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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the


Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1968



David J. Jones



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David J. Jones

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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I present herewith a Report on the health of the inhabitants of Rugby and the environmental conditions which prevailed in 1968.

A study of the vital statistics for 1968 shows a continuation of the upward trend in the population of the town from 56,450 to 57,190 (both mid-year estimates), this in spite of the industrial uncertainty of the past few years. As stated in the Report for 1967, "house for sale" notices were still numerous and prominent in all parts of the town, and at the time of writing this Report the position does not seem to have greatly altered. The industrial situation may now be settling down to a period of stability, so that the population trend in the next few years may continue. With the population rise there has been a big increase in the total of live births, from 1,079 to 1,149, of which latter total 92 (almost one in every thirteen) were illegitimate. The stillbirth rate fell from 14.61 to 11.19 per thousand total (live and still) births. Infant mortality also fell from 21.32 to 16.34 per thousand live births.

In the causes of death table there is but one death from an infectious disease, namely, tuberculosis. There are no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough, etc.—evidence, if more is needed, of the efficacy of the immunisation programmes which have been operating for a score or more years. On the other hand, there is cause for deep reflection in the increasing number of deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus. The figure for 1968 was 31, compared with 24 in 1967. It is accepted that cigarette smoking is a strong contributing factor in the causation of this disease, but propaganda against cigarette smoking appears to have had a reverse effect in the general population. Motor vehicle accidents caused 11 deaths, a reduction of six from the 1967 figure. Of the eleven deaths, three were in persons of fifteen years and under. Almost one half of all deaths were from heart disease and other circulatory causes, and one-fifth from cancer in all its forms. Another statistic of interest is that forty-five per cent. of all deaths were of persons aged seventy-five years and over, and seventy per cent. over sixty-five years or more.

Turning to the morbidity statistics for infectious disease, it will be noted that there was quite an epidemic of measles, almost a thousand cases, distributed generally throughout the Borough in the infant and child population. One hopes that the measles vaccine now being used on an increasing scale in young children will produce the same good results as the procedures carried out over the past thirty years in relation to diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, etc. Many of the complications of the disease affecting the ears and eyes would then not occur, and the defects of hearing and vision would disappear. There was an increased number of cases of infective hepatitis, the majority of them being notified from August to November. This is possibly due to a greater awareness amongst parents of the possible complications of this disease, and the necessity to obtain medical advice as soon as possible. In the majority of cases notification by the general practitioner is prompt, and by telephone. The tuberculosis cases on the register showed a fall in the total number, it now being 325. It is interesting to see that in 1968 there were *six* new notifications (five respiratory and one non-respiratory), whereas in 1948 the comparable figures were *sixty* notifications (fifty-three respiratory and

seven non-respiratory), which is adequate testimony to the efficacy of modern methods of treatment and the strict follow-up of cases and contacts. Added to this, the time necessarily lost from work has steadily been decreased so that now the sputum positive case returns to work in a comparatively short time, compared with ten or even fewer years ago.

Of the other infectious diseases notified under the relevant Acts and Regulations, none were of any degree of severity or numbers to cause concern.

The environmental factors liable to have an adverse effect on the health of the individual and the community at large continued to receive much attention from the Public Health Inspectors. Housing (the clearance of individually unfit, and clearance areas) was not carried on to any great extent, but this important aspect of social services will no doubt receive greater attention in the next few years. There still remain pockets of houses, single or small groups, in isolation which have not fallen under the "unfit" sections of the Housing Acts, and sites cannot be cleared until protracted negotiations for purchase are successfully completed. This is an urgent problem, as many of the remaining inhabitants find they are living in a "ghost" area of the town, and redevelopment cannot take place until areas are completely cleared.

Water supply is sufficient in quantity, but many complaints of colour, deposit, etc. are received from time to time, all of which receive attention from the Joint Water Board. The treatment of raw water to render it safe for human consumption is a series of major operations (as many inhabitants of the town will have seen if visiting the treatment works on "open day") and it is no surprise that "automation" of the various processes may sometimes get temporarily "out of gear".

The atmosphere and the air we breathe received much publicity and comment from time to time, from various members of the Rugby community, the Council, Trades Council, the Press and individuals, and this was mainly referring to grit and dust. The various industrial processes carried on by the bigger and smaller firms all receive attention in this respect, in some cases from the Alkali Inspectorate and in others from the Department's Public Health Inspectors. Nuisance has occurred from time to time and constant vigilance on the part of all concerned is necessary and will continue to be necessary if the atmosphere is to be maintained at a "high standard of fitness". The more detailed analyses and comment on the state of the atmosphere will be seen in the sections compiled by your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Crow.

The services provided within the Borough by the County Council under the National Health Service Act continued to operate at a high standard and, as I mentioned in my Report of 1967, the nursing and home help sections justify that sense of pride one feels in the work that they do. The health visitor attachment to general practitioners is now complete and is proving most satisfactory from both sides. The home help service continues to provide, sometimes with difficulty (especially at times of sickness and holidays) what has now become a part of the Health Service which could not be stopped—it has enabled so many, young and old, to remain at home in reasonable comfort.

The Borough Council, in conjunction with the County Council, continue to support the W.R.V.S. in their meals-on-wheels service. This, again, is expanding and will probably expand even more when new

premises are occupied. This service, together with an expanding chiropody service for old age pensioners, will soon be joined by the laundry service for aged and bedfast persons—yet another aspect of social service for sick people which has been seen to be a necessity for some time past.

The year 1968 has been one of the firmer establishment of services, both personal and environmental, within the town. For this the Borough is indebted to so many people working in the field of preventive medicine, both in the field and in the office. I wish to convey my thanks to them all, particularly Mr. Crow and the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Newitt, the Chief Clerk in the Health Department, and all the various categories of professions which make up a successful health team. Furthermore, I would thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their deep interest and insight to health matters 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, 1969

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1968/69

Mayor: ALDERMAN A. T. GREEN

Deputy Mayor: COUNCILLOR R. HOLDER

Members of the Public Health Committee:

ALDERMEN T. J. NOTT (Chairman), P. A. BATT, W. H. BRADLEY,
R. B. HUMPHRIES, COUNCILLORS MRS. P. M. HILL, D. J. MASSEY,
G. OWEN, H. A. STEPHENS, J. M. THOMPSON, MRS. A. WAIN.

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, 1968

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1968)	..	..	..	..	57,190
Rateable value (1st April, 1968)	..	..	..	..	£2,341,303
Product of a penny rate (1968/69)	..	..	..	..	£9,350

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	.. ..	545	512	1057	
Illegitimate	.. ..	43	49	92	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		588	561	1149	20.09
Adjusted birth-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	21.09
Still Births		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	4	8	12	
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	—	1	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		5	8	13	11.19
					<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
					11.19
Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	.. ..	331	255	586	10.25
Adjusted death-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	10.86
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	.. ..	..	..	..	1
Infant Mortality		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	9	7	16	13.93
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	2	3	2.61
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		10	9	19	16.54
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Area Comparability Factors

Births: 1.05

Deaths: 1.06

These factors provided annually by the Registrar-General take into account the variations in the age and sex distribution of the population throughout the country. They are applied to the local crude rates for births and deaths, and the resulting adjusted rates enable accurate comparisons to be made with other areas.

Population

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar-General at 30th June, 1968, was 57,190, an increase of 740 over the figure for the previous year. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 563.

Births

The number of live births increased by 70 to 1,149 and there was a corresponding increase in the number of illegitimate births, 92 compared with 76 in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate of 21.09 per thousand population compares very favourably with a national rate of 16.9.

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

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rugby M.B.	19.51	20.96	21.92	20.07	21.09
Warwickshire	18.58	18.53	17.56	17.2	17.2
England and Wales . .	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.9

Stillbirths

Thirteen stillbirths were recorded during the year, three less than in 1967, giving a rate of 11.19 per thousand total births. This is significantly lower than the national rate of 14.3.

The table below shows the comparative rates for the years 1964-1968:—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rugby M.B.	20.15	16.87	12.54	14.61	11.19
Warwickshire	13.83	14.24	15.2	14.2	12.3
England and Wales . .	16.4	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3

Of the 1,149 total births, 643 took place in St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, 460 at home, and 46 at other hospitals or maternity homes.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1968

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. Cholera	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Typhoid fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other tuberculosis, incl. late effects ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Plague	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Diptheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Whooping cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Meningococcal infection	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Typhus and other rickettsioses ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Malaria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Syphilis and its sequelae	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. All other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
20. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	6	6	6
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
21. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	1	1
22. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
23. Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haema- topoietic tissue	M	38	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	9	9	12	12
	F	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	8	8
25. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Diabetes mellitus	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
27. Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
29. Anaemias	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other diseases of blood and blood- forming organs	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Mental disorders	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

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+
34. Active rheumatic fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2
36. Hypertensive disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
37. Ischaemic heart disease	M	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	19	27	31
	F	55	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	12	34
38. Other forms of heart disease	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	6
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	16
39. Cerebrovascular disease	M	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	12	14
	F	42	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	12	25
40. Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2
41. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
42. Pneumonia	M	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	25
	F	28	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	21
43. Bronchitis, emphysema	M	34	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	12	12
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6
44. Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Peptic ulcer	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
47. Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
49. Cirrhosis of liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
50. Other diseases of the digestive system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
51. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
54. Abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and puerperium	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
56. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
57. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Congenital anomalies	M	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Motor vehicle accidents	M	9	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
63. All other accidents	M	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
64. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
65. All other external causes	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes	M	331	8	2	1	5	5	1	7	23	66	88	125
	F	255	7	2	—	1	3	2	4	15	22	61	138

Deaths

A total of 586 deaths were assigned to the Borough for 1968, six more than the previous year, but the adjusted death rate of 10.86 was still below the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Heart and circulatory disease accounted for 283 deaths (48% of the total deaths), cancer in all forms 112 (19%) and respiratory diseases 111 (19%).

An analysis of the causes of death by age and sex will be found on the preceeding page, and the following table gives comparative rates for the years 1964-1968:—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rugby M.B.	11.46 (583)	11.89 (622)	11.32 (580)	10.78 (580)	10.86 (586)
Warwickshire . . .	11.48	10.63	11.2	10.3	10.8
England and Wales . .	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.9

Maternal Mortality

One maternal death was recorded in 1968, the first to have occurred for nine years.

Infant Mortality

There was a decrease in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, 19 compared with 23 in the previous year. Of this number, three were illegitimate. The mortality rate was 16.54 per thousand live births, compared with a national rate of 18.3.

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

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rugby M.B.	19.59	16.26	18.88	21.32	16.54
Warwickshire . . .	17.13	14.83	18.0	17.3	17.2
England and Wales . .	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.3

Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality

Of the nineteen infants mentioned above, fifteen died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 13.05 per thousand live births. This was considerably lower than the figure for 1967 but still in excess of the rate for England and Wales which was 12.3.

The perinatal mortality rate, which includes stillbirths in addition to deaths of infants under the age of one week, was 21.51 per thousand total births compared with a national rate of 24.7.

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	3	—	—	—	1	4
2. <i>Diseases of early infancy:</i>						
(a) Birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Prematurity	5	3	—	—	—	8
(c) Other	2	—	—	—	—	2
3. Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	2
5. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Accidental death	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Totals</i> ..	12	3	—	—	4	19

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The services provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the bacteriological and biological examination of food, milk and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable disease, were fully utilised throughout the year. I am grateful to the Medical Director of the Coventry Laboratory for his co-operation with the Department at all times.

Additional facilities are also provided at the Pathological Department at the Hospital of St. Cross for the examination of specimens in cases of infectious illnesses and of smears taken in connection with the Cervical Cytology Scheme. Close liaison is maintained with Dr. A. J. Smith, the Hospital Pathologist, on all matters relating to infectious diseases.

The addresses of the Laboratories are as follows:—

Public Health Laboratory Service, 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

Brief details of the services provided by the Warwickshire County Council as the local health authority are given in the following paragraphs. The day-to-day administration of these services is carried out locally, the Borough and Rural District of Rugby forming the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose.

Unless otherwise stated applications should be made to the Health Department at the Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

Ambulances

Except in an emergency, requests for ambulance transport must be made by a medical practitioner or hospital (Rugby Ambulance Depot, Temple Street, Rugby—Telephone Rugby 3445).

Chiropody

Limited treatment is offered for those of pensionable age, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers. A small charge is made, except in certain cases.

Clinics

Child Health Clinics, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics and School Health Services are staffed by medical and nursing personnel employed by the County Council with assistance from voluntary workers at Child Health Clinics. A list of clinics held in the district will be found at the end of this section.

Convalescence

Periods of convalescence following illness may be arranged at the request of a patient's general practitioner. Patients are normally required to contribute towards the cost of convalescence according to their means, but there is no charge for those in receipt of supplementary pension or for school children. All requests for convalescence should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health, Shire Hall, Warwick. Convalescence for patients discharged from hospital is usually arranged by Hospital Almoners through the National Health Service.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

Nursing staff, working under the supervision of the Area Nursing Officer and in co-operation with general medical practitioners, provide a comprehensive service in midwifery, home nursing and health visiting. Nursing messages may be sent direct to the nurse concerned or to the Health Department. A list of nursing staff is appended.

Loan of Equipment

A wide range of nursing requisites and equipment is available for free short-term loan at the request of the family doctor or nurse in attendance. Cases requiring long-term or permanent loan of equipment are dealt with through the Welfare Department or the Department of Health and Social Security.

Home Help

This service exists to provide help in the home during illness, during home confinement and for the aged and infirm who are unable to manage their own domestic work. The standard charge is at present 6/6d. per hour, but this may be remitted wholly or partly according to means.

Applications to be made to the Home Help Organiser.

Mental Health

Mental Welfare Officers and Social Workers assist with arrangements for admission to hospital and, in co-operation with general practitioners, supervise and advise mentally ill patients in their homes. The officers for this area, Mr. R. J. Edkins and Mr. P. Cooke, may be contacted at the Health Department.

Vaccination

Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, smallpox, is offered to parents of all children, either through the family doctor or at Health Clinics. (Note: Routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis in school is normally restricted to children aged thirteen years or over, but in some instances vaccine may be given earlier at the discretion of the Chest Physician or Paediatrician at the hospital).

Welfare Foods

National dried milk, orange juice and cod liver oil are available at Child Health Clinics, and in addition a certain number of proprietary foods are available.

Area Nursing Officer

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

Miss M. C. Piper	70 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Rugby 2874
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Health Visitors

Mrs. D. W. Andrews	31 Beswick Gardens, Rugby	
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Mrs. B. Clarke	1 Plantaganet Drive, Rugby	Bilton Grange 568
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Keenan	80 Lennon Close, Rugby	Rugby 4460
Miss E. M. Mason	6 Holmfield Close, Lutterworth	
Mrs. C. Miller	48 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5435
Mrs. J. M. Robertson	60 Merttens Drive, Rugby	Rugby 6164
Mrs. E. Sleight	23 Station Road, Clifton	Rugby 72456
Mrs. B. Smith	1 Fog Cottages, Brandon	Wolston 2491
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
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District Midwives

Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 2797
Mrs. P. Brown	304 Lower Hillmorton Road,	Rugby 6015
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Mrs. M. McTurk	49 Jubilee Street, Rugby	Rugby 72535
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	Flat 2, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Dunchurch 224
Miss M. Stubbs	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902

District Nurse-Midwives

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

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 each month.
Temple Street Dental	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Wednesday afternoons, Thursday morn- ings and afternoons alternate Friday mornings (by appointment).
	Hillmorton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).
	Temple Street Clinic	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings and afternoons by appoint- ment.
Minor Ailments Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings. Wednesday and Friday mornings, and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Hillmorton Clinic Temple Street Clinic	Thursday mornings (by appointment). Monday afternoons and Wednesday mornings (by appointment).
	Bilton Clinic	Monday mornings and Friday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).

Home Help Service — Statistics

An average of 77 part-time Helps were employed each week through-
out the year, their work being supervised by the Domestic Help
Organisers.

	1966	1967	1968
Long-term cases (requiring help for 3 months or more):			
Over 65 years of age	315	345	355
Under 65 years of age	49	48	44
Short-term cases;			
Over 65 years of age	37	53	56
Under 65 years of age—			
Maternity	62	45	41
Chronic sick	4	2	3
Mentally disordered	—	—	2
Others	13	32	26
	480	525	527

Hours worked:

Long-term cases:

Over 65 years of age	54,043	60,646	59,537
Under 65 years of age	10,720	5,888	8,927

Short term cases:

Over 65 years of age	620	1,381	1,128
Under 65 years of age	2,007	1,930	1,174
	<hr/> 67,390	<hr/> 69,845	<hr/> 70,766

Chiropody Service — Statistics

	1966	1967	1968
Number of patients treated—at surgeries at home	444	493	469
	400	356	390
	<hr/> 844	<hr/> 849	<hr/> 859
Number of treatments given—at surgeries at home	1,411	1,523	1,667
	1,137	1,182	1,334
	<hr/> 2,548	<hr/> 2,705	<hr/> 3,001

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Rugby Joint Water Board is the authority responsible for the mains water supply in the Borough and also in part of the Rugby Rural and Southam Rural Districts.

Samples of water taken by the Board at intervals throughout the year at various stages of treatment and from points in the distribution system ensure that the water going into supply is suitable for public supply purposes.

The following statistics, reproduced by permission of the Board, relate to the whole of the Water Board area:—

Length of mains at 1.4.68	.. ..	256.48 miles (250.91)
Mains laid during the year	.. ..	2.56 miles (6.27)
Mains taken out of service	.. ..	—miles (0.7)
Length of mains at 31.3.69	.. ..	259.04 miles (256.48)
Water supplied	.. ..	5,821,700 cubic metres (5,821,220)
Average daily supply	.. ..	15,906 cubic metres (15,905)
Average daily supply per head of pop.		208 litres (209)

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.

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 storage 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 require further treatment of the effluent by the provision of such a method as for example microstraining.

Cleansing

Most of the carriageways in 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 two vehicles concerned are used both for the flushing of sewers and street 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 44 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rugby School Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
								<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Regent Street Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

There are swimming baths at Rokeby School, Abbots Farm School, Harris C. of E. and Rugby High Schools, and by arrangement with the County Public Health Inspector, public health supervision of these baths is carried out by his staff.

The four 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

335 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 4 cases the work carried out was in business premises and the costs were charged to the owners.

A sewer treatment was carried out during the year. Infestation of sewer vermin at a low level in Rugby.

Factories Acts 1937—1948

Eighty 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	80	2	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	162	80	2	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	10	—	—	—

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 463 visits were made during the year; 385 of these were general inspections resulting in 25 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Sitting facilities, provision of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Seats for sedentary workers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Eating facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Floors, passages and stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Exposed machinery fenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Young persons protected, cleansing of dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Training of persons using dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Noise and vibration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
First Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Investigation of accidents—remedial action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

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	—	2	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	5	—	—	—
Struck by falling object	1	1	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	—	—	—

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	23	166	109
Retail Shops	18	369	239
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	31	14
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	1	38	19
Fuel Storage Depots ..	1	6	4
Totals	34	610	385

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

463

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

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	1,793
Retail Shops	2,513
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	212
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	336
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	30
TOTAL	4,884

Total Males 2,151
Total Females 2,733

Clean Air Act 1956

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution (Warwickshire Clean Air Council & Ministry of Technology).

Measurement 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.

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 been the case in respect of the gauges nearest 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.

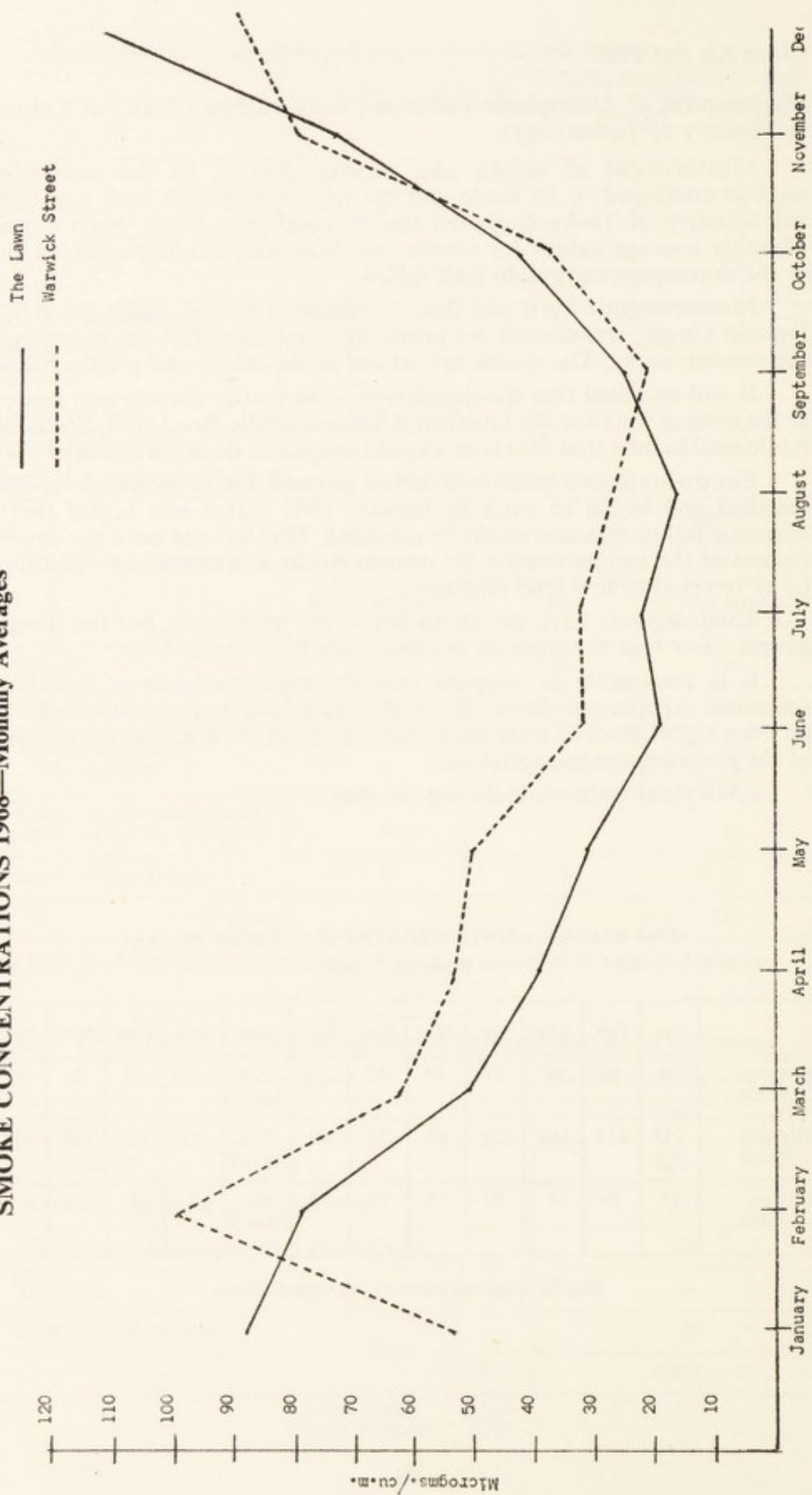
1,319 visits were made during the year.

1968 SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS—Monthly Averages Warwick Street

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	53	98	60	52	49	32	32	No Result	24	41	80	93
Highest Value	245	217	169	126	89	52	49	No Result	53	118	169	413
Lowest Value	15	29	4	20	15	17	15	No Result	5	4	21	19

Smoke concentration in microgms./cu.m.

SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS 1968—Monthly Averages



1968 SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS
Warwick Street

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	270	219	160	191.8	199	173	135	No Result	42	76	106	146
Highest Value	348	281	281	274	274	260	219	No Result	63	127	245	367
Lowest Value	83	158	158	82	103	96	68	No Result	19	31	32	59

SO₂ concentrations in microgms./cu.m.

1968 SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS—Monthly Averages
The Lawn

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	87	77	48	37	31	20	21	16	26	42	70	111
Highest Value	288	197	188	92	68	50	50	34	67	142	167	386
Lowest Value	20	18	7	5	7	4	7	5	2	6	24	34

Smoke concentration in microgms./cu.m.

1968 SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	196	173	144	109	71	71	70	51	41	64	91	202
Highest Value	543	306	350	119	121	139	118	98	84	141	245	505
Lowest Value	72	57	35	29	28	34	27	13	14	21	25	73

DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS

1968	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Bridle Road	24.95	32.52	33.96	36.23	26.34	27.97	—	24.03	36.30	18.86	20.57	54.18
Lawford Road	14.25	19.84	29.18	—	—	64.81	34.23	98.87	35.10	22.21	48.56	35.58
Ashlawn Road	5.34	4.96	7.95	8.29	6.07	7.18	7.04	6.72	5.27	5.61	6.44	11.81
Town Hall	10.66	4.73	10.37	9.24	7.75	12.33	6.53	4.51	4.04	6.56	7.12	6.06
Newbold	6.25	5.96	4.05	—	—	21.54	5.34	11.64	14.28	8.51	6.74	7.78
Mill Road	6.83	5.21	11.12	12.94	7.30	13.52	8.70	5.68	6.96	3.55	3.58	5.75

Total monthly deposits in tons per square mile

Control of Industrial Pollution

During the year 94 visits were made to industrial premises in connection with atmospheric pollution. Prior approval of new industrial installations was given by the Council in two 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 came into force on the 1st July 1968.
Rugby No. 8 Area	consists of 511 dwellings—87.5 acres, came into force on the 1st January 1968.
Rugby No. 9 Area	consists of 57 dwellings—10.4 acres, came into force on the 1st November 1968.
Rugby No. 10 Area	consists of 914 dwellings—686 acres, due to come into force on the 1st July, 1970
Rugby No. 11 Area	consists of 46 dwellings—70.2 acres, due to come into force on the 1st October, 1969
Rugby No. 12 Area	consists of 1,034 dwellings—138 acres, due to come into force on the 1st July, 1970.

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

Warwickshire Clean Air Council

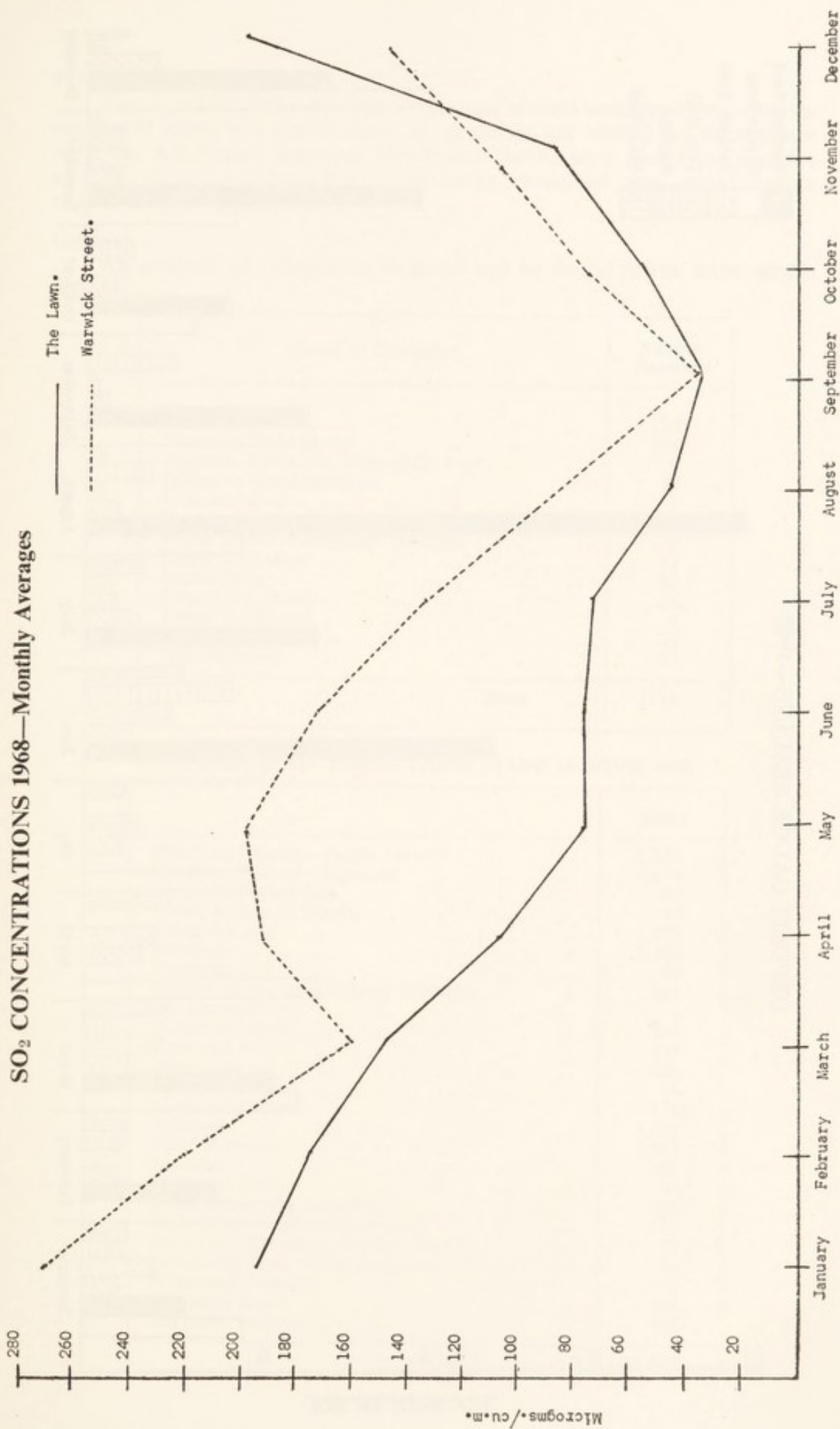
The Council continued to support the work of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, being ably represented by Councillor Mrs. Hill and Councillor Mrs. Wain. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I continued to serve on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector was again honoured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

Shops Act 1950

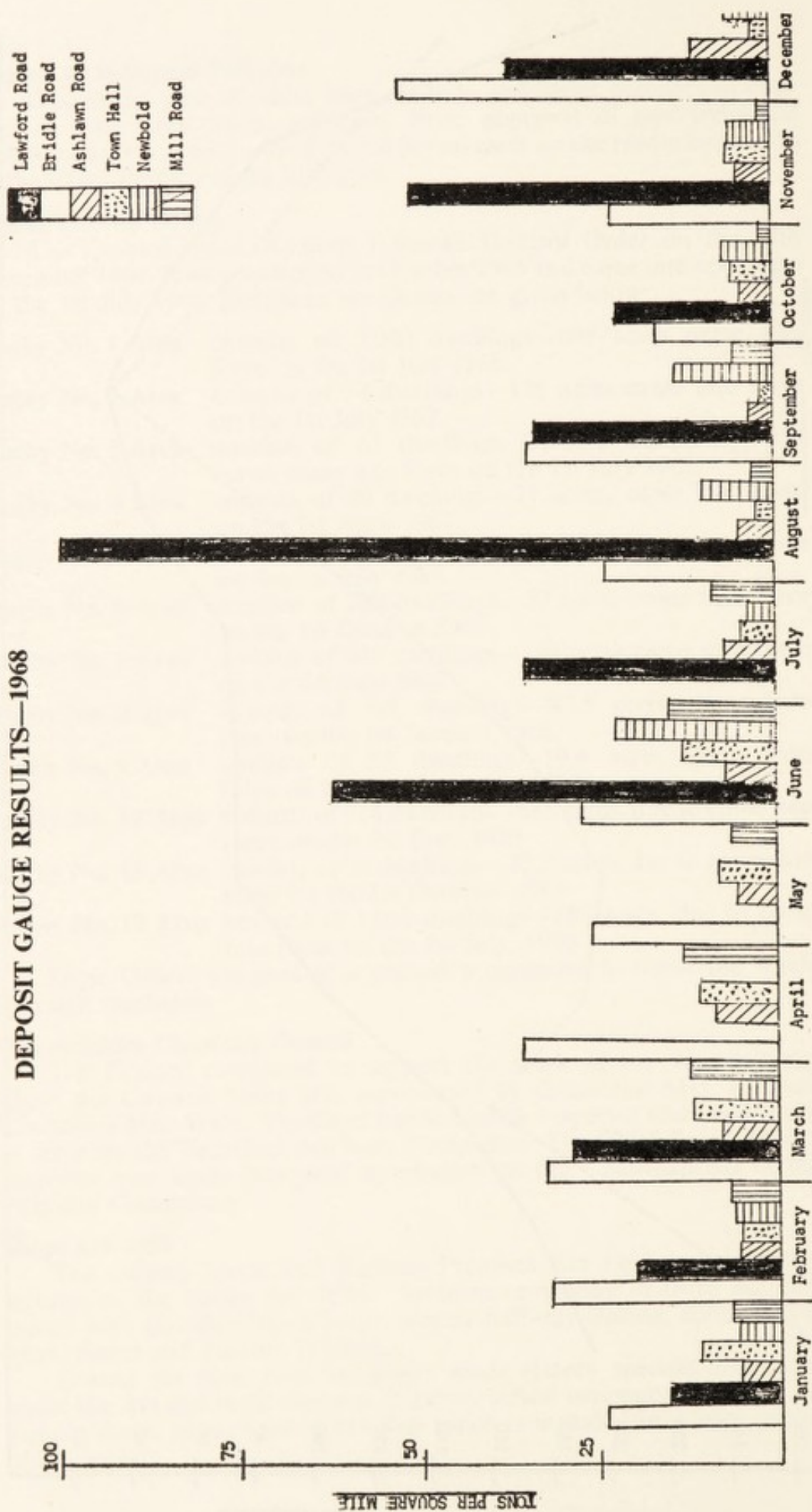
The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 repealed some sections of the Shops Act 1950. Sections remaining in force are concerned with general closing hours, weekly half-day closing, conditions of employment and Sunday Trading.

During the year your inspectors made sixteen 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.

SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS 1968—Monthly Averages



DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS—1968



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. Seven 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	128
Drainage Defects, etc.	379
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	9
Offensive Accumulations	40
Overcrowding	7
Rats and Mice	335
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	9
Smell Nuisances	63
Insect Pests	80
Smoke Nuisances	26
Noise Nuisances	9
Dust Nuisances	24
Miscellaneous	27
<i>Total</i> ..	1136

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1968

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses—Public Health	1,652
Dwelling Houses—Housing	1,839
Multiple Occupation	92
Tents, Vans and Sheds	75
Clean Air Act	1,319
Drainage	1,396
Factories Act	80
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	463
Pet Animals Act	4
Petroleum Acts	251
Rats and Mice	237
Interviews	806
Shops Act	16
Noise Abatement	172
Abattoir	1,627
Food Premises	1,567
Markets	87
Milk and Dairies	32
Food and Drugs Sampling	235
Milk Sampling, Bacteriological	132
Ice Cream Sampling, Bacteriological	83
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	44
Infectious Diseases	140
Unsound Food	268
All other matters	440
<i>Total</i>	13,057

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1968

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act	104	13	76	14
Factories Act	2	—	2	—
Housing Act	35	29	37	4
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	97	—	43	—
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	25	—	31	—
Clean Air Act	—	—	2	—
Landlord & Tenant Act ..	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	265	42	191	18

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 2,755 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	1,262
Condemned Food Collections	57
Drain Testing	4
Rats, Mice and Vermin	22
Collection of biological and pathological material	1,410
<i>Total</i> ..	2,755

SECTION D

HOUSING

All existing housing contracts were completed during the year. These comprised aged persons' flats and wardens' houses (28 at High Street, Hillmorton, and 31 on Newbold Glebe Estate), 124 multi-storey and one block of 8 flats in Clifton Road, 81 houses and 64 flats on the Parkfield Estate, and the construction of a two-storey annex to the flats at 42 Hillmorton Road.

The total number of dwellings now owned by the Corporation is 3,482.

Prosecutions

Difficulty was experienced with premises in multi-occupation. Despite numerous written and verbal warnings the premises were not maintained in a proper condition and at an inspection on the 21st May, 1968 the conditions found showed that there were a number of contraventions of the 1963 Act. The facts were reported to the Public Health Committee and legal proceedings were instituted against the agent. He was convicted on the 17 informations laid against him and fined a total of £68 and 5 guineas costs. The premises have been taken over by another agent but at the end of the year the premises remained in the same state as before the prosecution. Matters improved early in the New Year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

1968 was the second 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. It is gratifying that the town now enjoys the benefit of this modern, efficient and hygienic building. The necessity to increase the size of the cold storage accommodation became increasingly apparent and the action was taken during the year to extend the 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	2,851	6,057	15,872	4,782	202	29,764
Number Inspected	2,851	6,057	15,872	4,782	202	29,764
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	14	86	359	15	19	493
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,591	3,149	2,203	478	83	7,504
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	56.29 (29.50)	51.75 (77.44)	15.4 (7.05)	10.30 (49.65)	50.49 (49.41)	26.77 (15.36)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	10	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.03	—	—	0.20 (0.60)	—	0.04 (0.108)
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	(0.06)	(0.02)	—	—	—	0.001

The figures in brackets relate to 1967.

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	14	7,100	1,592	22,246
Cows	86	31,731	3,149	47,916
Sheep	359	17,990	2,203	9,668
Pigs	15	1,972	488	2,249
Calves	19	1,100	83	308
<i>Total</i>	493	59,898	7,515	82,387

GRAND TOTAL 63 tons, 1 cwt., 45 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.

In the table below unsound food condemned is listed.

<i>Article</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat at Wholesale Premises	Nil
Meat at Retail Premises	237
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ..	68
Canned Meats	519
Fish	141
Fruit and Vegetables	18
Other Foods	5,321
<i>Total</i>	6,304

Food and Drugs

Two hundred and thirty-five 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
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Almond Paste	—	—	1	—	
Baby Food	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder	—	—	2	—	
Beef Casserole with Veg. and gravy	—	—	1	—	
Beef Steak with Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Beef Suet	—	—	2	—	
Beverage	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Filling ..	—	—	1	—	
Boric Acid Lint B.P.C. ..	—	—	1	—	
Braised Beef with Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter	—	—	18	—	
Butter Crinkle Biscuits ..	—	—	1	—	
Camphorated Oil	—	—	1	—	
Champagne Perry and Gin ..	—	—	1	—	
Cheese	—	—	3	—	
Cheese, Cheddar	—	—	3	—	
Cheese, Cheshire	—	—	1	—	
Cheese with Beer	—	—	1	—	
Cheese, Full Cream Soft ..	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory. Milk fat 28.7% moisture 49.1%. Should be described as "Full fat soft cheese" No. 114
Cheese Gateau with Lipt., full fat soft.	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory. Compound produce not correctly labelled No. 110
Cheese, Low Fat Soft	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory. Milk fat 13.9% moisture 69.5%. Should be described as "medium fat soft cheese".
Cheese, Soft Low Fat	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory. Incorrectly described and contained excess fat for low fat soft cheese.
Cheese Spread	—	—	2	—	
Chicken Fillets in Jelly ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken & Ham Luncheon Meat	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Paste	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Soup	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Sandwich Biscuits	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Chunky Steak with Gravy ..	—	—	1	—	
Codeine Linctus	—	—	1	—	
Coffee	—	—	3	—	
Concentrated Lemon Squash	—	—	1	—	
Concentrated Orange Drink	—	—	1	—	
Condensed Milk	—	—	1	—	
Cottage Cheese	—	—	2	1	Unsatisfactory. Consisted of "medium Fat soft Cheese" and should be described as such. No. 80
Cream	—	—	4	—	
Cream Cheese	—	—	3	—	
Cream of Chicken Soup ..	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Curry Powder	—	—	1	—	
Custard Cream	—	—	1	—	
Cyclamate & Saccharin tablets	—	—	1	—	
Devon Eclairs	—	—	1	—	
Double Cream	—	—	1	—	
Drinking Chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Entero Vioform	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	3	—	
Flour	—	—	5	—	
Flour, Self raising	—	—	1	—	
Flu Fever Catarrh Tablets	—	—	2	—	
Full Cream Instant Milk Food	—	—	1	—	
Ginger Beer Shandy	—	—	1	—	
Ginger Punch	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine Lemon and Honey	—	—	1	—	
Grape Flavoured Syrup ..	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—	
Ground Rice	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Honey Syrup	—	—	2	—	
Instant Coffee	—	—	1	—	
Instant Low Fat Milk	—	—	1	—	
Irish Moss Cough Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Jam	—	—	10	—	
Lager Substitute	—	—	1	—	
Lard	—	—	4	—	
Lemon Chewits	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Shandy	—	—	1	—	
Low Calorie Blackcurrant Drink	—	—	1	—	
Low Fat Milk	—	—	1	—	
Low Fat Yogurt	—	—	5	—	
Macaroni Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Malt vinegar	—	—	5	—	
Margarine	—	—	3	—	
Marzipan	—	—	2	—	
Marmalade	—	—	1	—	
Meringues	—	—	1	—	
Milk	19	—	3	—	
Milk Chocolate Fingers	—	—	1	—	
Milk Chocolate Morning coffee Biscuits	—	—	1	—	
Milk Chocolate Tea Cakes	—	—	1	—	
Milk Chocolate Wafer Fingers	—	—	1	—	
Milquick	—	—	1	—	
Minced Beef Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Nerva Sedative	—	—	2	—	
Non Fattening Sweetners	—	—	1	—	
Orange Drink	—	—	2	—	
Orange Marmalade	—	—	2	—	
Paracodol Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Peanut Butter	—	—	1	—	
Peanut Chocolate Bar	—	—	1	—	
Piccalilli	—	—	1	—	
Pork and Cheese Loaf	—	—	1	—	
Pork Luncheon Meat	—	—	2	—	
Potted Beef Paste	—	—	1	—	
Prawn Curry with Rice	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries	—	—	1	—	
Redcurrant Drink	—	—	1	—	
Rice	—	—	5	—	
Rice Compound	—	—	1	—	
Rose Hip Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Pork	6	—	4	—	
Sausage Pork Chipolatas	—	—	1	—	
Sausage Rolls	—	—	1	—	
Savoury Minced Steak	—	—	1	—	
Scotch Sausage	—	—	1	—	
Shredded Beef Suet	—	—	1	—	
Shrimp Paste	—	—	1	—	
Spanish Salad	—	—	1	—	
Soda Mint Elixir	—	—	1	—	
Soup Powders	—	—	1	—	
Steak and Dumplings	—	—	1	—	
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	—	3	—	
Stewed Steak in Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Stewed Steak with Gravy	—	—	1	—	
Sweetened Coconut	—	—	1	—	
Sweetening Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Syrup of Figs	—	—	1	—	
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Yeast	—	—	1	—	
Vegetable Cooking Oil	—	—	1	—	
Vegetable Oil Shortening	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin and Iron Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Vodka	1	—	—	—	
Yoghourt	—	—	1	—	
Yoghurt	—	—	2	—	
Total	26	—	204	5	

Milk and Dairies

There are no milk plants in Rugby, retailers are 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, sterilised, or uperised.* The bulk of pasteurised milk originates from processing dairies in Coventry, Oxford, and Stratford upon Avon. Uperised and sterilised milk originates from various national sources.

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

Grade of Milk	Pasteurised		Sterilised		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 ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—
Methylene Blue ..	105	2	—	—	25	—	—	—	130	2
Phosphatase ..	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—
Turbidity ..	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Chemical ..	13	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	19	—
Total	225	2	25	—	49	—	5	—	304	2

* (This latter term relates to milk which has been heat-treated by short-term high temperature process in a vacuum).

Food Premises

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

Eighteen cases of foreign matter in food were investigated, and in five instances proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were instituted; additionally, in one case of dirty premises, a prosecution was taken. They were all successful and fines totalled —£222 5s. 0d.

A classified list of food premises is given below:—

Off Licences	28
General Stores	63
Greengrocery	16
Licensed Premises	56
Butchers	37
Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels ..	26
Chemists	13
Fish and Chip Premises	12
Canteens	8
School Kitchens	46
Sweets and Tobacconists	19
Grocery	62
Confectioners	14
Old People's Homes	7
Clubs	22
Fishmongers	6
Hospital Kitchens	3
Supermarkets	4
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

Ice-Cream

Eighty-three 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
Soft Ice		20	1	4	1	26
Total		72	5	4	1	82
%		88	6	5	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	Nil
3. Comments on the year's administration of these Regulations	None

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from an outbreak of measles which occurred during the months of March to June when 892 cases out of a year's total of 977 were notified, the incidence of disease in the Borough was low. Seventeen cases of infective hepatitis were notified and there is now a greater awareness regarding this illness.

On the 1st October, 1968, the provision of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, relating to the notification of infectious diseases came into force, and from this date the notification of acute and influenzal pneumonia, erysipelas, membranous croup, puerperal pyrexia and acute rheumatism was discontinued. At the same time leptospirosis, tetanus and yellow fever were added to the list of notifiable diseases, which is now as follows:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow fever
Measles	

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>
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
1968	4	1	5	1	—	1

The 325 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>
170	129	8	18	178	147

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1968

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	1	2	4	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	16
Whooping cough ..	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	7	42	172	405	206	109	14	18	—	2	1	1	977
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Diphtheria ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pneumonia ..	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	2
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ..	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	5	—	17
Totals	16	56	179	410	211	109	18	24	6	7	8	2	1046

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1962-1968

<i>Disease</i>	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	50	29	16	28	51	22	16
Whooping Cough ..	4	14	14	11	8	43	8
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	371	682	380	912	269	337	977
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	14	27	24	15	10	9
Dysentery	90	257	7	13	10	153	10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	5	5	1	8	4	2
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	1	1	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	4	1	—	3	4	—
Food Poisoning	9	1	2	1	—	3	—
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	—	8	23	33	10	17

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than tuberculosis), 1968.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	2	11	3	—	—	16
Whooping Cough	5	3	—	—	—	8
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	567	400	10	—	—	977
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	3	1	4	9
Dysentery	3	4	3	—	—	10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	3	2	—	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	1	9	5	1	1	17

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

<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Age at 31st Dec. each year</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>
Smallpox— primary vaccination	Under 1 year	15	22	30	62	47
	1 year	475	437	622	530	516
	2—4 years	195	208	51	100	74
	5—15 years	19	32	33	37	17
	Total	704	699	736	729	654
Smallpox— re-vaccination	0—4 years	9	5	4	6	12
	5—15 years	41	25	78	42	75
	Total	50	30	82	48	87
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus	Under 1 year	361	449	452	436	220
	1—4 years	543	493	502	622	547
	5—15 years	23	7	9	7	22
	Total	937	949	963	1065	789
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	141	287	289	326	204
	1—4 years	768	766	593	740	618
	5—15 years	58	48	31	22	26
	Total	968	1101	913	1088	848
Measles	Under 1 year					1
	1—4 years					677
	5—15 years					235
	Total					913

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1968 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)
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
1968	57,190	1,149	21.09	586	10.86	19	16.54	1	0.02

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live births.



