

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Rugby R.D.C.

Contributors

Rugby (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

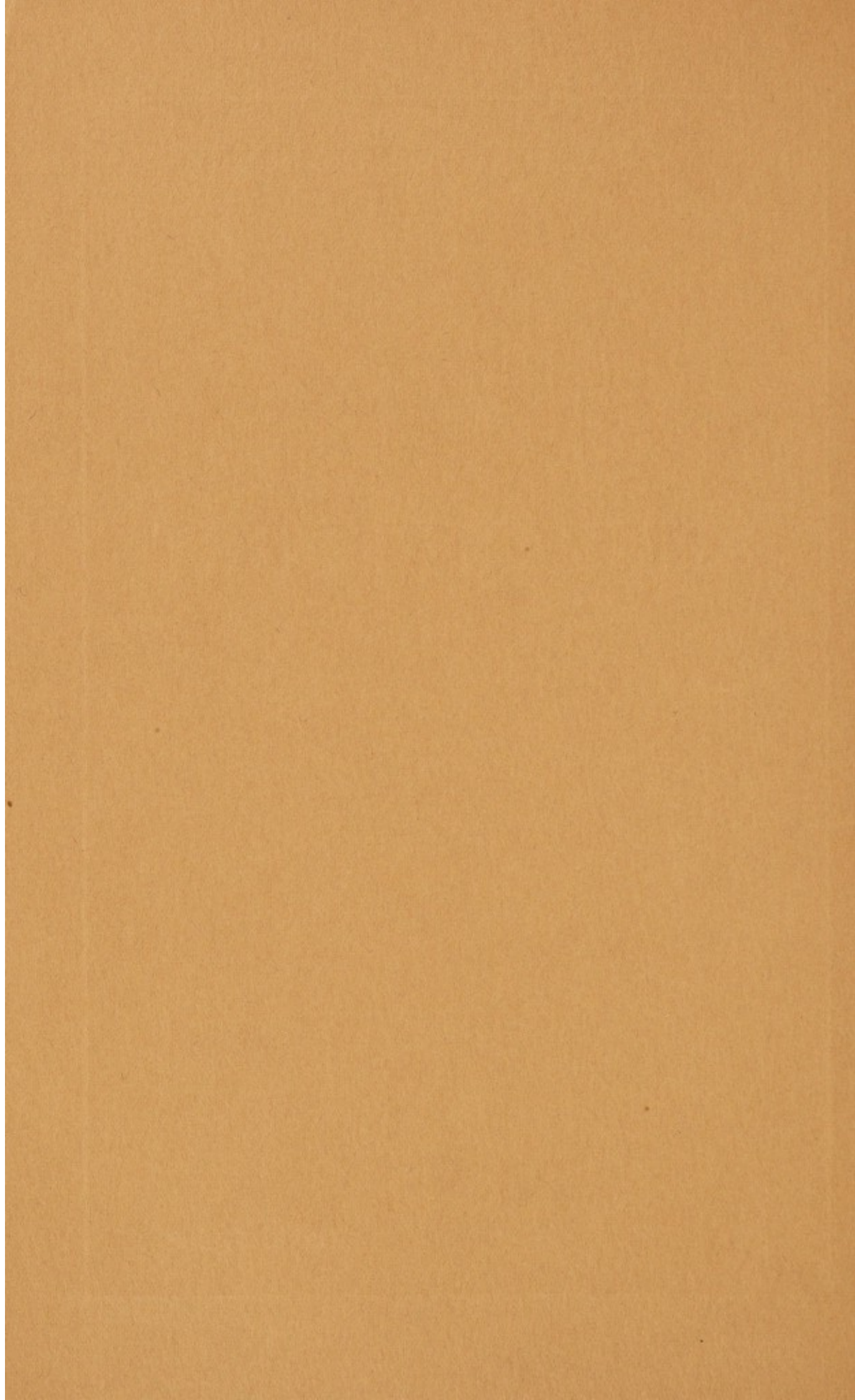
Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1957



David J. Jones



RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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Year 1957



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 and environmental conditions prevailing within the district in 1957.

Vital statistics on the whole, show comparatively little variation from those of 1956—a small increase in total population (140), a decrease in the total number of deaths (188 as against 203). But, one important feature of the notified deaths is the increase in deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. In 1956 deaths from lung and bronchial cancer was 6, out of a total of 203—in 1957 it was 11 out of a total of 188—an increase of just 100%. The 11 deaths in 1957 comprised 9 males and 2 females—which is the pattern of the national figures. If one glances at the table of causes of death it can be seen that 20% of all deaths were caused by cancer in one or other of the organs of the body.

Sanitary and environmental conditions remained fairly static throughout the year. The provision of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal works in a number of villages remains undone. Factors beyond the control of the council have in many instances, delayed this essential provision of modern life. Sewage has to be disposed of in some manner, and in many instances ditches received varying quantities of untreated sewage, with the inevitable result! Cases have been evident of some entry into roadside ditches leading to nuisance of a greater or lesser degree, aggravated in periods of excess rainfall, by flooding. On a number of occasions flooding of such ditches has occurred, with the result that accumulated sewage products have been scattered about the highway and adjacent land. Localised accumulations in the ditches are an obvious menace to health, but dissemination, which happens under conditions of flooding, obviously give rise to greater danger. Of course, we know the ditches will be “cleaned out” by the flood, but the potential dangers of the spread of sewage in this manner are too obvious. If farm wagons spill manure, or sewage sludge on the roads we are horrified of the potential dangers to health! In a number of our villages, ditches are constantly in this state—and they are no less a danger! The Council have been endeavouring to eliminate these ditches—and their dangers—by the provision of adequate sewerage and disposal arrangements, but the delays in obtaining final agreement to sites, plans, etc., makes one wonder whether the works will ever materialise before some epidemic—sewage borne—strikes at the villages. In writing these remarks, I have particularly in mind the villages of Willoughby, Stretton, Wolston and Princethorpe. Until adequate sewage disposal arrangements are completed, such incidents are likely to recur, involving local complaints to both the Health and the Engineers' Departments. In the meantime some adequate arrangements for cleansing the ditches should be discussed and a policy agreed, between this Council and the highway authority, to prevent recurrences of mishaps of the past. The Stretton, Ryton, Brandon and Wolston sewage scheme should alleviate much of the difficulty which has been discussed above. The whole of the rural area, except 2 or 3 small villages, is now supplied with piped water—and the provision of satisfactory sewage disposal must follow this as soon as possible, or nuisance will result.

Slum clearance continued apace throughout the year, and much credit is due to the staff of the Department for the great amount of work they have

put in to maintain such progress. Much of the worn-out property is gradually being dealt with, and up to the present, about 50% of the 5 year programme has been completed. In addition, the temporary dwellings and caravan problems have been solved—thanks to the vigilance and effort of Mr. Beeby in co-operation with the late Mr. Nutting and latterly with Mr. Allen—and the provision of the caravan site at Long Lawford. Slum clearance must of necessity slow down in the coming year, due to a slowing down in the council house building programme. During my frequent visits to the Birdingbury Camp, I have been forced to the conclusion that certain of the huts there cannot continue for much longer to be occupied without considerable expenditure to put them in better repair; but the most sensible way to deal with them is by demolition.

Infectious disease did not present any major problem during the year. Certain aspects of the prevention of infectious disease warrants special mention. From time to time we read in the national press of cases of smallpox—and of deaths from this dreaded disease. If one studies the relevant tables in this report one sees that during 1957 there were 398 births in the rural district, but only 190 children under the age of one year were vaccinated. Of this number 119 were born in 1957 and although it would not include children born in the last two months of the year (these would probably be vaccinated in 1958) it gives some indication of the fact that at most about 30% of children are protected against smallpox. Modern methods of travel are so swift that disease can be conveyed to this country before any symptoms or signs of the disease are present. One cannot express too forcibly the need for a high rate of vaccination of infants against Smallpox to be maintained. The same remarks apply to Diphtheria Immunisation. Again our figures of children immunised are not being maintained at a high enough level. It is a case of no Diphtheria for year after year—indeed a wonderful achievement—but that happy state may not remain if people become dilatory in accepting the preventive measures which have proved so successful in almost stamping out the disease.

Innocations of vaccine against Poliomyelitis were offered to a small section of the population during the year. This campaign is at present being accelerated, and it is hoped that all under 15 years will have been inoculated this year. The results of the campaign the future only will tell.

Atmospheric pollution has been much to the fore, and the Warwickshire Committee for Clean Air met on a number of occasions to consider a co-ordinated policy within the county. In this district we have no major offenders, but fringes of the district may suffer from outside sources. Such action as is proposed regarding measurements to be taken should give an indication of the extent of the problem. Within the district the household fire is the main cause of any existing troubles, and it would be a bold policy to put in all new dwellings appliances capable of burning smokeless fuels.

Personal health provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946 continue to expand. The County Council infant welfare clinics in the most convenient villages are well attended—assistance is given by the provision of transport in villages surrounding each centre. The young are reasonably well catered for. As to the aged—much help in a rural area is from good neighbours—and Rugby rural is no exception. Domestic assistance is often necessary in the household of an aged person—and this is sometimes difficult to obtain. Up to the present time help has been provided when necessary. This is a service which is expanding and likely to expand to a greater extent in rural areas in future.

Work in the Health Department varies in its intensity from time to time. In the past, infectious diseases, farm inspections and rivers pollution occupied much of the time of the staff. Nowadays infectious diseases of any note are not often seen—there has been but one case of Diphtheria in my time in Rugby—Scarlet Fever is a comparatively mild disease. Farm inspections now come within the province of the Ministry of Agriculture, and sampling at farm premises is carried out by the Food and Drugs Authority—the County Council. Being within the “Specified Area” all milk sold should be T.T. or heat treated—so that a great problem of the past, i.e. milk borne disease, is now a long way to being solved. Rivers pollution prevention is now very closely watched by Officers of the River boards, but until complete and adequate sewage disposal works are in operation everywhere some pollution will take place.

With the diminished importance of the above functions relative to the district, others have and are taking their place. Atmospheric pollution, although not a major problem in the rural area, warrants attention and measurement, because of household chimneys and incoming pollution.

The recent decision of the Ministry of Agriculture to discontinue the treatment for rat eradication at farms, will lead to extra work in the rodent operative’s field, but the intelligent farmer can do much to cure these evils if his own farm is affected. Water distribution is becoming more and more the province of the bigger water undertakings—and chlorination is a standard treatment—so that an unsafe water supply is rare. Housing is becoming less difficult—in the sense that the major portion of the houses considered unfit for habitation have been dealt with in the past 2 years. Slum clearance will obviously be much slower and generally not so urgent, as the majority of the worst dwellings have been dealt with.

My thanks are due to Mr. Beeby, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help throughout the year. His contributions to the sections on environmental hygiene contain the result of a year’s combined observation and labour.

I would add my thanks to the chairman and members of the committee and council for their continued interest in all matters affecting, or likely to affect, the health and well being of the inhabitants.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

August, 1958.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council: Mr. J. H. Walker, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. F. W. C. Philtrip.

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

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mrs. A. Tew (Chairman); Mr. A. R. Pemberton (Vice-Chairman); Mrs. M. Cunningham; Mrs. V. M. Jepson; Mrs. S. D. E. Nicholas; Mrs. L. Ward; Messrs. L. N. Anderton, C.C.; N. Ashman; R. S. Bevin; W. H. Champion; F. J. Chapman; G. W. Clark; J. Cummins; T. F. Duffin; E. T. Gilks; P. L. Handley; W. H. Harrison; O. J. Hidderley; S. H. Howard; D. H. Jones; L. H. Knowles; F. W. C. Philtrip; C. W. Reay; R. F. W. Rucker; F. Roddis; G. Simpson; W. F. Sutton; H. W. Tyler; J. H. Walker, J.P.; F. A. Ward; E. W. Webb; and F. Whitby. Mr. J. M. Graham, a member of the Public Health Committee and representative for Withybrook, died on the 20th August, 1957. Mr. R. Goode and Mr. R. Thom resigned from office during the year.

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:

E. V. Beeby, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

A. P. Allen, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 8.4.57).

Clerks:

Mrs. M. F. Arthurs (Resigned 20.9.57).

Mrs. E. Leach (Transferred from Clerk's Department on 25.11.57).

Miss M. Mason (Appointed 4.3.57).

House Letting Assistant:

N. Dixon.

Rodent Officer:

H. F. Cope.

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—1957.

Area (in acres)	80,631
Population (estimated Mid. 1957)	22,070
Rateable value (1st April, 1957)	£226,001
Product of a penny rate	£890

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	177	203	380	
Illegitimate	12	6	18	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	189	209	398	18.03

Still Births

Legitimate	4	5	9	Rate per 1,000 estimated population. 0.41
Illegitimate	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	4	5	9	22.11

Deaths (all causes)

	108	80	188	<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population 8.52
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Adjusted Death Rate

10.73

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

Infant Mortality

Legitimate	2	6	8	Rate per 1,000 Live Births. 20.10
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2	6	8	20.10

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

36

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

2

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. For 1957 the factor for births was 1.00. There was therefore no difference between the crude and adjusted birth rates.

Population

The mid-year population, including armed forces stationed in the district, was 22,070, an increase of 140 over the figure for 1956. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths was 210.

Births

The total number of births for the year was 398, an increase of 18 over the figure for 1956, and giving a birth rate of 18.03 per thousand population.

The adjusted birth rates for the years 1953-1957 are given below:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Rugby R.D.	16.13	18.14	18.22	18.02	18.03
Warwickshire	16.3	15.79	16.13	16.43	

Still Births

Nine still births were recorded during the year, three more than 1956. The still birth rate per 1,000 total births was 22.11.

Comparative rates for the years 1953-1957 are as follows:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Rugby R.D.	34.78	15.92	26.25	15.54	22.11
Warwickshire	19.77	22.28	20.74	21.68	

Illegitimate Births

The number of illegitimate live births assigned to the district was 18, one more than the previous year. There were no illegitimate still births.

Deaths

The total number of deaths in 1957 was 188 compared with 203 in 1956. The crude death rate was 9.26 per thousand population, but the application of the comparability factor gave an adjusted rate of 10.73.

The death rates for the years 1953-1957 have been as follows:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Rugby R.D. (No. of deaths)	8.68 (168)	9.60 (182)	11.25 (209)	11.30 (203)	10.73 (188)
Warwickshire	10.67	10.51	11.08	11.19	

The registered causes of death were as follows:—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
2. Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4
4. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	2	11
5. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
6. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
7. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	5	17
8. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
9. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	15	30
10. Coronary disease, angina	13	9	22
11. Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	7
12. Other heart disease	17	11	28
13. Other circulatory disease	3	2	5
14. Influenza	2	—	2
15. Pneumonia	6	7	13
16. Bronchitis	4	1	5
17. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
18. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
19. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2
20. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
21. Congenital malformations	1	3	4
22. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	7	15
23. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
24. All other accidents	1	2	3
Totals ...	108	80	188

Maternal Deaths

There were again no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who died under the age of 1 year was 8, an increase of two over the figure for 1956.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Rugby R.D.	18.02	26.53	32.35	15.79	20.10
Warwickshire	24.35	23.25	24.39	19.38	

Neo-Natal Deaths

Six of the eight infants mentioned above died within 28 days of birth, giving a death rate of 15.08 per thousand live births, compared with 10.53 in the previous year.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, were used throughout the year for the examination of water samples and the examination of specimens taken in connection with cases of infectious disease.

Local Health Authority Services

Under the County Council's scheme, the day-to-day administration of the services provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, except ambulance and mental health services, are administered locally, the Borough and Rural District of Rugby combining to form the Eastern Area.

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.

Owing to increased attendances, the centre at Long Lawford is now held weekly.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was necessary under this Act during 1957.

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 Rugby and Nuneaton and the Urban District of Bedworth. The amounts taken from each of these sources during the year were as follows:—

Rugby Corporation .....	.....	.....	149,419,000 gallons
Bedworth U.D.C. ....	.....	.....	2,449,000 „
Coventry Corporation .....	.....	.....	3,851,000 „
Nuneaton Corporation .....	.....	.....	3,492,000 „

In addition, a supply of 14,589,000 gallons was taken by Southam R.D.C. through the Council's trunk mains.

Substantial progress in the provision of wholesome water has been made during the post war period, only three small villages remaining without a mains supply of water. Negotiations are still in progress for approval of a scheme that has been prepared to provide a mains supply to two of these villages, Willey and Wibtoft.

127 houses were connected 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:—

	Total	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsafe
Mains Supplies	96	93	3	—
Private Supplies	30	10	14	6
Swimming Pool	10	10	—	—
Watercourses	4	—	—	4
Totals:	140	113	17	10

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.

Complaints were received from residents, and vigorous protests voiced in Council by the local council representatives, of the appearance of the water supply in Barnacle. The water supply on these occasions (as it happened more than once) was very discoloured due to what appeared to be iron rust, and contained much sediment. A section of the main removed for examination was found to be in a reasonable condition. To avoid recurrences of the trouble, weekly flushing of the mains has been arranged in conjunction with Bedworth Urban District Council.

EXISTING SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Type of existing sewage disposal</i>	<i>Proposed Schemes</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 sewerred.	
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 sewerred 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. Foul drainage to pumping station and via pumping main to Rugby Corporation sewers. Cesspools and ditches.	
Coombe Fields	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Copston Magna	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Cosford	Part to tanks and filters ; other part to inadequate tank and land treatment. Some parts cesspools.	
Dunchurch	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Easenhall	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.	
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. Owing to subsidence, tank and irrigation are now subject to flooding.	Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore).
Shilton	Part to tanks and filters and part to ditches.	
Stretton Baskerville	Cesspools and ditches.	Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore).
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.	
Wibtoft	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and land treatment.	
Willey	Combined highway and foul drains to tank and 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.	
		Scheme in preparation (Ryton, Wolston, Brandon, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore).

HOUSES NOW CONNECTED TO THE WATER MAINS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>No. of Heredita- ments assessed</i>	<i>Percentage proportion with mains water in the house</i>	<i>Percentage proportion of houses served by standtaps</i>
Ansty	220	65	92	8
Binley	1350	460	75	—
Birdingbury	190	60	70	4
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	280	103	81	8
Brandon & Bretford	600	179	59	23
Brinklow	1010	360	69	30
Burton Hastings	200	61	34	8
Church Lawford	500	144	95	3
Churchover	450	102	89	4
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	950	373	87	13
Coombe Fields	250	77	—	2
Copston Magna	60	17	Laying of water main completed but no individual connections.	
Dunchurch	1900	624	79	17
Easenhall	200	57	63	24
Frankton	370	127	89	4
Grandborough	350	107	55	34
Harborough Magna	420	117	76	14
Leamington Hastings	370	144	89	2
Long Lawford	1560	462	76	20
Marton	370	155	86	7
Monks Kirby	490	132	40	11
Newnham Regis	100	41	27	—
Newton & Biggin	300	99	64	6
Pailton	520	168	66	7
Princethorpe	370	130	53	8
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1000	323	88	10
Shilton	780	277	95	4
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	900	392	68	8
Stretton-under-Fosse	240	93	77	4
Thurlaston	280	101	58	15
Willoughby	320	89	87	7
Withybrook	300	79	43	—
Wolfhampcote	220	73	56	15
Wolston	1300	495	75	10
Wolvey	2200*	272	53	4

*Inc. H.M.F.

In the remaining parishes there is no mains water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage

The major portion of the work on new drainage is supervised by members of 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. 414 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 disposal plant at Long Lawford is functioning satisfactorily and regular samples are still being taken.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

This important service, administered by the Engineer and Surveyor, continues to give every satisfaction despite the problems involved in maintaining a weekly collection.

During wet weather, owing to the roads being inaccessible to vehicular traffic, great difficulty has been expressed in maintaining the service of refuse collection in the Binley Woods area. Road and sewer works have now been commenced by the County Council and when the roads are complete it should be possible to maintain a weekly collection in this area.

Watercourses

60 inspections were made during the year and 9 informal notices served. Many problems are created by the inability of the Council to require the cleaning out of ditches where they become choked by natural causes and we are still looking forward to enabling legislation to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Work on cleaning out the watercourses at Draycote and Withybrook was completed during the year and substantial improvement effected thereby. It was particularly gratifying to note that no flooding was reported at Withybrook during the winter. A start was made on this work at Princethorpe but the Willoughby watercourse has yet to receive attention.

Swimming Pools

A new chlorinator was fitted and the plant overhauled at the open air swimming pool at Ryton before it was opened for the season. 10 samples taken from the pool for bacteriological examination were all reported satisfactory.

Camping Sites

Although several unauthorised caravans have been dealt with during the year the position generally with regard to these temporary dwellings has been satisfactory. 222 visits were made to private caravan sites and individual caravans to ensure compliance with the Council's minimum standards, and the removal of unauthorised caravans.

The demand for standings on the Council's site at Long Lawford diminished towards the end of the year when only 57 of the 87 standings available were occupied. At the time of writing this report, consideration is being given to part of the site being utilised for permanent housing development. In view of the improved caravan position it was decided not to develop a second caravan site at Binley.

Rodent Control

One full time rodent officer 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. The rodent officer also treats the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage disposal works to minimise infestations. 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. Details of work carried out during the year are given below.

	Com- plaints	Inspections & Visits	Treat- ments	Notices Served		Notices Complied With
				Statutory	Informal	
Business Premises	7	20	6	—	2	1
Dwelling Houses	26	45	1	—	3	2
Farms	2	142	—	—	1	1
Refuse Tips	—	322	109	—	—	—
Schools	2	8	2	—	—	—
Sewers	—	87*	87*	—	—	—
Sewer Outfalls & S.D. Works	—	260	242	—	—	—
Watercourses	1	21	16	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2	5	2	—	—	—
Totals	40	910	465	—	6	4

*Number of manholes dealt with during the half-yearly treatment of sewers carried out in accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The refuse tips provide ideal conditions for breeding and if neglected can soon become reservoirs of infestation. Owing to the amount of edible material in the refuse, it is often difficult to get the rats to feed on orthodox baits and various other methods of treatment are necessary in an endeavour to achieve complete extermination. Credit is due to Mr. Cope, the Rodent Officer, for his persistent and diligent attention to the Council's refuse tips and sewage disposal works, and the fact that only minor infestations were encountered in the district during the year, and very few sewers showed any evidence of rats.

Verminous Premises

One infestation of bugs, and one of fleas, were dealt with during the year. It is pleasant to be able to report that such infestations are not nearly so frequently encountered as in the past. This, I think, can be attributed largely to improved housing conditions encouraging previous offenders to adopt a more hygienic mode of living, and the use of the improved insecticides now available.

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, 1957

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	} 31	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	60			
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—			
TOTAL	83	31	8	—

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	3	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	4	—	4	—

Clean Air

As an introduction to this subject I would like to quote a statement made by the Committee on air pollution under the Chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Beaver in presenting their report in 1954:—

“ In presenting this Report we wish to state our emphatic belief that air pollution on the scale with which we are familiar in this country today is a social and economic evil which should no longer be tolerated and that it needs to be combated with the same conviction and energy as were applied one hundred years ago in securing pure water. We are convinced that given the will it can be prevented. To do this will require a national effort and will entail costs and sacrifices; the recommendations made in this Report will involve expenditure by the Government, local authorities, industry and householders alike. But we are confident that our proposals, if carried out, will secure happier and more healthy living conditions for millions of people and that, on all counts, the cost of the cure will be far less than the national loss in allowing the evil to come.”

In Warwickshire local authorities have combined to form what is known as “ The Warwickshire Clean Air Council ”, the object of this organisation being to secure a co-ordinated effort throughout the County for abating pollution of the atmosphere and to assist members to implement the Clean Air Act. As part of this programme arrangements are being made to establish points throughout the County for the siting of scientific instruments to record atmospheric pollution, which should provide a comprehensive picture as to the nature and extent of the problem with which we are faced, and also a yardstick with which to measure improvement as time progresses. This is essential if effective action is to be taken and must of necessity be on a long term basis.

Pollution from within the district consists mainly of smoke from domestic chimneys, and it may be that in due course consideration will have to be given to the planning of Smoke Control Areas. Most of the Council's post-war housing estates and a lot of private development since the war lend themselves to such action as approved appliances have already been fitted and no compensation for conversion of heating appliances would be incurred.

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

78 visits were made during the year and there were 9 new installations of tanks and pumps.

General

An analysis of inspections made and notices served under this section is given below. 146 complaints were received during 1957, all of which were investigated and appropriate action taken.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES

	<i>Inspections & visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Accumulations	46	1	9	3
Ashbins	—	—	6	6
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Complaints	151	—	5	—
Drainage	466	3	21	15
Factories	31	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings	222	—	24	17
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Petroleum	78	—	2	—
Refuse Collection & Disposal	2	—	—	—
San. Accn.: Pails renewed	—	—	—	—
Privies Abolished	7	—	—	—
W.C. Conversions	91	—	3	2
Schools	2	—	1	1
Shops Act, 1950	24	—	—	—
Special and Misc. Visits	5	—	—	4
Stables and Piggeries	9	1	1	2
Swimming Pools	4	—	1	1
Verminous Premises	7	—	1	—
Water Supplies	169	—	1	39
Watercourses	60	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases	72	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	7	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	1457	5	75	91

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

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The Rent Rebate Scheme came into operation on the 6th April 1957, relief being given to families whose financial means would make it difficult for them to pay a full economic rent. During the year a total of 308 families were rehoused, 73 of these families being from condemned property, and at the end of the year there were 305 applicants on the housing list.

The Council's building programme at Long Lawford has now been completed apart from the construction of five shops and maisonettes, and on the 31st December 1957 the number of housing units owned by the Council, permanent and temporary, was as given on page 18:—

Parish	Bungalows		Flats (2 B.R.)		Houses			Prefab. Bungalows (2 B.R.)	Huts		
	1 R.B.	2 B.R.	Ground Floor	First Floor	2 B.R.	3 B.R.	4 B.R.		1 B.R.	2 B.R.	3 B.R.
	Birdingbury	...	2			2	12	2			
Bourton	...				2	8					
Brandon	...				2	26					
Bretford	...				4	14					
Brinklow	...				4	40		20			
Burton Hastings	...				4	4					
Church Lawford	...				4	26					
Churchover	...					25					
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore	...					53	1				
Cosford	...				16	3					
Dunchurch	...				16	82		18			
Frankton	...	2			2	16			2		
Grandborough	...				6	10				26	
Harborough Magna	...				6	16					
Leamington Hastings	...					12					
Long Lawford	...	14	16	16	134	113	15				
Marton	...				6	24	4				
Monks Kirby	...				6	8	1				
Newton & Biggin	...				6	20	1				
Pailton	...					22					
Princethorpe	...				10	24	4				
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	4				10	56	4				
Shilton	...				8	38					
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	...	4				49	5				
Wibtoft	...					4					
Willey	...				2	4					
Willoughby	...					29					
Withybrook	...					4					
Wolston	...	2			33	118	18			12	
Wolvey	...				15	22	3				
TOTALS	6	27	16	16	260	882	72	50	2	26	5

There appears to be a need for a few old people's bungalows in most villages. To construct such units of accommodation centrally is not satisfactory as for the most part these old people do not wish to leave the villages in which they have lived for all or most of their lives.

Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses occupied during 1957:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Binley	—	40
Birdingbury	—	2
Brinklow	—	12
Church Lawford	—	1
Churchover	8	1
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore	—	16
Dunchurch	—	3
Frankton	6	—
Grandborough	—	3
Harborough Magna	—	1
Leamington Hastings	—	1
Long Lawford	193	21
Marton	—	3
Newton & Biggin	9	—
Princethorpe	—	1
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	14
Shilton	—	2
Stretton-on-Dunsmore.....	—	11
Willoughby	14	1
Wolston	—	3
Wolvey	—	7
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	230	143

Temporary Housing

All families living in the hutments at Ryton-on-Dunsmore and Stretton-on-Dunsmore were rehoused during the year and these huts have now been demolished in accordance with the circular dated 20th July 1956 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government requiring these camps to be closed by the end of 1958.

The 33 converted huts at Birdingbury Camp are still in use, but many of them are now in a poor condition and cannot be considered a satisfactory form of permanent housing. Major work would be required to bring them up to a reasonable standard and I would like to suggest that consideration be given to these huts being demolished as they become empty.

Housing Conditions

The controversial Rent Act, 1957 came into operation during the year, the object of the Act being to encourage the private landlord to carry out repairs himself, without prior compulsion from the Local Authority, by the incentive of increased rent. Diverse opinions have been expressed on the interpretation of the Act, and arguments will continue until case law is available for guidance. Considerable difficulty is caused by the responsibility placed on the tenant for completion of Form "G", as very few tenants are equipped with the necessary technical knowledge to list the items of repair, and are further confused by the many prescribed forms required by the Act. Five applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair, and 13 visits made for this purpose.

The Council's Slum Clearance Programme was continued during the year and occupied a considerable proportion of the Inspectors' time. This programme was greatly facilitated by the Council houses built at Long Lawford, which made it possible for families living in condemned property to be rehoused without delay, thus enabling the houses to be demolished.

In addition to visits and inspections made in connection with houses to be represented under the Housing Act, 138 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 table gives some details of work carried out during the year:—

Houses inspected under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	.....	45
Number of visits for this purpose	.....	.....	.....	117
Houses inspected under the Housing Act	.....	.....	.....	77
Number of visits for this purpose	.....	.....	.....	398
Houses made fit after Informal Action	.....	.....	.....	96
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Public Health Act)	.....	.....	.....	2
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Housing Act)	.....	.....	.....	—
Houses represented as not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost	.....	.....	.....	43
Houses demolished	.....	.....	.....	64
Houses upon which Closing Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	5

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Work under this heading has been very spasmodic, although it has been given priority relative to other duties. Although the staff in the department was only at full strength for six months of the year, considerations of the present number of staff may be necessary. The work of the rural health inspector will in future be increasingly concerned with what we eat and drink, and the manner in which these necessities are prepared, stored and sold. Such duties are important, and will take on an increasing importance and amount of time, to the exclusion of other duties now undertaken by other departments, both local and national.

A summary of work carried out is given below:—

	*Estimated No. of premises	Inspections	Notices Served		Notices complied with
			Statutory	Informal	
Bakehouses	6	—	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops	16	1	—	1	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	10	—	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing Premises	10	—	—	—	—
Fried and Wet Fish Shops	4	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	6	2	—	—	—
Grocers & Confectioners	84	26	—	16	1
Ice-cream Premises	52	14	—	1	—
Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	61	—	—	1	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits	—	8	—	—	—
Restaurants, Cafes & Canteens	24	4	—	2	—
Slaughterhouses	2	108	—	1	—
Knacker's Yard	1	9	—	—	—
TOTALS	276	172	—	22	3

*N.B.—A number of these are combined businesses.

Meat and Food Inspection

The Slaughterhouses Bill which was before the House of Commons at the end of the year, has now received the Royal Assent. This gives effect to the Government's policy on the provision of slaughterhouses, declared in the White Paper published in 1956. The regulations, when they are made, should do much to bring hygienic standards in slaughterhouses up to a satisfactory level. As far as our own two slaughterhouses are concerned, they are both of a high standard and it is not anticipated that major work will be required. The provisions of the White Paper were circulated to all meat traders in the district.

The quality of the meat inspected has remained at a high level and the incidence of disease is again extremely low, as will be seen from the analysis given below.

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)	118	2	3	465	58	—
Number inspected	118	2	3	465	58	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	12	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	10	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual meat condemned was:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (in lbs.)</i>
Bovine Livers	12	152

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. ozs.</i>	
Corned Beef	7	24	4
Corned Mutton	1	6	
Chopped Pork	18	72	
Bacon	—	20	
Ox Tongue	1	1	
Salmon	1		8
Tomatoes	86	62	
Grapefruit	25	24	15½
Apples	1	5	12
Oranges	3	2	1
Peaches	2	5	
Strawberries	4	3	14
Carrots	1		10½
Beans	7	5	
Peas	19	17	10
Tomato Soup	1		15½
Evaporated Milk	4	2	2

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, and no difficulty 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 34 distributors of milk registered with the council, 6 dairy premises and 4 milk shops.

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

- 8 Dealer's Licences (Tuberculin Tested).
 - 19 Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested).
 - 14 Dealer's Licences (Pasteurised).
 - 19 Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised).
 - 9 Dealer's Licences (Sterilised).
 - 8 Supplementary Licences (Sterilised).
- One Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence has also been issued by the Warwickshire County Council.
- 11 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	23	—
Non-designated	111	5

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

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1957 which came into operation on the 1st April, the Rural District was included in a Specified Area making compulsory the use of special designations for retail sales of milk.

Ice Cream

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

Food Premises

Minor improvements have been effected at several premises during the year, and at the time of writing this report several retailers are trying to provide new premises to replace existing unsatisfactory ones.

Although work on implementing the Food Hygiene Regulations has been very limited the general impression is that traders are for the most part willing to co-operate and heed any advice given. Following the publicity given to food hygiene in the press and on television the public are now hygiene conscious and it is widely recognised in the trade that food hygiene is an essential part of good business. This is reflected in the substantial improvement that has been made recently in the wrapping and display of foodstuffs. A few people still remain who do not observe the necessary care when dealing with food, and the standards aimed at by the Regulations cannot be achieved until food hygiene is universally practised.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

There was again no major outbreak of disease in the district during 1957. A number of cases of measles occurred during the months of April, May and June, mostly in the southern and western parts of the district. Only two cases of poliomyelitis occurred—one paralytic and one non-paralytic.

Immunisation and vaccination procedure continued throughout the year at the Child Welfare Centres and by general medical practitioners.

The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme continued as quickly as supplies of vaccine allowed and by the end of the year 1176 children had each received two injections of the vaccine.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1957.

FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Whooping Cough	5	2	4	3	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	23
Poliomyelitis paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	29	17	25	40	79	78	22	6	—	—	—	—	296
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	7
Dysentery	—	1	2	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephal- itis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
<i>Totals</i>	35	21	32	45	84	84	27	11	2	1	—	4	346

**INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL
PARISHES, 1957.**

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Polio-myelitis</i>		<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Encephalitis</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>Paralytic</i>	<i>Non-paralytic</i>						
Ansty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Binley	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	4	1	14
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Brandon & Bretford	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
Brinklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Burton Hastings	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Church Lawford	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	35	—	42
Churchover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	12
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copston Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dunchurch	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	—	21
Easehall	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Frankton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Kings Newnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lawford	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	28	—	33
Marton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Monks Kirby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pailton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Princethorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	33	—	34
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shilton	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	9
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Thurlaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Wibtoft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Willoughby	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Withybrook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	9
Wolston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	67
Wolvey	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	4
Total	3	23	1	1	7	10	2	296	3	346

Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1957			No. of children given re-inforcing injections
Under 5	5 — 14	Total	
244	15	259	95

No. of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1957.

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in	Under 1 yr. 1957	1—4 years 1953-1956	5—14 years 1943-1952	Total
No. immunised	67	932	2211	3210

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	190	23	8	9	15	245
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	5	30	35

Whooping Cough Immunisation

No. immunised in 1957

Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total
241	12	253

Tuberculosis

There were twenty-three new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, twenty-one respiratory and two non-respiratory. Twelve of the 21 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
88	47	15	18	103	65

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from the disease during 1957 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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
-25	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-45	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-65	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	15	6	—	2	—	—	—	—

**AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1957.
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	2	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	10	13	—	—	—	—	23
Poliomyelitis :							
Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	136	157	3	—	—	—	296
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	5	1	—	7
Dysentery	6	1	3	—	—	—	10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	1	—	—	3

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 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
1957	22,070	398	18.03	188	10.73	8	20.10	—	—

*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.



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