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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1950



David J. Jones



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RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report for 1950. The vital statistics can be considered with satisfaction, but it is of interest to note, with regard to the birth rate, that although there were slight upward rises in 1947 and 1949 over 1946 and 1948 respectively, the rate generally since 1946 is showing a downward trend, in common with the rates since 1945 for England and Wales. In addition, it is to be noted that since 1945 there has been a slow but steady rise in the death rate which may be partially explained by the rather severe weather conditions in the past few winters. On the other hand, of the 205 deaths assigned to the Rural District for 1950, 61 were over 70 years, 45 over 85 years, and 6 over 90 years. This may show that life in the rural areas is healthy, but viewed in relation to the slow downward trend of the birth rate, the conclusions of the national statisticians of an increase in the aged population, though slow, are in evidence. Much publicity has been given to the need for hospital accommodation for aged sick persons, but one realises that the Government are fully conscious of the fact. In spite of the home nursing and domestic help services provided by the County Council as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the problem of the aged person, who is sick and living alone, cannot be solved by these services.

It is again pleasing to note that there was no maternal death during 1950, which reflects favourably on the standard of care and attention which the expectant mother receives from the medical and nursing personnel serving the area.

There was no major outbreak of notifiable infectious disease in the district during the year. Anterior poliomyelitis was notified in one instance only.

Of the environmental services which the Rural District provides, progress was slow. Housing continued at its "very much slower than the demand" pace, and one cannot see the housing waiting list diminishing for many years to come. Coupled with this, one sees in travelling within the boundaries of the rural area, many houses that can never approach a reasonable living standard, but must be inhabited whilst the new council houses are being erected at the present rate. The extension of the water mains continued during the year, and it is pleasing to note that the time is not far hence when the whole of the rural area will be supplied with a safe water supply. Mr. Nutting in his thoughtful contributions to this report under Sections C, D, and E, has dealt very fully with these matters of housing and water supply.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks to Mr. Nutting for his loyal co-operation and assistance during the year under review, and again for the work and thought he has put into the sections of the report which I have previously mentioned, dealing with environmental hygiene and food supplies. Finally, my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support in 1950.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council : Alderman A. L. Adkinson, J.P., C.A.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. E. G. Y. Fairholme, J.P., C.C.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

Mr. H. C. Fleming (Chairman), Mrs. V. M. Jepson, Mrs. M. Cunningham, Mrs. L. Ward, Messrs. N. Ashman, G. W. Clark, J. Cummins, C. C. H. Coape-Arnold, T. F. Duffin, R. Goode, J. M. Graham, C. T. Hancock, P. L. Handley, W. H. Harrison, S. H. Howard, A. O. Jones, D. H. Jones, L. H. Knowles, H. L. Oakes, A. R. Pemberton, C. W. Reay, C. W. Robinson, R. Roddis, G. R. Walker, F. Whitby and A. V. Wright.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council are ex-officio members of the Public Health Committee.

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 Municipal Borough.
Area Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.
Divisional School Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

L. R. Nutting, Cert. S.I.B., A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

A. E. Rogers, Cert. S.I.B.

Clerk :

Miss P. Kettle.

Housing Assistant :

H. S. Cartwright Cert. S.I.B., S.I.E.J.B., D.R.I.P.H. & H.

Rodent Operative and General Assistant :

A. H. Walton.

Public Analysts :

Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby, Birmingham.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1(a) GENERAL STATISTICS—1950.

Area (in acres)	80,373
Population (estimated Mid. 1950)	20,230
No. of separate dwellings, occupied, 1950	4,943
Rateable value (1st April, 1950)	£107,888
Product of a penny rate	£425

1(b) VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
Legitimate	171	146	317	
Illegitimate	10	9	19	
	181	155	336	16.61

Adjusted Birth Rate

17.44

Still Births

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	2	1	3	0.28
Illegitimate	1	1	2	<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.
	3	2	5	14.66

Deaths (all causes)

			<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
113	92	205	10.13

Adjusted Death Rate

11.34

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil.

Infant Mortality

			<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	6	4	29.76
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	6	4	29.76

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

22

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

3

Measles

Nil

Whooping Cough

Nil

2. AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the district is 80,373 acres.

Population

The mid-year home population of the district as estimated by the Registrar-General was 20,230. This figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the District.

Deaths

The total number of deaths assigned to the district was 205, compared with 179 in 1949. The death rate of 10.13 per 1,000 of the estimated population was greater by 0.31 than the previous year, but lower by 1.47 than the rate for England and Wales.

The following table gives the death rates per 1,000 of the population for the years 1946-1950 :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby R.D. (No. of deaths)	11.2 (193)	10.5 (181)	9.58 (174)	9.82 (179)	10.13 (205)
Warwickshire	10.61	10.68	9.62	10.78	
England and Wales	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6

Adjusted Death Rate

The adjusted death rate for 1950 was 11.34. This rate is obtained by applying to the crude death rate an Area Comparability Factor of 1.12 supplied by the Registrar-General which corrects for the difference in age and sex distribution of the population of the district from that of England and Wales as a whole.

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	1	7
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	3	—	3
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	4	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16. Diabetes	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	12	22
18. Coronary disease, angina	6	4	10
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	—	5
20. Other heart diseases	23	40	63
21. Other circulatory disease	7	4	11
22. Influenza	3	1	4
23. Pneumonia	8	—	8
24. Bronchitis	2	4	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	3	2	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	9	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
34. All other accidents	—	4	4
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals ...	113	92	205

Births

The number of live births assigned to the district was 336, compared with 350 in 1949. The birth rate of 16.61 per 1,000 of the estimated population was lower than the previous year (19.21) but higher than the rate for England and Wales (15.8).

The birth rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for the years 1946—1950 were as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby R.D.	21.2	23.0	18.23	19.21	16.61
Warwickshire	19.64	20.77	18.24	17.22	
England and Wales	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8

Still Births

The number of still births in 1950 was 5 (3 males, 2 females), and of this number 1 male and 1 female were illegitimate. The still birth rate of 14.66 per 1,000 total (live and still) births showed a decrease of 15.39 compared with the figure for 1949.

The still birth rates for the years 1946—1950 have been as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby R.D.	16	24	17.19	30.05	14.66
Warwickshire	22.32	19.93	20.03	19.42	

Illegitimate Births

There were 19 illegitimate live births assigned to the district in 1950 compared with 13 in 1949.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who died under the age of 1 year was 10 (6 males 4 females), one more than in 1949.

The infant death rates per 1,000 live births for the years 1946—1950 have been as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rugby R.D.	33	23	45.32	25.71	29.76
Warwickshire	40	34.27	31.41	28.80	
England and Wales	43	41	34	32	29.8

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1950

Cause of Death	Age in weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	1	3
2. Diseases of early infancy :						
(a) Congenital debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Premature birth	2	—	—	—	—	2
(c) Birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2
(e) Others	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	2	2
4. Diseases of digestive system	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other violence	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	—	—	—	3	10

Neo-natal Deaths

The number of infants who died within 28 days of birth was 7, giving a death rate of 20.83 per 1,000 live births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, has again undertaken all bacteriological examinations relating to milk, food and water samples and to the control of infectious diseases.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin

Supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin can be obtained by any general practitioner on application to the Public Health Laboratory or from any general hospital in the area.

Nursing in the Home

The Shortage of nursing staff continued to cause concern during the year. Calls upon the services of the home nurses increased but despite these difficulties the service was maintained at all times.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

The following Child Welfare Centres were held during the year :—

Binley	2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month, Temporary Village Hall.
Brinklow	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month, Village Hall.
Dunchurch	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month, Women's Institute Hall.
Long Lawford	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month, Village Hall.
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Village Hall.
Wolston	4th Thursday in each month, Oddfellows Hall.
Wolvey	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, Village Hall.

The Centres are staffed by Medical Officers and Health Visitors employed by the County Council, together with local voluntary workers.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Council gradually continue to extend the mains water services in the District, the ultimate aim being for every parish to be served with a mains water supply. Work in connection with the extension of a mains supply to the parishes of Shilton and Ansty commenced during the year. This will be a stand-tap supply until such time as the Coventry City Council can supply a greater quantity of bulk water. This they hope to do when their scheme for bringing water from the River Severn is completed, or more advanced. Negotiations are still being conducted with Nuneaton Corporation for a mains supply to a further three parishes in the district. Water mains have also been extended into Leamington Hastings. The Council's consulting engineers continue with their survey of those parishes not yet served from water mains.

During 1950, 55 connections were made to properties from the water mains.

The table below gives the estimated proportion of houses in each parish that is supplied by public water mains.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>Percentage proportion of houses with mains water in the house</i>	<i>Percentage proportion of houses served by stand taps</i>
Binley	820	235	74	—
Birdingbury	180	43	56	2
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	270	70	78	7
Brandon & Bretford	620	137	58	23
Brinklow	950	255	68	30
Church Lawford	650	94	90	3
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	860	228	80	13
Coombe Fields	200	53	—	2
Dunchurch	1840	440	68	77
Easehall	160	42	57	26
Frankton	300	78	88	4
Grandborough	330	93	46	34
Harborough Magna	420	103	75	14
Leamington Hastings	390	120	67	22
Long Lawford	1480	332	72	20
Marton	390	97	83	7
Monks Kirby	560	124	25	8
Newnham Regis	100	33	27	—
Pailton	500	139	64	7
Princethorpe	400	68	35	8
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1000	233	86	10
Shilton	760	235	51	5
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	870	232	65	8
Stretton-under-Fosse	290	68	76	4
Thurlaston	280	81	56	15
Willoughby	300	79	84	7
Wolfhampcote	200	64	13	3
Wolston	1170	299	58	19

The following table gives details of the sewerage and sewage disposal schemes already in existence.

Parish	Type of existing sewage disposal	Schemes approved in principle by Ministry of Health	
		Cost	Stage of proposals
Ansty	Combined highway and foul drains discharging into ditches. several cesspools.	£43,388	This scheme has now started.
Binley	Cesspools and ditches.		
Birdingbury	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.		
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.		
Brandon and Bretford	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.		
Brinklow	Part sewerred into inadequate tanks, and land treatment.		
Burton Hastings	Combined highway and foul drains into ditches.		
Church Lawford	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Churchover	Combined highway and foul drains into ditches.		
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Combined highway and foul drains into inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Coombe Fields	Cesspools and ditches.	£26,450	In course of preparation for submission to Ministry of Health.
Copston Magna	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Cosford	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Dunchurch	Part to tanks and double filtration filters ; other part to inadequate tank and land treatment. Some part to cesspools.		
Easehall	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Frankton	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Grandborough	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Harborough Magna	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Leamington Hastings	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Little Lawford	Cesspools and ditches.		
Long Lawford	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Marton	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches and river.		
Monks Kirby	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Newnham Regis	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Newton and Biggin	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Pailton	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.		
Princethorpe	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Combined highway and foul drains to tank, and land treatment.		
Shilton	Part to tanks and filters and part to ditches.		
Stretton Baskerville	Cesspools and ditches.		
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Combined highway, and foul drains to settlement tanks.		
Stretton-under-Fosse	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Thurlaston	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Wibtoft	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and land treatment.		
Willey	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Willoughby	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Withybrook	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		
Wolston	Combined highway and foul drains to settlement tanks.		
Wolvey	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.		

N.B. In 1944, the Council's Post War Development Committee outlined a scheme for sewerage the following parishes :—

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Binley	Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Pailton
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore	Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Dunchurch
Wolston	Long Lawford	Willoughby
		Frankton

Long Lawford was taken out of Phase 2 to join in with the Borough of Rugby who proposed sewerage that portion of the Borough adjacent to Long Lawford.

Water is taken in bulk from the City of Coventry, the Borough of Rugby and the Bedworth Urban District Council, and check samples are taken monthly from these supplies for bacteriological analysis. The results are satisfactory, which indicates that the suppliers exercise adequate supervision of their water supplies.

In the course of 1950, 33 samples were taken from mains supplies and 120 samples from wells and springs with the following results :—

Safe for drinking	65
Unsafe for drinking	14
Suspicious	74

The unsafe and suspicious samples were largely from wells supplying domestic premises.

Drainage and Sewerage

The same methods of sewerage and sewage disposal continue as before, and it is regretted that no commencement on sewerage Clifton-upon-Dunsmore has yet been made, but it is hoped to make a start in 1951. It is pleasing to state that during the year the sewerage of Binley was commenced and although the contractors encountered difficulties with running sand and extremely bad weather they are making good progress.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 521 visits relating to drainage and during the year 7 pail closets and privies were abolished and 7 water closets installed in substitution.

Public Cleansing

With the exception of a few hamlets, the district has a weekly refuse collection, and although there are instances when the weekly collection cannot be made, these are rare and the period is little more than a week even then. The work is done by direct labour and is under the control of the Surveyor. Complaints are few, which is indicative that the work is done satisfactorily.

Rivers and Streams

No occasion arose during the year which necessitated the taking of formal action. Altogether 67 inspections were made.

Shops and Offices

As stated in previous reports most of the shops in the rural district are small retail shops and invariably the shop keepers live on the premises. Generally they are well maintained and an informal request usually effects a remedy. Three such premises were asked for repairs and decorations to be carried out and two were attended to, the third is almost completed.

The Shops Act, 1950, came into force during the year, but has not been given due attention owing to the heavy calls on the Inspectors with their other duties. The Act is largely a consolidating measure.

Camping Sites

There are two sites in the district that have been licensed and both have mains water supply and water closets. Both sites are maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. Like other areas there are many unauthorised sites housing temporary buildings and caravans, and they are occupied mainly by people who were desperate for housing accommodation. It is the best these people can do for themselves until such time as they can obtain a house.

Smoke Abatement

The district has only a few industrial premises and no complaint, or necessity arose, to warrant action being taken.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There is only one swimming pool in the district open to the paying public and it is attached to a licensed hotel. It is only open in the summer and the water is filtered and chlorinated. A request to redecorate the ablution rooms was promptly attended to, but in fairness to the new owners it should be stated that arrangements had already been made to cover these items.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No action under this heading was necessary during 1950.

Canal Boats

Four canal boats were inspected and found satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The above Act came into operation on the 31st March, 1950.

One whole time member of the Department is engaged on this work. The rural district covers a large area, and if the provisions of the above Act are to be carried out in their entirety it may well be that the Council will be asked to increase the personnel engaged on this work. Sewers are treated at regular intervals with gratifying results ; infestations at domestic premises are treated free of charge, but business premises have to pay for the services of the rodent operative. The Council's refuse tips are treated systematically, and this task would be considerably facilitated if sufficient staff could be employed at the refuse tips to permit of controlled tipping being practised in its full sense.

The methods of rodent eradication are those approved by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and a Divisional Officer of that Ministry regularly visits the district and has expressed approval of the work done. 882 visits were made during the year.

Petroleum Acts, 1928-36

In 1950 the Sanitary Inspectors made 85 visits of inspection, and 84 licences were issued.

Inspections and Visits made.

In 1950 the total number of complaints was 126. These were investigated and action taken where the complaint proved to be justified.

The inspections, interviews and visits of all descriptions made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants totalled 4705.

Informal notices totalled 266 and statutory notices 9.

As stated in previous reports, a large amount of work is done informally, and particularly after consultation with owner and agent of the property.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1950

	<i>Inspection & Re-visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Nuisances abated</i>
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Dwelling houses and schools	698	1	134	135
Roadside cafes and shops	147	—	3	4
Cowsheds and dairies	77	—	1	4
Bakehouses	27	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses and meat shops	72	—	—	—
Sampling visits (milk, foods)	42	—	—	—
Milk samples	33	—	—	—
Interviews and appointments	1070	—	—	—
Water samples and visits	369	6	13	17
Watercourses	67	—	—	—
Factories and workplaces	41	—	11	3
Special visits	127	—	—	—
Stables and piggeries	14	—	2	—
Refuse tips (rats, mice, etc.)	882	—	—	—
Complaints	126	—	11	11
Moveable dwellings	108	—	—	—
Infectious diseases visits	97	—	—	—
Houses disinfected	44	—	—	—
Verminous houses	9	—	—	—
Petroleum visits	85	—	—	—
Knacker yards	1	—	—	—
Closet accommodation	10	—	18	25
Drainage, cesspool, etc.	521	2	48	35
Dustbins	20	—	18	18
Accumulations	5	—	1	1
Water closet (conversion)	9	—	6	7
Canal Boats	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	4705	9	266	253

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The housing situation still remains a grave problem in the district. For many years reports have been made on the shortage of houses, and at the present rate of building the waiting list of applicants for new houses will not diminish. In sheer desperation many people go to live in caravans and temporary buildings, often on unlicensed sites. Many other districts have the same problem, which has reached such dimensions that one cannot see any end to it.

No doubt the waiting list could be reduced if those applicants who wish to build their own houses could obtain a licence without a long waiting period. As this is not possible they have no alternative but to be on the waiting list of applicants. After the 1914-18 war the state gave a subsidy to anyone desiring to build his own house ; to-day the position is reversed, for if a licence to build is obtained a development fee is usually called for.

There are some properties in the district which should be the subject of Clearance Area procedure and others which should be dealt with as individual unfit houses. The time is not yet opportune, however, and such properties must be retained indefinitely until the shortage of houses has been overcome. The Officers of the Department are fully conscious of these circumstances, and only those houses that are beyond saving are represented to the Council.

The Department continues to have repairs and improvements carried out where possible, and much good work has been done.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	360
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	680
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	—
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			7
4.		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	134

Remedy of Defects During Year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	135
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Action under Statutory Powers

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
2.	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	5
	(i) By owners	—
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(i) By owners	2
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	5
2.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2
3.	Number of dwellings demolished without service of demolition orders	2
(d)	<i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	—
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV Overcrowded. (1941 *Figures (a) (i) (ii) (iii)*).

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	90
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein at the end of the year	92
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein at the end of the year	617
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	...
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1950	53
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	279
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...
(e)		Any other particulars with respect of overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...

Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses occupied during 1950 :—

Church Lawford	...	8
Long Lawford	...	8
Pailton	...	10
Burton Hastings	...	4
Wibtoft	...	4
Ryton- on Dunsmore	...	10
Brinklow	...	4
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	...	6
TOTAL		54

Temporary Housing

The Council have 50 prefabricated bungalows sited in the following parishes :—

Dunchurch 18, Wolston 12, Brinklow 20.

As previously mentioned, the hutments at the Army Camps in the District are very temporary indeed. Despite care and attention and repairs, they appear to deteriorate quite quickly, and a number have degenerated into such a state of disrepair that the Council has rehoused the tenants and demolished the huts as they were no longer fit to live in.

The number of hutments at the Army Camps on the 31st December, 1950, was as follows :—

Ryton-on-Dunsmore 26, Stretton-on Dunsmore 20, Monks Kirby 4.

SECTION E.

Milk Supply and Control

Local Authorities, it is regretted, no longer register premises for the production of milk. Their duties are now mainly confined to the registration of distributors who are not milk producers, and to the sampling of milk. The important duty of dealing with the positive biological results of milk sampling still remains the responsibility of the Department. These results relate to milk infected with tuberculosis. During 1950 four such cases were dealt with. In each case the milk was not permitted to be sold unless it had been heat treated. Details of investigations into infected supplies are given below.

No. of completed investigations	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cows examined	...	...	...	...	...	49
No. of milk samples taken for diagnostic purposes	...	...	...	...	...	19
No. of cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cows removed from herds during investigations which may have been infected	...	...	...	...	...	0

Milk Sampling

40 samples were submitted, with the following results :—

For methylene blue test	28	6 unsatisfactory
For phosphatase test	7	all satisfactory
For biological test	5	4 unsatisfactory

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of distributors registered with the authority	17
---	-----	-----	----

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949

No. of T.T. dealers licences	...	...	...	...	1
No. of supplementary licences to sell	...	...	...	...	1

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947

There are two premises licensed to manufacture ice cream, and one of these uses the cold mix method. During the year 12 samples were taken with the following results :—

Provisional Grade	1	6
„ „	2	2
„ „	3	3
„ „	4	1

Food Supervision

		Visits.
No. of bakehouses	11	27
No. of Slaughterhouses and meat shops	14	72
No. of Ice Cream Shops (Manufacture)	2	20
No. of roadside cafes	13	27

Meat and Food Inspection

The slaughtering of food animals is done at Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses outside this district and inspected before distribution. The Sanitary Inspectors are at times called in, in addition to their visits to shops and slaughterhouses which totalled 72.

Foodstuffs condemned in 1950

Pork	4 heads
Bacon	60 lbs.
Beef	138 lbs.
Dried eggs	56 lbs.
Dried peaches	56 lbs.
Barrel of tomato sauce	6 galls.
Canned fish	1 tin
Canned vegetables	8 tins.
Evaporated milk	8 tins.

A total of 154 notices were received in relation to the slaughter of cottagers' pigs, and inspections were carried out in 64 cases and a total of 4 pigs' heads were condemned.

Knackers Yard

There is one knacker yard in the district, and it is far removed from from any dwellinghouse. One visit was made during the year and this confirmed that the meat was being stained.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Thirty three cases were notified during the year, compared with 30 in 1949. Sixteen of the cases were between 5 and 10 years of age.

Whooping Cough

Twenty-six cases were notified, a decrease of 56 compared with the figure for the previous year.

Measles

One hundred and thirty seven cases were notified, compared with 91 in 1949. 70 of the cases were between 1 and 5 years of age and 60 between 5 and 10 years.

Pneumonia

Eight cases of pneumonia were notified in 1950 compared with 10 in the previous year.

Dysentery

One case of dysentery was notified during the year.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified

Anterior Poliomyelitis

This disease did not affect the District as much as in 1949, and only one case was notified, a man aged 30 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation was continued during the year at Child Welfare Centres and school medical examinations, and also by private practitioners. Owing to the prevalence of anterior poliomyelitis in the County as a whole, immunisation was suspended from June to October. The following table shows the numbers of children under 15 years of age who had completed a full course of immunisation at the end of the year :—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Age at 31.12.50 i.e. born in	Under 1 yr. 1950	1—4 years 1946-1949	5—14 years 1936-1945	Total
No. immunised	7	782	2023	2812
Estimated mid-year population	1577		2573	4150
Percentage immunised	50.03		78.62	67.76

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-four new cases of tuberculosis, 23 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory, were notified during the year, compared with 19 in 1949. In addition 2 respiratory cases were transferred to the district from other authorities.

At the 31st December there were 123 cases on the register, classified as follows :—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
53	34	19	17	72	51

The following table gives details of the age incidence of the new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year :—

Age Groups	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
—15	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
—25	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
—45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—55	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
—65	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
65+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	9	—	1	6	1	3	—

**AGE INCIDENCE OF CIVILIAN CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1950.
FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION**

Disease	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65+	Age un- known	All ages
Scarlet Fever	—	3	6	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Whooping Cough	1	6	7	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	26
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	3	24	46	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	137
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	8
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	3	—	10
Meningococcal infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CIVILIAN CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1950.
FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet fever	2	10	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	7	33
Whooping Cough	1	13	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	26
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	1	3	2	1	15	34	4	13	—	1	23	40	137
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	8
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	10
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	10	26	13	4	17	37	8	16	5	3	23	57	219

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1950.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Meningococcal infection</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Ansty	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	15
Binley	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandon	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bretford	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Brinklow	1	5	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	12
Burton Hastings and Bramcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Church Lawford	2	—	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	11
Churchover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	10
Copston Magna	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cosford	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dunchurch	8	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	20
Easehall	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
Frankton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandborough	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Harborough Magna	—	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	19
Leamington Hastings	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Little Lawford	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Long Lawford	2	1	—	34	1	—	3	—	—	41
Marton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monks Kirby	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pailton	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Princethorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shilton	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	13
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thurlaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiley	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Willoughby	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Withybrook	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolston	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	17
Wolvey	7	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	15
	33	26	1	137	8	1	10	1	2	219

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT AND ENGLAND AND WALES 1950.

	<i>Rugby Rural District</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
	Rates per 1,000 of the population	
Live Births	16.61	15.8
Still Births	0.25	0.37
Deaths—All causes	10.13	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.49	0.36
Influenza	0.20	0.10
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis	0.00	0.02
Pneumonia	0.39	0.46
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
Deaths—All causes under 1 year of age	29.76	29.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	1.9
Notifications—	Rates per 1,000 of the population	
Typhoid	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.05	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.50
Whooping cough	1.29	3.60
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02
Erysipelas	0.49	0.17
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	6.77	8.39
Pneumonia	0.39	0.70
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	0.05	0.13
„ Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.05
Food poisoning	0.00	0.17

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	33	25	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	67	15	7	—
TOTAL	100	40	7	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	10	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1926	21,130	367	17.0	228	10.8	22	55	19	0.90
1927	21,290	314	14.7	249	11.7	18	57	21	0.99
1928	21,930	354	17.0	210	10.0	22	62	19	0.87
1929	21,170	354	16.8	257	12.2	16	45	15	0.71
1930	21,170	341	16.1	200	9.5	13	38	11	0.52
1931	21,950	348	15.9	189	8.6	18	52	16	0.73
1932*	18,190	316	16.5	200	10.9	15	48	8	0.44
1933	18,300	275	14.2	188	10.3	14	51	6	0.33
1934	18,210	321	17.6	197	10.8	19	59	9	0.49
1935	18,173	272	15.0	174	9.6	15	55	7	0.39
1936	18,200	322	17.7	203	11.1	17	53	8	0.44
1937	18,310	294	16.0	219	12.0	12	41	8	0.44
1938	15,570	282	17.3	194	12.0	24	85	16	1.03
1939	†15,530	232	15.1	184	11.6	9	39	7	0.45
	‡15,870								
1940	16,520	209	12.6	197	11.9	12	56	9	0.54
1941	17,910	297	16.5	214	12.0	15	48	8	0.45
1942	17,560	302	17.2	179	10.2	13	43	10	0.57
1943	17,090	316	18.5	194	11.4	19	60	10	0.59
1944	17,290	355	20.6	211	12.2	10	28	9	0.52
1945	16,920	303	18.0	189	11.2	10	33	18	1.06
1946	17,150	363	21.2	193	11.2	12	33	13	0.76
1947	17,300	398	23.0	181	10.5	9	23	6	0.35
1948	18,160	331	18.23	174	9.58	15	45.32	11	0.61
1949	§18,220	350	19.21	179	9.82	9	25.71	11	0.60
	††20,630								
1950	††20,230	336	16.61	205	10.13	10	29.76	10	0.50

*Extension of Municipal Borough of Rugby.

†Population for calculation of Birth Rate.

‡Population for calculation of Death Rate.

§Civilian population for calculation of Birth and Death rates.

††Home population (includes members of Armed Forces stationed in the district).

