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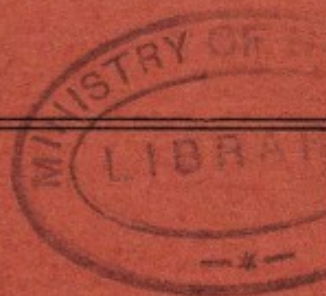
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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY
H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE
Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington :
A. TOMES, 46, BEDFORD STREET.

1926.





14, YORK ROAD,

LEAMINGTON SPA,

May, 1926.

To the Rugby Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Report for the year 1925, relating to the health of the District.

Incorporated in the Report, as required by the Ministry of Health, is a survey of conditions during the past five years. As a record, even if an imperfect one, of health conditions in the District, it may be of some interest.

I would wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and also to my colleagues for their ready help at all times.

The preparation of the present Report has entailed special work on the part of Mr. Withers, which I acknowledge with many thanks.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Rugby Rural District.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	60,581
Population (1925)	20,660
„ (Census, 1921)	19,410
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	4,286
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	4,455
Rateable Value	£162,836
Sum represented by a penny rate	£492

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Births	{ Legitimate	346	178	168	} Birth Rate 17.4
	{ Illegitimate	12	6	6	
Deaths		211	104	107	Death Rate 10.2
Factor for Correction of Death Rate for Age and Sex					
Distribution ... ..					.914
Corrected Death Rate					9.3
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth :—					
From Sepsis					—
„ other causes					2
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—					
Legitimate, 69 ; Illegitimate, 79 ; total, 70.					
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)					1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					1

Comparative figures for the past 5 years will be found in Table II.

Population.—The estimated figure of 20,660 shows an increase of 110 over the figure for 1924. This estimate has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

The “Natural Increase,” that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 147.

Births.—There were 358 births, giving a birth-rate of 17.4 per 1,000 population. The respective figures for 1924 were 388 and 18.9.

Deaths numbered 211, giving a death-rate of 10.2 per 1,000 population. The respective figures for 1924 were 218 and 10.6.

The causes of death are analysed in Table IV., but it is worthy of special note that there were 6 deaths from Influenza, 17 from Cancer, 15 from Apoplexy, 35 from Heart Disease, 13 from Bronchitis, 5 from Violence, and 13 from conditions occurring prior to birth.

With regard to Cancer the number of deaths each year since 1914 is as follows :—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
19	12	17	21	21	19	27
1921	1922	1923	1924	1925		
23	17	22	21	17		

Infantile Mortality.—25 deaths, giving a rate of 70 per 1,000 births, as compared with 26 and 67 in 1924. Out of the 25 deaths of infants, 13 were due to conditions occurring prior to birth.

Poor-Law Relief.—92 persons from the Rural District were treated in the Union Infirmary during the year 1925.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—Details of the general water supply of the District were given in the Annual Report for 1913. There is little change to record since, save that the amount of water consumed in the parishes which take the Rugby water has increased in proportion to the building operations.

The number of houses supplied by Public Supplies is as follows :—

New Bilton	...	...	...	...	880
Bilton	...	...	...	...	228
Brownsover	...	...	...	...	78
Vicarage Hill, Clifton	...	...	...	...	43
Hillmorton	...	...	...	...	464
Newbold-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	129
					<hr/>
					1,822

Considerable estate development has taken place in Hillmorton Parish, adjacent to the Rugby Urban District boundary, where the Rugby Freehold Land Society have laid out two building estates known as Brown's and Walding's Estates comprising some 450 building plots. A third estate of 78 plots is now in course of development.

The Council extended their water mains to the two first-mentioned estates, comprising some 2,240 lin. yards of 4in. and 880 lin. yards of 3in. cast iron water mains. Arrangements are made for laying a further 450 yards of 4in. main to supply the third estate.

The Supply for Hillmorton Parish is obtained by meter from the mains of the Rugby Urban District Council.

No new water supply schemes have been carried out, and no extensions of mains other than those mentioned above.

Statistics of the routine analysis of water and granting of certificates of occupation under the Public Health (Water) Act, will be found in the Inspector's Report.

Drainage and Sewerage.—In previous Reports the details of the various sewage disposal schemes have been described. I only give a summary of these.

The following parishes have sewage disposal schemes :—

Brinklow...	...	...	Land treatment.
Long Lawford	...	...	" "
Ryton	...	...	" "
Brownsover part of)	...	...	" "
Dunchurch	"	...	Tanks, filter beds, and land.
Hillmorton	...	...	Land treatment.
Bilton	...	...	" "
New Bilton	...	...	Tanks, filter beds, and land.

No new schemes and no extensions have been carried out.

New sewers have been laid by the Land Society for the new estates in Hillmorton Parish previously mentioned, together with a 12in. outfall sewer to the Hillmorton Sewage Disposal Scheme.

New Bilton.—The effluent has been fairly satisfactory. These works need very careful supervision, and are a source of some trouble to the Surveyor.

Clifton.—The sewage from this village still continues to pass practically untreated into the River Avon. Having regard to the public water supply drawn from this source lower down, the possibilities of danger must always be kept in mind.

Closet Accommodation.

New Bilton, practically all water closets, connected to the public sewer, save a few isolated houses which have either the pail or conservancy system.

Bilton, save 45 to 50 houses, all are connected to the sewer, new houses are at present being erected which, because of the lack of a public sewer, are compelled to drain into cesspools ; this would appear to be a certain source of trouble in the future.

Hillmorton, about one-half of the houses are connected to the sewer.

Other Villages, mostly the pail or conservancy system, with a small percentage of water closets in those nearest to Rugby.

No definite policy of conversion has been adopted, but in the Rural portions the pail is being substituted gradually for the more insanitary types.

Scavenging.—(a) The villages in which scavenging is carried out by contract number 8, viz., New Bilton, Bilton, Dunchurch, Hillmorton, Clifton, Brownsover, Newbold-on-Avon, and Long Lawford. Apart from New Bilton and Bilton, which have a joint tip, and Clifton and Hillmorton, which are similarly equipped, each has its own separate tip.

(b) Collections are made weekly.

(c) *Movable Ashbins*.—Generally speaking, these are not provided, but in many cases these have been called for by notice, and are gradually being increased in numbers.

(d) In several villages where the work is not undertaken by the Council, a tip is available and maintained by the Council, where the inhabitants can deposit refuse ; these are Churchover, Wolston, Ryton, Brinklow, and Stretton. Brandon has a private tip.

In other villages no tip is available, though often badly needed. It would be a great advantage if more powers were given to the Council for the acquisition of such necessary amenities.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found full information on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Bye-laws.

SCHOOLS.—The Elementary Schools of the District have been inspected as occasion arose.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*.—Generally speaking I am of the opinion that the quality of the milk supply in the District would appear to be good, though of course the actual sampling is done by the Officials of the County Council. The question of cleanliness is one which is always under consideration by the producers, and it is very satisfactory to note that the Farmers' Union have, for some time, been giving special advice in this matter.

There were 14 additions to the Register during the past year, making a total of 115 now registered as cowkeepers and wholesale purveyors of milk, and 12 retailers, making a total of 69 now registered.

No refusals to register, and no registrations have been revoked.

No licenses for the sale of milk under special designations have been granted.

(b) *Meat*.—The inspection of meat at the time of slaughter in a Rural District, has always been a very difficult matter, and the Meat Regulations have not aided very much. In other words, unless an inspector is appointed whose whole duty is the inspection of food, it is difficult to see how it can be done efficiently; such an appointment under present conditions is unlikely, to say the least, and so there only remains an endeavour to do the best under the circumstances. Some of the butchers have given a general notice of slaughter, others give three hours' notice, and it will be appreciated that in this district, in spite of the best intentions, only a few such slaughters can be attended.

Condemned meat is usually sent to the Knackers' Yard.

During the past year 6 beef, 2 pig, and 4 lamb carcasses were voluntarily surrendered, also various quantities of other food.

Slaughterhouses in use.

		1920.	Jan., 1925.	Dec., 1925.
Registered	...	9	9	9
Licensed ...	...	1	3	3

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered in the District by the officers of the County Council, but the Sanitary Inspector takes samples independently when necessary.

3. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1920.

		Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Fever.
1921	...	20	14	3	20	1	—
1922	...	9	58	—	41	—	2
1923	...	13	63	3	46	—	2
1924	...	14	42	6	67	5	2
1925	...	6	50	—	51	3	—

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1925.

Smallpox.—No cases occurred during the past year, and indeed during the past five years, but it has been essential on several occasions to keep under observation those who have been in contact with cases in other districts; this has entailed much work and travelling.

Having regard to the general neglect of the primary and most easily attained protection, namely vaccination, and the prevalence of Smallpox in neighbouring districts, it has been necessary to make arrangements for dealing with cases which may occur, and the Joint Hospital Board was informed accordingly, owing, however, to the efficient work in other districts where cases have occurred, so far the Rural District has escaped infection.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified during the past year, viz., 6, is below the average for the past five years; of these 6, 2 were fatal. Cases occurred at Brownsover, New Bilton, Grandborough, Clifton and Birdingbury. 54 swabs were taken mostly with a view to diagnosis. In 1921 there was the considerable number of 10 cases at New Bilton, but this is a densely populated urban neighbourhood where infectious diseases appear to spread with considerable rapidity, in fact in 1917 there was an epidemic of 52 cases in the same district; this was, as in the present instance, associated with a similar condition of affairs in the Urban District of Rugby, in fact the two districts at this point are practically indivisible.

As far as I am aware, the SCHICK TEST has not been used in the District.

The Council provides a free supply of Antitoxin through Messrs. Chamberlain & Co., Market Place, Rugby.

Scarlet Fever.—50 cases were notified during the year ; there were 2 deaths, and 35 cases were removed to Hospital.

Of these cases 17 occurred at New Bilton, 11 at Dunchurch, 4 each at Newbold and Brinklow, 3 at Brandon, and the others were distributed throughout the District.

The figures for the past 4 years would appear to be fairly even, and it is interesting to note that of the 213 cases, 98 occurred in New Bilton.

I have no record of the DICK TEST having been used, or of any method of artificial immunisation.

Enteric Fever.—No cases were notified during 1925, and the total cases for the past five years number 12, inclusive of 6 cases of Para-Typhoid which were specially reported, and which formed part of a larger epidemic in the Warwick Rural District.

Puerperal Fever.—No cases notified during 1925, but 6 cases during the past five years. All cases immediately upon notification are reported to the County Medical Officer for his immediate action if necessary.

Pneumonia.—There were 51 cases notified, with 10 deaths. This number would appear to be much about the average for the past five years. In 1924, however, the number increased to 67, which undoubtedly was due to the prevalence of Influenza. There has been some little difficulty in ensuring the notification of all cases, but as a result of enquiries into all deaths where notification has not been previously made, notification is now much improved.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—3 cases were notified, distributed throughout the District. There were 2 deaths.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.—No action was taken or required.

Laboratory Work.—See Section 6.

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—The following list of school closures for Infectious Disease shows fairly accurately the incidence of these diseases throughout the District. There were 7 deaths from influenza :—

New Bilton, from Feb. 2nd to Feb. 16th. Influenza.

New Bilton C.E., Mixed, from Feb. 5th to Feb. 16th. Influenza.

Brinklow, from Feb. 5th to Mar. 8th. Influenza.

Long Lawford, from Feb 6th to Feb 23rd. Influenza.

New Bilton Council, Infants, from Feb. 10th to Feb. 16th. Influenza.

Stretton-on-Dunsmore, from Feb. 12th to Feb. 23rd. Influenza.
 Churchover, from Feb. 21st to Feb. 27th. Influenza.
 Newbold-on-Avon, from Feb. 21st to Mar. 8th. Influenza.
 Hillmorton Infants, from Feb. 23rd to Mar. 2nd. Influenza.
 Princethorpe Mixed, from Feb. 23rd to Mar. 1st. Influenza.
 Wolston, from Mar. 2nd to Mar. 9th. Influenza.
 Dunchurch Boys, from Mar. 6th to Mar. 13th. Influenza.
 Brandon, from Mar. 10th to Mar. 23rd. Mumps and Influenza.
 Harboro Magna, from Mar. 18th to Mar. 30th. Influenza.
 Marton, from Mar. 22nd to April 4th. Influenza.
 New Bilton C. of E., from June 13th to June 27th. Measles.
 Brinklow, from June 13th to June 27th. Measles.
 Hillmorton Infants, from July 15th to Summer Holidays.
 Whooping Cough.
 Princethorpe R.C., from Oct. 26th to Nov. 16th. Whooping
 Cough.
 Brandon, from Nov. 11th to Nov. 23rd. Mumps.
 Wolston, from Nov. 16th to Dec. 14th. Mumps.
 New Bilton Council Infants, from Nov. 18th to Dec. 7th. Measles.
 Dunchurch Girls, from Dec. 7th to Christmas Holidays. Measles.
 Dunchurch Infants, from Dec. 7th to Christmas Holidays.
 Measles.
 Dunchurch Boys, from Dec. 14th to Christmas Holidays. Measles.
 Clifton, from Dec. 19th to Christmas Holidays. Influenza.

The school teachers of the District follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which rules are based upon the Ministry of Health Memorandum of 1925.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
20	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
25	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
35	1	6	—	2	1	1	—	—
45	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	15	1	8	6	5	2	2

During the year 34 new cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 25 being of pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 of other tuberculous diseases.

15 deaths were certified as due to tuberculosis, 11 from pulmonary and 4 from other forms.

The figures for each year since 1912, set out in tabular form, are as follows :—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cases	32	44	24	22	28	24	30
Deaths	14	20	18	19	27	19	17
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases	46	32	34	23	35	25	34
Deaths	19	26	14	15	24	17	15

Treatment.—19 cases were admitted to Sanatorium during the year, and 11 were discharged, some being under treatment at the beginning of the year.

I supply the County Medical Officer every week with lists of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement from time to time information is received as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these as far as possible.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from tuberculosis, and after removal of tuberculous patients, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector.

INFANT MORTALITY.

25 deaths of infants were registered during the year, giving the infant mortality rate of 70 per thousand births. As will be seen from Table II. this rate is higher than that for the previous year. It is interesting to note that 13 of the deaths were due to congenital debility, *i.e.*, to conditions obtaining before birth.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 310 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 358 which were registered in the District during the year. The Act is thus fairly well observed in this District.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County officials, infant visiting being in the hands of the County Health Visitors. The infantile mortality figure may be considered to be a satisfactory one, and much of this must be ascribed to the excellent work of the Health Visitors.

4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There is nothing of special note to report here.

5. SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—None provided by the Local Authority.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.—(1) Tuberculosis, None. (2) Maternity, None. (3) Children, None. (4) Fever, 16 beds in four wards are provided at the Harborough Magna Isolation Hospital, which serves the Urban District of Rugby, and the Rural Districts of Rugby, Monks Kirby, and Crick. 40 patients were removed to the Hospital during 1924. The Smallpox Hospital of 16 beds, which is situated at Lawford Heath in this District, serves the same combination of Districts, and is under the control of the same Board.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for free bacteriological examinations by the Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
*Diphtheria ...	4	50	54
Enteric Fever...	0	6	6
Tuberculosis ...	18	26	44
	22	82	104

* These numbers include swabs from the Joint Isolation Hospital at Harborough Magna.

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—This consists of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, the former devoting the whole of his time to the work of this District and that of the neighbouring Rural District of Crick.

The Sanitary Inspector administers the Canal Boats Act, the Petroleum Acts, and, in addition to the County Staff, the Food and Drugs Acts. He also superintends the work of scavenging in the various parishes mentioned, and is the officer designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations.

The Surveyor devotes his whole time to the service of the Council in reference to the supervision of the various sewage disposal areas and public wells, construction of new buildings, and the repair, supervision, etc., of the roads.

Acts adopted in the District :—

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890 (Part III.)

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II., III., and IV.

No steam-disinfector has been provided for the District, but an arrangement has been made for the use of the one provided by the Urban District Council.

9. HOUSING.

I. *General Housing Conditions.*—(1) The larger proportion of the area of the District is purely Rural in character, but on the other hand portions abut on the industrial areas of Rugby and Coventry, and this is bound to, and does, in fact influence profoundly the housing position in the District.

The result has been that in the villages in these areas nearest the towns, and, in fact, in villages which would at one time have been considered far from the towns, there are large numbers of men living, who work in the towns. These men are of two classes, firstly those who are born in the villages and are tempted by employment and higher wages to travel into the towns each day, in fact natives of the village ; and secondly those who usually would live in the towns but cannot find accommodation. It will be seen, therefore, that the housing problems of the towns are, to a considerable extent, cast upon the country.

It is only fair to say that the Rugby Urban District Council has done, and is still continuing to do, a considerable amount of building, but of course it has to be realised that it has an acute housing shortage of its own to deal with, which shortage has yet not been mitigated in any considerable degree. On the other hand it is an accepted fact that Coventry has grown at such a speed that any housing that has been done has hardly made any impression on the huge demand.

But apart from the fact that there is overcrowding in many of the villages as the result of the above factors, there would appear to be an idea that anyone can come into the Rural District and there put up a building irrespective of the Bye-laws in force, and in several instances the Council has had to take action in the matter.

(2) It is impossible to assess the actual shortage of houses. It is of interest to note, however, that even though the Council has done quite a considerable amount of building, the position does not appear to have been relieved to the extent one would have expected. In the Housing Survey of 1919, Dr. Tangye estimated that the District then required 330 houses. It is certain that conditions have not altered for the better since that time, and save for the houses provided the demands must have increased.

Under the Government Housing Scheme, there were built 166 houses ; these have been supplemented by a considerable number which have been built by private enterprise under the various schemes, and the Rugby Freehold Land Society has continued the development of the Brown's and Walding's Estates at Hillmorton.

At the time of writing, the Council has recommenced building operations by putting up houses at Stretton and Ryton, and land has been purchased at Brinklow.

In spite of all this, however, there is still a very considerable demand in many villages for houses, and having regard to the fact that 100 houses are contemplated in the new series mentioned above, it may be possible to do something for the more crowded places in the near future.

II. *Overcrowding*.—It is not possible to give any figures as to the extent of overcrowding ; it exists very considerably, as indicated above, and the causes may be roughly divided up as follows :—

(1) *Letting Rooms*.—This applies specially to the villages nearest to Rugby and Coventry.

(2) Accommodation of members of family who have married but cannot find a house.

(3) The natural growth of families, and their reaching an age when more rooms are essential.

No special action was taken with regard to overcrowding during the past year ; it is obvious that alleviation is not possible in some cases, but where it was at all possible a word in the right direction had the necessary effect. Formal notices would be futile, and have not been considered.

III. *Fitness of Houses*.—The Housing Survey of 1919, made by Dr. Tangye, indicated that there were 157 houses which should be closed, and a further 199 which were seriously defective. Of course a considerable amount of work has

been done to the 199, but it is obviously unfair to ask that extensive works be carried out with regard to the 157 which should at some early date be closed. It has been possible, however to ask for certain minor repairs, which though they cannot bring these houses up to an ideal standard, yet render them habitable to some extent, and much superior to the alternative of no houses at all.

It is to be noted that in many houses the defects are structural, and incapable of being remedied without what amounts to rebuilding, and this answers the further question as to the apportionment of blame between tenant and owner ; generally speaking it is the latter at fault, though of course he sometimes suffers from the carelessness and dirtiness of his tenants.

Action taken for the improvement of housing conditions is set out in detail in the following Table, and also in Table I.

In one or two instances it has been necessary to appeal to the Court in order to get the owners to carry out the necessary repairs, but in most cases, repairs have been carried out on request, though perhaps somewhat slowly as the result of difficulty in obtaining labour and materials.

Bye-laws.—New building bye-laws came into operation on April 17th, 1925. They are based upon the Intermediate Model for Bilton, Brinklow, Brownsover, Clifton, Dunchurch, Hillmorton, Long Lawford, Newbold and Wolston. In the remaining parishes the Rural Model Series apply.

Town Planning.—No scheme has been deemed necessary, but the Coventry City Council are proposing to include a small portion of Coombe Fields parish in their Scheme.

The following Tables give particulars as to the houses inspected. This matter is further referred to in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

1.—NEW HOUSES.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	.....	96
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :		
(i.) By the Local Authority	.....	—
(ii.) By other Bodies or Persons	.....	65

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	269
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	110
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	—

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	237
--	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after formal notice—	
(a) by owners... ..	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	41
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	38
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	5

- | | |
|---|---|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

I append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report. Table I. is the summary of the work done during the year 1925.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT, 1889.

60 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year, including the following :—52 Scarlet Fever, 6 Diphtheria, and 2 Erysipelas.

45 patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

41 Canal Boats were inspected and 9 contraventions met with. Notices were served and complied with.

No case of infectious disease occurred on any of the Boats.

WATER SUPPLIES.

45 samples of water were submitted for analysis, 34 of which were reported to be of doubtful quality.

Certificates under the Public Health Water Act, 1878, were granted for 101 houses.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

At the close of the year 40 persons were licensed under these Acts, including two licences granted during the year. In each year requirements and the Acts and Regulations have been observed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKER'S YARD.

There are 12 Slaughterhouses in use in the District, 9 registered and 3 licensed, and 1 Knacker's Yard.

During the year 669 carcasses were received at the Knacker's Yard and disposed of.

UNSOUND FOOD.

6 beef carcasses, 2 pig carcasses, 4 lambs, 148lbs. of frozen beef, 20lbs. of sausages, and 25 other lots, chiefly cirrhotic and flukey livers, all of which were voluntarily surrendered.

I have found it impossible to inspect all food carcasses, but what was humanly possible to do I have done.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

On the whole, these premises have been fairly well kept, and several improvements carried out.

The number of persons, including 14 registered during the year as cowkeepers and wholesale purveyors of milk, is 115, and retail purveyors of milk, including 12 persons registered during the year, is 69.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

2 samples, 1 each of bread and milk, were submitted for analysis, and reported to be genuine.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Lists of outworkers were received from the Rugby Urban District Council, and all necessary enquiries made.

There are 82 workshops, including 14 bakehouses. These latter were limewashed twice during the year.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The number of loads of refuse collected and removed to the various depots were :—New Bilton 648, Bilton 267, Dunchurch 247, Clifton 231, Hillmorton 653, Brownsover 104, Newbold-on-Avon 232, and Long Lawford 260, total 2,542.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. M. WITHERS.

TABLE I.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1925.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notices.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions	...	...	...	153	1	93	112
Structural Defects	...	...	...	162	23	106	139
Overcrowding	...	...	...	4	—	1	1
Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	14	5	—	5
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	}	97	—	3	3
Cow Sheds	...	...			
Bakehouses, Workshops	...	...	...	59	—	28	28
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	356	—	48	48
Canal Boats	...	...	...	41	—	9	9
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	94	12	59	76
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	27	—	11	13
Water-closets	...	...	...	25	1	9	11
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
No Disconnection	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Faults	...	...	...	53	1	36	41
Water Supply	...	...	...	7	3	25	25
Pigsties	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	17	—	4	4
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	6	—	2	2
TOTALS ...				1,115	46	434	517
							No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food, Voluntarily Surrendered							... 39
Samples of Food taken for Analysis							... 2
Ditto of Food found adulterated							... —
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis							... 45
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use							... 34

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	...	—
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	82
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—

TABLE II.
RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1919	21,058	347	16.4	35	101	245	12.1
1920	21,021	500	23.8	24	48	214	10.2
1921	19,410	440	22.6	20	47	206	10.6
1922	19,770	403	20.4	23	57	208	10.6
1923	20,120	400	19.0	17	45	202	9.6
1924	20,550	388	18.9	26	67	218	10.6
1925	20,660	358	17.4	25	70	211	10.2

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1925.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1925 (Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	75
105 Great Towns, including London ...	18.8	12.2	79
157 Smaller Towns	18.3	11.2	74
London	18.0	11.7	67

TABLE III.—RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	6		1	5					5	
Erysipelas	6		1	1	2	1	1			
Scarlet Fever	50		16	23	6	4		1	35	2
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	51	3	11	8	5	15	9			10
Malaria										
Dysentery										
Puerperal Fever										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	1			1						
Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3		1	1			1			2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...										
Chicken-Pox										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	25		1	1	7	15	1			11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	9		3	2	1	3				4
Totals	151	3	34	42	21	38	12	1	40	29

Isolation Hospitals: Rugby and Joint Isolation Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital
(at Harborough Magna, in Rugby R.D.);
Rugby Joint Isolation Hospital Board's Small-pox Hospital (at Lawford Heath, in
Rugby R.D.)

TABLE IV.
RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Enteric Fever		
Smallpox		
Measles		
Scarlet Fever		2
Whooping Cough	1	
Diphtheria		
Influenza	3	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	
Meningococcal Meningitis		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8	9
Rheumatic Fever		
Diabetes		3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	9	6
Heart Disease	17	18
Arterio Sclerosis	2	11
Bronchitis	7	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum		2
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 yrs.)... ..	1	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis		
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		2
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth	6	7
Suicide		
Other Deaths from Violence	4	1
Other Defined Diseases	22	23
Causes, ill-defined or unknown	1	
All Causes	104	107

TABLE IV
 COUNTY OF ... DISTRICT ...

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LEAMINGTON SPA :
A. TOMES, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,
BEDFORD STREET.

