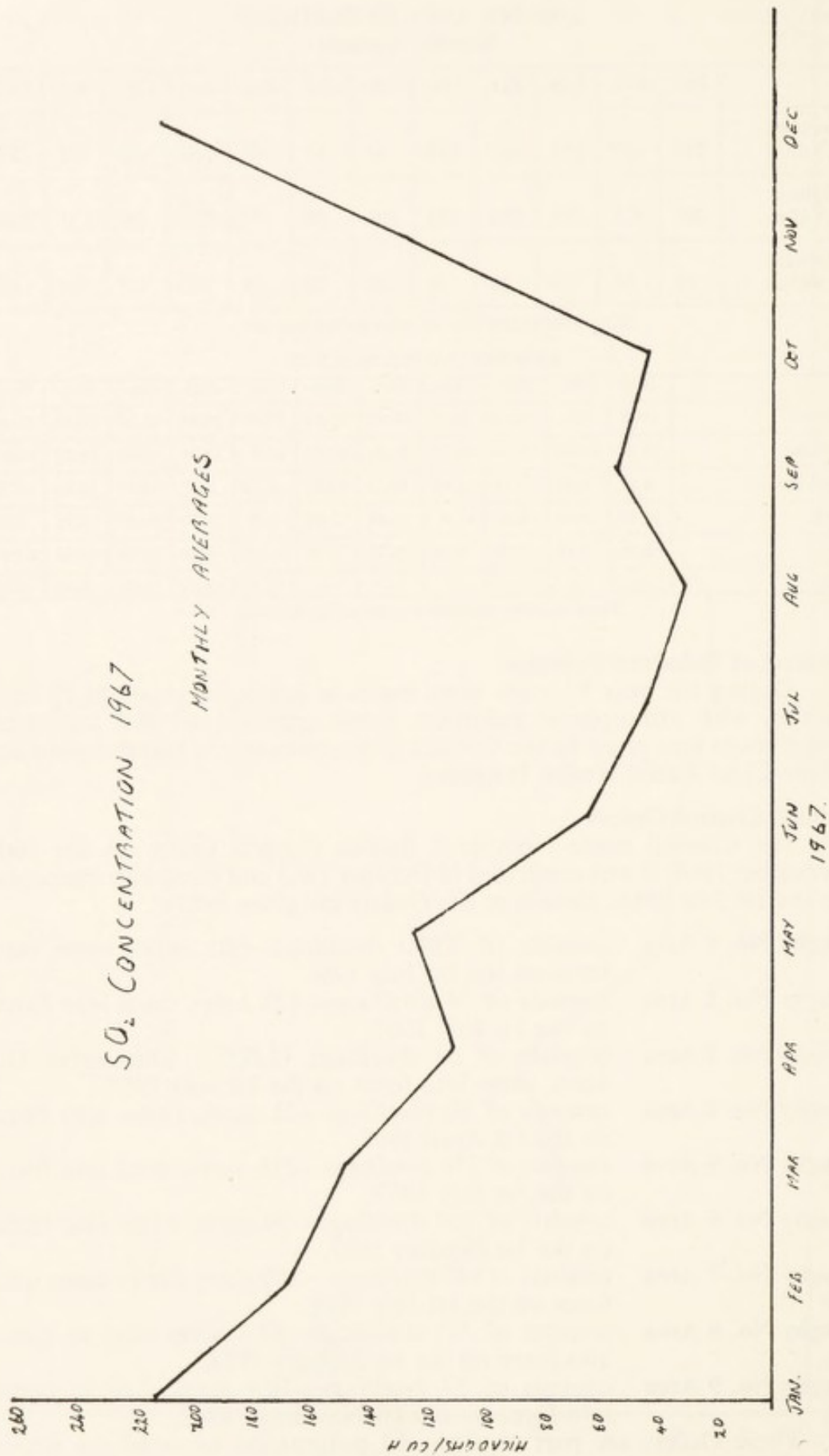
During the year 87 visits were made to industrial premises in connection with atmospheric pollution. Prior approval of new industrial installations was given by the Council in six cases on the recommendation of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Smoke Control Orders

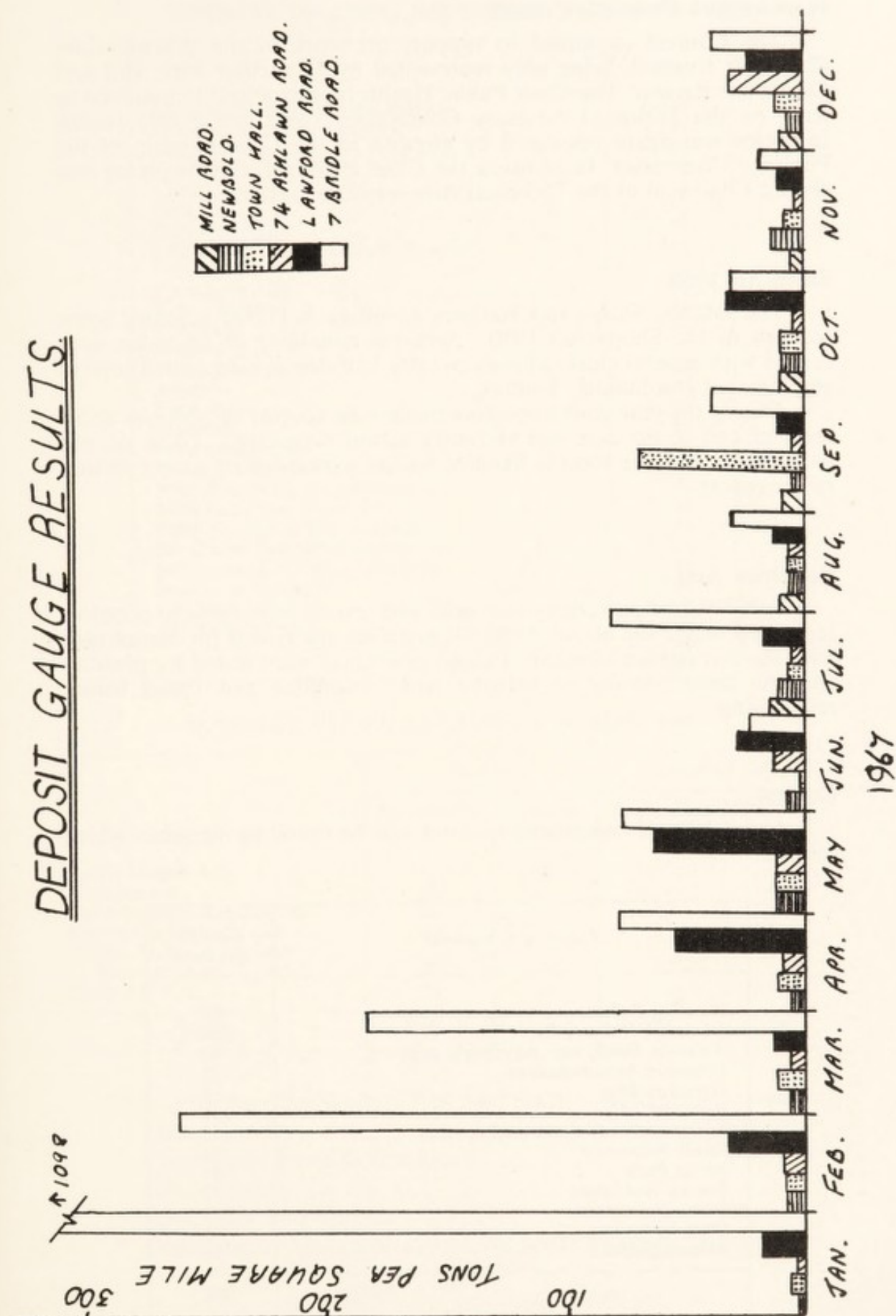
The Council made Number 1 Smoke Control Order on the 16th December 1964. It was confirmed in October 1965 and came into operation on the 1st July 1966. Details of the Orders are given below:

- Rugby No. 1 Area** consists of 2,000 dwellings—605 acres came into force on the 1st July 1966.
- Rugby No. 2 Area** consists of 74 dwellings—138 acres came into force on the 1st July 1967.
- Rugby No. 3 Area** consists of 63 dwellings (2,000+ ultimately) 410 acres, came into force on the 1st July 1967.
- Rugby No. 4 Area** consists of 80 dwellings—21 acres, came into force on the 1st April 1967.
- Rugby No. 5 Area** consists of 276 dwellings—216 acres, came into force on the 1st July 1967.
- Rugby No. 6 Area** consists of 200 dwellings—50 acres, came into force on the 1st October 1967.
- Rugby No. 7 Area** consists of 849 dwellings—150 acres due to come into force on the 1st July 1968.
- Rugby No. 8 Area** consists of 511 dwellings—87.5 acres, due to come into force on the 1st January 1968.
- Rugby No. 9 Area** consists of 57 dwellings—10.4 acres, due to come into force on the 1st November 1968.

These Orders are part of a phased programme to make the whole Borough smokeless.



DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS.



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. In addition the Chief Public Health Inspector was elected Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee.

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 nine specific inspections under the Act 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

Two hundred and eighty-two visits and revisits were made to premises registered under the above Acts. All premises are visited for compliance with the Act before licensing. Fifteen 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:—

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	93
Drainage Defects, etc.	274
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	12
Offensive Accumulations	33
Overcrowding	9
Rats and Mice	331
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	8
Smell Nuisances	34
Insect Pests	47
Smoke Nuisances	37
Noise Nuisances	9
Dust Nuisances	5
Miscellaneous	16
<i>Total</i> ..	908

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1967

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses—Public Health	1,435
Dwelling Houses—Housing	1,397
Multiple Occupation	66
Tents, Vans and Sheds	77
Clean Air Act	1,811
Drainage	1,188
Factories Act	39
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	442
Pet Animals Act	9
Petroleum Acts	282
Rats and Mice	224
Interviews	865
Shops Act	9
Noise Abatement	107
Abattoir	1,627
Food Premises	1,160
Markets	82
Milk and Dairies	24
Food and Drugs Sampling	229
Milk Sampling, Bacteriological	156
Milk Sampling, Biological	11
Food Sampling, Bacteriological	6
Ice Cream Sampling, Bacteriological	76
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	54
Infectious Diseases	751
Unsound Food	172
All other matters	395
<i>Total</i>	12,694

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1967

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act	116	25	75	16
Housing Act	64	—	6	—
Food Hygiene Regulations	64	—	51	—
Rugby Corporation Act	—	—	1	—
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	52	—	82	—
Clean Air Act	3	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	299	25	215	16

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,719 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	1,304
Condemned Food Collections	83
Drain Testing	2
Rats, Mice and Vermin	73
Collection of biological and pathological material	1,257
<i>Total</i>	2,719

SECTION D

HOUSING

The contracts for the dwellings, shops and flats on the Abbots Farm Estate were completed during the year, and on the High Street, Hillmorton, and Clifton Road sites more than half the flats had been handed over at the end of the year, the remainder being at the finishing stage. The erection of the flats at Newbold Glebe and houses on the Parkfield estates proceeded, and by December the Glebe flats were all at the finishing stage, while at Parkfield thirty-eight of the houses had been handed over.

The number of dwellings now owned by the Corporation is 3,465.

The Sun Street Compulsory Purchase Order consisting of 47 houses was confirmed in 1967 and rehousing began in the new Clifton Road flats and elsewhere. Eight Closing Orders and two Demolition Orders were made on individual unfit houses.

In December 1966, the Council declared an Area containing 558 houses to be an Improvement Area. The Area comprises both sides of Oxford Street to numbers 153/154, both sides of Cambridge Street to numbers 133/120, Argyle Street, Windsor Street, Bridge Street, part of Sun Street, part of Claremont Road and part of Clifton Road. In 1967 the Public Health Inspectors were involved in a considerable volume of work in connection with this Improvement Area, the administration of which is out of all proportion to the results that can be expected. Although a considerable number of houses have already been improved as the result of formal and informal action, there will still remain some houses which cannot with existing legislation be improved.

During the year 101 houses were inspected under the consolidated regulations as a result of applications for improvement grants. In all cases the public health inspectors were able to certify that the houses had a life of 15 years and were eligible for grant. In many cases repairs were required before this certification could be made.

66 visits were made to houses in multiple occupation but it was only found necessary to serve an informal notice in one instance.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

1967 was the first full year of operation in the new Abattoir. The vertical dressing system has proved its worth and the stainless steel walls have fully come up to expectations. In a building of this kind there are always teething troubles and a fair share of these was experienced. It is however very gratifying that the town now enjoys the benefit of this modern, efficient and hygienic building.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	4,542	3,436	24,554	6,347	172	39,051
Number Inspected	4,542	3,436	24,554	6,347	172	39,051
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	16	51	204	35	25	331
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,724	1,790	1,528	569	60	5,671
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.50 (20.43)	77.44 (79.97)	7.05 (4.00)	49.65 (9.12)	49.41 (85.88)	15.36 (9.74)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	42	—	42
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	— (0.14)	— (0.004)	—	0.60 (0.23)	—	0.108 (0.02)
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.06 (0.09)	0.02 —	— —	— —	— —	0.001 (0.007)

The figures in brackets relate to 1966.

MEAT CONDEMNED

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcasses</i>		<i>Part Carcasses and Offal</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts	15	7,434	1,742	26,139
Cows	52	19,769	1,832	30,302
Sheep	204	9,792	1,522	7,383
Pigs	35	5,405	609	4,306
Calves	25	1,450	74	416
<i>Total</i>	331	52,850	5,779	68,546

GRAND TOTAL 54 tons, 3 cwt., 100 lbs.

Food Inspection

It is difficult to estimate the amount of food inspected 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>
Meat at Wholesale Premises	Nil
Meat at Retail Premises	530
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ..	154
Canned Meats	666
Fish	421
Fruit and Vegetables	668
Other Foods	3,735
<i>Total</i>	6,184

Food and Drugs

Two hundred and twenty-nine samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The table below shows the results obtained and the action taken.

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Almond Essence	—	—	1	—	No. 174. Total meat 65%, should contain at least 75% meat. Suppliers notified.
Apricot Filling	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets B.P. ..	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder	—	—	1	—	
Beef Dripping	—	—	1	—	
Beef Steak with Gravy ..	—	—	—	1	
Beef Suet	—	—	1	—	
Beef Suet Shredded	—	—	1	—	
Biscuits	—	—	1	—	
Biscuits — shortcake ..	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Lemon Drink	—	—	1	—	No. 145. Insufficient description. Not in accordance with the Cheese Regulations. Vendor notified. No. 146. Insufficient description. Not in accordance with the Cheese Regulations. Vendor notified.
Boiled Beef and Carrots ..	—	—	1	—	
Braised Steak in Rich Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Bread	—	—	1	—	
Butter	7	—	6	—	
Butter Nuts	—	—	1	—	
Cakes	—	—	1	—	
Cheddar Cheese	1	—	—	—	
Cheese	—	—	1	2	
Cheese Low Fat	—	—	1	—	No. 26. Consisted of Chocolate Substitute. Prosecution against manufacturers not proceeded with.
Cheese Omelet Mix	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Processed	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Spread	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Breasts	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Curry and Rice ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken and Mushroom Pie	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Paste	—	—	1	—	
Children's Cough Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Coated	—	—	—	—	
Brandy Snaps	—	—	1	—	No. 222. Contained a beetle. Traced to a foreign source.
Chocolate Couverture ..	—	1	—	—	
Chocolate Filled	—	—	—	—	
Wafer Sticks	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Meringue Pie ..	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Nut Crunch ..	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Strands	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Swiss Bar	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Swiss Roll	—	—	2	—	
Christmas Pudding	—	—	2	—	
Coffee	—	—	2	—	No. 222. Contained a beetle. Traced to a foreign source.
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	—	—	
Essence	—	—	1	—	
Corned Beef	—	—	1	—	
Cornish Shortie	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	5	—	
Creamed Coconut	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Rice Milk	—	—	—	—	
Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Cream Soda	—	—	2	—	
Cream Soda,	—	—	—	—	No. 222. Contained a beetle. Traced to a foreign source.
Raspberry Flavour	—	—	1	—	
Crushed Pineapple	—	—	—	1	
Diabetic Milk Chocolate ..	—	—	2	—	
Dietary Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Drinking Chocolate	—	—	4	—	
Ekrotherm Cream	—	—	1	—	
Endrine Nasal Compound	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	2	—	
Expectorant	—	—	1	—	
Fish Cakes	—	—	1	—	No. 222. Contained a beetle. Traced to a foreign source.
Fish Paste	—	—	1	—	
Flaked Rice	—	—	1	—	
Flour	—	—	1	—	
Flour — self-raising	—	—	6	—	
Ginger Beer Shandy	—	—	1	—	
Glace Cherries	—	—	1	—	
Glucose Tablets	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated	
Glycerin	—	—	1	—	No. 159. Illustration of Raspberries not justified. Manufacturers notified.
Golden Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	4	—	
Ground Rice	—	—	1	—	
Headache Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Herring Fillets in Cheese Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	
Indigestion Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Instant Coffee	—	—	2	—	
Instant Low Fat Milk	—	—	1	—	
Instant Whip	—	—	1	—	No. 150. Contained paper and iron oxide. Vendor prosecuted and fined.
Irish Stew	—	—	1	—	
Jam	—	—	8	—	
Jelly	—	—	—	1	
Lard	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Cheese — All Butter	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Pie Filling	—	—	1	—	
Lettuce	—	—	1	—	
Linctus	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	—	3	—	No. 32. Consisted of Chocolate Substitute. No description on wrapper. No formal action taken.
Malted Fruit Cake	—	—	1	—	
Margarine	—	—	3	—	
Marmalade	—	—	1	—	
Marzipan	—	—	2	—	
Milk	31	—	—	1	
Milk Chocolate Biscuits	—	—	3	—	
Milk Chocolate Marshmallows	—	—	1	—	
Milk Chocolate Toffees	—	—	1	—	
Milk Evaporated	—	—	1	—	
Milk — Non Fat (skimmed)	—	—	1	—	No. 88. No fruit present — oranges illustrated on label. Manufacturers notified.
Milky Lunch	—	—	1	—	
Minced Beef with Onion & Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	1	—	
Mixture of Kaolin & Morphine	—	—	1	—	
Nut Chocolate	—	—	—	1	
Orange Drink	—	—	2	—	
Orange Flavoured Jelly	—	—	—	1	
Orange Quick Jel	—	—	1	—	
Orange & Rose Hip Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Orange Squash	—	—	1	—	No. 186. 1% proof spirit, should contain at least 1.5% proof spirit. Manufacturers notified.
Paracetamol Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Pastils 808	—	—	1	—	
Pholcodine	—	—	1	—	
Plums	—	—	1	—	
Plum Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Pork Luncheon Meat	—	—	2	—	
Potatoes — creamed	—	—	1	—	
Pro Plus Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries	—	—	2	—	
Rice, Long Grain	—	—	1	—	No. 208. Proof spirit 64.7% slightly low. Manufacturers notified.
Rose Hip Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Pork	—	—	1	—	
Shandy	7	—	—	1	
Shredded Beef Suet	—	—	1	—	
Shrimps	—	—	2	—	
Soup	—	—	2	—	
Spaghetti in Cheese and Tomato Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	—	2	—	
Stewed Steak	—	—	3	—	No. 208. Proof spirit 64.7% slightly low. Manufacturers notified.
Stewed Steak with Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries	—	—	1	—	
Table Fingers	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Vodka	—	—	1	1	
Whisky	2	—	—	—	
Yeast Vitalisers	—	—	1	—	
Yogurt	—	—	1	—	
Total	48	1	170	10	

Milk and Dairies

There is now no milk treatment plant in Rugby; the remaining one ceased operations during 1966 and is now retailing pre-packed milk treated outside the Borough. There is now only one retail source of "untreated" milk in the Borough accounting for 1% of the total. The other 99% of milk consumed in Rugby is pasteurised or sterilised.

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

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 ..	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—
Methylene Blue ..	106	1	—	—	22	—	—	—	128	1
Phosphatase ..	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—
Turbidity ..	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Chemical ..	19	—	3	—	3	—	6	—	31	—
Total	233	1	27	—	51	—	6	—	317	1

Food Premises

One thousand, one hundred and sixty visits to food premises were made during the year and 64 notices were served where non-compliance was noted and the informal advice of the visiting inspector was not carried out.

Fourteen cases of foreign matter in food were investigated and in five instances successful prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act were instituted and in four cases of dirty delivery vans prosecutions were taken. They were successful. Fines totalled—£205 9s. 0d.

A classified list of food premises is given below:—

Off Licences	28
General Stores	63
Greengrocery	16
Licensed Premises	56
Butchers	38
Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels ..	26
Chemists	13
Fish and Chip Premises	12
Canteens	8
School Kitchens	45
Sweets and Tobacconists	20
Grocery	62
Confectioners	15
Old People's Homes	7
Clubs	21
Fishmongers	6
Hospital Kitchens	3
Supermarkets	3
Multiple Stores	2

Total 444

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

1. Number of Premises	444
2. Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	444
3. Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	444
4. Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	444

Poultry Inspection

1. Number of poultry processing premises ..	8
2. Number of visits to these premises ..	21
3. Total number of birds processed during the year	
Turkeys	2,000
Ducks	8,000
Hens	500
Chickens	25,000
Game	3,000
Geese	300
4. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.05 %
5. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	200 lbs. approx.
6. Comments on poultry processing and inspection	

No slaughtering of poultry takes place in Rugby and the figures above refer to various stages of dressing which are carried out in the premises mentioned.

Ice-Cream

Sixty-six samples were taken during the year and submitted to Coventry Public Health Laboratory and showed results as follows:—

	<i>Grades</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Pre-packed	52	4	—	—	56
Cold Mix	Loose	6	—	—	—	6
	Pre-packed	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Ice		7	6	1	—	14
Total		65	10	1	—	76
%		86	13	1	—	

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	Nil
2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	Nil
3. Comments on the year's administration of these Regulations —	None

SECTION F

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1967 there were no major outbreaks of infectious illness, but there are one or two features in this sphere which warrant some comment. There were 43 notified cases of whooping cough, of which number, according to the immunisation records maintained in the Health Department, 32 had and 11 had not been previously immunised. The ages of the children contracting the disease (of those immunised) ranged from one-and-a-half to eight years. Most of these cases were mild in their effects.

During the months of April, May and June 108 cases of *sonne* dysentery occurred in the Borough, almost one half of which were under school age, 40 between five and fifteen years, and the remainder, 20 in all, between twenty-five and sixty-five years. All these cases were confirmed bacteriologically. This is a disease transmitted by eating contaminated foods, by drinking contaminated water or milk, or by handling contaminated articles soiled by a patient or carrier of the disease. Young children and school children are most liable to contract this illness, particularly by the use of communal lavatories inadvertently soiled by infected children. This can happen as easily in the best managed households. Flies are particularly attracted to dirt etc. and they can contaminate foodstuffs. This infection is becoming more prevalent each year, and it may be a reflexion on the general eating habits of the people; far more eat away from home, and the possibility of picking up infection in this way is always possible, hence the very strict supervision of food establishments and restaurants maintained by the Public Health Inspectors.

There were 12 cases of infective hepatitis, the ages ranging from five to sixty-five years. Some of these cases were moderately severe in their effects and involved prolonged periods of absence from work and school. In almost every case a personal investigation is carried out either by the Medical Officer of Health or by one of the Medical Officers in the Department, and blood specimens are taken in order that liver function tests can be performed.

In the realm of prevention, the schedule of protective inoculations has been adhered to during the year. The response of parents has been maintained at a fair level. Following the new arrangements with the Ministry of Health regarding payments for items of service, an increasing proportion of this work is being carried out by family practitioners on the babies of their own practices, and it is probable that in future years this preventive work by general practitioners will further increase.

One disturbing feature of the preventive inoculation picture is that of the nearly 1,200 babies born in Rugby in 1966, only 530 were protected against smallpox. (In 1967 children born in 1966 were vaccinated, this being performed normally between the first and second birthdays.) Despite previous incidents of smallpox in the United Kingdom and in the Birmingham region during recent years, the percentage of infants vaccinated appears to be getting less. With the continued influx of people from areas where smallpox is a major disease, there is always the possibility of cases incubating the disease, entering the United Kingdom, despite all the safeguards taken at the points of entry. Parents of young children should therefore ensure that their children receive adequate protection against this dreadful disease.

Any cases of infectious illness requiring isolation in hospital are taken to Whitley Isolation Hospital at Coventry, and I would, at this point, acknowledge the co-operation and interest shown by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Galpine, in all cases where his help and advice is sought. Bacteriological investigations are carried out by Dr. Smith at the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, and Dr. Whitehead of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

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
1965	10	3	13	3	1	4
1966	8	4	12	—	—	—
1967	13	5	18	1	—	1

The 333 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>
175	129	11	18	186	147

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1967

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	4	2	2	3	4	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	22
Whooping cough ..	2	—	7	4	7	8	2	1	2	—	5	5	43
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	15	25	3	10	24	40	152	58	5	1	3	1	337
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Dysentery ..	1	4	22	7	32	63	19	2	3	—	—	—	153
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Infective Hepatitis ..	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	10
Totals	27	32	37	27	71	112	178	61	13	6	11	11	586

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1961-1967

<i>Disease</i>	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	27	50	29	16	28	51	22
Whooping Cough	60	4	14	14	11	8	43
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1,289	371	682	380	912	269	337
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	31	18	14	27	24	15	10
Dysentery	2	90	257	7	13	10	153
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Erysipelas	7	1	5	5	1	8	4
Meningococcal Infection	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	4	1	—	3	4
Food Poisoning	—	9	1	2	1	—	3
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	8	23	33	10

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than tuberculosis), 1967.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	6	12	4	—	—	22
Whooping Cough	28	15	—	—	—	48
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	207	120	10	—	—	337
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	2	1	4	10
Dysentery	60	41	45	6	1	153
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	2	1	4
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	4	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	—	—	2	1	—	3
Infective Hepatitis	—	5	3	2	—	10

The following table shows the number of children immunised or vaccinated during the past five years.

<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Age at 31 Dec. each year</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>
Smallpox— primary vaccination	Under 1 year	32	15	22	30	62
	1 year	400	475	437	622	530
	2—4 years	85	195	208	51	100
	5—15 years	31	19	32	33	37
	Total	548	704	699	736	729
Smallpox— re-vaccination	0—4 years	10	9	5	4	6
	5—15 years	41	41	25	78	42
	Total	51	50	30	82	48
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus	Under 1 year	432	361	449	452	436
	1—4 years	541	543	493	502	622
	5—15 years	11	23	7	9	7
	Total	984	937	949	963	1065
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	158	141	287	289	326
	1—4 years	872	768	766	593	740
	5—15 years	87	58	48	31	22
	Total	1117	968	1101	913	1088

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1967 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted (a)	No.	Rate adjusted (a)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (a)
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
1966	55,800	1,165	21.92	580	11.32	22	18.88	—	—
1967	56,450	1,079	20.07	580	10.78	23	21.32	1	0.02

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live births.



