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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

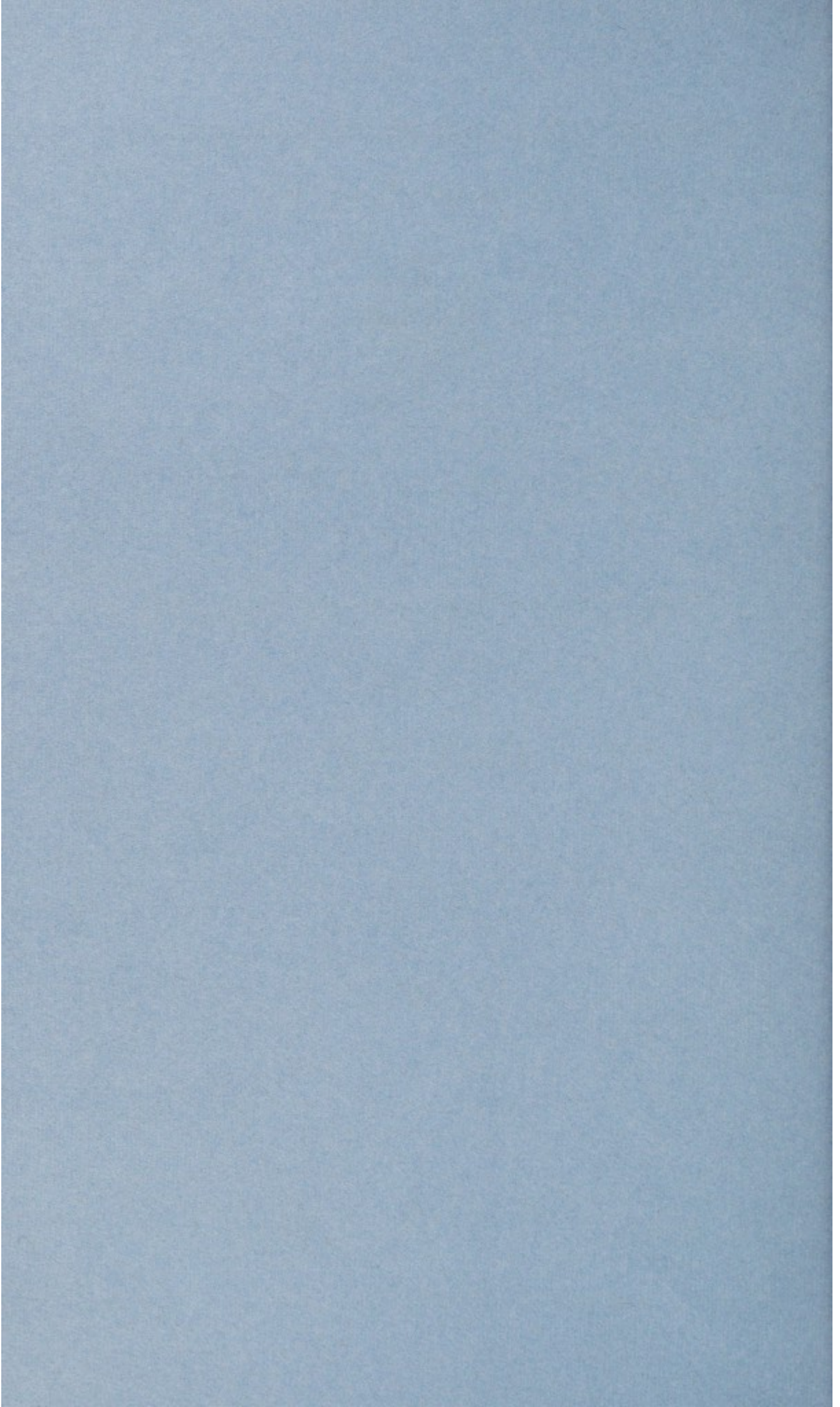
Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1971



David J. Jones



BOROUGH OF RUGBY



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

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors;

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of the Borough, and the conditions relating to the environment during 1971.

Reviewing the vital statistics for the year, one observes but minor variations apart from the estimated mid-year population and an increase in the infant mortality. The population estimate for mid-1971 was 59,110 compared with 57,840 in mid-1970—an increase of 1,270 over the previous year. The total number of live births increased by 34, giving a birth rate of 18.42 (adjusted by the comparability factor to 19.34). The national birth rate for 1971 was 16.00 per thousand estimated population. Still births and still birth rates remained virtually unchanged. The number of illegitimate births decreased in 1971 to 85 (from 100 in 1970), approximately 1 in 12-13 births contrasting with so many past years where the increase each year was noticeable. The opinion has been expressed nationally that this tendency would possibly occur in view of the Abortion Act and the availability of advice on contraception and family planning, both to married and unmarried women. The trend in the numbers of illegitimate births in the next few years will no doubt be carefully followed, especially in those areas where contraceptive advice and supplies are given free and at an early age, but for any figures obtained to be of value, careful records and surveys of recipients of advice and supplies, and their proper use, would have to be carried out.

In the text of this Report attention is focussed on the number of births in hospital—772 out of a total of 1,100. Over the past five to seven years hospital deliveries have increased at the expense of domiciliary births, and it may not be far into the future before a baby born at home may be a very rare occurrence. Infant mortality showed a sharp increase over the previous year, there being 22 deaths of infants (14 in 1970). One third of these deaths were due to congenital anomalies, in addition to injuries and difficulties during labour. The infant mortality rate was higher than the national figure (20.20 to 18.00 per thousand live births).

Deaths totalled 613, a decrease of 8 on the 1970 figure. A glance at the table of causes of death shows that the first eighteen causes are infective or contagious conditions, and there are but 7 deaths included therein, 2 from tuberculosis in adults aged 25+ and 55+. There are none from the diseases which formerly caused the deaths of infants and young children—diphtheria, measles poliomyelitis etc., a tribute to the protection programmes carried out by local authority doctors in schools and clinics, and by general practitioners in their own surgeries. The continuation of these programmes is essential, and with the reorganisation of the Health Service in April 1974, the work will devolve on the general practitioners, as at the present moment the indications as to the future of the local health authority “well baby” clinics are not clear, but the “health centre” image is generally portrayed in its place. Whatever scheme or centre is forthcoming, to maintain the satisfactory state regarding the infectious diseases, the percentage of protected children must be kept at a high level.

From a total of 613 deaths 104, occurred from cancer of one site or another. This is slightly greater than one-sixth of all deaths (in 1970 about one-fifth of deaths were from cancer). Again one feels bound to draw the attention of the members to the numbers of lung and bronchial cancer deaths. Although in total four less than in 1970, there were 23 deaths from this disease, of which four were in women.

More than half of all deaths in the Borough in 1971 were from cardiovascular and allied conditions. Of this proportion, 161 were due to coronary artery disease. In the 1970 Report mention was made of the number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents which had occurred in that year. This was apart from the multiplicity of non-fatal road accidents. Again, in 1971 there were 10 fatalities due to motor vehicle accidents, and this almost inevitably leads one to consideration of the services available on such occasions.

The Ambulance Services of the County of Warwick in this area have always carried out their duties in this respect in the highest traditions of first aid, and coupled with this service has been the Emergency Doctor Service, which has been available on a twenty-four hour basis in any emergency. Over the past few years there has been much debate about the future of the Hospital of St. Cross, and particularly the Casualty and Accident Section, which has, to some extent at least, been answered by positive statements of future development. It would seem logical to develop a first class accident service at a point which is central and near to the many points of exit from the Motorway network which surrounds Rugby, and one can but express the hope that the work of re-building the new Hospital of St. Cross will proceed much quicker than the "planners" have estimated. There is no doubt in my mind that the necessity for expediting the plans and building will become more obvious as the pressures on the hospital in-patient and out-patient facilities increase.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low, apart from measles, of which there were 283 cases, occurring mainly in June, July and August. Immunisation against measles has been available for the past four years, and if it proves as successful in its production of immunity as the diphtheria, polio and whooping cough antigens, another of the diseases which have affected infants and young children could disappear from our midst.

The problems of the environment which may affect health or the amenities of the locality combined to exercise the efforts of the staffs in the Health Department and those of the Housing Manager and the Director of Technical Services, not forgetting the staff of the Joint Water Board. The reorganisation of local government units, and the functions they are to carry out, have still not been finalised, but it does appear that some preliminary thoughts on the matter expressed in the 1970 Report may prove to be the solution to one part of the jigsaw—the amalgamation of Water Authorities, River Authorities and Sewerage and Sewage Disposal under Regional bodies. Sewage disposal has been a continuing series of alterations, additions etc. to the works over many years, due to the ever-increasing consumption of water, with the consequent additional loading on the works at Newbold. Higher standards of purity of sewage effluent discharging into the River Avon are required by the Severn River

Authority which, at the time of writing this Report, had been achieved with the sophisticated equipment used to this end. It is inevitable that increasing sewage flow to the works in the years ahead will require constant vigilance to maintain a standard which will not be detrimental to the purity of the river water. The Regional Water and Sewage Authorities will have a continuing problem in this respect.

During the year water consumption increased to almost 18,000 cubic metres per day, with an average of 225 litres (49 gallons) per head of the population. Bacteriological and chemical examinations of supplies are carried out regularly by the Water Board's chemist, and purity is always of the highest standard. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. M. Willis for the statistical information relating to water supplies contained in this Report.

Section D (Housing) gives an indication of the extent of house improvement work which took place during 1970. The Public Health Inspectors are deeply involved in this programme, and carried to its logical conclusion, the improvements should maintain and improve the life of the older properties dealt with under the Act.

Private house building continued on the north and south sides of the town, but the rate of council house building was slow until the end of the year, when the Brownsover scheme got under way.

The further aspects of environmental and amenity control devolve on clean air, clean food, noise abatement, refuse collection and disposal, all of which (apart from disposal of refuse?) will remain the duty of the Council (if the Schedules of the Local Government Reorganisation Bill remain substantially unaltered). The efforts to improve the condition of the air with reference to industrial pollution, have met with considerable success, particularly in regard to the Cement Works. Electro-static precipitation has removed much of the fall-out dust (approaching 100 tons per day) which would otherwise be disseminated over the town. Complete elimination of this grit etc. may never be achieved. There are other sources of pollution equally discomfiting and annoying to the populace, namely, the exhaust fumes and smoke from diesel engined lorries and buses which are constantly to be seen on any road. Your Chief Public Health Inspector has drawn attention to this factor of air pollution on many occasions, and the causes of such a nuisance from these vehicles. One feels that with the forecast of an overwhelming increase in motor vehicle traffic of all types in the next decade, action is essential to prevent an intolerable and unhealthy situation arising. The maintenance of and the inspection on loading and servicing of heavy vehicles should be intensified as these are the factors which, more often than not, cause the nuisance to arise.

Food hygiene and safety are matters of great importance that necessitate high standards of vigilance on the part of your Public Health Inspectors, and this aspect of their work receives a large proportion of their working time. The inspection of carcasses at the slaughterhouse showed a considerable decrease from the previous year (28,795 in 1971 compared with 37,260 in 1970), a fall of more than twenty per cent. It will be noted too that 11 animals were found to be infected with tuberculosis, compared with five in 1970.

The personal health services in the Borough were again maintained at a highly satisfactory level. These services are enumerated in Section B of the Report. The Public Health Laboratory Service and the facilities at the Hospital of St. Cross have provided the necessary bacteriological and biological examination of all specimens connected with infectious disease, water and milk supplies etc. and I am indebted to the Directors of both Laboratories for the ready assistance and advice always available and given whenever requested. The nursing services, although at times difficult owing to movements of staff, were maintained at a satisfactory level of efficiency. It would be appropriate to mention the retirement of the Rugby Area Nursing Officer over the past twenty years (Miss E. M. Lloyd) who gave unstintingly of her knowledge and time in building up the nursing services within the Borough to the very high standard she always set for herself. I and all her colleagues were so pleased that His Worship the Mayor (Councillor H. A. Stephens) accepted our invitation to make a presentation to Miss Lloyd at the end of her long service.

In conclusion, I would thank all the officers and staff who work in the Health Department, in particular Mr. Crow and the Public Health Inspectors, and my Senior Administrative Officer, Mr. Newitt, and last, but not least, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the interest they have continually shown in the health of the inhabitants and the efforts of us all to improve the conditions of living within the Borough.

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

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1972

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1971/72

Mayor: Mrs. P. M. Hill

Deputy Mayor: Councillor H. A. Stephens

Members of the Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLOR H. A. STEPHENS (Chairman), ALDERMEN P. A. BATT, T. J. NOTT, D. J. RAINES, COUNCILLORS J. H. FELLA, D. T. MASSEY, A. J. REEVE, MRS. A. WAIN, L. A. H. G. WARDLE, MRS. E. R. WARDLE.

(NOTE: MR. & MRS. WARDLE resigned from the Council in March 1972).

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of:

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

F. G. PERRY, F.R.S.H., 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.

D. M. KENNEDY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. E. J. LEWIS, B.Sc. M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector

W. COSTELLO

Student P.H.I.

C. P. PEACE

Technical Assistant (Smoke Control)

MRS. G. BATCHELOR

Administrative and Clerical Staff

A. J. NEWITT (Senior Admin. Officer)

MISS G. SMITH

MRS. M. RILEY

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1971

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1971)	..	..	..	..	59,110
Rateable value (1st April, 1971)	..	..	..	..	£2,536,955
Product of a 1p rate (1971/72)	..	..	..	..	£25,080

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	518	486	1004	
Illegitimate	50	35	85	
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
	568	521	1089	18.42
Adjusted birth-rate	..	..	..	19.34
Still Births				
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	3	7	10	
Illegitimate	-	1	1	
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
	3	8	11	0.19
Deaths				
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	316	297	613	10.37
Adjusted death-rate	..	..	..	10.78
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	2
Infant Mortality				
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	11	9	20	18.36
Illegitimate	2	-	2	1.84
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	13	9	22	20.20

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+
37. Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Multiple sclerosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
40. Active rheumatic fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	2	—
42. Hypertensive disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
43. Ischaemic heart disease	M	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	21	33	32
	F	61	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	16	16	32
44. Other forms of heart disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	18
45. Cerebrovascular disease	M	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	16	20
	F	44	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	6	33
46. Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	11
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	24
47. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
48. Pneumonia	M	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	10
	F	20	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	15
49. Bronchitis, emphysema	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	7
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
50. Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
52. Peptic ulcer	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
53. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55. Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
56. Other diseases of the digestive system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
57. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
58. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
60. Abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Other complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
64. Congenital anomalies	M	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
68. Motor vehicle accidents	M	10	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
69. All other accidents	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
70. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
71. All other external causes	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes	M	316	7	6	—	1	5	7	7	22	65	95	101
	F	297	7	2	—	2	3	4	9	15	41	49	165

Area Comparability Factors

Births: 1.05 Deaths: 1.04

These factors, provided annually by the Registrar-General, make allowances for the way in which the age and sex distribution of the population differs from that of the country as a whole. In addition, the factor for death rates takes into account the presence of any residential institutions in the area. When the factors are applied to the local crude birth and death rates, the resulting adjusted rates are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and for corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

Population

Following the Census in April 1971 some revision of the mid-year estimate of the population was anticipated, and at the 30th June, 1971 the population of the Borough was given as 59,110, an increase of 1,270 over the figure for the previous year. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 476 and it would appear that the tendency noted in previous years, of a movement of population away from the Borough, was, for the time being, halted.

Births

Live births during 1971 increased by thirty-four to 1,089, but the number of illegitimate births decreased by fifteen. The adjusted birth rate of 19.34 compared favourably with that for England and Wales.

Comparative rates for the past five years have been as follows:—

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rugby M.B.	20.07	21.09	20.9	19.15	19.34
Warwickshire	17.2	17.2	16.71	16.6	
England and Wales . .	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0

Still Births

The number of still births was 11, the same figure as the previous year, but the rate per thousand total live and still births decreased to 10.0 compared with a national rate of 12.0.

Still birth rates for the past five years have been as follows:—

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rugby M.B.	14.61	11.19	14.59	10.32	10.0
Warwickshire	14.2	12.3	14.0	11.9	
England and Wales . .	14.8	14.3	13.0	10.3	12.0

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the birth figures was the continued increase in the number of deliveries which took place in hospital. Of the 1,100 total births 692 took place at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, 328 at home and 80 at other hospitals or maternity homes. The percentage of hospital deliveries has been increasing steadily during recent years, and if a G.P. Unit is ever established at the Hospital of St. Cross, one can expect a much greater rise in these numbers.

Deaths

For the second successive year there was a decrease in the number of deaths assigned to the Borough, the total being 613 compared with 621 in 1970 and 632 in 1969. The adjusted death rate was 10.78 per thousand population compared with a rate of 11.6 for England and Wales.

An analysis of the causes of death appears on the following page, and the comparative death rates for the years 1967-1971 are given below:—

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rugby M.B.	10.78 (580)	10.86 (586)	11.06 (632)	11.17 (621)	10.78 (613)
Warwickshire	10.3	10.8	10.55	10.8	
England and Wales . .	11.2	11.9	11.9	10.0	11.6

Maternal Deaths

There were two maternal deaths in the Borough in 1971, the same number as in the previous year.

Infant Mortality

There was a sharp increase in the number of infants deaths during the year, 22 compared with 14 in 1970. One of these was illegitimate. The infant death rate was 20.20 per thousand live births.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rugby M.B.	21.32	16.54	19.16	13.27	20.20
Warwickshire	17.3	17.2	15.0	17.2	
England and Wales . .	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0

Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality

Fourteen of the twenty-two infants mentioned above died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 12.86 per thousand live births, only slightly higher than the national rate.

Perinatal mortality (which includes still births in addition to deaths under one week) was at the rate of 21 per thousand total births, compared with 17 in 1970, and a national rate of 22.

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 anomalies	3	—	—	—	3	6
2. Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions.. ..	4	—	—	—	—	4
3. Other causes of perinatal mortality	6	—	—	—	—	6
4. Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	2
5. Other respiratory diseases ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	2	2
7. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases.	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Totals</i> ..	13	1	—	—	8	22

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

Personal health services under the National Health Service Acts are the responsibility of Warwickshire County Council as the Local Health Authority. The day-to-day administration of these services is, with one exception, carried out on an area basis. Ambulance services are, however, controlled from the Headquarters office in Warwick.

Rugby Borough and Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose.

Brief details of the services available are given below, and unless otherwise stated, application 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. 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.

There has been a further extension of the scheme for the attachment of nursing staff to general medical practices. Instead of covering geographical areas, health visitors and district nursing sisters are now responsible for visiting patients of particular practices. The degree of co-operation varies from nominal attachment without consultation with the doctors concerned through liaison schemes, to those of almost full attachment. It has not yet been possible to integrate the domiciliary midwifery service with general practice.

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.

Vaccination

Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and measles is offered to parents of all children, either through the family doctor or at Health Clinics. As a result of advice given to the Department of Health and Social Security by one of its Advisory Committees, vaccination against smallpox is no longer undertaken as a routine measure. It is felt that the international measures taken to control outbreaks of smallpox are now sufficient to justify this course of action.

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

The sale of concentrated orange juice at Child Health Clinics has been discontinued on instructions from the Department of Health and Social Security.

National dried milk and vitamin tablets are available at Child Health Clinics and, in addition, a certain number of proprietary foods are available.

<i>Area Nursing Officer</i>		<i>Tel No.</i>
Miss M. E. R. Curtis	8 Ashwell Lane, Yelvertoft, Nr. Rugby	Crick 822414

Deputy Area Nursing Officer
Vacant

Health Visitors

Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Mrs. J. A. Dow	96 Coton Road, Rugby	Rugby 5814
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Keenan	80 Lennon Close, Rugby	Rugby 6732
Mrs. J. K. Lockhart	Jasmine Cottage, Green Lane, Broadwell, Rugby	Southam 2994
Mrs. J. M. Robertson	60 Merttens Drive, Rugby	Rugby 6164
Mrs. E. Sleight	25 Station Road, Clifton	Rugby 72456
Miss S. C. Varley	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
Miss J. O. Waite	17 Juliet Drive, Rugby	Rugby 810663

District Nurse-Midwife-Health Visitors

Miss O. Bentley	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Nr. Rugby	Marion 451
Miss A. Shaw	Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Nr. Hinckley	Wolvey 278

District Nurse-Midwives

Miss S. M. Bond	Flat 1, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Rugby 810291
Mrs. D. M. Foster	56 Falstaff Drive, Rugby	Rugby 810782
Miss B. M. Marshall	Tilburstow, Spring Road, Barnacle, Shilton, Coventry	Walsgrave-on-Sowe 3859

District Midwives

Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 2797
Mrs. M. G. Carr	38 Norton Leys, Rugby	Rugby 4356
Mrs. V. Harratt	17 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 4448
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Mrs. B. McTurk	21 Richmond Road, 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. I. Laycock	16a Dunsmore Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 71115
Miss D. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. P. Osborne	59 Fareham Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6115
Mrs. I. Parkinson	82 Ashlawn Road, Rugby	Rugby 3731
Mrs. S. M. Player	Flat 2, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Rugby 810224
Mrs. B. Price	14 Hawlands, Brownsover, Rugby	Rugby 73102

District Nurses—cont.

		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Mrs. R. K. Scoggins	44 Dunsmore Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6319
Mrs. B. Shaw	20 Cawston Lane, Dunchurch, Rugby	Rugby 810298
Mrs. J. Shaw	72 Kingsley Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Miss M. Stubbs	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Mrs. C. W. Williamson	110 Cymbeline Way, Rugby	Rugby 810102
Mrs. M. E. Yorke	30 Lancaster Road, Rugby	Rugby 4357

In addition to the above, a number of part-time Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives are employed, together with Clinic Nurses and Bath Attendants.

Centres and Clinics

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

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Audiometry	Bilton Clinic	Second and fourth Tuesday in each month (by appointment).
CHILD-WELFARE CENTRES:		
Bilton	Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
Hillmorton	Hillmorton Clinic	Monday afternoons.
New Bilton	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road	Wednesday afternoons.
Newbold	Church Hall, Newbold	First Friday afternoon each month.
Temple Street Dental	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Wednesday afternoons, Thursday mornings and afternoons alternate Friday mornings (by appointment).
	Hillmorton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).
	Temple Street Clinic	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday mornings and afternoons; Thursday and Friday mornings by appointment.
Minor Ailments Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings. Wednesday and Friday mornings, and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons (by appointment). Monday and Wednesday mornings (by appointment).

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

No cases arose during the year which necessitated action under the above Acts.

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 1.4.71	..	..	453.93 km.
Mains laid during the year	..	..	17.23 km.
Mains taken out of service	..	..	1.61 km.
Length of mains at 31.3.72	..	..	469.55 km.
Water supplied	..	..	6,578,896 cubic metres
			(6,320,302)
Average daily supply	..	..	17,975 cubic metres (17,316)
Average daily supply per head of pop.			225 litres (220)

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 and finally microstraining. 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.

Samples taken and analysed give results generally within the Royal Commission's Standard. The Severn River Authority have, however, imposed more stringent standards which require further treatment of the effluent by increasing the capacity of the sewage works. A scheme is now in the course of preparation for achieving these standards.

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 gully cleansing.

Rodent Control

261 complaints of rats and mice infestation were received during the year. All but 28 were from private dwelling houses. All complaints were investigated but no major infestation was found. Treatments for rats were carried out by the Rodent Operator in 222 cases and for mice in 57 cases. Seven business premises were treated during the year.

Factories Act 1937—1948

40 visits to factories were made during the year. The summary required under Part 1 of the Factories Act reads as follows:-

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	19	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	205	40	1	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	226	40	1	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

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

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A total of 272 visits were made during the year; 72 of these were general inspections resulting in 43 informal 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sitting facilities, provision of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Seats for sedentary workers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Eating facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors, passages and stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Exposed machinery fenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Young persons protected, cleansing of dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Training of persons using dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Noise and vibration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
First Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Investigation of accidents—remedial action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Accidents

Fewer accidents were reported during the year and none of these were fatal. 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. Unfortunately, staff difficulties have not permitted the desirable level of inspections to be maintained but it is hoped that this situation will be remedied during the year.

The leaflet "The safe use of slicing machines" (SHW 14) gives useful and valuable guidance and is much appreciated by the inspectorate. No accidents from this source were reported.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. investigated	Prosecution	Action recommended		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal			Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Shops	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Catering Establishments open to public canteens	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS:	—	7	7	—	—	—	7

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

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

In the following schedule “general inspection” means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and “registered premises” means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression “premises registered” shall be construed accordingly.

TABLE A—REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS, period covered 1971.

<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>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	12	192	15
Retail Shops	12	378	42
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	32	3
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	—	43	9
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	1	3
Total	25	644	72

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

272

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

<i>Class of Workplace</i> (1)	<i>Number of persons employed</i> (2)
Offices	1,814
Retail Shops	2,255
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	299
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	327
Canteens	8
Fuel Storage Depots	11
Total	4,714

Total Males 1,994

Total Females 2,720

Clean Air Act 1956

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the use of volumetric instruments were made at The Lawn and Warwick Street sites. The results were sent each month to the Warren Spring Laboratory and the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. Monthly average values for smoke and SO₂ concentrations are set out in the graphs and tables below.

It will be noted that SO₂ concentrations at The Lawn and Warwick Street are closely correlated and it would be safe to assume that this represents the levels of this air pollutant in the central areas of Rugby.

The levels of smoke concentrations at the two sites are significantly different in that the Warwick Street site shows consistently higher readings. The source of the additional smoke can only be explained by closer proximity of the measuring instrument to the road traffic in Warwick Street, to that of The Lawn which is set well back from the roadway.

The main source of smoke from road vehicles is from diesel lorries and buses. Smoke from diesel engines is entirely preventable and is due to lack of proper maintenance and adjustment of diesel engines. Although diesel smoke consists of unburned hydro-carbons and polycyclic hydro-carbons which are carcinogenic, there is no Public Health legislation controlling these emissions. Existing legislation is based on road safety and appears to be inadequate and virtually unenforced.

1971 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	84	90	74	58	56	40	34	32	42	41	73	66
Highest Value	241	175	145	178	110	88	82	87	94	148	179	188
Lowest Value	24	30	18	12	6	6	6	6	6	7	33	19

SO₂ concentrations in microgms./cu.m.

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	102	88	86	55	59	40	43	41	46	40	79	72
Highest Value	277	199	194	142	116	83	66	113	89	90	213	181
Lowest Value	26	13	31	6	18	12	18	2	18	18	25	18

1971 SMOKE 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	65	62	50	35	29	26	25	23	39	39	63	56
Highest Value	202	111	79	66	50	45	51	42	74	93	217	141
Lowest Value	12	3	1	14	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2

SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS 1971 - Monthly Averages

— The Lawn
- - - Warwick Street



The Lawn

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Value	57	50	38	23	19	18	15	13	29	28	56	46
Highest Value	191	106	76	50	38	33	36	33	63	87	195	141
Lowest Value	14	11	9	1	1	4	5	5	9	10	12	2

Measurement of Deposit Matter

Measurement of grit and dust as deposited matter using B.S.S. Deposit Gauges was carried out primarily to monitor dust emissions from the Rugby Portland Cement Works. The results are set out in the table below and graphs.

DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS

1971	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bridle Road	132	195	217	232	239	135	403	—	175	133	215	166
Lawford Road	271	260	249	—	370	474	332	335	197	165	453	—
Lawford Lane	118	64	82	211	98	148	111	110	65	82	136	65
Newbold	100	119	102	—	—	62	93	130	87	134	139	114
Mill Road	121	85	124	134	103	122	157	120	77	106	121	93
Town Hall	160	58	148	116	110	130	153	74	98	118	170	101

Control of Industrial Pollution

Prior approval of new installations under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 was given by the Council in thirty-two cases on recommendation of the Chief Public Health Inspector. In eighteen cases negotiations with the installers to obtain alterations satisfactory to the Council were required.

Eleven applications for the approval of the height of a chimney serving industrial furnaces were made to the Council under Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968. In all eleven cases, negotiations with the installers to obtain alterations satisfactory to the Council were required before approval was given. The Chief Public Health Inspector exercises delegated power on behalf of the Council in all these cases.

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, came into operation on the 1st July, 1970
- Rugby No. 11 Area** consists of 46 dwellings—70.2 acres, came into force on the 1st October, 1969.
- Rugby No. 12 Area** consists of 1,034 dwellings—138 acres, came into force on the 1st July, 1970.
- Rugby No. 13 Area** consists of 422 dwellings—287 acres came into operation on the 1st July, 1971.
- Rugby No. 14 Area** consists of 745 dwellings—386 acres will come into operation on the 1st July, 1972.
- Rugby No. 15 Area** The survey was commenced during the year. The area consists of 1,490 dwellings and covers 612 acres.

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 Council 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.

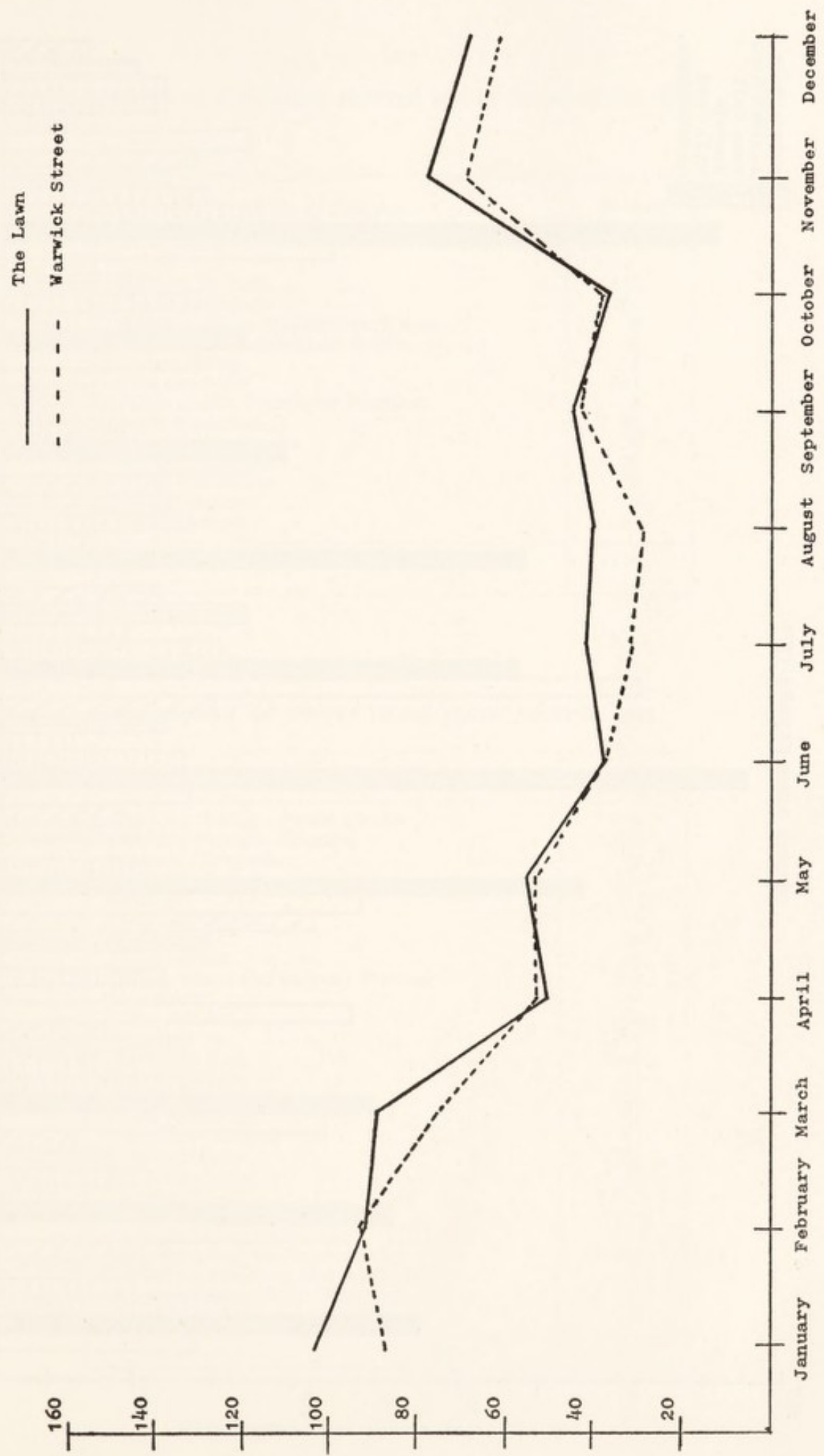
During the year your inspectors made 54 specific inspections under the Act and in no case was statutory action necessary. These do not include shops where food is handled which is included in a later section of the report.

Petroleum Acts

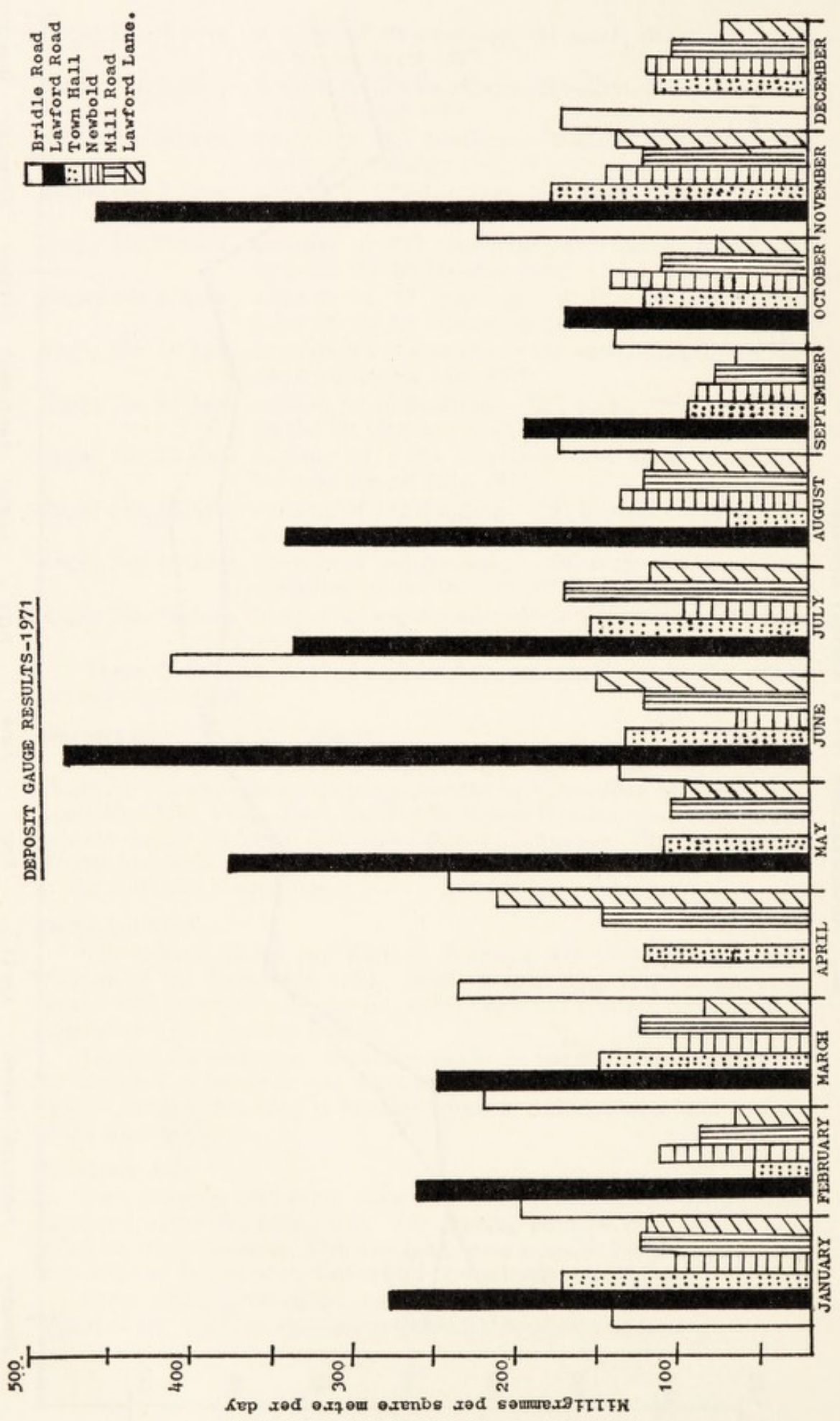
Two hundred and forty visits and revisits were made to premises registered under the above Acts. Ten existing tanks were examined and tested before re-licencing. Five new tanks were examined and tested before licencing and twelve consultations on new schemes were given.

Some older installations were not re-licenced and in one case an appeal to the Minister against the Council's decision was lost.

SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS 1971 - Monthly Averages



DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS-1971



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	110
Drainage Defects	476
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	8
Offensive Accumulations, Refuse, etc.	62
Overcrowding	1
Rats and Mice	261
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	7
Smell Nuisances	46
Insect Pests	78
Smoke Nuisances	20
Noise Nuisances	27
Dust Nuisances	6
Miscellaneous	72
<i>Total</i> ..	1174

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1971

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses—Public Health	953
Dwelling Houses—Housing	3,088
Multiple Occupation	27
Food Premises	537
Abattoir	1,417
Milk and Dairies	74
Markets	30
Factories Act	40
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	272
Shops Act	54
Clean Air Act	1,900
Drainage	1,063
Petroleum Acts	240
Rats and Mice	81
Tents, Vans and Sheds	25
Noise Abatement	87
Infectious Diseases	82
Unsound Food	359
Pet Animals Act	20
Interviews	3,092
T.B. Milk Sampling	12
Food and Drugs Sampling	211
Milk Sampling, Bacteriological	144
Ice Cream Sampling, Bacteriological	56
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	44
All other matters	352
<i>Total</i> ..	14,260

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1971

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act	111	61	87	38
Factories Act	1	—	—	—
Housing Act	24	3	19	3
Food Hygiene Regulations Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	40	—	22	—
Clean Air Act	43	—	22	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	1	—	—	—
Noise abatement	2	—	1	—
	3	—	1	—
<i>Total</i>	225	64	152	41

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 4,027 visits as follows:

Departmental general mixed visits	1,242
Collection and return of laundry	794
Visits for Medical Department, Nursing and Home Help	1,951
Condemned food collections	22
Drain Testing	6
Rats, Mice and Vermin	12
<i>Total</i>	<u>4,027</u>

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 Patterson plant.

Rugby School swimming pool is attached to Rugby School and 8 samples of the water in the pool were taken during the year in co-operation with the School Authorities. It was found that the Chlorine filtration of the baths were satisfactory.

	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Regent Street Baths	29
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	12
Rugby School Baths	8
	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Regent Street Baths	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.

SECTION D

HOUSING

One clearance area covering six houses was dealt with during the year, and the clearance order was confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment. In addition, six demolition orders and sixteen closing orders were made on individual houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

The Housing Act, 1969, made provision, amongst other things, for additional grants by local authorities and conferred on the authorities power to improve living conditions by improving the amenities of an area or of the dwellings therein.

An improvement grant is made towards the cost of work required for the provision of a dwelling or for the improvement of a dwelling not wholly consisting of the provision of standard amenities which the dwelling lacks and includes, on a £1 for £1 basis with improvement, repairs and replacements. The maximum grant is £1,000. Improvement grant work is carried out by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, and activity in this field increased rapidly towards the end of the year. A total of 78 grants were approved during the year, amounting to £36,416.

A standard grant is made towards the cost of work required, for the improvement of a dwelling by the provision of standard amenities which it lacks. The normal maximum is £200, which can be increased in certain circumstances. The number of standard grants approved in 1971 was 24 and the amount involved totalled £4,688.

There is also provision for making special grants. These are similar to standard grants, except that the house is in multiple occupation. No special grants have been approved during the year.

Fifty-one applications for qualification certificates under the 1969 Act have been received. Twenty certificates were approved, but in thirty-one cases approval was withheld until the houses were satisfactorily repaired.

Officers of the Corporation and the National Building Agency examined the possibility of declaring part of New Bilton a General Improvement Area. The effect of such a declaration should be to improve the living conditions of the residents by bringing the houses up to standard and by the removal of some atmospheric pollution and noise due to road traffic. The area may also be visually improved.

In furtherance of the Council's housing policy, a contract for the development of 14½ acres of land at Brownsover to provide one hundred and sixty dwellings was negotiated, and at the end of the year all the dwellings were under construction. The erection of twelve aged persons flats at Hillmorton was completed in May 1971, and work on the construction of a further twenty-eight aged persons flats and the conversion of an existing property to provide warden's accommodation and communal facilities in Barby Road, was proceeding satisfactorily. In addition, a programme of modernisation in bungalows in Astleys Place and Forresters Place, Hillmorton, was commenced, and at the end of the year work had been completed on twenty-six of the thirty-four bungalows.

The total number of houses owned by the Corporation is 3,522.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Public Abattoir

Towards the end of the year, throughput showed a downward trend at the public abattoir in keeping with the position generally throughout the country.

This gave a welcome respite as it is difficult to maintain hygienic conditions when the premises are overused.

Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year were subjected to a post-mortem inspection and many of them were also subjected to an anti-mortem inspection.

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	1,759	13,324	10,147	3,515	50	28,795
Number Inspected	1,759	13,324	10,147	3,515	50	28,795
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	37	204	13	24	278
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	283	6,465	1,165	431	26	8,370
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.09 (34.75)	48.80 (39.60)	13.49 (0.17)	12.63 (0.08)	100.00 (100.00)	30.03 (24.79)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	11	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	0.31 (0.09)	—	0.04 (0.01)
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)

The figures in brackets relate to 1970.

MEAT CONDEMNED 1971

<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	—	—	284	3,797
Cows	37	14,529	4,272	63,109
Sheep	156	6,535	1,223	6,175
Pigs	14	1,829	453	2,177
Calves	75	6,088	56	167
<i>Total</i>	282	28,981	6,288	75,425

GRAND TOTAL 46 tons, 12 cwt., 22 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	17
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ..	Nil
Canned Meats	245
Fish	523
Fruit and Vegetables	7
Other Canned Foods	1,441
Frozen Foods	3,399
Other Foods	140
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,772</i>

Food and Drugs

Two hundred and twenty-six 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	
Almonds—ground	—	—	2	—	
Baking powder	—	—	1	—	
Beef dripping	—	—	1	—	
Beef curry with rice	—	—	1	—	
Beef fritters	—	—	1	—	
Beef steak in rich sauce	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant health drink	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant jam	—	—	1	—	
Butter	—	—	20	—	
Butter candy fudge	—	—	1	—	
Calcium with Vitamin D tablets	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Caerphilly	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Cheddar	—	—	12	—	
Cheese Cheshire	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Red Leicester	—	—	1	—	
Cheese 'n' smoked salmon	—	—	1	—	
Cheese spread	—	—	1	—	
Cheese specials	—	—	1	—	
Cherry pie filling	—	—	1	—	
Chicken soup	—	—	1	—	
Chicken supreme	—	—	1	—	
Chicken paste	—	—	1	—	
Chillblain tablets	—	—	1	—	
Christmas pudding	—	—	1	—	
Coffee	—	—	2	—	
Corned beef	—	—	1	—	
Codeine tablets	—	—	1	—	
Cold remedy	—	—	1	—	
Colourless iodine tincture B.P.C.	—	—	1	—	
Confectioners milk chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Corn meal	—	—	1	—	
Cottage cheese low fat	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	3	—	
Cream cheese	—	—	1	—	
Creamed rice pudding	—	—	2	—	
Decongestant vapour rub	—	—	1	—	
Diarrhoea & Gastroenteritis tablets	—	—	1	—	
Double cream	—	—	5	—	
Dried instant orange drink	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory No. 91. Deficient of 20mg Vitamin C per ounce.
Evaporated milk	—	—	7	—	
Fish cakes	—	—	2	—	
Flour self raising	—	—	9	—	
Gin	1	—	—	—	
Ginger beer shandy	—	—	1	—	
Ham roll with egg	—	—	1	—	
Headache Relief Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	3	—	
Honey cough syrup	—	—	1	—	
Hot cereal	—	—	1	—	
Instant mashed potato	—	—	1	—	
Instant non-fat milk	—	—	1	—	
Instant coffee	—	—	1	—	
Iodine tincture	—	—	1	—	
Jam	—	—	7	—	
Jelly	—	—	1	—	
Lard	—	—	7	—	
Lemon drink	—	—	1	—	
Liquid meal	—	—	1	—	
Low calorie orange drink	—	—	1	—	
Malted milk	—	—	2	—	
Margarine	—	—	8	—	
Medium fat soft cheese	—	—	—	1	Unsatisfactory No. 81. Contained in excess of 1.4% milk fat.
Mentholated bronchial balsam	—	—	1	—	
Menthol and wintergreen cream	—	—	1	—	
Migrave tablets	—	—	1	—	
Milk	—	—	1	—	
Milk chocolate fingers	—	—	3	—	
Minced beef with onions	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	Gen- uine	Adult- erated	
Minced beef with onions & gravy	—	—	5	—	Unsatisfactory No. 36. Contained 75 ppm sulphur dioxide not declared.
Mince meat	—	—	1	—	
Mushroom soup	—	—	1	—	
Mushroom soup mix	—	—	1	—	
Neutradonna tablets	—	—	1	—	
Olive oil	—	—	1	—	
Orange juice	—	—	1	—	
Pastry mix	—	—	1	—	
Pholcodine Linctus B.P.C.	—	—	1	—	
Pork sausage	—	—	16	1	
Pork and beef sausages	—	—	2	—	
Pork sausage meat	—	—	1	—	
Potato crisps (beef & onion flavour)	—	—	1	—	
Potato mash mix	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries in syrup	—	—	2	—	
Raspberry jam	—	—	3	—	
Raspberry waffles	—	—	1	—	
Raw sugar chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Rum	1	—	—	—	
Salad cream	—	—	2	—	
Shredded beef suet	—	—	4	—	
Soup	—	—	1	—	
Steak and kidney pie	—	—	1	—	
Steak and kidney pudding	—	—	2	—	
Stewed steak with gravy	—	—	2	—	
Stewed steak	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries	—	—	3	—	
Stuffed pork roll	—	—	1	—	
Suet dumpling mix	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Puree	—	—	1	—	
Tomato ketchup	—	—	2	—	
Tone up tablets	—	—	1	—	
Tongue Paste	—	—	1	—	
Tuna fish	—	—	3	—	
Tuna steak	—	—	3	—	
Tuna spread	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin C powder	—	—	1	—	
Vinegar	—	—	2	—	
Vodka	2	—	—	—	
Whisky	2	—	—	—	
Yoghurt	—	—	1	—	
	6	—	217	3	

Ice-Cream

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

Grades		1	2	3	4	Total
Hot Mix	Pre-packed	35	1	—	—	36
Soft Ice		—	—	—	—	—
Total		35	1	—	—	36
%		97	3	—	—	100

Milk and Dairies 1971

There are no milk processing plants in Rugby, retailers are retailing prepacked 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 Birmingham, 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 Type of test	Pasteurised		Sterilised		Untreated		Channel Islands		UHT		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
B. Abortus Inoculation	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Methlene Blue	78	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	109	—
Phosphatase	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—
Turbidity	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.H.T.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	14	—
Total	156	—	20	—	41	—	—	—	13	—	230	—

Three Bacteriological food samples of a cream nature were taken. Satisfactory reports were received from the Public Health Laboratories.

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

Food Premises

Five hundred and thirty-seven visits were made to food premises during the year. Forty-one notices were served where non-compliance was noted and the informal advice of the visiting Inspector was not carried out.

Forty-six cases of foreign matter in food were investigated, and in thirteen instances proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were instituted. They were all successful and fines totalled £417.45.

A classified list of food premises is given below:—

Greengrocery	21
Off Licences	36
General Stores	26
Licensed Premises	44
Butchers	34
Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels	44
Chemists	7
Fish and Chip Premises	20
Canteens	20
School Kitchens	58
Sweets and Tobacconists	13
Grocery	88
Confectioners	35
Old People's Homes	10
Clubs	34
Fishmongers	5
Hospital Kitchens	4
Supermarkets	7
Multiple Stores	2

Total 508

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no major outbreak of infectious disease in the Borough during the year. The number of cases of scarlet fever notified increased, but the disease was, in most cases, of a mild nature, responding rapidly to treatment. There was again a small outbreak of measles, mainly during the months of June, July and August, almost half of the cases occurring in children under five years of age. The number of cases of infective hepatitis decreased considerably, only thirteen cases being notified.

The age and monthly incidence of the cases notified are given in the following tables:—

TUBERCULOSIS

Year	New Cases			Deaths		
	Respi- ratory	Non- Respi- ratory	Total	Respi- ratory	Non- Respi- ratory	Total
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
1969	14	8	22	1	1	2
* 1970	12	5	17	3	—	3
1971	3	4	7	1	1	2

The 297 cases on the Register at the end of the year were classified as follows:—

Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
157	109	10	21	167	130

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	4	2	—	2	1	12	16	5	2	3	1	—	48
Whooping cough ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	8
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	2	1	9	36	12	57	104	57	3	1	—	1	283
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	3	1	—	2	17
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	7
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	1	4	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	13
Totals	8	6	13	40	15	72	123	66	16	8	6	4	377

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1965-1971

<i>Disease</i>	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	28	51	22	16	22	16	48
Whooping Cough	11	8	43	8	5	2	8
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	912	269	337	977	42	192	283
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	13	10	153	10	17	6	17
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	1	1	—	6	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus	—	3	4	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	3	—	1	10	7
Infective Hepatitis	23	33	10	17	146	89	13

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1971.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	8	39	1	—	—	48
Whooping Cough	5	3	—	—	—	8
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	132	150	1	—	—	283
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	5	4	—	—	17
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	4	—	2	7
Infective Hepatitis	1	5	7	—	—	13

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>	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Smallpox— primary vaccination	Under 1 year	62	47	36	32	32
	1 year	530	516	576	581	439
	2—4 years	100	74	70	95	108
	5—15 years	37	17	40	35	40
	Total	729	654	722	743	618
Smallpox— re-vaccination	0—4 years	6	12	10	13	5
	5—15 years	42	75	99	145	88
	Total	48	87	109	158	93
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus	Under 1 year	436	220	140	116	128
	1—4 years	622	547	700	877	780
	5—15 years	7	22	9	10	17
	Total	1065	789	849	1003	925
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	326	204	136	114	138
	1—4 years	740	618	716	863	800
	5—15 years	22	26	24	22	27
	Total	1088	848	876	999	965
Measles	Under 1 year	—	1	—	1	1
	1—4 years	—	677	746	961	759
	5—15 years	—	235	114	78	80
	Total	—	913	860	1040	840
Rubella	11—15 years	—	—	—	—	933

It will be noted from the table above that there was some deterioration in the overall vaccination state of children. Much greater effort is needed to persuade parents to accept the protection that is available for their children if the re-appearance of the major diseases is to be prevented.

During the year vaccination against rubella (German measles) became available, priority being given to girls in the 11-15 year age group. It is well-known that an attack of German measles during the early months of pregnancy may result in deformities, and the aim of the current campaign is to provide protection to girls before they reach child-bearing age.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1971 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
1969	57,700	1,148	20.90	632	11.06	22	19.16	2	0.03
1970	57,840	1,055	19.15	621	11.17	14	13.27	3	0.05
1971	59,110	1,089	19.34	613	10.78	22	20.20	2	0.03

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live births.

