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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

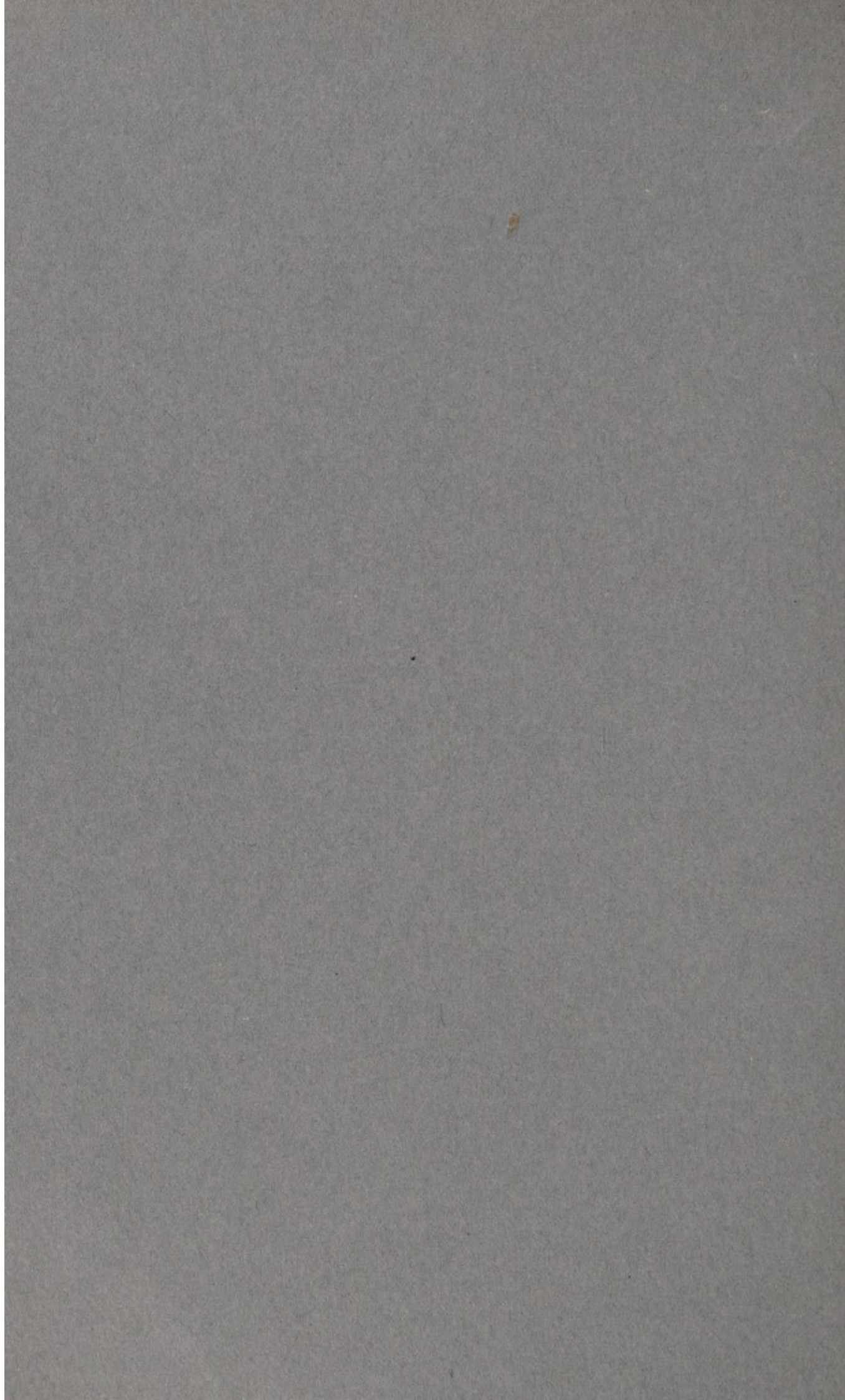
of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1952

David J. Jones



RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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Year 1952



David J. Jones

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1952.

The vital statistics show only slight variations from those of 1951. The estimated mid-year population revealed an increase of 390 over that of 1951.

There was an increase of 25 in the number of live births, with a birth-rate of 17.02 (adjusted), compared with 16.08 in 1951. The death rate of 9.08 compares favourably with that of 11.3 for England and Wales. Heart disease and cancer accounted for 101 of the 173 registered deaths.

The district was particularly free from any major epidemic of infectious disease.

The housing problem still remained difficult, but with the gradual removal of restrictions on private building and the quicker methods of construction of Council houses, much of the problem should be nearer solution in the next year or so.

My thanks are due to Mr. Nutting for his loyal co-operation during the year, and for his contributions to this report under Sections C, D, and E. Also to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their constant support in 1952.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,


Your Obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

August, 1953.



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RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council: Mrs. E. G. Y. Fairholme, J.P., C.C.

Vice Chairman: Mr. S. H. Howard.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mr. J. M. Graham (Chairman); Mr. S. H. Howard (Vice Chairman);
Mrs. M. Cunningham, Mrs. E. G. Y. Fairholme, Mrs. V. M. Jepson,
Mrs. A. Tew, Mrs. L. Ward; Messrs. A. L. Adkinson, L. N. Anderton,
N. Ashman, G. W. Clark, C. C. H. Coape-Arnold, J. Cummins,
T. F. Duffin, H. C. Fleming, R. Goode, C. T. Hancock, P. L. Handley,
W. H. Harrison, D. H. Jones, L. H. Knowles, S. Page, A. R. Pemberton,
C. W. Reay, C. W. Robinson, F. Roddis, R. Thom, F. A. Ward,
F. Whitby, N. C. Wilson, A. V. Wright.

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 S. A. Cogher (commenced 21st July, 1952).

Housing Assistant:

N. Dixon.

Rodent Operative:

A. H. Walton.

Public Analysts:

Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby, Birmingham.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS—1952.

Area (in acres)	80,373
Population (estimated Mid. 1952)	21,220
No. of separate dwellings, occupied, 1952	4,978
Rateable value (1st April, 1952)	£110,699
Product of a penny rate	£461 4s 11d

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	167	166	333	
Illegitimate	7	4	11	
	174	170	344	16.21

Adjusted Birth Rate

17.02

Still Births

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	4	1	5	0.28
Illegitimate	—	1	1	
	4	2	6	17.14

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

Deaths (all causes)

91 82 173

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population
8.11

Adjusted Death Rate

9.03

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

Infant Mortality

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	4	4	8	23.26
Illegitimate	1	—	1	2.90
	5	4	9	26.16

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

36

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea Nil

Measles Nil

Whooping Cough Nil

Area comparability factors for births and deaths have again been provided by the Registrar General, in order to compare the birth and death rates of the district with other areas in the country.

Population

The mid-year population of the district as estimated by the Registrar General was 21,220, an increase of 390 over the estimate for 1951. This estimate represents the home population, and includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 171.

Births

The number of live births assigned to the district for 1952 was 344, an increase of 25 over the figure for the previous year, and the crude birth-rate was 16.21 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 15.31 in 1951. After applying the area comparability factor the adjusted birth-rate was 17.02 per 1,000 of the population, which was higher than the rate for England and Wales.

The adjusted birth-rates for the years 1948-1952 were as follows :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby R.D.	18.23	19.21	17.44	16.08	17.02
Warwickshire	18.24	17.22	15.72	15.84	
England and Wales	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3

Still Births

There were six still births recorded during the year, four males and two females, one of the latter being illegitimate. The still birth-rate of 17.14 per 1,000 live births was considerably lower than the rate for the previous year, and compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales.

The rates for the years 1948-1952 are given below :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby R.D.	17.19	30.05	14.66	28.21	17.14
Warwickshire	20.03	19.42	18.90	23.44	

Illegitimate Births

During the year there were eleven illegitimate live births and one illegitimate still birth assigned to the district. The figures for 1951 were nineteen and one respectively.

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	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	4	2	6
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	7	1	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	11	10	21
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	6	7	13
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	12	8	20
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	3	3	6
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	15	19	34
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	3	2	5
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	7	11
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	—	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	3	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	6	10	16
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	2	—	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	4	3	7
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					91	82	173

Deaths

The number of deaths in 1952 was 173. This was the lowest number recorded for any year since 1926. The adjusted death-rate of 9.08 compares favourably with the rate of 11.3 for England and Wales, and was the lowest rate for more than twenty years.

The following table gives the adjusted death rates for the past five years:—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby R.D. (No. of deaths)	9.58 (174)	10.31 (179)	11.35 (205)	11.35 (211)	9.03 (173)
Warwickshire	9.62	10.78	10.48	11.55	
England and Wales	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3

Maternal Deaths

No maternal deaths were recorded in 1952.

Infant Mortality

Nine infants (5 males and 4 females) died under one year of age, giving a death-rate of 26.16 per 1,000 live births. This was slightly higher than the rate for the previous year, 25.08, but lower than the rate for England and Wales, 27.6.

The death rates per 1,000 live births for the years 1948-1952 are given in the following table:—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Rugby R.D.	45.32	25.71	29.76	25.08	26.16
Warwickshire	31.41	28.80	26.94	28.42	
England and Wales	34	32	29.8	29.6	27.3

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Age in weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	—	2
2. Diseases of early infancy :						
(a) Intra cranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Immaturity	5	—	—	—	—	5
3. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Acute enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. All other causes	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	8	—	—	—	1	9

Neo-Natal Deaths

Of the nine infants mentioned above, eight died within 28 days of birth, an increase of two over the figure for the previous year. The death-rate of these infants was 23.26 per 1,000 live births in 1952, and 18.81 in 1951.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The services offered by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, which is run by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, were fully utilised throughout the year for the bacteriological and biological examination of milk, water and food samples, and specimens taken in connection with cases of infectious disease.

Local Health Authority Services

The Rural District, together with the Borough of Rugby, forms the Eastern Area of the County, and the day to day administration of the services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, with the exception of the ambulance and mental health services, is carried out from the Area office.

In this area the services have functioned satisfactorily. The domiciliary nursing service has been developed during the past year and, with more nursing staff available, it has been possible to reduce the case load of many of the nurses.

Child Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics and the School Health Services are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council, and at the Child Welfare Centres assistance is given by local voluntary workers.

The following 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.
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	2nd Thursday in each month, Townsend Memorial 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.

At all the centres except Binley, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, and Wolston free transport is provided for mothers and babies to attend from the surrounding villages.

National Assistance Act, 1948

The only action taken during the year under Section 47 of this Act was the application for a renewal of an order made in the previous year in respect of an elderly lady who was admitted to Part III accommodation at St. Luke's Hospital, Rugby. The order eventually expired in June and was not renewed again as the patient had settled down and appeared content to remain at St. Luke's. She was later transferred to the Central Hospital, Warwick.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

In the report of 1951, reference was made to the commencement of a further scheme of water supply to be started in 1952, whereby the parish of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore would get a much better water supply pressure than hitherto, and that the same scheme would include the connection of a mains water supply to the parishes of Newton and Churchover. At the time of writing this report this scheme is well under way.

The Council's Consultant Engineers are still engaged in the preliminary formalities of preparing a scheme to take water mains to the parishes of Burton Hastings, Wolvey and Copston Magna. Negotiations were also initiated as to the possibilities of a mains supply to the parishes of Willey and Wibtoft, and these are still in the preliminary stage. In matters of this kind it will be appreciated that progress cannot be spectacular. The Council however, continue in their efforts to get as much of the area supplied with mains water as is practicable in the prevailing circumstances.

Sixty connections were made to properties from the water mains during 1952.

Monthly check samples of water are taken from the terminal points of the water mains, although without doubt the three water undertakings that supply us with water exercise the necessary vigilance associated with water suppliers. With but one exception all samples taken from mains supplies were satisfactory. The exception occurred when a break pressure tank became defective and admitted surface water. The village receiving water from the main involved was immediately posted with notices requiring that all water be boiled before use, and steps were taken to trace the source of the pollution. The break pressure tank was repaired, the mains flushed, sterilised and returned to normal working within four days.

Some parts of the district still rely on shallow wells and apart from one area there have been no complaints of shortage of water. The one exception was Flecknoe, a hamlet of the parish of Wolfhampcote and even in that instance, the Council's Consulting Engineers have prepared a scheme which involves the provision of a pumping station. The estimated cost of the scheme is high and thus far we have not received Ministerial authority to proceed, although a need for mains water does exist in that area. Those parts of the district which have water mains receive the water from the City of Coventry, the Borough of Rugby, and the Bedworth Urban District Council.

Parish	Population (Estimated)	No. of houses		Percentage proportion of houses with mains water in the house	Percentage proportion of houses served by stand taps
		houses	tempy dwells		
Ansty	230	63	—	1	99
Binley	1250	303	123	74	—
Birdingbury	180	47	1	58	2
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	280	83	1	79	7
Brandon & Bretford	590	151	—	59	23
Brinklow	960	275	17	69	30
Church Lawford	900	100	31	90	3
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	900	269	6	80	13
Coombe Fields	240	54	—	—	2
Dunchurch	1880	465	8	70	77
Easehall	160	44	—	59	26
Frankton	300	83	—	89	4
Grandborough	330	97	2	48	34
Harborough Magna	420	114	12	76	14
Leamington Hastings	390	114	2	80	22
Long Lawford	1650	326	11	72	20
Marton	390	102	—	83	7
Monks Kirby	500	123	—	30	8
Newnham Regis	190	34	—	27	—
Pailton	500	147	—	65	7
Princethorpe	380	69	30	35	8
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1000	255	6	86	10
Shilton	780	247	3	51	5
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	870	247	17	65	8
Stretton-under-Fosse	250	63	—	77	4
Thurlaston	280	85	2	56	15
Willoughby	320	81	1	85	7
Wolfhampcote	220	64	—	13	3
Wolston	1150	219	—	53	19

In the remaining parishes there is no mains water supply available.

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.	£26,450	Scheme nearing completion.
Binley	Practically the whole of the parish now sewered.		
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 sewered into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.		
Burton Hastings	Combined highway and foul drains into ditches.		
Church Lawford	Combined highway and foul drains into 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.		
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 parts 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.		Min. of Health approval ; documents in course of preparation.
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.		

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1900.	Date
Experiment 1. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 1, 1900
Experiment 2. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 2, 1900
Experiment 3. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 3, 1900
Experiment 4. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 4, 1900
Experiment 5. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 5, 1900
Experiment 6. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 6, 1900
Experiment 7. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 7, 1900
Experiment 8. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 8, 1900
Experiment 9. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 9, 1900
Experiment 10. A solution of 100 gms. of sodium chloride in 1000 cc. of water was electrolyzed for 24 hours. The volume of gas evolved at the cathode was 100 cc. and at the anode 50 cc.	Jan. 10, 1900

Water Sampling

Total Samples taken	...	...	...	105
<i>Submitted for Bacteriological Examination</i>				101
Satisfactory	...	...	...	47
Suspicious	...	...	...	20
Unsafe	...	...	...	33
Broken in Transit	...	...	...	1
<i>Submitted for Chemical Examination</i>				4
Satisfactory	...	...	...	2
Suspicious	...	...	...	2

A total of 47 samples were taken from mains supplies and the remainder were taken from wells and springs.

Drainage and Sewerage

In 1952 the Sanitary Inspectors made 260 visits in relation to drainage matters. These were in relation to conversion of privy-middens or pail closets into water closets, or the relaying of drains that had been found to be defective. The matter of the sewerage of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore (or perhaps more correctly the re-sewerage of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore) is now almost complete. The drainage gravitates into a large receiving tank and is then pumped into the sewers of the Borough of Rugby. It is gratifying to see the completion of this work for it has been under consideration for some years, but due to a variety of reasons the matter did not materialise until now, and it is very much appreciated by the populace of that parish.

Public Cleansing

There has been no extension of the scheme as reported in the 1951 report wherein it was stated that the whole district is served by a weekly collection, apart from a few hamlets and isolated farmhouses. This essential service is carried out with few complaints despite its uninviting characteristics.

Rivers and Streams

A total of 26 inspections of water courses were made during 1952. No instance arose necessitating formal action. The rivers now of course come under the jurisdiction of the various River Boards.

Shops and Offices (Shops Act, 1950)

As explained in previous reports most of the shops are family concerns; the family living at the rear and over the shop premises. A total of 13 visits were made during the year. The County Council have also requested the District Council, along with other District Councils, to accept delegation under Section 73 (2) of Section 38 (3) (4) (5) and we have acceded to the request. Generally the shops have been maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Camping Sites

There are several camping sites in the District and all are reasonably well maintained. Town and Country Planning approval is first advised to applicants before licences are given under the Public Health Act 1936.

At the best these moveable dwellings constitute temporary homes and the majority of the occupiers would prefer a traditional house. It is feared that these encampments will be with us for some years if the present circumstances continue, *i.e.*, a large waiting list for houses, high cost of building houses, etc.

Smoke Abatement

There are only a few industrial premises in the district that generate smoke in the process of their respective trades, and no complaint or need arose calling for action during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

As previously reported, there is only one public swimming pool in this district that is open to the paying public, and that is satisfactorily maintained. The water is filtered and chlorinated.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No necessity arose during 1952 to take action under this heading.

Canal Boats

A total of 13 canal boats were inspected during the year and found to be satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

We continue to practice the methods advocated by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. There is only one full-time Rodent Operative and as this is a scattered rural area it can be appreciated that he is fully occupied. Sewers and refuse tips are regularly treated with gratifying results. A charge is made for treating business premises and advice is given to occupiers of domestic premises. When the appointment of an assistant was not proceeded with, the free service to householders had to be discontinued.

During the year the new rat poison—Warfarin—was tried out and excellent results followed. It is admirable for use in buildings of the warehouse type, but it cannot be used to its best advantage where there is moisture or wetness. However, research is being made with a view to overcoming this drawback and when this is achieved it may be possible to use it in sewers. During a dry spell it was tried out at a refuse tip and the results were most successful.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-36

A total of 50 inspections were made during 1952.

Inspections and Visits Made

The recorded complaints during 1952 totalled 123, all of which were investigated, and where justification existed appropriate action was taken. Interviews and inspection visits by your Sanitary Inspectors totalled 1,609. 432 informal notices and 2 statutory notices were served.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1952

	<i>Inspections & visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Nuisance abated</i>
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Dwelling houses and schools	621	—	248	140
Roadside cafes and shops	80	—	1	1
Dairies	13	2	—	2
Bakehouses	17	—	44	44
Slaughter houses and butcher's shops and vans	73	—	2	1
Visits in connection with sampling	116	—	—	—
Interviews and appointments	1609	—	—	—
Water samples and visits	300	—	—	—
Milk samples and visits	39	—	—	—
Water courses	28	—	—	—
Factories and workplaces	84	—	5	4
Special visits	110	—	—	—
Stables and piggeries	19	—	—	—
Moveable dwellings	132	—	12	12
Complaints	123	—	49	32
Verminous houses	9	—	—	—
Closet accommodation	31	—	—	—
Drainage	236	—	59	—
Accumulations	7	—	—	—
Infectious diseases visits	60	—	—	—
Houses disinfected	26	—	—	—
Petroleum visits	90	—	—	—
Knacker's Yards	6	—	1	1
Refuse Tips	605	—	—	—
Closet Conversions	31	—	—	—
Canal Boats	13	—	—	—
Dustbins	11	—	11	9
TOTALS	4489	2	432	246

N.B.—Some Notices contained many separate items.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The demand still exceeds the supply, but one feels a little more hopeful now that licensing has relaxed somewhat. There is still a large waiting list of applicants for houses, but the number of new houses built by the Council is encouraging. At the time of writing this report 28 "No-Fines" houses have been erected at Brinklow in what appears to be an astonishingly short period, and a further 87 of these houses are in progress at Wolston. Following these it is planned to build 46 at Dunchurch, 21 at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, 30 at Princethorpe and 26 at Marton. At Stretton-on-Dunsmore 17 traditionally constructed houses are in progress, as are also 44 at Long Lawford, and 16 at Wolvey. Some of these are already let to tenants.

During the year newly constructed houses by the Council were let in the following parishes :—Bourton-on-Dunsmore, 4; Brandon and Bretford, 5; Dunchurch, 6; Wolston, 31; and Wolvey, 2; a total of 48.

It will thus be seen that the Council are meeting their responsibilities in a commendable manner.

There are many temporary huts and caravans throughout the area (like many other authorities) and generally the occupiers are to be pitied for invariably it is due to circumstances beyond their control that they are having to live in such habitations. Another unwelcome aspect of housing is the high cost of building a house, or purchasing an existing one, or repairing existing houses. As regards repairing houses action can be taken under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, to make the house fit for human habitation, and the owner can then ask the local authority for a certificate to the effect that it will be so for a period of 5 years. This being so the inspection must be a detailed one, and the repairs will undoubtedly be costly. On the other hand action can be taken under Sections 92 and 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the service of abatement notices on premises that are prejudicial to health or a nuisance. This is what is practised and indeed most other local authorities do. There are, however, many old properties that can only be dealt with satisfactorily by clearance area procedure or individual unfit house procedure. To do the former is hardly practicable at the present time, but the Council do deal with individual unfit houses that are appropriate for this action. Whilst much work of repair continues to be done emphasis must remain on the provision of new houses to meet what appears to be an ever-expanding need. Consistent and steady progress can be claimed in the field of housing.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	277
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	621
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation 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 ...	248

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	140
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

(a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —
2. Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (i) By owners —
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied —
2. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (i) By owners —
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made 5
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 10
3. Number of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted 2

(d) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

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 1952	... .. 48
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... .. 272
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —

Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses occupied during 1952:—

Council Houses		Private	
Brandon	5	Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1
Wolvey	2	Frankton	1
Bourton	4	Princethorpe	1
Dunchurch	6	Dunchurch	8
Wolston	31	Thurlaston	1
		Church Lawford	1
		Grandborough	1
		Binley	3
		Shilton	1
		Marton	1
			19
	48		
		Council Houses	48
		Private	19
		Total	67

Temporary Housing

There are 50 prefabricated bungalows in the Rugby Rural District sited as follows:—

Dunchurch 18, Wolston 12, Brinklow 20.

The number of hutments at the Army Camps on the 31st December, 1952, was as follows :—

Ryton-on-Dunsmore 21, Stretton-on Dunsmore 20, Monks Kirby 1.

During 1952, six huts from the above camps were demolished due to their defective condition.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Milk Supply and Control

In 1952 action was taken against the owner of a herd which was yielding milk infected with tubercle bacilli ; and another herd whose milk was infected with *Brucella Abortus*. The action consists of the service of a notice under Article 20 of the Milk & Dairies Order, 1949, which prohibits the sale of the milk unless it is satisfactorily heat treated. This continues until the herds are declared free of disease.

We also had three instances of milk being bottled into dirty milk bottles—two were from two different schools. The matter was taken up with the people concerned and remedies were effected.

An applicant desired to utilise a very small outbuilding (6' 6" × 6' 8") into a dairy.

In the opinion of the Public Health Committee and their Officers that, and other causes, might endanger public health. The applicant was invited to appear before the Committee, which he did, and the Committee reaffirmed their previous refusal.

Milk Sampling

A total of 31 milk samples were taken, with the results tabled below:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Methylene Blue	19	2	21
Phosphatase	10	1	11
Biological	7	—	7
			<hr/> 39

The above consisted of Pasteurised, T.T. (Pasteurised), T.T. and accredited and ungraded milk.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of Distributors registered with the authority	...	...	13
No. of premises registered with the authority	...	...	3

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949

No. of T.T. Dealers licences	...	...	...	...	6
No. of supplementary licences to sell	...	...	...	...	4
No. of pasteurised licences (Dealer)	...	...	...	...	6
No. of supplementary licences (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	6
One Pasteurisers Licence issued by the Warwickshire County Council.					

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947

Two premises are licensed to manufacture ice cream, by the cold mix method, and during the year 13 samples were taken and provisionally graded as follows :—

Provisional Grade	1	9
" "	2	4
" "	3	0
" "	4	0

Meat & Food Inspection

The slaughtering of food animals is done at the Ministry of Food slaughter houses outside the district, and is inspected before distribution. Nevertheless, the Inspectors do call and inspect the meat shops, slaughterhouses and vans in the area, and, in addition, are sometimes called out by the meat retailer. Visits to shops and slaughterhouses during 1952 totalled 73.

Roadside cafes are visited as are also their food preparing rooms. At one roadside cafe we requested that the floors in the cafe and food preparing rooms be entirely re-laid and this was complied with.

Unsound Foods Condemned in 1952

During the year the following foodstuffs have been voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

	lbs.	Tins
Bananas	24	
Cod fillets	384	
Ham (Cooked Tinned)	70	5
Bacon (Mild Cure)	65	
Beef (Home Killed)	60	
Prunes	13½	
Pork Luncheon Meat	56½	102
Canned Stewed Steak	43	43
Chopped Pork	11¾	15
Stewed Rhubarb	48	24
Sundry tinned foods	28	35

The cod fillets were infested with *filaria bicolor*—the infestation being heavy but not observed until some of the fish was being cooked. This is the second surrender of a large quantity of cod fillets on account of this parasite.

From a consignment of 100 tins of imported pork luncheon meat 97 tins were surrendered.

The stewed steak was in a dangerous condition. The report on the examination of one of the tins by the Public Health Laboratory Service stated: "This can was not obviously blown and there was no internal pressure and the contents appeared reasonably sound and odourless. Examination showed that 850,000 organisms per gram could be recovered from the meat and that coliform bacillus could be detected in as little as .0001 gm."

The steak was imported from East Africa.

Canned Rhubarb

After an investigation into an alleged case of food poisoning a number of cans of rhubarb were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The report stated that the lacquer was partially stripped from the inside of the tins and the appearance indicated that there had been some action on the exposed metal, particularly at the seams.

Analysis showed that each pound of rhubarb contained 2.75 grains of tin. This is in excess of the recommended maximum of 2. grains per lb. of fruit but the Analyst considers it is unlikely that it is sufficient to cause sickness.

However the matter was reported to the canners and the remainder of that consignment of rhubarb was surrendered.

Food Supervision

		Visits.
No. of bakehouses	11	17
No. of Slaughterhouses and meat shops	22	73
No. of Ice Cream Premises (Manufacture)	2	22
No. of roadside cafes	13	20

Knackers Yard

There is one Knacker's yard in the district which is owner occupied, and on each of the 6 visits made it was observed that the meat was being stained in accordance with instructions.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was again no major outbreak of disease in the District in 1952. Details of the cases notified are given in the tables on the following pages.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The County Council's Scheme under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act was amended during the year to provide immunisation against whooping cough as well as against diphtheria. Both immunisations and vaccinations were carried out at Child Welfare Centres and by private practitioners, and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough was also carried out at school medical inspections where necessary.

Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1952			No. of children given re-inforcing injections
Under 5	5 — 14	Total	
255	18	273	166

No. of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1952.

Age at 31.12.52 i.e. born in	Under 1 yr. 1952	1—4 years 1948-1951	5—14 years 1938-1947	Total
No. immunised	19	822	2003	2844
Estimated population	1807		3039	4846
Percentage immunised	45.99		65.91	58.65

Whooping Cough Immunisation

No. immunised in 1952

Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total
34	2	36

Vaccination

No. of persons vaccinated during year						
Age at Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2 — 4 years	5 — 14 years	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination	100	7	2	1	11	121
Re-vaccination	—	—	2	2	21	25

Tuberculosis

Twenty-nine new cases of tuberculosis, 24 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory, were notified during the year. A further 3 cases were transferred into the district from other authorities, and at the end of the year there were 139 cases on the register, classified as follows :—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
63	41	20	15	83	56

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from tuberculosis during 1952 are given below :—

Age Groups	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
— 35	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
— 45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 +	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	8	4	1	1	—	—	—

**AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1952.
FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION**

<i>Disease</i>	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65+	All ages
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	13	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Whooping Cough	—	4	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	38	49	80	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	180
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	7
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1952.
FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION**

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	4	6	3	22
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	5	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	21
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	31	33	42	8	10	13	2	2	3	24	9	3	180
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7
Dysentery	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	34	39	47	14	12	21	7	3	5	29	16	8	220

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1952.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Polio-myelitis</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Meni-gococcal infection</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Ansty	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Binley	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Brandon & Bretford	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brinklow	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Burton Hastings and Bramcote	3	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	31
Church Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchover	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	—	1	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	19
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copston Magna	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunchurch	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	12
Easehall	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
Frankton	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Leamington Hastings	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lawford	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
Marton	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Monks Kirby	—	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	10
Newnham Regis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pailton	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
Princethorpe	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Shilton	7	2	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	18
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	9
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Thurlaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withybrook	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolston	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Wolvey	6	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	23
Total	22	21	1	180	7	9	—	—	2	235

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 1952.

				<i>Rugby Rural District</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
				Rates per 1,000 of the population	
Live Births	...	...	344	17.02	15.3
Still Births	...	...	6	0.28	0.35
Deaths—All causes ...				9.08	11.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	—	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	...	...	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	...	...	—	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	...	...	1	0.05	0.24
Influenza	...	...	1	0.05	0.04
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis	...	...	—	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	...	...	11	0.52	0.47
Deaths				Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	9	26.16	27.6
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	—	0.00	1.1
Notifications—				Rates per 1,000 of the population	
Typhoid	...	...	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid	...	...	—	0.00	0.02
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	—	0.00	0.03
Scarlet fever	...	...	22	1.04	1.53
Whooping cough	...	...	21	0.99	2.61
Diphtheria	...	...	—	0.00	0.01
Erysipelas	...	...	—	0.00	0.14
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	180	8.48	8.86
Pneumonia	...	...	7	0.33	0.72
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	1	0.05	0.06
" Non-Paralytic	...	...	—	0.00	0.03
Food poisoning	...	...	—	0.00	0.13
				Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) births	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2	5.71	17.87

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 ...	32	21	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	73	31	5	—
TOTAL	105	52	5	—

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	1	—	1	—

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1923	21,130	367	17.0	223	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	10.31	9	25.71	11	0.60
	‡‡20,630								
1950	‡‡20,230	336	17.44	205	11.35	10	29.76	10	0.50
1951	‡‡20,830	319	16.08	211	11.35	8	25.08	7	0.34
1952	21,220	344	17.02	173	9.08	9	26.16	1	0.05

*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).



