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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1961



David J. Jones



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RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report for the year 1961.

Study of Section A shows only minor changes from the report of 1960. There was an increase in population of 250, but the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was only 216, so that the extent of immigration to the district (viz. the difference between the actual increase and natural increase, 250 minus 216 equals 34) was not very marked. Illegitimate births decreased from 27 to 20, which is about 1 in 20 of all births. Problems of housing, and social and environmental services remain for the little changing population, and there does not appear to be any obvious indication of changes in this trend. It is pleasing to note that motor vehicles accidents deaths were lower than in 1960, in spite of the increasing volume of traffic on the roads that traverse the district from end to end.

In the realm of infectious illness, apart from a large number of cases of measles, there was no outbreak of any major infectious disease. One feels that the continued high acceptance of immunological procedures for the infant and young child has led to this happy state of affairs, and one hopes that this enlightened outlook amongst parents will persist and grow until every child is as adequately protected as modern knowledge and techniques allow. General practitioners and local authority staffs have combined in their efforts to achieve the present comparatively high rate of protection, and parents must continue to do their part in seeing that their children are protected.

The water supply to the Rural District was maintained in a satisfactory state. The troubles of the Barnacle-Shilton areas seem now to have been resolved. The major portion of the rural area is now served by the new joint water Board of Rugby, and matters relating to supply are dealt with by that authority. The consumption of water continues to increase year by year, and the task of providing an adequate supply will inevitably mean the search for additional sources.

Sewage disposal in the larger villages continues to progress, but Dunchurch, Brinklow and Wolvey remain for the urgent consideration of the Council. Some of the smaller villages, with sewage and drainage problems, will no doubt have to wait even longer than the three above, and in some of these the "sewer-ditch" causes nuisance and the possibility of disease spread among the inhabitants. It is not the adult population which is really at risk, but children, some of whom are very small indeed and who cannot be expected to know of the potential dangers of such places. Fly nuisance in association with these ditches increases the hazard enormously. I feel that the systematic attention to such ditches—in maintaining a clear flow—would help to minimise the hazards. Until such time as every village is served by a water carriage system of sewage, adequately disposed of in the normal scientific way, then these ditches should receive due attention.

Slum clearance has continued, but at a slower rate, and this is obviously necessary in the light of the small number of council houses built. However, the total number of houses remaining, which are at present considered unfit for human habitation, is not great, and it can be seen in many parts of the area that landlords are endeavouring to improve and bring up to a satisfactory standard many of the old houses which would in due course come under the eye of the officers of the department. The expenditure must, in many cases,

be great, and the time to carry out the task of improvement and modernisation lengthy, but the ultimate result is worthwhile. One often wishes that landlords would take action before the houses are the subject of statutory action under the Housing Acts, but on the other side it can be argued that until such properties are vacated, a satisfactory improvement cannot be attempted. The council house waiting list is still a long one, but the building programme in Ryton, Stretton, etc. should assist in re-housing a good number of families.

We read, and hear, a great deal about atmospheric pollution. The question is sometimes asked, "What is the Rural District Council doing about it?" The Council is a member of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and as such is participating in the five year survey of pollution in Warwickshire. The industrial areas of Warwickshire have already declared zones within their boundaries as "Smoke Control Areas". It is well known that much of the pollution is from our own domestic fires, and in the confines of the rural district such fires must obviously be the major offender, as the amount of industrial nuisance is limited to a few pockets. It would seem that the point at which a start must be made at some date in the future will be the large villages, many of which have large council house estates, already having appliances installed which are approved for burning fuels without producing smoke. The remainder of the rural district must of necessity present a prolonged programme of small areas.

The services provided by the County Council, within the rural district, have, in some particular parishes, been difficult to maintain. I refer to the midwifery and nursing services where absence of or changes in staff have caused difficulty in maintaining a service, but with the excellent work of some of the staff in "doubling up" for vacant areas, and temporary re-arrangements, no major breakdown occurred. I have again included a list of the nursing staff as I know many of the Council feel they would like to have it in emergency. The infant clinics are, in most instances, very well-attended. This is to a large measure due to the bus service provided on clinic days.

The work in the department continued smoothly throughout the year, thanks to the help and co-operation of Mr. Beeby and all other members of the team. I would also acknowledge the contribution of Mr. Beeby to the relevant sections of this Report, concerned with environmental services and food inspection. The Chairman and members of the Committee always displayed the keenest interest in all matters pertaining to health in the rural district, and for this and their constant support, I tender my thanks.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LAWN,
NEWBOLD ROAD,
RUGBY.

October, 1961.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1961/62.

Chairman of the Council: Mr. A. R. Pemberton, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. H. Howard.

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

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mr. A. Greenwood (Chairman); Mrs. L. Ward (Vice-Chairman); Mrs. M. Cunningham; Mrs. B. P. W. Johnston; Mrs. S. D. E. Nicholas; Mrs. A. Tew; Messrs. L. N. Anderton; R. S. Bevin; G. D. Bisp; S. G. Chivers; G. W. Clarke; E. Cullen; J. Cummins; T. F. Duffin; L. Fenley; E. T. Gilks; T. W. Galliford; W. H. Harrison; A. J. Harvey; S. H. Howard; H. J. Miller; A. R. Pemberton, J.P.; C. W. Reay; P. J. Round; R. F. W. Rucker; A. Smith; W. F. Sutton; H. W. Tyler; E. W. Webb; F. Whitby; C. W. Williams; and A. V. Wright.

Mr. N. Ashman, C.C., and Mr. F. W. Philtrip, both long serving members on the Public Health Committee, died towards the end of the year, and Mr. C. W. Brittain resigned from the Council.

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.

Technical Assistant:

L. I. Harvey (appointed 1.5.61).

Clerks:

Mrs. E. Leach (resigned 11.2.61).

Mrs. M. Newbold (appointed 20.2.61).

Mrs. A. Turton.

Rodent Officers:

H. F. Cope.

J. G. Allsop.

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:

Coventry City Analyst, Shortley Road, Coventry.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS—1961.

Area (in acres)	80,631
Population (estimated Mid. 1961)	22,570
Rateable value (1st April, 1961)	£299,275
Product of a penny rate	£1,200

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	207	181	388	
Illegitimate	10	10	20	
	217	191	408	18.08

Still Births

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	4	4	8	0.34
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	4	4	8	19.23

Deaths (all causes)

				<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
	106	86	192	8.51

Adjusted Death Rate

10.72

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

Infant Mortality

				<i>Rate</i> per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	4	1	5	12.25
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
	4	1	5	12.25

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

42

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

1

Measles

1

Whooping Cough

Nil

In order to make accurate comparisons of the birth and death rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar-General provides comparability factors for each district. These take into consideration the varying age and sex distribution of the population and are applied to the crude birth and death rates. The resultant figures are termed adjusted rates. The factor for births in this District was 1.0 and there was thus no difference between the crude and adjusted birth rates.

Population

Following the Census taken in April the population of the district was stated to be 21,739, and the mid-year estimate was 22,570. This is an increase of 250 over the figure for the previous year and only slightly more than the natural increase in population (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) which was 216.

Births

The number of live births in the district during 1961 was 408, five more than in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births dropped from 27 in 1960 to 20 during 1961. Comparative birth rates for the district and for Warwickshire are given in the following table:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby R.D.	18.03	18.21	18.97	18.06	18.08
Warwickshire	17.15	17.12	17.63	17.76	

Still Births

The number of still births for 1961 was 8, one less than in 1960, giving a rate of 19.23 per 1,000 total births. The comparative rates for the years 1957-61 are given below:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby R.D.	22.11	26.25	34.56	21.84	19.23
Warwickshire	16.97	20.60	17.70	17.51	

The total number of live and still births was 416, and of these 193 were delivered at home, and 223 at hospitals or maternity homes.

Deaths

The number of deaths assigned to the district for 1961 was 192, an increase of 12 over the figure for the previous year, and giving an adjusted death rate of 10.72 per thousand population. The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rates for the past five years:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby R.D. (No. of deaths)	10.73 (188)	10.38 (183)	10.72 (188)	10.16 (180)	10.72 (192)
Warwickshire	10.92	10.98	11.50	11.41	

Maternal Deaths

For the eighth year in succession no maternal deaths were recorded in the district.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who died under the age of one year was 5, one less than in 1960. The death rate of 12.25 per thousand live births is the lowest ever recorded. The rates for the years 1957-61 have been as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rugby R.D.	20.10	26.96	14.32	14.89	12.25
Warwickshire	18.50	20.83	19.45	19.47	

Neo Natal Deaths

Of the five infants mentioned above, three died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a death rate of 7.35 per thousand live births, compared with 9.93 in 1960.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1961

<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	1	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	1	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	6	18
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	13	24
18. Coronary disease, angina	21	10	31
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	7
20. Other heart disease	17	14	31
21. Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
22. Influenza	4	—	4
23. Pneumonia	2	4	6
24. Bronchitis	5	—	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	6	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34. All other accidents	1	8	9
35. Suicide	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals ..	106	86	192

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	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Intracranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Immaturity	1	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	2
5. Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	—	—	1	5

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service, directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, undertakes the bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice cream samples, and specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable disease. The Laboratory serving this area is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry, and is under the direction of Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead. My thanks are due to Dr. Whitehead and his staff for their co-operation with the Department throughout the year.

Local Health Authority Services

Warwickshire County Council is the Local Health Authority for the area, and the following services provided under the National Health Service Acts are administered locally on a day to day basis. For this purpose Rugby Borough and Rugby Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the County. All the services functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

The following nursing staff, employed by the County Council, work in the Rural District:—

<i>Health Visitor</i>		<i>Tel. No.</i>
Miss B. Jaques	The Cottage, School Yard, Brandon	Wolston 536

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor

Miss V. Barnes	36a Lutterworth Road, Pailton.	Pailton 444
Miss N. Glossop	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury	Marton 224
Miss L. H. Green	Croft House, Bulkington Rd., Wolvey	Wolvey 278
Miss E. M. Mason	36 Lutterworth Road, Pailton	Pailton 442

District Nurse/Midwife

Miss P. E. Hicks	Nurse's House, Chapel St., Long Lawford Rugby	3574
Mrs. H. Owen	90, Coventry Road, Dunchurch	Dunchurch 328
Miss H. Slater	32 Warwick Road, Wolston	Wolston 510

District Nurse

Mrs. S. Clarke	69 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Rugby 2821
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All messages relating to nursing may be sent direct to the nurse concerned or to the Area Nursing Officer at the Health Department, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

Domestic Help Service

Applications for domestic help should be made to the Organiser, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby. There is a standard charge for this service at present 3/9d. per hour, but application can be made for a reduced rate which is assessed according to the applicant's financial circumstances.

Centres and Clinics

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 Centres are held :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic, Rugby	Wednesday afternoons
Child Welfare Centres		
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	Memorial Club	Every Tuesday
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.

Care and After Care Scheme

Under the County Council's Scheme certain items of nursing equipment, invalid wheelchair, walking aids, etc., are available on free loan during periods of illness and convalescence. Applications should be made to the District Nurse or the Health Department.

Invalid chairs and certain equipment required for long term or permanent loan can be supplied through the County Welfare Department.

Periods of convalescence following illness can at the request of a patient's medical practitioner, be arranged through the County Council's Scheme. Such convalescence is free for children of school age, but in other cases applicants are asked to contribute in accordance with an assessment of their financial circumstances.

Ambulance Service

This service is administered direct from County Offices in Warwick. The depot for this area is situated at Temple Street, Rugby (telephone number, Rugby 3445), and except in cases of emergency, all requests for Ambulance or sitting case transport must be made through a medical practitioner or hospital.

Mental Health Services

These are administered from Warwick, but the services of Mental Health Officers are available locally. The Mental Health Services are being developed, and it is hoped that a new Junior Training Centre will be built in Rugby in the near future.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action under Section 47 of this Act was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

At the time of writing this report the statutory responsibility for the supply and distribution of mains water throughout the Council's area has been taken over by the Water Boards and the Council no longer have any legal responsibility in this matter. The water undertakings now supplying this Council's area are The Coventry Corporation Water Undertaking, The Rugby Joint Water Board, and The North East Warwickshire Water Board. The Rugby Joint Water Board came into operation on the 1st April, 1962, prior to which water from this source was supplied to the Rural District by the Borough of Rugby.

The approximate amounts supplied from each of these sources during the year were as follows:—

Rugby Borough	192,359,000	gallons
Coventry Corporation	3,452,000	„
North East Warwickshire Water Board	5,698,000	„

In addition 27,496,000 gallons were taken by Southam R.D.C. through trunk mains serving this Council's area.

A mains water service has now been laid to Cosford as during periods of dry weather the existing private supply to this village proved to be inadequate. Both the private supply and the mains water service now feed into common storage tanks serving the few houses in the village.

Sixty-five houses were connected to the public mains during the year and the percentage of houses in the various villages that now have an internal or external supply of mains water available is given in a table on the following page.

In order to avoid duplication of sampling, an agreement has been reached with the North-East Warwickshire Water Board for water samples to be taken by the Board's officers at points within the Rural District, namely, at Barnacle and Shilton.

It is hoped to make similar arrangements with the other water undertakings in due course, but for the present samples are taken each month at the terminal points on the mains, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry.

Details of samples submitted for bacteriological examination from the mains and other supplies are given below:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsafe</i>
Mains Supplies	110	94	7	9
Private Supplies	33	14	5	14
Swimming Pool	9	9	—	—
Totals:	152	117	12	23

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.	Work in Progress. (Ansty and Shilton).
Binley	About one third of Binley Woods Estate served by new sewers.	Work completed.
Birdingbury	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	
Bourton-on-Dunsmore ..	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	
Brandon and Bretford ..	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	Work completed. (Brandon, Ryton, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and Wolston). Anticipated that tenders will be invited in the next few months.
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-upon-Dunsmore	Highway and foul drains now separated. Foul drainage to pumping station and via pumping main to Rugby Corporation sewers.	
Coombe Fields	Cesspools and ditches.	
Copston Magna	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Cosford	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Dunchurch	Part to tanks and filters; other part to inadequate tank and land treatment. Some parts cesspools.	Consulting Engineers instructed to prepare scheme. (Dunchurch and Thurlaston).
Easenhall	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Frankton	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	Work nearing completion.
Grandborough	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Harborough Magna ..	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
King's Newnham ..	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.	Consulting Engineers instructed to prepare scheme. (Monks Kirby and Pailton).
Newton and Biggin ..	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Pailton	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	Consulting Engineers instructed to prepare scheme. (Monks Kirby and Pailton).
Princethorpe	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ..	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	Work completed. (Brandon, Ryton, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and Wolston).
Shilton	Part to tanks and filters and part to ditches.	Work in Progress. (Ansty and Shilton).
Stretton-Baskerville ..	Cesspools and ditches.	
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	Work completed. (Brandon, Ryton, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and Wolston).
Stretton-under-Fosse ..	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Thurlaston	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and ditches.	Consulting Engineers instructed to prepare scheme. (Dunchurch and Thurlaston).
Wibtoft	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and land treatment.	
Wiley	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and land treatment.	
Willoughby	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	Work completed.
Withybrook	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Wolston	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	Work nearing completion on house connections. (Brandon, Ryton, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and Wolston).
Wolvey	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	

The unsatisfactory samples of mains water were from the North East Warwickshire Water Board supply to Barnacle and Shilton. This trouble was rectified by a thorough flushing of the mains and installation of the new filtration plant at Bedworth Water Works, since when no further trouble has been experienced.

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	210	89	92	8
Binley Woods	1600	485	75	—
Birdingbury	200	77	74	4
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	270	99	82	8
Brandon & Bretford	600	196	59	23
Brinklow	1100	405	69	30
Burton Hastings	200	78	44	8
Church Lawford	480	141	95	3
Churchover	550	100	92	4
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	1040	375	87	13
Coombe Fields	250	60	—	2
Copston Magna	60	19	Laying of water main completed but no individual connections.	
Dunchurch	1900	641	81	17
Easenhall	200	51	65	24
Frankton	350	131	89	4
Grandborough	340	107	59	34
Harborough Magna	400	113	80	14
Kings Newnham	100	36	27	—
Leamington Hastings	370	142	91	2
Long Lawford	2300	747	80	20
Marton	400	174	88	7
Monks Kirby	470	129	44	11
Newton & Biggin	300	106	66	6
Pailton	500	168	69	7
Princethorpe	400	152	53	8
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1100	350	88	10
Shilton	780	296	96	4
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	960	344	68	8
Stretton-under-Fosse	300	87	77	4
Thurlaston	300	115	60	15
Wibtoft	50	17	47	—
Willey	90	26	69	8
Willoughby	320	106	93	7
Withybrook	300	78	44	1
Wolfhampcote	200	74	57	15
Wolston	1370	522	75	10
Wolvey	1850*	330	58	4
*Inc. H.M.F.				

Drainage and Sewerage

Progress on new sewerage schemes was maintained during the year but there is still a lot to be done in this field of activity. Details of existing sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements, together with the position regarding new schemes, are given on a separate page.

There were no conversions of pail closets to water closets under the provisions of the Public Health Act, but this work will be resumed as the new sewerage schemes are completed.

One thousand and fifty-two drainage visits were made, a large proportion of which were in connection with surveys relating to the new sewerage schemes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Since April 1946 the whole of the district has, with only a few exceptions, received a regular weekly collection. The Council operate by direct labour a fleet of eight modern refuse collection vehicles, disposal being by means of controlled tipping. Approximately eight acres of land in the centre of the area are owned by the Council and receive the bulk of the refuse, but subsidiary tips are rented for convenience in other parts of the district. The Council own and operate a Ferguson tractor to level and soil over the tips.

A weekly collection has been maintained despite the considerable labour and other difficulties, which reflects credit on the Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. A. T. Hancock, for his administration of this service under the Engineer and Surveyor.

Watercourses

Ditches and watercourses polluted by sewage still present a far from satisfactory picture throughout the district but this pollution is gradually being reduced as the new sewerage schemes are completed.

Swimming Pools

Nine samples were taken from the swimming pool at Ryton-on-Dunsmore while it was open during the summer months and these samples were generally satisfactory.

Caravan Sites

There are now 52 standings available on the Council's site at Long Lawford, all of which were occupied at the end of the year. Licences have also been issued for private sites as given below and for 21 individual caravans:

<i>Location of Site</i>	<i>No. of Caravans Authorised</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Fair View, Princethorpe	49	22 caravans permitted at present but authorisation given for number to be increased to 49 when site works now in progress have been completed.
Mount Pleasant, Church Lawford	29	
Avon View, Oxford Rd., Ryton-on-Dunsmore	23	
The Blue Boar, London Road A.45, Dunchurch	12	
Monks Road, Binley Common, Binley Woods	6	

A considerable amount of work was carried out under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 and a very concentrated effort was necessary when the Act came into operation, due to the time limit imposed between the granting of a planning permission and the issue of a licence.

All the private sites have now been brought up to a reasonable standard except for one or two cases where site works are in progress.

Rodent Control

Two full-time Rodent Officers are employed and advice given to rate-payers free of charge, although a charge is made on a materials and labour basis to both householders and occupiers of business premises if the Council carries out treatment. The Rodent Officers also treat the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage disposal works.

The contract service continues to operate successfully, thanks to the efforts of the Rodent Officers, and at the end of the year contracts valued at more than £1,000 had been entered into.

A considerable reduction in the rat population was noticed during the winter months. This can be attributed to the exceedingly high number of rats which were killed during the previous year.

Details of work carried out are given below —

	<i>Com-plaints</i>	<i>Inspections & Visits</i>	<i>Treat-ments</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Notices Complied With</i>
				<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Business Premises	15	233	201	—	1	1
Dwelling Houses	51	103	42	—	2	3
Farms	16	1360	1016	—	1	1
Refuse Tips	—	220	177	—	—	—
Schools	3	8	5	—	—	—
Sewers	—	43	35	—	—	—
Sewer Outfalls & S.D. Works	2	318	143	—	—	—
Watercourses	—	37	10	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	6	3	—	1	1
Totals	88	2328	1632	—	5	6

In addition to this the Rodent Officers also assist in the destruction of wasps which, as a general rule, occupies very little of their time. This is a free service where only straightforward work is involved and saves considerable distress, particularly so where young children and elderly people are concerned.

Verminous Premises

No occasion arose for the treatment of any such premises.

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, 1961

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>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38		—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	42	17	—	—

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)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	—	—	—

Clean Air

Air pollution and its control under the provisions of the Clean Air Act are of prime importance, the main pollutants against which attention is directed being smoke and sulphur dioxide. Smoke particles can reach the lung when breathed in and a knowledge of their concentration is significant for medical purposes. Sulphur dioxide is of national concern owing to its possible effects on health and property. The assessment of these concentrations can best be made by the daily volumetric apparatus.

Grit and dust, as measured by the deposit gauge, is only of localised interest as these materials fall close to their source, and a broader picture of grit and dust from the atmosphere would be all but meaningless even if it could be obtained. Grit and dust in the air are also too coarse to reach the human lung so that general observations are not likely to be required for medical purposes.

These views on the recording of air pollution have now been generally accepted following the report on a new national survey carried out by a working party made up of local authority representatives and technical experts. Measurements are obviously required for both local and national purposes, in order to obtain as accurate a record as possible of the amount of pollution in the air where people live and work, so that places where remedial or preventive action is necessary can be identified, to measure the success of any such action taken, and for medical investigation into the connection between air pollution and disease. Some revised thinking is, however, necessary into the siting of instruments and the type of instruments used.

A review of the instruments operating within the County is at present being carried out by the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. No definite statement can be made until this survey has been completed but there appears to be little doubt that some additional instruments might be necessary and alternative sites required for some of the existing apparatus. The recording stations in this Council's area at Broadwell and Binley, at each of which we have a deposit gauge and a lead peroxide candle, have now provided all the local information required and could be dispensed with. This will no doubt be borne in mind in the course of the review.

The daily volumetric apparatus at Wolston High School is looked after mainly by the schoolchildren. Intermittent difficulty is encountered in getting them to perform their daily duties properly in relation to this instrument, particularly when there is a change of scholars, and fairly close supervision is essential if satisfactory recordings are to be obtained. To help to maintain the interests of the schoolchildren a second conference was held for them during the year by the Warwickshire Clean Air Council.

A comparatively recent development in the measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide is an eight-day measuring apparatus and one such instrument is being used at the present time on an experimental basis in the area of the Meriden Rural District Council. The obvious advantages of this apparatus are that it requires less attention and works over weekends because of its automatic mechanism and the report from Meriden on this instrument is awaited with some interest.

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 (General) Regulations, 1960.

Petroleum Installations

Work is now in hand on the renewal of one sub-standard installation but with this exception the larger petroleum installations in the Council's area have been brought up to a reasonably good standard.

Two hundred and seven visits were made during the year and there were 5 new installations of tanks and pumps.

General

An analysis of inspections made and notices served under this section is given below. 232 complaints were received, an increase of 24 on the preceding year, all of which were investigated and appropriate action taken.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED

	<i>Inspections and Visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>	
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Atmospheric Pollution ..	97	—	—	—	—
Accumulations	—	—	—	—	—
Ashbins	—	—	—	—	—
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—
Complaints	129	—	—	—	—
Drainage	1052	—	14	—	4
Factories	16	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	8	—	—	—	1
Moveable Dwellings ..	149	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	1	—	1
Petroleum	207	—	4	—	12
Refuse Collection & Disposal	30	—	4	—	4
Shops Act, 1950	25	—	—	—	—
Schools	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:—					
Pails renewed	—	—	—	—	2
Privies abolished	—	—	—	—	—
W.C. Conversions	24	—	3	—	—
Special & Misc. Visits ..	—	—	—	—	7
Swimming Pools	12	—	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supplies	136	—	—	—	30
Watercourses	15	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	23	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	4	—	—	—	—
Polio Survey	44	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1971	—	26	—	61

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

SECTION D.

HOUSING

One hundred and fifty-four rebates amounting to £55 0s. 0d. per week were granted under the Rent Rebate Scheme. Fifty-four families were rehoused, 10 of them being from condemned property, and at the end of the year there were 457 applicants on the housing list.

No Council houses were built during the year but at the time of writing this report site works are in progress for the provision of 70 houses at Stretton-on-Dunsmore and 121 houses at Ryton-on-Dunsmore. Of this number, 29 at Ryton-on-Dunsmore and 35 at Stretton-on-Dunsmore are to be erected for sale.

Details of the number of housing units owned by the Council, permanent and temporary, are given overleaf:—

Parish	Bungalows		Flats (2 B.R.)		Houses			Prefab. Bungalows 2 B.R.	Huts		
	1 B.R.	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.
Ansty ..	2	2			9	4	1				
Birdingbury ..		2			2	12	2				
Bourton ..					8	8	2				
Brandon ..					2	26	2				
Bretford ..					4	14	2	20			
Brinklow ..					4	40	2				
Burton Hastings ..		2			6	10					
Church Lawford ..					26	26					
Churchover ..					25	25	1				
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore ..					4	53					
Cosford ..					3	3		18			
Dunchurch ..					16	82	2		2	26	5
Frankton ..		2			2	16					
Grandborough ..					6	10	6				
Harborough Magna ..					6	16					
Lemington Hastings ..					12	12					
Long Lawford ..		18	16	16	142	117	15				
Marton ..					6	24	4				
Monks Kirby ..					8	8	1				
Newton and Biggin ..					6	20	1				
Pailton ..					10	22					
Princehorpe ..					10	24	4				
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ..	4				10	56	4				
Shilton ..					38	38					
Stretton-on-Dunsmore ..		4			8	49	5				
Wibtoft ..					4	4					
Wiley ..					2	4	1				
Willoughby ..					8	29	1				
Withybrook ..		2			3	6	1				
Wolston ..		3			33	118	18	12			
Wolvey ..	4	8			23	32	5				
TOTALS ..	10	43	16	16	299	908	75	50	2	26	5

In addition there are 5 maisonnettes at Long Lawford, each one consisting of business premises with a 3 bedroomed flat above.

Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses occupied during 1961:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Council houses</i>	<i>Private houses</i>
Ansty	—	4
Binley	—	8
Birdingbury	—	3
Brandon and Bretford ...	—	7
Brinklow	—	2
Burton Hastings	—	1
Church Lawford	—	2
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore	—	5
Dunchurch	—	5
Easehall	—	6
Harborough Magna	—	3
Leamington Hastings ...	—	4
Long Lawford	—	6
Marton	—	1
Newton	—	3
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ...	—	4
Shilton	—	4
Stretton-on-Dunsmore...	—	3
Thurlaston	—	2
Withybrook	—	2
Wolston	—	2
Wolvey	—	6
	Nil	83

Temporary Housing

Only one of the converted huts at Birdingbury Camp was demolished and at the end of the year 27 huts still remained, 10 of which were empty and awaiting demolition, the other 17 still being occupied.

Housing Conditions

Very little use now appears to be made of the Rent Act, 1957 and only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year.

Work on the Slum Clearance Programme proceeded steadily during the year and in addition, 245 visits and inspections 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.

It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the Council houses to be erected at Stretton-on-Dunsmore and Ryton-on-Dunsmore to rehouse a considerable number of persons now living in condemned property to enable these houses to be demolished.

The following table gives some details of work carried out during the year:—

Houses inspected under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	.....	20
Number of visits for this purpose	.....	.....	.....	34
Houses inspected under the Housing Act	.....	.....	.....	46
Number of visits for this purpose	.....	.....	.....	246
Houses made fit after Informal Action	.....	.....	.....	18
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Public Health Act)	.....	.....	.....	1
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Housing Act)	.....	.....	.....	1
Houses represented as not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost	.....	.....	.....	28
Houses demolished	.....	.....	.....	30
Houses upon which Closing Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of visits to advise regarding Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	...	245
Houses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	1
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	...	2

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

A summary of work carried out during the year is given below:—

	<i>Estimated No. of premises*</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>	
			<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Bakehouses ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops ..	13	66	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	12	6	—	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing Premises ..	3	35	—	—	—	—
Fried & Wet Fish Shops	3	4	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	10	66	—	—	—	—
Grocers & Confectioners	82	138	—	—	—	5
Ice-cream Premises ..	57	96	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	62	43	—	1	—	5
Meat Vans ..	—	21	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Food Visits	—	38	—	—	—	—
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens ..	31	69	—	2	—	2
Slaughterhouses ..	1	113	—	—	—	—
Knacker's Yard ..	1	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	282	699	—	3	—	12

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

Slaughterhouses

The Minister accepted the report submitted under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and appointed the 1st April, 1961 as the day on which slaughterhouses in the Council's district must comply with the new construction regulations.

There is, in fact, only one private slaughterhouse now operating within the Council's area and this complied with the regulations several months before the appointed day.

Meat and Food Inspection

One hundred per cent meat inspection has been maintained and the quality of this meat has been very good. The incidence of disease has been very low as can be seen from the analysis given —

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	164	1	3	717	1	—
Number inspected	164	1	3	717	1	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	17	1	—	1	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	10.9	100	—	0.13	4.5	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
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 and offal condemned was —

<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (in lbs.)</i>
Bovine Liver (Trim) ...	1	4
Bullocks' Carcases ...	1	610
Bovine Livers ...	14	153
Lamb's Liver ...	1	3
Bovine Lungs ...	2	16
Bovine Head and Tongue	1	46
TOTALS ...	20	832

All meat condemned is stained before leaving the premises, but as the quantity is insufficient to be sent to utilisation plants for conversion it is disposed of by arrangement with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

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

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins</i>	<i>lbs. ozs.</i>
Pears ...	2	3 10
Chopped Pork ...	24	96 —
Shoulder Ham ...	1	10 8
Oranges ...	18	12 6
Pressed Ham ...	50	208 —
Corned Beef ...	7	39 —
Beefex ...	1	— 12
Gammon Ham ...	1	11 3
Minced Pork ...	1	4 —

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. All meat is processed on the premises.

This business has been conducted in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Milk and Dairies

Dealers and supplementary milk licences are now issued by the County Council, but under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 this Council is still required to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor at or from premises within their district and of premises within their district which are used as dairies, other than dairy farms.

At the present time there are 20 distributors of milk registered with the Council and 12 dairy premises.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers within the district, the only premises registered being for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. One such premises was registered during the year.

No samples were taken.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no outbreak of any of the major infectious diseases during 1961 and, although the number of measles cases was high, the disease was quite mild and there were no deaths. The majority of the cases occurred during the Spring months and were scattered throughout the district.

The following tables give details of the age incidence, monthly incidence, and the numbers notified in each parish during 1961.

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1961.

FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION

<i>Disease</i>	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis :						
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	97	191	1	—	—	289
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	2	4
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal						
Infection	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1961.**

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9	48	93	52	68	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	289
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Dysentery	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	12	50	97	53	68	14	4	1	—	—	1	—	300

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1961.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Polio-myelitis		Pneumonia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Measles	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	TOTAL
			Paralytic	Non-paralytic							
Ansty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Binley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Brandon & Bretford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brinklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton Hastings	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Church Lawford	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35	—	—	36
Churchover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Copston Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Dunchurch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	59
Easenhall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings Newnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Long Lawford	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	60	—	—	61
Marton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Monks Kirby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pailton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Princethorpe	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	6
Shilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	31
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Wibtoft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Willoughby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Withybrook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Wolston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Wolvey	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Total	2	2	—	—	4	2	—	289	—	1	300

Immunisation and Vaccination

Poliomyelitis vaccination continued throughout the year, and an extension of the scheme enabled a fourth injection to be given to children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

From the tables which follow it will be noted that 1,403 children had been immunised against diphtheria before they reached the age of five years. This represents approximately 85 per cent of the children in that age group. It will be noticed, however, that the majority were immunised between the ages of 1 and 4 years, and only 197, or approximately 47 per cent, of the children under 1 year of age had been protected. Further efforts must be made to raise this level of immunisation in infants.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<i>Number vaccinated during year</i>		
	<i>2 injections</i>	<i>3 injections</i>	<i>4 injections*</i>
Children and Young Persons born 1943-1961	466	714	1,218
Persons born 1933-1942 ...	119	240	—
Persons born prior to 1933 ...	246	1,072	—
TOTAL	831	2,026	1,218

*Fourth injections given only to children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1961			No. of children given re-inforcing injections
Under 5	5 — 14	Total	
384	29	413	292

No. of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1961.

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. born in	Under 1 yr. 1961	1—4 years 1957-1960	5—14 years 1947-1956	Total
No. immunised	197	1206	2367	3770

Smallpox 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	41	129	6	6	19	201
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	6	36	46

Whooping Cough Immunisation

No. immunised in 1961

Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total
383	32	415

Tuberculosis

There were nine new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, eight respiratory and one non-respiratory.

At the end of the year there were 131 cases on the register, classified as follows:—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
81	38	5	7	86	45

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from the disease during 1961 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
-45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961 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
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
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	—	—
1958	22,400	408	18.21	183	10.38	11	26.96	—	—
1959	22,090	419	18.97	188	10.72	6	14.32	3	0.14
1960	22,320	403	18.06	180	9.16	6	14.89	—	—
1961	22,570	408	18.07	192	10.72	5	12.25	1	0.04

*Extension of Municipal Borough of Rugby.

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



