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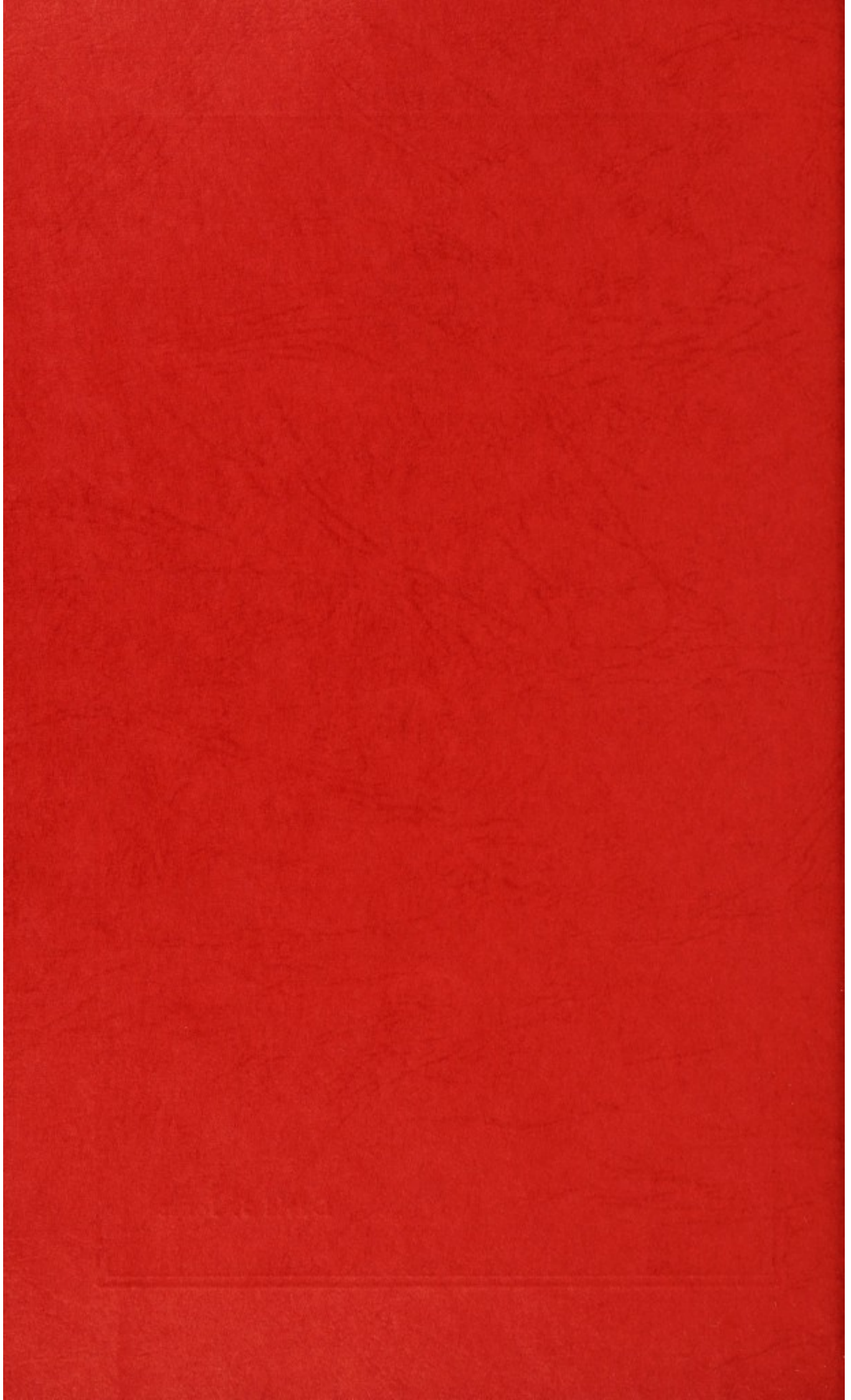
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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Year 1972



David J. Jones




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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, conditions relating to the environment, and services provided on a personal basis to individuals. This is the twenty-fifth such Report I will have presented to the Council; it may be the last, as the Borough Council's existence as an entity ceases on the 31st March, 1974, by which date all the necessary information to compile the Report for 1973 may not be available—in particular the statistics issued normally in the early summer by the Ministry. Under such circumstances, it may not be amiss, before its demise, to review these past twenty-five years of the Borough's history since the commencement of the National Health Service Act.

Rugby received its Charter in 1932 when the population increased by 10,000 to 34,433. From 1932 to 1948 the population rose to 43,780, and its mid-1972 estimate was 59,680. During the forty years of Rugby Borough, the population has grown by 25,247, but in the last twenty-five years by approximately 16,000. The growth, therefore, has been steady, but not as great as it is often thought to have been. The town has been dominated by the factories concerned with the electrical industry, its educational establishments, and its agricultural market, and the railway. Population fluctuations have varied mainly in connection with the first and last of these factors, particularly so during the past ten years with the amalgamation/take-over of one factory by the other, and the modernisation and electrification of the railway system. The uncertainty of employment was never so marked in the history of the town.

The total number of live births in 1948 was 782 (giving an adjusted birth rate of 17.31 per 1,000 population). It reached a peak of 1,165 in 1966 (birth rate 21.92) and since then the general trend has been downwards, until 1972 when there were 981 live births (birth rate 16.44). The lowest birth rate since 1948 occurred in 1954, when it fell to 14.22 per 1,000 population. In this same year the death rate was the lowest for the post-war era—9.35 per 1,000 population.

The most outstanding figures relate to tuberculosis, where the deaths from this disease in 1948 totalled 37, and for the following four years were in double figures (15, 12, 15, 12) since which time they have steadily decreased to 2 in 1971 and nil in 1972, with the year 1966 also recording no deaths. These figures are surely a tribute to the new drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis and the constant vigilance of general practitioners, consultants and health visitors in identifying cases and maintaining a close follow-up of them for long periods.

When considering diseases, their incidence and fatality rates, one thinks immediately of the infectious illnesses and the disappearance of some from our midst. Diphtheria is now an almost forgotten disease (I personally have not seen a case since 1941)—a tribute to the success of the immunisation programme commenced on a national scale in the early days of the last war. However, there have been unhappy incidents following infectious or contagious diseases, and one recalls the rapid deaths from fulminating poliomyelitis of two young adults within thirty-six hours of leaving work; of the death from food poisoning over the Christmas period

in 1957 after the consumption of inadequately thawed and inadequately cooked frozen poultry; the smallpox scare in the town in 1962 following the importation of a case from the Far East and the contacts of such case in the Midlands. Of the diseases that are still prevalent, infective jaundice has occurred in minor outbreaks, but in the past few years the number of cases has diminished.

Whereas deaths from infectious illnesses have decreased to almost nil, other features of the vital statistics have shown both upward and downward trends. Deaths from cancer in all its forms in 1948 totalled 71, in 1972 it was 120. Of the cancer deaths, the notable increase was in those cases dying from the disease in the lungs and bronchus—a 200 per cent. increase between the 1948 and 1972 figures. In spite of the attention drawn to the significant statistical association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, both by the American Medical Association and our own Royal Colleges in England, the upsurge of smoking continues and one wonders what warnings will have any effect on this habit which commenced in Elizabethan days.

The infant mortality rate has fluctuated during the past twenty-five years between 23.02 in 1948 and 24.46 in 1972 (per thousand total live births), the lowest total number (7) and rate (8.61) being in 1958. Illegitimate births showed a steady increase almost year by year, until 1971 when there was a decrease, which continued again in 1972. This trend could almost certainly be due to the increase in the availability of advice on contraception and the use of the "Pill".

The water supply of the Borough (also a great part of the Rugby Rural District) has always been maintained at a high standard of bacteriological purity and, prior to the foundation of the Rugby Joint Water Board on the 1st April 1962, a major extension at Stanford had been found necessary owing to the increasing daily demand by the population. Since the inception of the Board, demands for water have further increased, resulting in the construction of Draycote Water, which is estimated to meet the demands for many years. Now, with Local Government reorganisation, the Rugby Joint Water Board, as an entity, will pass into history and be absorbed into a Regional Water Authority which is to deal with water in its every guise—pure (for human consumption), impure (sewage for treatment), and rivers (to prevent, as far as possible, their pollution by sewage and trade effluents). It seems to be a logical method of dealing with a problem which will demand all the skill, ingenuity and enterprise of the authorities and its officers if water supplies are to be adequate for the needs of the country as a whole. It is obvious, too, that the expenditure of large sums of money will be inevitable.

Turning to the environmental scene, there have been many changes in the face of the town. Many of the houses considered unfit under the Housing Acts have been demolished, but the gaps left here and there have not been redeveloped as one would have wished, and if in future years actions of a similar nature are envisaged, plans for alternate dwellings, buildings etc. should be considered automatically. The inception of improvement grants to improve and bring up to a satisfactory standard houses which fall below the present-day requirements for a "fit house" may materially alter the whole picture of closure and demolition of individual and groups of houses. If advantage is taken of the Standard and Discretionary grants available, many of the older houses will certainly have an extended life.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 brought the places of work of thousands of individuals under a system of registration and general inspection, with the view to improve the working conditions of those persons employed in premises named in the title. This has caused much work for the Public Health Inspectorate—the process is a continuing one and must be followed up regularly.

In the early 1950s many of the Councillors of that time were concerned at the “fall out” from the cement works, and it may be remembered by a few of the present members of the Council that a special meeting of the Public Health Committee was convened and addressed by the Alkali Inspector following the Council’s repeated complaints. The Council representatives suggested measurement of the nuisance but, after long discussion and advice from the Inspector, the suggestion was not followed. Rapid increases in the uses of cement, with annual increases in the cement output (and “fall-out”) caused continued complaints to be received with some specific “incidents” of massive fall-out due to technical troubles. Since the early 1960’s continuous action by the Public Health Inspectorate, much rebuilding and the installation of electro static precipitators have greatly reduced the nuisance to the residents (especially of New Bilton). In addition, the Clean Air Act is gradually being operated relative to dwellings, and although the rapidity of achievement of the whole town being “clean” within the meaning of the Act, is not as great as everyone would wish, progress is obvious.

In the early 1950s much attention was paid to the sampling of milk, with special reference to tuberculosis and, from my own particular interest, to brucellosis. Numbers of samples were being returned from the Public Health Laboratory Service positive for brucellosis and, being a disease transferable to humans, Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations was invoked on many occasions requiring pasteurisation of all milk from the offending herd, and investigation of the individual animals to find those excreting the organism in their milk. At this particular period it would not be untrue to say that interest in this disease conveyed by milk, in spite of the utterances and publications of an eminent Medical Officer of the then Ministry of Health, was not as widespread as one would have wished, but the Health Committee was strongly in support of any orders recommended to its members. What a change there has been in the recent past few years when the brucellosis eradication scheme commenced, and parts of the country already have herds free from this scourge of the cattle world. Tuberculosis in cattle and milk has been eliminated by the scheme, which started in the mid-1930s although one always feels that all milk consumed should be pasteurised.

Food plays a major part in our lives, and meat especially so for the majority of us. Rugby’s market has grown—and altered—and another feature has been the construction of the new abattoir on modern lines. It took many years for this replacement to occur, and I am certain that all who labour there—the slaughtermen, the meat inspectors, etc. were very happy when it was officially opened in 1966 by the Mayor. With the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market, the Rugby abattoir may become a much greater “hive of industry” with the export of meat to the Continent.

Eating habits have changed over the years, particularly over the past ten years, and the increase in restaurants, public houses serving food etc.

must inevitably involve the Public Health Inspectors in an increasing amount of inspection of premises where food is prepared and eaten. In order to safeguard the public against food upsets and poisoning, the standards of kitchens and eating places, the hygiene of food handlers, and the co-operation of management with the staff of the Health Department will have to be maintained at the highest level.

In 1957 the Council, using powers permitted under the National Assistance Act, launched a meals-on-wheels service, with the ready assistance of the W.V.S. (now the W.R.V.S.). The Council provided money for equipment, the W.R.V.S. supplied the woman-power, and the meals were cooked and distributed from Hamilton House, the headquarters of the Hoskyn Cripples' Fund. The demand increased over the following years; larger premises were necessary, and the cooking and distribution moved to Claremont, the old people's welfare premises in Clifton Road. The capacity of these kitchens was stretched, and when the Council purchased the Drill Hall in Park Road, the premises were reconstructed as kitchens and offices, and are now the headquarters of the W.R.V.S. The meals are delivered to approximately two hundred persons, three times weekly, and this piece of social work performed by the joint efforts of the Council and W.R.V.S. has proved a boon to the many recipients over the years.

Under similar legislation the Council adapted the basement of the Health Department as a laundry for aged persons, the equipment being provided by the Youth movement of the town under the leadership of the Youth Officer. The laundry work itself was carried out by two former laundry workers employed under the Home Help Service of the County Council. It operated on a rapidly expanding turnover, commencing with a mere two mornings per week in 1968, to a minimum of three to three-and-a-half days in 1971 when, as the result of Seebohm, Home Helps were transferred to Social Services, and these changed circumstances, unfortunately, led to the discontinuation of the direct service from this Department. I feel that the operation of these two services (meals-on-wheels and laundry for aged persons) demonstrated the advantages that can accrue from a department that was not too big, when one officer dealing with the personal health services on behalf of the County Council, with a co-operative Municipal Borough (of which the officer was Medical Officer of Health) could form this amalgam of effort, with an expenditure which could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered large.

The twenty-five years I will have spent with the Borough have been most rewarding and satisfying in the results that have been achieved. Being a joint officer of the Borough and County Councils, it has been possible in so many ways to dovetail activities, as in the paragraph above, to the advantage of so many members of our community, not forgetting, of course, the invaluable work of the voluntary organisations.

During the twenty-five years changes in the personnel of any department are inevitable, but it is pleasing to me to have three of the original 1948 staff (Mr. Masi, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Newitt and Mrs. Batchelor) still working. I am happy to pay my tribute to them, to Mr. Bartlett, the former Chief Public Health Inspector (who is still enjoying his retirement, since 1962, in Dorset) and the many professional and office staff who have occupied positions in Albert House and The Lawn, and to the many Chairmen and Members of the Health

Committee who have, through the years, supported me and all the staff in our endeavours to improve the conditions of living within the Borough, I tender my thanks.

Having, in a short space, made that review, one turns to 1972 itself. Many of the statistics have been mentioned already. However, one feels comparison or contrast with the previous year should be made. The population increased by an estimated 570, total live births decreased by 108 (birth rate down from 19.34 to 16.44 per thousand live births). Total deaths increased from 613 to 648 (death rate per thousand population increased from 10.78 to 11.77). Infant mortality showed an increase from 22 to 24 (rates increased from 20.20 to 24.46 per thousand live births). The table in the text of the Report gives the causes of these deaths.

In the field of infectious illness there were no major epidemics of note. The occasional case of infective jaundice was notified.

The personal health services of the County Council were maintained at a high standard, in spite of the number of changes in the nursing personnel. One feature of the County services is the ever increasing demand for chiropody, and, in spite of the fact that there are no full-time practitioners employed, the demand was met during 1972. It must be admitted that this is a service of great benefit to the aged, which enables the individual to be mobile—with no pain.

Section C of the text gives a synopsis of some of the environmental factors which affect the lives and amenity of the inhabitants of the town. The section relating to water supply gives an indication of some of the work done by the Water Board, and the water consumption per person per day. The work of extension at the Newbold Sewage Works continued during the year, and it is probable that, if the Regional Water Authority takes over the treatment of sewage in April 1974, the works of modernisation will have vastly improved the quality of effluent discharged to the River Avon, if present samples examined are any indication. The state of the atmosphere continues to be an extremely active study of your Public Health Inspectors, and it can be seen that much progress has already been made, although your Chief Public Health Inspector forecasts a number of years yet remain before completion of the programme, at the present rate of progress.

The inspection of houses as to fitness, by the Inspectors and the Technical Assistants, is for the main purpose of improvement, and the progress during the year in this direction was certainly encouraging. The declaration of the Improvement Area in the New Bilton part of the town will, on completion, add many years to one of the older parts of the town.

The year was one of no outstanding events—of slow progress in some fields of environmental amenity and necessity. Some difficulty was experienced in attaining the required strength in Public Health Inspectors and, at the time of writing this Report, the full complement has not been reached. Changes, too, in the clerical and administrative staff made work more difficult, but it would seem that this matter has been solved for the present at least. In conclusion, my thanks are due to Mr. Crow and the Public Health Inspectors in the environmental health section for their continued efforts to maintain and improve the conditions of living in this town; to Mr. Newitt, my Senior Administrative Officer, whose energy seems endless, and to all the other members of staff of The Lawn; and,

finally, to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continuing concern and effort to improve all aspects of life, which appear not to be all that is desirable.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1973

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1972/73

Mayor: Councillor H. E. Cox

Deputy Mayor: Councillor Mrs. P. M. Hill

Members of the Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLOR MRS. P. M. HILL (Chairman), ALDERMEN P. A. BATT, T. J. NOTT, COUNCILLORS M. AVIS, E. W. BAKER, R. R. BARNETT, J. H. FELLA, A. W. FORD, H. A. STEPHENS, 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., 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. (Resigned January 1972)

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

A. W. HALLORAN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced June 1972).

A. S. DUCKWORTH (Temporary. Commenced 6.11.72).

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 (Resigned April 1972)

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1972

Area in hectares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,837
Population (estimated mid-1971)	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,680
Rateable value (1st April, 1971)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,574,868
Product of a 1p rate (1971/72)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£29,436

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births		Male	Female	Total	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	458	454	912	
Illegitimate	.. ..	36	33	69	
		494	487	981	16.44

Adjusted birth-rate **16.44**

Still Births		Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	6	9	15	
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	1	1	
		6	10	16	0.27

*Rate per 1,000
Total (Live and
Still) Births*
16.05

Deaths		Male	Female	Total	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	.. ..	333	315	648	11.77
Adjusted death-rate	.. ..	..	..	..	11.77

Deaths from Puerperal Causes Nil

Infant Mortality		Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	12	11	23	23.45
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	—	1	1.01
		13	11	24	24.46

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1972

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	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other tuberculosis, incl. late effects ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Plague	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Diphtheria	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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
19. Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20. Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
21. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
22. Malignant neoplasm, intestine ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	3
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6
23. Malignant neoplasm, larynx	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	10	4	5
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
25. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4
26. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
27. Malignant neoplasm, prostate ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
28. Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haema- topoietic tissue	M	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	5	7
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	8	3
30. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Diabetes mellitus	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
32. Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
34. Anaemias	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35. Other diseases of blood and blood- forming organs	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Mental disorders	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	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+	
37. Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
38. Multiple sclerosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
39. Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	
40. Active rheumatic fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41. Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	
42. Hypertensive disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	
43. Ischaemic heart disease	M	108	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	29	42	23	23	
	F	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	16	50	50	
44. Other forms of heart disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	13	13	
45. Cerebrovascular disease	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	21	21	
	F	52	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	14	33	33	
46. Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	8	8	
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	13	13	
47. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
48. Pneumonia	M	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	15	15	
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	25	25	
49. Bronchitis, emphysema	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	6	6	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	
50. Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
51. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
52. Peptic ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
53. Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
54. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
55. Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
56. Other diseases of the digestive system	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	
57. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
58. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
59. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	
60. Abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61. Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and puerperium	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
62. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
63. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
64. Congenital anomalies	M	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65. Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
66. Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	M	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
68. Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
69. All other accidents	M	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	
70. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
71. All other external causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total all causes	M	333	9	4	3	2	4	5	8	23	66	101	108	
	F	315	10	1	1	—	1	5	8	11	26	68	184	

Area Comparability Factors

Births: 1.00

Deaths: 1.00

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

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population of the Borough was 59,680, an increase of 570 over the previous year. Since the natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 333, there are, once again, indications of a slow influx of population into the area.

Births

The total number of live births registered during 1972 was 981, a decrease of 108 compared with the figure for the previous year. Illegitimate births also fell from 85 to 69 in the same period. The adjusted birth rate was 16.44 per thousand population, and despite the falling numbers of births, this rate still compares favourably with that for England and Wales as a whole.

Comparative rates for the years 1968-1972 are given below:—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby M.B.	21.09	20.9	19.15	19.34	16.44
Warwickshire	17.2	16.71	16.6	16.88	
England and Wales . .	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	14.8

Still Births

Sixteen still births were registered during 1972, an increase of approximately fifty per cent. over the figure for the previous year. This, coupled with the smaller number of total births, resulted in a sharp increase in the still birth rate to 16.05 per thousand total live and still births.

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

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby M.B.	11.19	14.59	10.32	10.0	16.05
Warwickshire	12.3	14.0	11.9	10.8	
England and Wales . .	14.3	13.0	10.3	12.0	12.1

There was a further decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements and, of the 997 total births, 255 took place at home, 674 at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, and 60 at other hospitals or maternity homes.

Deaths

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough increased by 35 to 648. However, the adjusted death rate of 11.77 per thousand population still compared favourably with that for England and Wales.

An analysis of the causes of death appears on the following page, and comparative rates for the years 1968-1972 are given below:—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby M.B.	10.86 (586)	11.06 (632)	11.17 (621)	10.78 (613)	11.77 (648)
Warwickshire	10.8	10.55	10.8	10.7	
England and Wales . .	11.9	11.9	10.0	11.6	12.1

Maternal Deaths

It is pleasing to be able to report that no maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Infant Mortality

The number of infant deaths rose by two in 1972, a total of 24 being recorded. Of these, one was illegitimate. The infant death rate was 24.46 per thousand live births, the highest for eleven years.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby M.B.	16.54	19.16	13.27	20.20	24.46
Warwickshire	17.2	15.0	17.2	18.3	
England and Wales . .	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0

Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality

Nineteen of the twenty-four infant deaths mentioned above occurred within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 19.37 per thousand live births, compared with a national rate of 11.5.

The perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined, per thousand total births) was 31.09, which was greatly in excess of the national rate of 21.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH. CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital anomalies	2	1	1	—	2	6
2. Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions.. ..	5	—	—	—	—	5
3. Other causes of perinatal mortality	7	—	—	—	—	7
4. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1
5. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. Enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	1	2
7. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases.	—	—	—	1	—	1
8. Accidental death	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	15	2	1	1	5	24

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

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

Additional facilities are also provided at the Pathological Department of the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, for the examination of specimens in cases of infective illnesses and smears taken through the Cervical Cytology Scheme. Close liaison is maintained with Dr. A. J. Smith, the Hospital Pathologist.

The addresses of the Laboratories are as follows:—

Public Health Laboratory, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. (Tel. No. Coventry 24055—Extn. 442).

Pathological Laboratory, Hospital of St. Cross, Barby Road, Rugby, (Tel. No. Rugby 72681).

Local Health Authority Services

At the present time Local Health Authority services provided by the County Council are administered locally, the Rural District and Rugby Borough forming the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose. These services will be transferred to the new Area Health Authority to be set up as a result of the reorganisation of the National Health Service, due to come into operation in April 1974.

Brief details of the existing services are given below and, unless otherwise stated, application should be made to the Health Department, 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. Vaccination against smallpox is no longer undertaken as a routine procedure. It is felt that the international measures taken to control outbreaks of smallpox are now sufficient to justify this course of action.

Vaccination against rubella (German Measles) is now available for girls aged 11 years or over and is offered to pupils in their final year in a Middle or Combined School.

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

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

<i>Nursing Officer</i>		
Miss M. D. Clark	70 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Rugby.	Rugby 2874

<i>Health Visitors</i>		
Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Mrs. J. A. Dow	96 Coton Road, Hillmorton, Rugby	Rugby 5814
Mrs. P. Good	8 Norman Ashman Coppice, Binley Woods, Coventry.	Wolston 3712
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Keenan	80 Lennon Close, Hillmorton, 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 D. L. Stannard	Tilburstow, 19 Spring Road, Barnacle, Coventry,	Walsgrave-on-Sowe 3859
Miss J. O. Waite	17 Juliet Drive, Rugby	Rugby 810663

<i>District Nurse-Midwife-Health Visitor</i>		
Miss O. Bentley	53 High Street, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry.	Coventry 303084

<i>District Nurse-Midwives</i>		
Mrs. P. Anson	11 Rowse Close, Brownsover, Rugby	Rugby 73765
Mrs. G. A. E. Blackman	Croft House, Bulkington, Road Wolvey, Hinckley	Wolvey 278
Miss S. M. Bond	Flat 1, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Rugby 810291
Mrs. M. W. Burdon	11 Rupert Brooke Road, Rugby	Rugby 71584
Mrs. D. M. Foster	56 Falstaff Drive, Rugby	Rugby 810782

<i>District Midwives</i>		
Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 2797
Mrs. M. G. Carr	38 Norton Leys, Rugby	Rugby 4356
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Mrs. B. McTurk	21 Richmond Road, Rugby	Rugby 5385
Mrs. P. Ollerenshaw	1 Cheshire Close, Rugby	Rugby 88566
Miss G. Schofield	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Mrs. E. M. Seager	77 Catesby Road, Rugby	Rugby 71648
Mrs. S. A. B. Williams	256 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 6013

<i>District Nurses</i>		
Mrs. T. M. Attwood	1 Hamlet Close, Rugby	Rugby 810778
Mrs. B. Hardy	83 Deerings Road, Rugby	Rugby 71633
Mrs. I. Laycock	16a Dunsmore Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 71115

<i>District Nurses—cont.</i>		<i>Tel. No</i>
Miss D. M. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. P. Osborne	59 Fareham Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6115
Miss E. A. Phillipson	35 North Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Rugby	Rugby 3615
Mrs. S. M. Player	19 Harris Road, Rugby	Rugby 88589
Mrs. B. Price	14 Hawlands, Brownsover, Rugby	Rugby 73102
Mrs. K. R. Scoggins	44 Dunsmore Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6319
Mrs. B. Shaw	20 Cawston Lane, Dunchurch, Rugby	Dunsmore Heath 333
Mrs. J. Shaw	72 Kingsley Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Mrs. J. C. Stretton	79 Fareham Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 71432
Miss M. Stubbs	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Mrs. C. W. Williamson	110 Cymbeline Way, Rugby	Rugby 810102
Miss. M. Wragg	333 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 71984
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. Thursday mornings and afternoons, Wednesday mornings, 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	Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings.
Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic	Wednesday and Friday mornings, and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Temple Street Clinic Bilton Clinic	Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Monday and Wednesday mornings (by appointment).
	Hillmorton Clinic	Thursday afternoon (by appointment).

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Three cases occurred during 1972 which necessitated action under the above Acts.

The first instance involved an elderly lady and her son aged 50 years. The latter was suffering from a grave chronic illness, and both were living in insanitary conditions. They refused all offers of help and would not consent to admission to hospital voluntarily. After consultation with the general medical practitioner concerned, the hospital authorities and the Social Services Department, application was made through the Court for an Order for their removal to hospital. This application was granted and both patients were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital. The mother was eventually transferred to a mental hospital, but the son's condition improved and he was able to return to his home after certain essential repairs had been carried out. He remains under the supervision of the Social Services Department.

The third case related to an elderly lady who was physically incapacitated and living alone in unsatisfactory conditions. Her state of health was such that immediate admission to hospital was necessary, and as she would not consent, action had to be initiated under the emergency procedures. The patient was admitted to St. Luke's Hospital. Her condition subsequently improved and at a later date she was transferred to a County Council old people's home, where she still resides.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The mains water supply for the Borough is at present the responsibility of the Rugby Joint Water Board, which also supplies parts of the Rugby and Southam Rural Districts. From the 1st April, 1974, however, the Board will be absorbed by the new Severn/Trent Regional Water Authority which will be the responsible body not only for water supply, but also for sewage disposal and the prevention of river pollution.

Samples of water, taken by the Board at intervals throughout the year at various stages of treatment and from points within the distribution system, ensure that the water going into the mains is suitable for public supply purposes. Nearly all supplies of water are taken from the Board's reservoirs at Draycote and Stanford, the River Avon source only being relied upon for standby purposes in the event of failure of pumps or mains from the other sources. The reservoir at Draycote is replenished by pumping from the River Leam.

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

Length of mains at 1.4.72	..	..	469.55 km.
Mains laid during the year	..	..	8.31 km.
Mains taken out of service	..	..	0.73 km.
Length of mains at 31.3.73	..	..	477.13 km.
Water supplied	..	..	6,597,120 cubic metres
			(6,578,896)
Average daily supply	..	..	18,025 cubic metres (17,975)
Average daily supply per head of pop.			225 litres (225)

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.

A sludge-drying plant has been installed at the Works, but there have been some difficulties because of the offensive smell emanating from the plant. Experiments are being conducted in an endeavour to overcome this, but these have not been absolutely successful in eliminating the nuisance.

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

310 complaints of rats and mice infestation were received during the year, an increase over last year's figure of 261. All but 42 of these complaints were concerned with private dwelling houses. All complaints were investigated and treated. No major infestations were found (by major infestation it is understood an infestation by more than 25 rats). Treatments for rats were carried out by the Rodent Operator in 221 cases (there were 222 last year), and for mice in 89 cases (there were 57 last year). Sixteen business premises were treated during the year.

Factories Act 1937—1948

63 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).

<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	18	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	209	63	3	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	229	63	3	—

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	2	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A total of 180 visits were made during the year; 63 of these were general inspections resulting in 40 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sitting facilities, provision of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Seats for sedentary workers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Eating facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Floors, passages and stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Exposed machinery fenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Young persons protected, cleansing of dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Training of persons using dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Noise and vibration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
First Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Investigation of accidents—remedial action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Accidents

The number of accidents reported during the year was small and none of these were fatal. It is obvious that not all accidents are being reported because most of the reported accidents are from a small number of mostly large firms. Management are reminded of their obligations when inspections are carried out. Unfortunately, staff difficulties have not permitted the desired 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	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Retail Shops	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Catering Establishments open to public canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	2	1	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	1	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	2	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	—	—	—

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 1972.

<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	5	197	6
Retail Shops	8	386	49
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	34	1
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	3	46	5
Fuel Storage Depots ..	1	2	2
Total	19	665	63

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

180

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	1,855
Retail Shops	2,281
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	305
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	339
Canteens	8
Fuel Storage Depots	15
Total	4,803

Total Males 2,027
Total Females 2,785

Clean Air Act 1956—1968

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 overleaf.

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 still no Public Health legislation controlling these emissions. Existing legislation is based on road safety and appears to be inadequate and virtually unenforced, but has been recently strengthened and it is hoped that the improvement will be seen in the future.

1972 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	66	68	69		51	36	25	25	45	36	49	33
Highest Value	136	153	103		238	119	49	65	110	78	158	155
Lowest Value	31	30	19		16	12	6	6	6	11	12	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	72	75	62	48	46	21	29	30	47	43	53	70
Highest Value	139	153	144	94	119	38	58	63	127	76	149	172
Lowest Value	24	30	18	18	18	12	6	6	17	17	18	21

1972 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	48	49	42	—	18	26	22	25	44	34	48	41
Highest Value	109	84	85	—	43	45	51	46	104	67	109	100
Lowest Value	1	21	3	—	4	1	4	4	16	18	5	5

SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS 1972 - Monthly Averages



The Lawn

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Value	41	36	40	18	18	8	11	15	33	20	31	33
Highest Value	101	70	86	51	59	25	33	32	90	60	86	78
Lowest Value	12	4	7	5	4	1	1	4	8	10	4	11

Smoke concentrations in microgrammes per cubic metre

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

1972	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bridle Road	129	132	735	136	233	268	234	146	125	92	98	822
Lawford Road	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town Hall	103	129	132	111	141	108	99	60	86	91	129	133
Newbold	82	28	106	83	—	81	105	69	49	—	143	—
Mill Road	88	102	260	94	207	144	142	114	74	104	256	104
Lawford Lane	76	71	307	82	174	130	114	125	44	56	244	215
Victoria Avenue	—	—	—	230	254	134	147	95	158	176	197	111
Sewage Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218

Control of Industrial Pollution

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

Twenty three 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 twenty three 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 force 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 force on the 1st July, 1971.
Rugby No. 14 Area	consists of 745 dwellings—386 acres, came into force on the 1st July, 1972.
Rugby No. 15 Area	The area consists of 1,490 dwellings and covers 612 acres. Progress was made through the year on adaptations and the order will come into force on the 1st July, 1973.
Rugby No. 16 Area	This area is at present under survey and consists of 1,100 houses in the general improvement areas in New Bilton.

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

Warwickshire Clean Air Council

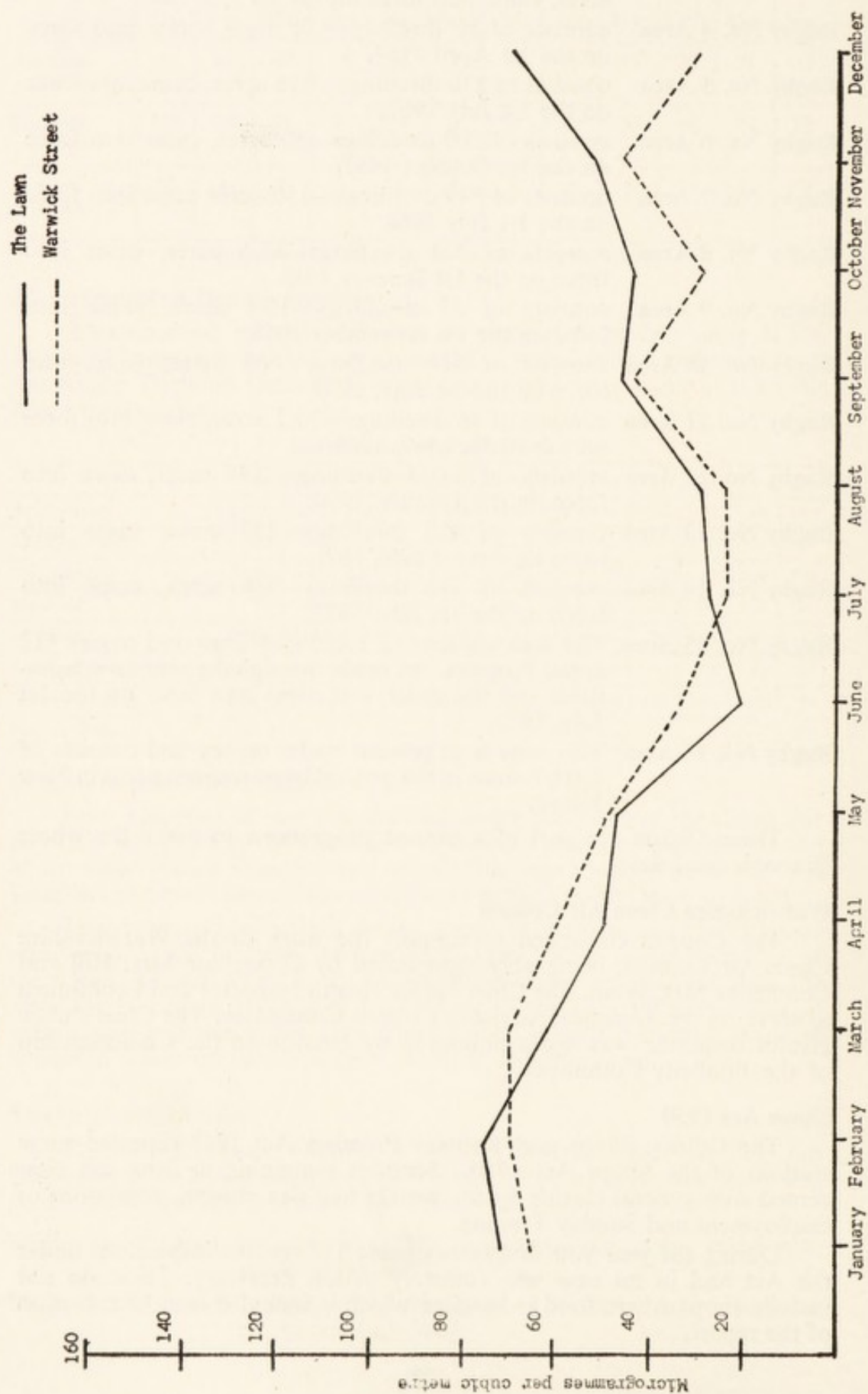
The Council continued to support the work of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, being ably represented by Councillor Mrs. Hill and Councillor Mrs. Wain. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I continued to serve on the Technical Advisory Council Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector was again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

Shops Act 1950

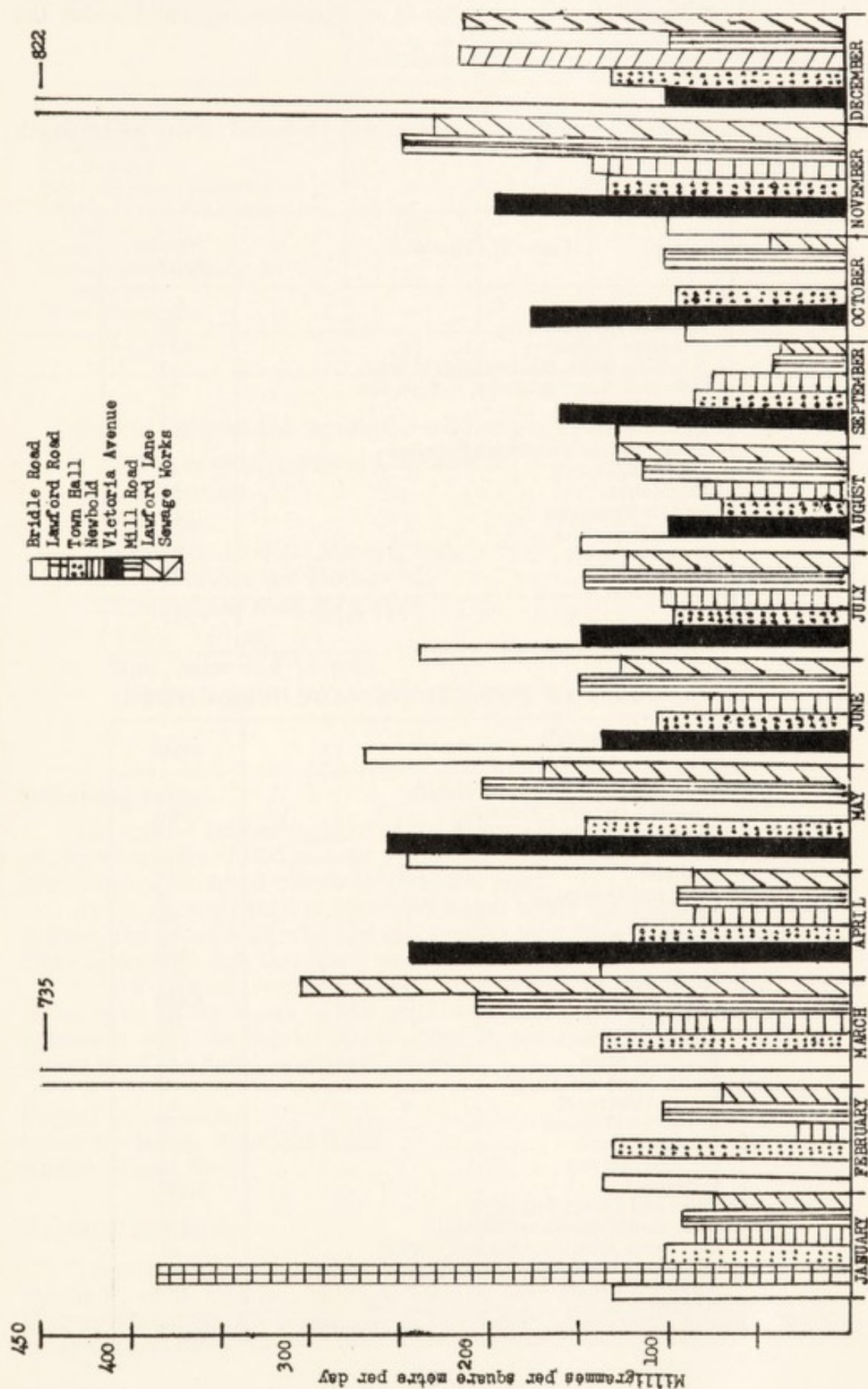
The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 repealed some sections of the Shops Act 1950. Sections remaining in force are concerned with general closing hours, weekly half-day closing, conditions of employment and Sunday Trading.

During the year your inspectors made 118 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 1972 - Monthly Averages



—822—



Petroleum Acts

117 visits and revisits were made to premises registered under the above Acts.

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	97
Drainage Defects	457
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	17
Offensive Accumulations, Refuse, etc.	69
Overcrowding	7
Rats and Mice	324
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	8
Smell Nuisances	45
Insect Pests	59
Smoke Nuisances	40
Noise Nuisances	20
Dust Nuisances	22
Miscellaneous	56
<i>Total</i> ..	1,221

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1972

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses—Public Health	696
Dwelling Houses—Housing	2,836
Multiple Occupation	43
Food Premises	543
Abattoir	841
Milk and Dairies	5
Markets	42
Factories Act	63
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	164
Shops Act	118
Clean Air Act	1,440
Drainage	909
Petroleum Acts	117
Rats and Mice	65
Tents, Vans and Sheds	9
Noise Abatement	41
Infectious Diseases	74
Unsound Food	251
Pet Animals Act	12
Interviews	3,367
Food and Drugs Sampling	177
Milk Sampling, Bacteriological	129
Ice Cream Sampling, Bacteriological	41
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	40
All other matters	252
<i>Total</i> ..	12,275

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1972

	Served		Complied with	
	Preliminary	Statutory	Preliminary	Statutory
Public Health Act	116	6	96	1
Factories Act	5	—	5	—
Housing Act	19	1	14	1
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	32	—	14	—
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	36	—	—	—
Clean Air Act	8	6	8	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	5	—	3	—
Noise abatement	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	221	13	140	2

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 3,479 visits as follows:

Pathological Specimens Collected.. ..	1,526
Incineration	21
Abattoir	11
Visits for Medical Department, Nursing and Home Help	1,755
Condemned food collections	56
Drain Testing	8
Rats, Mice and Vermin	25
Other Visits	77
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>3,479</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. but the Council decided that this plant would not re-open in 1973.

Rugby School swimming pool is attached to Rugby School and 10 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	28
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	8
Rugby School Baths	10
	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Regent Street Baths	2

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

Two Clearance Areas, covering 17 houses, were dealt with during the year and, in addition, 11 Demolition Orders and 9 closing Orders were made on individual houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

Activity in the field of improvement grants continued at an increasing rate throughout the year. A total of 246 applications for improvement grants were approved, compared with 78 in the previous year. The number of standard grants, however, decreased, only 5 being approved against 24 in 1971.

Details of the grants processed during the year are given below:

Improvement Grants

Applications approved	..	..	..	..	246
Amount of grant approved	..	..	..	..	£107,218
Grants paid	..	..	..	..	117
Amount paid	..	..	..	..	£47,432

Standard Grants

Applications received	..	..	..	..	7
Number approved	....	..	..	..	5
Amount of grant	..	..	..	..	£275

In furtherance of the Council's housing policy, a programme of modernisation in aged person's bungalows was continued and work at 33 bungalows at Forresters Place and Astleys Place, Hillmorton, was completed during the year. At Dryden Place and Parkfield Road work at 13 bungalows had also been completed and at the end of the year work at 5 other properties in that area was proceeding. The contract for the erection of 26 aged persons' bungalows and the conversion of an existing house at Highfield, Barby Road, to provide Warden's accommodation and communal facilities, was completed in 1972, and a contract for the construction of 160 houses at Brownsover was proceeding satisfactorily. At the end of the year 103 properties at Brownsover had been completed, and the remaining 57 were under construction, all having been roofed. Strengthening work at the multi-story flats at Rounds Gardens and Clifton Road was carried out during the year.

The total number of dwellings owned by the Corporation is 3,715.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Public Abattoir

In the early part of the year throughput was fairly low in keeping with the general trend throughout the country, but as the year progressed throughput rose to a high level which was maintained until the end of the year, often causing considerable congestion at the abattoir and making it difficult to maintain hygienic conditions.

The limit of use of the abattoir has been reached and often exceeded and if the throughput remains at the present high level, it will be necessary to consider enlargement of the premises.

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 ante-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	2,533	15,132	7,876	5,492	65	31,098
Number Inspected	2,533	15,132	7,876	5,492	65	31,098
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	32	80	12	5	133
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,737	4,468	841	414	32	7,492
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	68.73% (16.09)	29.73% (48.80)	11.69% (13.49)	7.75% (12.63)	56.92% (100.00)	24.51% (30.03)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	2	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	0.04 (0.31)	—	0.06 (0.04)
<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 1971.

MEAT CONDEMNED 1972

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcases</i>		<i>Part Carcases and Offal</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts	4	1,652	1,737	16,989
Cows	32	13,040	4,468	67,175
Sheep	80	3,165	841	2,778
Pigs	12	1,445	414	1,681
Calves	5	284	32	123
<i>Total</i>	133	19,586	7,492	88,746

GRAND TOTAL 48 tons, 16 cwt., 29 lbs.

Food Inspection

The amount of food condemned annually both as a result of routine inspection and upon complaints, continues at roughly the same sort of level of about 5,000 lb. per annum.

Unsound food condemned is listed below:

<i>Article</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat at Wholesale Premises		Nil
Meat at Retail Premises		654
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ..		352
Canned Meats		203
Fish		285
Fruit and Vegetables		520
Canned Foods		824
Frozen Foods		2,471
Other Foods		73
<i>Total</i>		5,382

Food and Drugs

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

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Algipan Balm	—	—	1	—	
Almonds—ground	—	—	2	—	
Almond paste	—	—	1	—	
Almond Marzipan	—	—	1	—	
Almond flavoured brandy snap mix	—	—	1	—	
Almonds—ground	—	—	2	—	
Apple turnovers	—	—	1	—	
Anchovies	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Compound	—	—	1	—	
Baking powder	—	—	1	—	
Bacon salad dressing mix	—	—	1	—	
Baby syrup	—	—	1	—	
Baking chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Baking powder	—	—	1	—	
Beef dripping	—	—	1	—	
Beef loaf	—	—	1	—	
Beef with onions and gravy	—	—	1	—	
Beef steak with gravy	—	—	1	—	
Beef steak pie	—	—	1	—	
Black cherry jam	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrent health drink	—	—	1	—	
Black pudding	—	—	1	—	
Bronchial Balsam	—	—	1	—	
Butter	—	—	13	—	
Buttermints	—	—	1	—	
Buttered cheese spread	—	—	1	—	
Cheese cheddar	—	—	3	—	
Cheese Double Gloucester	—	—	1	—	
Cheese—soft low fat	—	—	1	1	"Not labelled full fat hard cheese"
Cheddar cheese spread	—	—	2	—	
Camembert cheese	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Leicester	—	—	1	—	
Canelloni Al Sugo	—	—	1	—	
Chicken curry with rice	—	—	1	—	
Chicken breast in jelly	—	—	1	—	
Chicken and mushroom casserole	—	—	1	—	
Chilblain cream	—	—	1	—	
Cheese and smoked salmon	—	—	1	—	
Cheshire cheese	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate roll	—	—	1	—	
Chopped ham and pork	—	—	1	—	
Christmas pudding	—	—	1	—	
Coconut covered marshmallows	—	—	1	—	
Coconut cakes	—	—	1	—	
Cod fillets	—	—	6	—	
Coley fillets	—	—	1	—	
Cooling fat	—	—	1	—	
Cottage cheese	—	—	3	—	
Compound Glycerin of Thymol	—	—	1	—	
Crabmeat	—	—	3	—	
Cream	—	—	6	1	Contained small amount of chlorine
Crystallised ginger	—	—	1	—	
Curried chicken	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated milk	—	—	3	—	
Extra energy tablets	—	—	1	—	
Fresh cream doughnuts	—	—	1	—	
Fresh cream horn	—	—	1	—	
Fresh cream trifle	—	—	1	—	
Haddock fillet	—	—	3	—	
Ham and tongue pate	—	—	1	—	
Herrings	—	—	1	—	
Headache tablets	—	—	2	—	
Indigestion tablets	—	—	1	—	
Iron and Brewers Yeast tablets	—	—	1	—	
Irish stew	—	—	2	—	
Instant coffee	—	—	1	—	
Kaolin and Morphine Mix BPC	—	—	1	—	

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Gen-uine	Adult-erated	Gen-uine	Adult-erated	
Lemon curd	—	—	2	1	Lemon oil 0.03% minimum limit 0.125%
Lemon cheese	—	—	1	—	
Lard	—	—	2	—	
Malted milk	—	—	1	—	
Malt vinegar	—	—	2	—	
Margarine	—	—	4	—	
Mackerel	—	—	1	—	
Medical cough treatment ..	—	—	1	—	
Milk	—	—	5	2	
Milk—skimmed	—	—	1	—	
Milk chocolate diabetics ..	—	—	1	—	
Mild beer	—	—	1	—	
Mentholated balsam	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	2	—	
Minced beef with onion ..	—	—	1	—	
Mussels	—	—	1	—	
Neutradoane tablets	—	—	1	—	
Orange drink—low calorie ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange juice concentrated ..	—	—	1	—	
Orange drink	—	—	1	—	
Panets	—	—	1	—	
Paracetamol tablets	—	—	1	—	
Piccalilli	—	—	1	—	
Pilchards	—	—	2	—	
Plaice fillets	—	—	2	—	
Pork luncheon meat	—	—	1	—	
Prawns	—	—	3	—	
Pork brawn with egg	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries in syrup	—	—	3	—	
Raspberry jam	—	—	3	—	
Raspberry yoghurt	—	—	1	—	
Rice milk pudding—creamed ..	—	—	1	—	
Sausages—pork	—	—	7	1	
Sausages—beef	—	—	2	1	
Salad cream	—	—	1	—	
Sardines	—	—	3	—	
Saumon-Salm	—	—	1	—	
Salmon pate'	—	—	1	—	
Salmon—pink	—	—	5	—	
Scotch broth	—	—	1	—	
Self raising flour	—	—	5	—	
Shandy	—	—	1	—	
Shredded beef suet	—	—	3	—	
Steak with gravy	—	—	2	—	
Strawberry dessert	—	—	2	—	
Suet dumpling mix	—	—	2	—	
Soluble asprin	—	—	1	—	
Steak and kidney pie	—	—	2	—	
Sugar with low calorie sweetener ..	—	—	1	—	
Sucron	—	—	1	—	
Shrimps	—	—	1	—	
Sild	—	—	1	—	
Slimmers mild chocolate ..	—	—	1	—	
Steak pie filling	—	—	1	—	
Strawberries	—	—	1	—	
Tongue roll with turkey ..	—	—	1	—	
Tuna fish	—	—	2	—	
Tomato ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Whiting fillets	—	—	3	—	
Whole wheat cereal	—	—	1	—	
Vin rose	—	—	1	—	
Vodka	—	—	1	—	
	—	—	211	7	

Ice-Cream

Forty-seven samples were taken during the year and submitted to The Public Health Laboratory Service at Coventry and showed results as follows:

<i>Grades</i>		1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Pre-packed	45	1	—	—	46
Soft Ice		1	—	—	—	1
Total		46	1	—	—	47
%		97.7	2.3	—	—	100

Milk and Dairies

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

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:—

<i>Grade of Milk</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>		<i>Sterilised</i>		<i>Untreated</i>		<i>Channel Islands</i>		<i>UHT</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>
<i>Type of test</i>												
T.B. Inoculation	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
B. Abortus Inoculation	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Methylene Blue	82	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	104	—
Phosphatase	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—
Turbidity	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.H.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—
Total	164	—	24	—	40	—	—	—	12	—	240	—

Food premises, food hygiene and safety

Four hundred and seventy-three visits were made to food premises during the year. Thirly-two notices were served where non-compliance was noted and the informal advice of the visiting Inspector was not carried out.

Thirty-six cases of foreign matter in food were investigated, and in fourteen instances proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were instituted. Twelve of these cases were taken under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 and one of them under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. All cases were successful and fines of £400 were imposed by the Magistrates. One prosecution was taken under Part 2 of the Food &

Hygiene (Regulations) General 1970 and three cases relating to food handlings and the handling of food were taken under Part 3. A further seven cases were taken under Part 4 which related to the requirements in three. All these cases were successful and fines totalling £106 were imposed by the Magistrate. Further prosecutions were taken under Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966. One under part 2 General Requirements and one under Part 3 which deals with the requirements relating to Food Handlings and the handling of food. A total of £25 in fines were imposed by the Magistrate.

A classified list of food premises is given below:—

Greengrocery	20
Off Licences	36
General Stores	30
Licensed Premises	42
Butchers	33
Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels ..	45
Chemists	7
Fish and Chip Premises	23
Canteens	20
School Kitchens	60
Sweets and Tobacconists	11
Grocery	89
Confectioners	35
Old People's Homes	10
Clubs	36
Fishmongers	5
Hospital Kitchens	4
Supermarkets	7
Multiple Stores	2
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Total	515
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SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Once again, the incidence of notifiable disease within the Borough was at a very low level. The single case of malaria notified was in a child immigrant, and it was established that the illness was contracted before arrival in this country.

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

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>
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
1972	15	6	21	—	1	1

The 313 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>
164	113	15	21	179	134

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	2	2	—	2	—	1	7	6	1	1	—	—	22
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	8
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	3	19	8	1	1	5	11	4	6	12	18	88
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5
Infective Hepatitis ..	1	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	12
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	6	22	10	5	3	17	20	11	8	13	21	140

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1966-1972

<i>Disease</i>	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	51	22	16	22	16	48	22
Whooping Cough	8	43	8	5	2	8	8
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	269	337	977	42	192	283	88
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	153	10	17	6	17	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	1	—	6	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tetanus	3	4	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	3	—	1	10	7	5
Infective Hepatitis	33	10	17	146	89	13	12
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1972.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	13	7	1	1	—	22
Whooping Cough	4	4	—	—	—	8
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	39	46	3	—	—	88
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	2	—	—	—	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	4	1	—	5
Infective Hepatitis	—	4	7	1	—	12
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	1

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>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>
Smallpox— primary vaccination	Under 1 year	47	36	32	32	4
	1 year	516	576	581	439	44
	2—4 years	74	70	95	108	39
	5—15 years	17	40	35	40	6
	Total	654	722	743	618	93
Smallpox— re-vaccination	0—4 years	12	10	13	5	3
	5—15 years	75	99	145	88	73
	Total	87	109	158	93	76
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus	Under 1 year	220	140	116	128	79
	1—4 years	547	700	877	780	871
	5—15 years	22	9	10	17	6
	Total	789	849	1003	925	956
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	204	136	114	138	77
	1—4 years	618	716	863	800	872
	5—15 years	26	24	22	27	14
	Total	848	876	999	965	963
Measles	Under 1 year	1	—	1	1	492
	1—4 years	677	746	961	759	340
	5—15 years	235	114	78	80	18
	Total	913	860	1040	840	850
Rubella	11—15 years	—	—	—	933	341

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1972 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Live 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
1972	59,680	981	16.44	648	11.77	24	24.46	1	0.02

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live births.



