

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Rugby R.D.C.

Contributors

Rugby (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/t8hbjsu>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

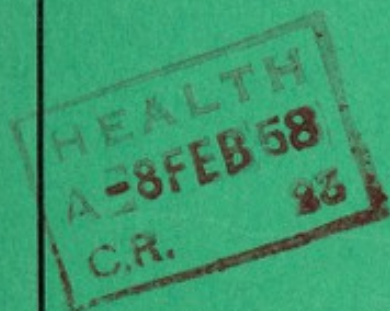
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library

RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



22

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1956

22



David J. Jones



RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1956



David J. Jones

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the sanitary circumstances operative within the district during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

The vital statistics for 1956 show no extreme variations from those of the previous year. The estimated population showed an increase of 760, which might be partially due to the amount of permanent housing built in Binley—replacing a proportion of the population lost in the clean-up of that area from temporary dwellings. It will be noted that among the causes of death, cancer looms high—39 out of a total of 203 (approx. 1/5th of the total).

Sanitary circumstances prevailing within the district showed no major alterations in the year. Mains water supplies are available in almost every village in the area—but the same happy story cannot be said of sewage disposal. It is true that one of the major projects—that of Long Lawford was completed in 1956—a very timely effort, ready for the erection of the large housing estate adjoining the Council's caravan site. So many villages have sewerage consisting of "combined highway and foul drain", that it is remarkable no large outbreaks of illness have as yet been identified with these deplorable relics of former years. In many of the villages so described housing continues to be erected, and water mains and water closets installed with the obvious increase in the load in the local stream or water course. The major scheme, involving Ryton, Wolston, etc. has not yet started—it is essential that these works be proceeded with as soon as possible—these are large villages—likely to grow—but expansion is of necessity limited, by this limitation in essential preventive health.

Much was done during the year in the realm of housing both construction and slum clearance. It is obvious now that Binley is a much more amenable place than it was say two to three years ago. The Council's persistence in clearing up the area of its unsightly temporary dwellings, the provision of main sewage, water and new roads are opening up this delightfully wooded area for planned development. Slum clearance in other parts of the area was continued month by month, and many of the worn out dwellings were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Long Lawford is one of the villages where much of the older property was dealt with—and at the time of writing this report, parts of old Lawford have been transformed. Much of the slum clearance work has been accomplished—but much remains to be done, although it need be carried out at a slower speed than in the year under review and 1955. One point which appears worthy of mention is the camp at Birdingbury—used for housing purposes. It appears to me, after

many visits to various huts on the site, that many of them have a short life—and are defective in many respects. Many of the huts will require much repair in the near future if they are not to be included within the relevant slum clearance sections of the Housing Acts. The majority have come to the end of this period of usefulness, and as such should be dispensed with.

Infectious Diseases were not prevalent during the year. Poliomyelitis occurred in one case only. In the realm of prevention—inoculations against poliomyelitis proceeded during the year and at a very limited speed—limited by the supplies of the prophylactic. As supplies become greater it is hoped that a very high percentage of the child population will receive these preventive inoculations.

Tuberculosis figures on the register again showed a fall from 160 to 153.

Finally a word about the staff of the Health Department. We suffered a very sad and very sudden loss in the death of Mr. Nutting. He had been the Council's Sanitary Inspector for well over twenty years, and knew the district and the inhabitants intimately. His health had not been good for some time previous to his death, but he remained in harness. His work was always of a high standard—his opinion most valued. The Council have lost a good and loyal servant who will be greatly missed.

Mr. Nutting has been succeeded by Mr. Beeby who, I am sure, will prove a worthy successor. During the last three months of the year Mr. Beeby worked under considerable difficulties due to the staff upheaval, but maintained the flow of work with characteristic efficiency. Much of the content of this report in Sections C, D and E are attributed to Mr. Beeby, to whom I render my grateful thanks. I would thank also the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their great interest and continued support in all health matters.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DAVID J. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

October, 1957.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council: Mr. N. Ashman, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. H. Walker.

Clerk of the Council: Mr. H. A. Wilde.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mr. F. A. Ward (Chairman); Mrs. A. Tew (Vice-Chairman); Mrs. S. D. E. Nicholas; Mrs. E. G. Y. Fairholme, J.P.; Mrs. L. Ward; Mrs. M. Cunningham; Mrs. V. M. Jepson; Messrs. N. Ashman, J.P.; L. N. Anderton, C.C.; R. S. Bevin; W. H. Campion; G. W. Clark; C. C. H. Coape-Arnold; J. Cummins; T. F. Duffin; J. M. Graham; R. Goode; W. H. Harrison; P. L. Handley; O. J. Hidderley; S. H. Howard; L. H. Knowles; D. H. Jones; F. W. C. Philtrip; A. R. Pemberton; F. Roddis; C. W. Reay; G. Simpson; W. F. Sutton; R. F. W. Rucker; R. Thom; H. W. Tyler; J. H. Walker; E. W. Webb; and F. Whitby.

Mr. A. Hawke, a member of the Public Health Committee, resigned from office during the year on moving from the district.

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.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

L. R. Nutting, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Died 14.10.56).

E. V. Beeby, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 3.12.56).

Additional Public Health Inspector:

E. V. Beeby, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Until 3.12.56).

Clerk:

Mrs. M. F. Arthurs.

House Letting Assistant:

N. Dixon.

Rodent Operative:

A. H. Walton. (Resigned 25.2.56).

H. F. Cope. (Appointed 22.5.56).

Engineer and Surveyor:

D. G. McVinnie, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Deputy Engineer and Surveyor:

F. M. Cannings, A.M.I.Mun.E.

Public Analysts:

Messrs. Bostock Hill, and Rigby, Birmingham.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS—1956.

Area (in acres)	80,631
Population (estimated Mid. 1956)	21,930
Rateable value (1st April, 1956)	£207,242
Product of a penny rate	£830

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	194	169	363	
Illegitimate	12	5	17	
	206	174	380	17.32

Adjusted Birth Rate

18.02

Still Births

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	2	3	5	0.27
Illegitimate	1	—	1	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.
	3	3	6	15.54

Deaths (all causes)

				<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
	103	100	203	9.26

Adjusted Death Rate

11.30

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

Infant Mortality

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	4	2	6	15.79
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
	4	2	6	15.79

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

39

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

Nil

Measles

Nil

Whooping Cough

Nil

The area comparability factors, for births and deaths, supplied by the Registrar-General, allow for the difference in the age and sex distribution of the population in different parts of the country. This enables more accurate comparisons of the birth and death rates to be made than would normally be possible with the crude rates.

Population

The mid-year population of the district as estimated by the Registrar-General was 21,930, an increase of 760 over the figure for 1955. This estimate includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 177.

Births

The total number of births for the year was 380, nine more than in 1955. The crude birth rate was 17.32 per thousand population, but after applying the comparability factor the adjusted rate was 18.02.

The adjusted birth rates for the years 1952-1956 are given below:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby R.D.	17.02	16.13	18.14	18.22	18.02
Warwickshire	15.56	16.3	15.79	16.13	

Still Births

Six still births, one of which was illegitimate, were recorded during the year, compared with ten in 1955. The still birth rate per 1,000 total births was 15.54.

Comparative rates for the years 1952-1956 are as follows:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby R.D.	17.14	34.78	15.92	26.25	15.54
Warwickshire	18.16	19.77	22.28	20.74	

Illegitimate Births

Seventeen illegitimate live births and one still birth were assigned to the district, two more than in the previous year.

Deaths

The total number of deaths in 1956 was 203, six less than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 9.26 per thousand population. The application of the comparability factor gave an adjusted rate of 11.30.

The death rates for the years 1952-56 have been as follows:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby R.D. (No. of deaths)	9.08 (173)	8.68 (168)	9.60 (182)	11.25 (209)	11.30 (203)
Warwickshire	10.35	10.67	10.51	11.08	

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	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	2	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	5	1	6
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	13	8	21
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	8	10	18
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	19	9	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	1	5	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	16	19	35
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	3	8	11
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	3	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	6	12
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	2	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	—	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	9	12	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	4	—	4
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	4	2	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	4	2	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					103	100	203

Maternal Deaths

There were again no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Mortality

Six infants, four male and two female, died under the age of one year, compared with twelve in 1955. The infant death rate was 15.79 per thousand live births.

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

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Rugby R.D.	26.16	18.02	26.53	32.35	15.79
Warwickshire	27.88	24.35	23.25	24.39	

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. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Intracranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2
(d) Immaturity	2	—	—	—	—	2
(e) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other Causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	4	—	—	—	2	6

Neo Natal Deaths

Four of the six infants mentioned above died within 28 days of birth, giving a death rate of 10.53 per thousand live births, compared with 18.88 in the previous year.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Once again the facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory were fully utilised throughout the year for the examination of milk, water and food samples and specimens taken in connection with cases of infectious disease.

Local Health Authority Services

The services provided by the Warwickshire County Council under the National Health Service Act are, with exception of ambulance and mental health, administered locally on a day to day basis. The Rural District with the Borough of Rugby forms the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose. All the services functioned satisfactorily during the year.

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

The following Welfare Centres were held during the year:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Binley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month
Brinklow	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Townsend Memorial Hall	2nd Thursday in each month
Dunchurch	Women's Institute Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
Long Lawford	Church Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday in each month
Wolston	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
Wolvey	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month

At the Brinklow, Dunchurch, Long Lawford, Stretton-on-Dunsmore and Wolvey centres, transport is provided to bring mothers and babies from the surrounding villages.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was necessary under this Act during 1956.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Mains water is supplied to the Council in bulk by the City of Coventry, the Boroughs of Nuneaton and Rugby, and the Bedworth Urban District Council.

Substantial progress has been made in this field during the post war period, only a few small villages now being without a supply of mains water. A scheme for two of these villages, Willey and Wibtoft, has been prepared and is now under consideration.

A total of 259 individual connections were made to the public mains during the year and the table on the following page gives the percentage of houses in the various villages that now have an internal or external supply of mains water available.

Samples from terminal points on the mains are taken and submitted monthly for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry. Details of these and other water samples taken during the year are given below:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsafe</i>
Mains Supplies	83	71	12	—
Private Supplies	34	10	4	20
Swimming Pool	6	2	4	—
Watercourses	13	—	—	13
Totals:	136	83	20	33

Repeat samples taken in the few instances where the initial samples from mains supplies were not quite up to the required standard, proved without exception, to be satisfactory.

EXISTING SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Type of existing sewage disposal</i>	<i>Schemes approved in principle by Ministry of Health</i>
Ansty	Combined highway and foul drains discharging into ditches, several cesspools.	Scheme in preparation (Ansty and Shilton).
Binley	About 1/3 of Binley Woods Estate served by new sewers and preliminary report under consideration for remaining area to be sewered.	
Birdingbury	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore).
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	Highway and foul drains now separated.	
Coombe Fields	Cesspools and ditches.	
Copston Magna	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Cosford	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	Scheme completed.
Dunchurch	Part to tanks and filters ; other part to inadequate tank and land treatment. Some parts 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	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Marton	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches and river.	
Monks Kirby	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore). Scheme in preparation (Ansty and Shilton). (Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore). Scheme in preparation.
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 tanks and ditches.	Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore).
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.	

HOUSES NOW CONNECTED TO THE WATER MAINS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>No. of houses and temporary dwellings</i>	<i>Percentage proportion of houses with mains water in the house</i>	<i>Percentage proportion of houses served by standtaps</i>
Ansty	225	65	92	8
Binley	1500	460	75	—
Birdingbury	205	60	70	4
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	285	103	81	8
Brandon & Bretford	600	179	59	23
Brinklow	1070	360	69	30
Burton Hastings	200	61	34	8
Church Lawford	500	144	95	3
Churchover	450	102	89	4
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	970	373	87	13
Coombe Fields	250	77	—	2
Copston Magna	60	17	Laying of water main completed but no individual connections.	
Dunchurch	1900	624		
Easehall	200	57	79	17
Frankton	370	127	63	24
Grandborough	350	107	89	4
Harborough Magna	420	117	55	34
Leamington Hastings	370	144	76	14
Long Lawford	1897	462	89	2
Marton	385	155	76	20
Monks Kirby	490	132	86	7
Newnham Regis	100	41	40	11
Newton & Biggin	300	99	27	—
Pailton	520	168	64	6
Princethorpe	385	130	66	7
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1030	323	53	8
Shilton	785	277	88	10
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	940	329	95	4
Stretton-under-Fosse	240	93	68	8
Thurlaston	280	101	77	4
Willoughby	320	89	58	15
Withybrook	300	79	87	7
Wolfhampcote	220	73	43	—
Wolston	1310	495	56	15
Wolvey	2248*	272	75	10
			39	4
*Inc. H.M.F.				

In the remaining parishes there is no mains water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage

The majority of the work on new drainage is supervised by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, the Public Health Inspectors being concerned mainly with remedying defective or unsatisfactory drainage and additions to existing drainage in connection with W.C. and other conversions. 320 visits were made for this purpose.

Details of existing sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements are given in the following table, and the necessity for improvement is apparent. Despite every effort by the Council progress on the new schemes now under consideration for several of the villages is slow and frustrating due to the protracted negotiations involved.

The new scheme for Long Lawford was completed towards the end of the year, the foul and surface water now being separated. A new sewage disposal works has been constructed, treatment being by hopper type settling tank, sludge digestion tanks, and rotary percolating filters, the effluent then being disposed of by land irrigation. A series of samples have been taken at various stages of treatment and the laboratory reports on these samples have indicated very satisfactory results.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

This essential service, administered by the Engineer and Surveyor, is one that continues to give every satisfaction. The problems involved in maintaining a weekly collection throughout most of the district with the present labour and other difficulties are apt to be overlooked, and it was particularly gratifying to see a letter from a member of the public appear in the local press expressing appreciation for the promptness and efficiency with which her refuse was collected.

Difficulty was experienced in the Binley Woods area during the wet weather due to the roads being inaccessible to vehicular traffic. The making up of these roads is now in hand by the County Council and until this work is completed it will be impossible to effect a normal collection.

Watercourses

44 inspections were made during the year and one informal notice served. Many problems are created by the inability of the Council to require the cleaning out of ditches where they become choked up by natural causes and it is to be hoped that the enabling legislation to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs will be forthcoming in the not too distant future.

Vigorous representations have been made by the Council regarding the urgent need for cleaning out the watercourses at Draycote, Princethorpe, Willoughby and Withybrook. At the time of writing this report a start has been made on this work at Princethorpe.

Swimming Pools

The open air swimming pool at Ryton was only open for a very short season during the year. Water for the pool, taken from the Coventry City mains, is circulated through a pressure filter, chlorinated and aerated before re-entering the pool.

It was a poor season generally for this type of recreation and, following the development of a fault in the chlorinator, the pool closed earlier than usual. This plant is to be overhauled before the pool re-opens.

Camping Sites

The Council's site at Long Lawford has assisted with the policy of concentration of caravans in the area. Eighty-seven standings are available and the position at the end of the year was as follows:—

- 69 caravans on site.
- 16 standings reserved for Planning appeal cases.
- 2 standings allocated but not yet occupied.

497 visits were made to private caravan sites and individual caravans, but quite a number have yet to be dealt with on the basis of the Council's minimum standards. Every effort is made to prevent re-occupation of caravans when the occupants are re-housed, the caravan either being removed from this area, or condemned and demolished if its condition justifies such action being taken.

Considerable trouble was experienced by unauthorised camping, mainly gypsies, at Road "F", Binley, and it was only after legal proceedings had been taken by both the owner and the Council that this land was eventually cleared, after which it was fenced in, thanks to co-operation by the owner. These itinerant wanderers present a problem to which there is no apparent solution. Their mode of living is such that the ire of permanent residents adjacent to the camping site is quickly aroused. When shifted from one unauthorised site they move to another and the trouble starts all over again. Thanks are due to the local police officers who have always assisted in every way possible to keep these people on the move.

Rodent Control

One full time rodent operative is employed, and advice given free of charge, although both householders and occupiers of business premises have to pay if they wish the Council to carry out treatment. In addition to this the operative treats the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage disposal works to keep them free from rats as far as possible. Farms are also surveyed for evidence of infestations and farmers encouraged to have any necessary treatment carried out by placing a contract with the Agricultural Executive Committee. Some details of work carried out during the year is given below.

Infestations were generally of a minor nature with the exception of one or two of the refuse tips where major infestations developed in the early part of the year before a contract could be placed for the necessary treatment.

Surface Infestations:

No. of complaints received.....	39
No. of visits made	162
Quantity of bait used:—	
(a) Bait laid:	
Sausage Rusk	434 lbs.
Bread	Nil.
(b) Poison bait (including Warfarin)	127 lbs.

Sewer Infestations :

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Number of Manholes baited</i>	<i>Number of Complete takes</i>	<i>Number of Part takes</i>	<i>No take</i>
Dunchurch	7	—	—	7
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	8	6	—	2
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	9	1	1	7
Wolston	4	—	—	4
Brandon	3	1	—	2
Brinklow	4	—	1	3
Long Lawford	7	6	—	1

Local Authority Undertakings :

No. of treatments at Refuse Tips	156
No. of visits made	511
No. of rat bodies found	76
No. of sewage disposal outfalls treated	8
No. of visits made	207
No. of rat bodies found	30
No. of survey visits made	72
No. of sewer surveys made	8

282 farms were surveyed and the usual half yearly maintenance treatment of the sewers carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Council were without an operative from February until May following the resignation of Mr. Walton, during which time the Public Health Inspectors carried out treatment at business premises but a contract had to be placed with the Agriculture Executive Committee for treatment of the Council's refuse tips, this contract being cancelled in accordance with the terms of the agreement when Mr. Cope was appointed. Conditions at these tips are ideal for rat breeding and only by constant attention can infestations be kept under control.

Verminous Premises

No infestations of bugs or lice were reported and only four houses were disinfested for fleas. These treatments were for new infestations and no complaints have been received of a recurrence in premises previously treated.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR, 1956

PART I OF THE ACT

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	60	17	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	17	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	5	—	1	—

Some improvement has been made, mainly at the smaller factories in respect of sanitary accommodation, but it has been impossible to give the degree of attention desirable to factories and bakehouses owing to shortage of staff and pressure of other work.

Smoke Abatement

The Clean Air Act received the Royal Assent on 5th July, 1956, giving Local Authorities wider powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution which were eagerly awaited by Public Health Officers throughout the country. This is a problem which no Council can confine within its own boundaries and from which no Council can isolate itself. Only by a co-ordinated effort between Authorities and the co-operation of the public generally can the desired results be achieved and pollution of the atmosphere prevented.

There are no major industrial sources of atmospheric pollution within this district, such pollution being created chiefly by domestic chimneys plus some drift from outside the area.

Canal Boats

No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Act, 1950

At the request of the County Council delegation of powers was accepted under Section 73(2) and Section 38(3)(4)(5) relating to lighting, washing facilities, and facilities for taking meals. No contraventions were found during the inspections carried out for these purposes.

Other matters relating to food shops are dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-36

136 inspections were made during the year and there were four new installations of tanks and pumps.

General

Complaints received during 1956 totalled 126, all of which were investigated and action taken as appropriate. An analysis of inspections made and notices served is given in the table overleaf.

Old Metal Dealers and Marine Stores

By an order of the Secretary of State made on 30th April, 1956, Section 86 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, relating to dealers in old metal and marine stores came into force in the Rural District.

Certain police officers were appointed as duly authorised officers for inspection of these premises and records required to be kept.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1956

	<i>Inspections & visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices compiled with</i>
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Accumulations	6	—	3	4
Ashbins	1	—	3	3
Complaints	118	—	4	2
Drainage	320	1	20	36
Dwelling Houses	607	—	29	33
Factories	17	—	2	1
Knacker's Yard	5	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings	497	—	18	23
Offensive Trades	3	—	—	—
Petroleum	136	—	4	4
Rats and Mice	945	—	2	2
Refuse Collection & Disposal	511	—	—	—
San. Accn.: Pails renewed	3	—	2	4
Privies Abolished	—	—	—	—
W.C. Conversions	9	—	2	5
Schools	4	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	8	—	1	—
Special and Misc. Visits	25	—	—	—
Stables and Piggeries	256	—	1	—
Swimming Pools	8	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	7	—	—	—
Water Supplies	250	—	1	128
Watercourses	44	—	1	1
Infectious Diseases	263	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	8	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	—	—	—
Butcher's Shops & Meat Vans	48	—	—	—
Dairies, Milk Shops & Milk Vans	1	—	—	—
Fishmongers and Poulterers	1	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing Premises	2	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	—	—	—
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	—	—	—	—
Grocers	24	—	2	2
Ice Cream Premises	12	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	29	—	2	—
Miscellaneous Food Visits	12	—	—	—
Restaurants, Cafes & Canteens	22	—	1	1
Slaughterhouses	82	—	—	—
TOTALS	4290	1	98	249

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

2,842 persons were interviewed in connection with these visits.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

Substantial progress was made during the year on the erection of permanent houses both by the Council and private enterprise, the latter being particularly noticeable in the Binley Woods area which has developed almost beyond recognition to the further exclusion of shacks and caravans.

Houses were constructed by the Council in a number of villages and a start made on the contract for 208 Wimpey houses at Long Lawford, made up as follows:—

109 two bedroom houses.	10 two bedroom bungalows.
53 three bedroom houses.	32 two bedroom flats.
4 four bedroom houses.	

This programme should effect a considerable reduction in the number of applicants on the Council's housing list, although such applications are still being received. At the end of the year the operation of a rent rebate scheme was under consideration, and it may well be that when a full economic rent is charged some applicants now on the books will prefer to buy a house rather than pay the higher rent. A revised housing application form has been prepared and is to be circulated to all families on the waiting list to bring details up to date having regard to these new developments.

75 families were re-housed during the year, 31 of these families being from condemned property.

Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses occupied during 1956:—

	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Ansty	—	1
Binley	—	79
Birdingbury	6	4
Bourton	—	3
Brandon and Bretford	8	11
Brinklow	—	29
Churchover	4	1
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	4	14
Cosford	3	—
Dunchurch	—	6
Easehall	—	1
Leamington Hastings	—	2
Long Lawford	15	13
Marton	—	4
Newton	6	—
Pailton	—	2
Princethorpe	—	6
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	12
Shilton	—	4
Stretton Baskerville	—	2
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	12
Thurlaston	—	1
Wibtoft	—	1
Willoughby	—	2
Wolston	—	2
Wolvey	—	2
Total	46	214

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, 1956, was as follows:—

Ryton-on-Dunsmore 8, Stretton-on-Dunsmore 3.

One hut was demolished during the year owing to its defective condition.

According to a circular dated 25th July, 1956, from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government these camps should be closed by the end of 1958, and the huts are now being demolished as they become empty.

Birdingbury Camp

The 33 converted huts at this camp were all occupied at the end of the year.

Housing Conditions

Fewer housing complaints were received, fewer notices served for dwelling houses to be made fit, and no applications were received for the issue of certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

A start was made during the year on the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, which occupied a considerable proportion of the inspector's time and was only made possible by the exclusion of other duties. In addition to visits and inspections made in connection with houses to be represented under the Housing Acts, 129 visits were made to advise prospective house purchasers regarding the possibility of the property in which they were interested being included in the Slum Clearance Programme.

The following analysis gives details of work carried out in connection with housing:—

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	250
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	607
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	69
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	.....	162

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	32
---	-------	----

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Meat and Food Inspection

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district and it is possible to inspect all animals slaughtered with very little necessity for overtime working.

The quality of the meat inspected has been good and the incidence of disease remarkably low, as will be seen from the analysis given.

60 live pigs in transit to Birmingham were intercepted by the police during the time Foot and Mouth disease restrictions were in force and had to be slaughtered and inspected before being allowed to proceed to their destination.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	101	1	5	480	159	—
Number inspected	101	1	5	480	159	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	12	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	12	—	—	—	0.63	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	4	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	1.9	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual meat condemned was:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (in lbs.)</i>
Bovine Livers	11	158
„ Heads	5	152
„ Hearts	1	—
„ Lungs	2 prs.	—
Thick skirts	1	—
Pigs Heads	3	42
„ Livers	1	4

The quantity of meat condemned is insufficient to be sent to utilisation plants for conversion and is disposed of by arrangement with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Food condemned other than meat at the licensed Slaughterhouses is shown in the following table:

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Corned Beef	8	46
Stewed Steak	1	6½
Salmon	1	—
Tomatoes	70	—
Peas	4	—
Pears	3	—

Knacker's Yard

There is only one Knacker's Yard in the district which is owner/occupied. Apart from the slaughterhall and flaying room there are other buildings which house a fat extractor, bone crusher and drier, and rooms for the storage of fat and meal. Almost the entire bulk of meat is processed on the premises and any small quantities not treated in this manner are stained in accordance with instructions.

The occupier has always co-operated with us in every way possible and no trouble has been experienced in maintaining the premises at the high level necessary in this type of business if nuisance is to be avoided.

Milk and Dairies

There are 27 distributors of milk registered with the Council, 6 dairy premises and 1 milk shop.

The following licences have been issued for designated milk to be retailed within the district:—

- 7 Dealer's Licences (Tuberculin Tested).
- 15 Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested).
- 11 Dealer's Licences (Pasteurised).
- 15 Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised).
- 5 Dealer's Licences (Sterilised).
- 6 Supplementary Licences (Sterilised).

One Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence has also been issued by the Warwickshire County Council.

No milk samples were taken during the year.

Details of samples taken by the County Public Health Officer and submitted for biological examination are as follows:—

<i>Designation of Milk</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>
Pasteurised	3	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	21	—
Non-designated	110	4

Suitable action was taken regarding the four positive samples to ensure that the milk was pasteurised before being sold for human consumption. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was also informed and three cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers within the district, the only premises registered being for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream only. Three premises were registered during the year. No samples were taken.

Food Premises

The new Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation during the year bringing substantial and satisfactory changes in the law relating to food premises. To acquaint traders with these requirements a start was made on delivering a printed abstract of the regulations, at the same time explaining to them the ideals to be aimed at. An up-to-date list of premises in the area was also being compiled. It is disappointing to have to record that this work came to a standstill during the acute shortage of staff at the end of the year.

A tremendous amount of work has to be done under this heading. Premises in the district vary from very good to very poor and it may well be that in one or two cases completely new premises will be necessary. Even looking ahead to the time when structures, fittings, and amenities are brought up to the required standard this cannot be taken as a cue for relaxation of effort as it is only by regular inspections and advice that hygienic practices can be ensured. To quote the words of the Minister, "The application of the Regulations will need continual supplementing with publicity and education in order that food handlers and the public may always have before them the importance of good food hygiene practice".

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no major outbreak of infectious disease in the district during 1956, apart from a number of cases of Sonne Dysentery. The majority of the cases notified were on the periphery of Rugby, where there was a rather protracted outbreak of the disease during the first half of the year. A standard hygiene practice was instituted in schools affected by the disease and one feels that these measures helped to prevent the spread of infection.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation and vaccination procedures were continued throughout the year at the County Council Child Welfare Centres and by general medical practitioners. There was a slight increase in the number of children immunised against diphtheria and one hopes that this trend will be maintained in order that the protection of the child population against the disease can be kept at a high level. It is of interest to note that throughout the country in 1956 44% of babies under one year were immunised against diphtheria, compared with 36% for 1955 and 1954 and 28% for 1951.

Only one case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year, in a man aged 31 years. The case was a severe one and eventually proved to be fatal. Vaccination against poliomyelitis in selected age groups was commenced during the year. I hope that it will continue in ever increasing numbers and prove as efficient as the diphtheria immunisation schemes have done.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1956. 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	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Whooping Cough	11	—	—	—	—	2	15	1	4	—	2	2	37
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	22
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	14
Dysentery	2	—	12	5	8	6	1	—	3	—	3	1	41
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Totals</i>	17	5	15	11	12	10	19	2	8	—	7	26	132

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1956.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Polio-myelitis— paralytic	Measles	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Paratyphoid	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Ansty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Binley	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brandon & Bretford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brinklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton Hastings	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Church Lawford	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Churchover	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	3	11
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copston Magna	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunchurch	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	6
Easenhall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kings Newnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Hastings	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lawford	—	11	—	17	4	26	1	1	—	—	60
Marton	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Monks Kirby	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pailton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princethorpe	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shilton	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlaston	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Wibtoft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Withybrook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wolston	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wolvey	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	6
Total	5	37	1	22	14	41	5	2	1	4	132

Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1956			No. of children given re-inforcing injections
Under 5	5 — 14	Total	
284	15	299	76

No. of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1956.

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. born in	Under 1 yr. 1956	1—4 years 1952-1955	5—14 years 1942-1951	Total
No. immunised	81	874	2208	3163

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	107	22	8	3	7	147
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	2	23	26

Whooping Cough Immunisation

No. immunised in 1956

Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total
283	14	297

Tuberculosis

There were seventeen new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, thirteen respiratory and four non-respiratory. Eight of the 13 respiratory cases were between 15 and 45 years of age.

At the end of the year there were 153 cases on the register, classified as follows:—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
74	48	15	16	89	64

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from the disease during 1956 are given below:—

Age G'ps.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
-25	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
-45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-65	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	5	2	2	1	—	—	—

**AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1956.
FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION**

<i>Disease</i>	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	<i>Age Un- known</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	16	21	—	—	—	—	37
Poliomyelitis :							
Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10	11	1	—	—	—	22
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	4	4	4	1	14
Dysentery	11	18	7	3	2	—	41
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	—	—	4

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	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	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
1953	21,670	333	16.13	168	8.68	6	18.02	2	0.16
1954	21,610	377	18.14	182	9.60	10	26.53	—	—
1955	21,170	371	18.22	209	11.25	12	32.35	1	0.05
1956	21,930	380	18.02	203	11.30	6	15.79	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).

The estimated population figures for 1950 and onwards include members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district.



PRINTED BY
JOLLY & BARBER LIMITED
HILLMORTON ROAD
RUGBY