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Borough of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1948,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington Spa :

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1949.



HAMILTON HOUSE,

LEAMINGTON SPA.

August, 1949.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1948, this is the 30th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As in the past few years this Report is restricted to a statement of facts, but a more extended report is given by the Sanitary Inspector.

Kindness has been extended to me by members of the Council and my colleagues, for which I am most grateful.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1948	...	...	15,550
Birth Rate	...	...	18.1
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	14
Death Rate	...	...	9.3
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis	...	—
	„ other causes	...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	25
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			19
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	91
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	—

Population.—An increase of 1240 on the estimated figure for 1947.

Birth Rate.—The figure is above the average of the past 10 years and much the same as that for England and Wales.

Death Rate.—Well below the average for past years and less than that for England and Wales, viz. 10.8.

Infant Mortality.—The figure of 25 per 1,000 births is well below the average and is more favourable than that for England and Wales viz. 34.

Statistics for the past ten years and also for England and Wales in 1948 will be seen under Table II.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

J. BULLOCK

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. Institute of Housing.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

S. H. WEST

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. R.S.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Waterworks Engineers :

R. WORMELL, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Public Analysts :

HILL and RIGBY, Birmingham.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

6. *Laboratory Facilities.*—Bacteriological examinations by the Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
*Diphtheria	... 10	... 33	... 43
*Enteric Fever	... —	... —	... —
Tuberculosis	... —	... —	... —
			43

*This includes specimens from Heathcote Isolation Hospital.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to Mr. Wormell, the Borough Engineer, for much of the following information :—

1. *Water Supply.*—The quantity of water remained good throughout the year. A satisfactory yield was obtained from the gathering ground at Haseley and, with a high rainfall throughout the year, the supply never approached an emergency level. During the year the syphon on the supply line was superseded by a main on the natural gradient which has greatly assisted the flow from the main collecting well to the reservoir.

The subsidiary supply from the Woodloes was also satisfactory.

Bacteriological examinations of the water, both raw and treated, were made periodically, and in all cases satisfactory results were obtained. Water is chlorinated at the reservoir.

Seventeen houses only are served by private wells. The number of dwelling-houses with shared taps is 346 ; 143 taps, either on standpipes in common yards or in common wash-houses, serve these houses which are occupied by approximately 7.5 per cent. of the population.

2 (i) Drainage and Sewerage.—The main drainage systems of the Borough were satisfactory with the exception of the main low level outfall sewer ; a scheme for a new sewer is now in preparation.

All the sewers for the new Stratford Road housing site were laid during the year. Two connections (18in. and 12in.) from this site were made into the existing high level outfall sewer in Stratford Road. Owing to the flat nature of the site a small pumping plant to serve part of the area is in course of construction.

(ii) *Rivers and Streams*.—Action was taken in conjunction with the Planning Authority to control the tipping of factory refuse on a site adjacent to the River Avon in the Emscote district. In this instance it is now considered the precautions prescribed will safeguard the river against pollution and obstruction at this point.

(iii) Sanitary fittings fixed during the year :—

(a) Water Closets	...	...	...	51
(b) Urinals	...	...	...	3
(c) Lavatory Basins	...	...	...	41
(d) Sinks	...	...	...	13

(iv) *Public Cleansing*.—A refuse collection of once per week in most districts was maintained. The streets in the centre of the town were cleansed from two to three times per week. Street gullies were cleansed and flushed by machine at quarterly intervals.

(v) *Swimming Bath*.—Water in the open-air bath continues to be treated by the chloramine process of sterilisation in conjunction with a small filter. No samples of the actual bath water were taken during the season. The water in the bath is on a continuous flow system.

3. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*.—Table I gives a Summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspector, and his Report which follows gives information with respect to the Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

D. HOUSING

Thirty-six 3 bedroom type houses for the Local Authority and 4 by private enterprise were completed; 7 large houses were converted into flats, providing 18 flats; one coachhouse was converted into a dwellinghouse; 3 Agricultural cottages were thoroughly reconditioned.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1940.

			Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1940	...	—	14	85	1	39	—	4
1941	...	—	13	9	—	24	—	1
1942	...	—	25	15	—	16	—	1
1943	...	—	21	26	—	17	—	1
1944	...	—	13	14	—	23	—	—
1945	...	—	—	21	—	10	—	—
1946	...	—	3	4	—	8	—	—
1947	...	—	1	12	—	14	—	1
1948	...	—	—	10	—	5	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1948.

School Closures.—Nil.

Diphtheria.—No cases were notified, and it would appear that Diphtheria Immunisation has had much to do with the absence of cases.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The campaign for the immunisation of school children against Diphtheria continued, and at the end of 1948, 2,118 school children had been treated—together with 1,626 under school age, giving a total of 3,744.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—2 cases were notified with one death. Both cases were children, one coming from another district. The cases were treated in Warwick Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	...	M.	F.	...	M.	F.	...	M.	F.	...
0	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
1	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
5	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
15	—	1	...	1	2	...	—	—	...	—	—
25	1	4	...	—	—	...	2	3	...	—	—
35	2	—	...	—	—	...	2	—	...	—	—
45	2	—	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—
55	2	1	...	—	—	...	3	—	...	—	—
65 and upwards	...	2	—	...	—	—	...	3	—	...	—	—
TOTALS	...	9	7	...	2	2	...	11	3	...	—	—

During the year 20 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 16 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 4 of other Tuberculous disease.

9 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium, and 9 were discharged during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1929—1948 (20 years):—

Tuberculosis.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Cases ...	30	20	26	15	25	12	14
Deaths...	20	13	12	9	16	9	5
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Cases ...	24	21	20	32	27	22	12
Deaths...	12	6	7	8	9	13	10
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	
Cases ...	11	38	29	20	31	20	
Deaths...	13	11	12	9	8	14	

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past 38 years from various parts of the town. It will be realised, of course, that this does not mean that the disease was necessarily contracted at this address, as cases of this character change their address :—

	New cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1948 inclusive.			
Albert Street	20
All Saints' Road	8
Avon Street	31
Banbury Road	2
Barrack Street	2
Beauchamp Road	8
Birmingham Road	3
Bowling Green Street	3
Bridge End	11
Bridge Row	6
Bridge Street	4
Broad Street	3
Brook Street	12
The Butts	3
Castle Lane	7
Cape Road	17
Chapel Street	7
Chapman Street	9
Charles Street	4
Cherry Street	14
Church Street	8
Cliffe Hill	3
Commercial Buildings	5
Corn Market	2
Coten End	16
Coventry Road	8
Crompton Street	13
Cross Street	4
Deer Park Drive	11
Dickins Road	3
Edward Street	7
Emscote Road	28
Factory Yard	4
Friars Street	22
Gerrard Street	3
Greville Road	4
Guy's Cliffe Terrace	4
Guy Street	7
Hampton Street	9
Hanworth Road	7
Heathcote	3
High Street	7
Hill Street	15
Humphriss Street	18
Joyce Pool	2
Jury Street	2

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1948 inclusive.

Lakin Road	...	...	...	16
Lammas Walk	...	...	...	1
Linen Street	...	...	...	42
Longbridge	...	...	...	4
Lower Cape	...	...	...	9
Lyttleton Road	...	...	...	9
Market Street	...	...	...	11
Market Square	...	...	...	6
Meadow Road	...	...	...	5
Mill Street	...	...	...	4
Millers Road	...	...	...	8
Monk Street	...	...	...	5
Montague Road	...	...	...	2
Myton	...	...	...	11
New Street	...	...	...	2
Newburgh Crescent	...	...	...	7
North Rock	...	...	...	8
Oken Road	...	...	...	3
Old Square	...	...	...	2
Packmore Street	...	...	...	6
Paradise Street	...	...	...	6
Parkes Street	...	...	...	18
Peel Road	...	...	...	7
Pickard Street	...	...	...	17
Pickard Row	...	...	...	10
Priory Road	...	...	...	9
Queen's Square	...	...	...	5
Rock Terrace	...	...	...	2
St. Jonn's	...	...	...	2
St. Nicholas' Church Street	...	...	...	11
St. Laurence Avenue	...	...	...	12
Saltisford	...	...	...	24
Sanders Street	...	...	...	9
Smith Street	...	...	...	14
Stand Street	...	...	...	16
Stratford Road	...	...	...	6
Theatre Street	...	...	...	6
Upper Cape	...	...	...	6
Victoria Street	...	...	...	7
Vine Lane	...	...	...	9
Wallace Street	...	...	...	6
Wathen Road	...	...	...	5
Wedgnock Green	...	...	...	5
West Rock	...	...	...	6
West Street	...	...	...	17
Wharf Street	...	...	...	5
Woodcote Road	...	...	...	2
Woodhouse Street	...	...	...	17
Woodloes Lane	...	...	...	5
Warwick Hospital	...	...	...	51

REPORT OF SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

Inspections and re-inspections of all classes totalled 5,271, compared with 4,460 in 1947 and 3,430 in 1946. This marked increase is due to the number of inspections involved in a fuller administration of the Shops Acts and Food and Drugs Act and to greatly increased work necessitated by the investigation of applications for municipal houses.

Duties for the Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee account for a considerable proportion of inspectorial time, but, being essentially of a housing character, they are conveniently combined with statutory housing duties. Moreover, the arrangement avoids duplication of visits and, in the case of post-selection visits, provides an essential feature of management as well as providing a ready opportunity for the maintenance of records required by the Housing Act for other purposes. In this, as in other branches of the Department's work, both Mr. S. H. West, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. M. Price, Clerical Assistant, rendered excellent service.

HOUSING

One house, closed under earlier Housing Act action, was demolished during the year. Nine houses which had become dangerously dilapidated were represented under the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as unfit for human habitation. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 7 of these and undertakings to permit re-occupation were accepted for two others. It was possible only to find alternative accommodation for three of the families concerned, with the result that six of these houses were still occupied at the end of the year, notwithstanding the operation of demolition orders.

The seriousness of the housing situation in the Borough, discussed in previous Reports, has in no way lessened. Further deterioration of unfit houses, an increase in the number of homeless, and the extent of overcrowding in the many small houses, of which the town has an undue proportion, combine to produce a local housing problem of extreme gravity and one which, on a population basis, must be amongst the worst in the country. The urgency of its solution is already well known but is brought into prominence when it is stated that during 1948 for every new house completed, four new applicants were entered on the already swollen housing register, that of the hundreds of unfit dwellinghouses, demolition orders were applied to only seven dangerously dilapidated houses completely beyond repair, and that moral overcrowding exists in a high proportion of the 1,291 two bedroomed houses in the town. These conditions point only to the core of the housing problem.

Housing Repairs.—Following-up action to enforce repairs became much more necessary as the year progressed, not so much because of shortage of labour—the principal reason advanced for delays in previous

years—but because there was an increasing resistance by owners on the grounds of high costs and uneconomic rents. Whatever may be said regarding the high profit returns shown on small houses in the past, the fact has to be faced that in many cases the controlled rents of today do not permit ready compliance with repairs notices and frequently the cost of minimum repairs insisted upon means that the owner can expect no further income from his property for several years. Further time for the execution for repairs often has to be allowed to give the owner an opportunity to sell one or two houses to pay for repairs to others, thus contracting his capital, though all too often the property repaired is not, on a long term basis, really worthy of repair and, from the owner's point of view, certainly not worth a fresh infusion of capital. The present day difficulties experienced in administering the repairs sections of the Housing and Public Health Acts are not always solved in this way and there remains the overriding consideration of "reasonable cost" sometimes providing an insuperable obstacle to the execution of adequate repairs. The high cost of repairs is the biggest single deterrent to the proper maintenance of property, and in this connection it is regretted that some builders and operatives are aggravating an already difficult situation by failing to give value for money. Many examples proving that unwary owners had obviously been exploited came to light during the year and some of the small firms which have grown up in recent years are not free from criticism in this respect.

House-to-House Inspections.—House-to-house inspections were carried out in the area comprising Albert Street, Edward Street and Victoria Street. Most of the houses in these streets were in need of comprehensive repair and at quite a number serious subsidence had occurred, involving in several cases the complete rebuilding of one or more main walls. Preliminary notices were issued in respect of all the 107 houses inspected and a considerable amount of repair work was either completed or in progress by the end of the year. The houses comprise 102 with 3 bedrooms and 5 with 2 bedrooms; the ascertained population was 362, or 3.4 per house; 50 houses were found to be occupied by two families or to house lodgers.

Municipal Housing.—Thirty-one permanent houses were erected during the year. Seven of these are part of the principal new estate off Stratford Road; three are in Greville Road and twenty-one in George Road. The local authority owned 652 houses (including 50 prefabricated bungalows), or 15.6 of the total dwellings, at the end of the year. In all, 37 families with a total population of 170, were rehoused in permanent houses. Twenty-seven of these occupied rooms previously; ten came from overcrowded houses; in ten cases there were serious medical considerations, including four cases of tuberculosis.

In the three years since the end of 1945, 129 families, comprising 597 persons, have been rehoused, but during this same period the number of applicants has increased by 668, 122 of these being registered during the year under review. New applications are now usually from newly-married couples and the number received each month is still greatly in excess of the number of new houses built.

A further revision of the register of applicants took place at the end of the year, this time at the request of the Ministry of Health. Only 936 replied to the questionnaire, 873 requiring to remain on the register

and 63 cancelling their applications at their own request ; 296 applicants failed to reply and in consequence their applications were cancelled, but within a few weeks of this revision many applied to have their applications reinstated. It was found that many applicants whose married children lived with them withdrew believing that it would improve the prospects of their children and although deserving better accommodation themselves they felt that the problem would be so long in being solved that they would be too old to enjoy the advantages of a new house when offered. Another reason for cancellation given in quite a number of cases was that the future acceptance of a new house by the tenant of a poor but low-rented dwelling was unlikely in view of the unavoidably high rents.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the reduced number of applicants is in no sense an indication of reduced need and the revised figure of 873, with many more applications each month than new houses erected, projects a problem which is not being solved and is increasing in severity. Two other important factors add to the total problem. They are (a) the figure of total applicants does not include the majority of tenants at present occupying unfit houses which sooner or later must be replaced and (b) the steady increase in population.

The Council's foresight in acquiring a comparatively large site for the erection of upwards of 450 municipal houses and in laying out roads and providing services in advance of building is the brightest spot in an otherwise intensely depressing picture, but this number of dwellings when built can only meet less than a third of the estimated requirements. Of more immediate importance, however, is the urgent necessity of speeding the provision of houses for which roads and services have been provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT INSPECTIONS

Two thousand, five hundred and fifty-three inspections and re-inspections were made for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

As in previous years most of the 405 Public Health Act notices issued related to dwellinghouse defects of a general nature and were limited to urgent matters. In 55 cases it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices, but only in one case was it necessary to institute proceedings. These were in respect of a notice served under Section 93 requiring general repairs at No. 25 Friars Street. The work was completed before the hearing and the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs by the owner.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING ACCOMMODATION AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Thirty-two notices requiring choked drains to be cleared or defective drains to be repaired were complied with; 66 notices requiring repairs to water-closets received attention ; 21 wash-houses were rebuilt or repaired in compliance with notices ; 42 dustbins required by notices were provided. One in default of the owner, and 8 accumulations of refuse were removed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one Common Lodging House in use. The return of lodgers sleeping in the town during the year is as follows :—

Adults :			
Males ...	...	...	5,566
Females ...	...	...	364
			Total 5,930
Under 10 years :			
Males ...	...	...	None.
Females ...	...	...	None.

VERMIN INFESTATIONS

Rats and Mice.—Contracts were renewed with Warwickshire Agricultural Executive Committee for treatment of certain land and premises where serious infestations had occurred previously. Systematic investigations in the town to ascertain infestations were conducted during the year.

The department dealt with infestations, principally of a minor degree, at 54 hotels, shops and restaurants, 49 dwellinghouses, 22 offices and other business premises, 6 factories, 6 allotments and 3 schools. The sewers were treated on three occasions during the year.

Bed Bugs.—Complaints of bed bug infestations were noticeably fewer than in previous years. Nevertheless, numerous infestations in the old and unfit houses were still evident and likely to persist in the absence of sustained co-operative action by tenants in adjoining infested houses. Apart from issuing insecticide to numerous applicants, the Department treated 22 houses successfully. Thorough precautions to prevent infestation of new houses were adopted in every case where the tenants of infested houses were rehoused in municipal houses.

SMOKE NUISANCES

Vertical boilers in use at three factories gave rise to considerable smoke nuisance. Although it would be difficult to abate the nuisances entirely without the installation of mechanical stokers and the use of more suitable fuel, it was found that faulty firing was a major contributory cause. The continued use of inferior fuel again rendered action difficult, but improvements were observed at two of the factories and statutory action was being considered in respect of the third.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

The sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at one licensed house were reconstructed. Sanitary conveniences at licensed premises generally continue to be of a good standard and well maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Improvements were made to the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at six factories and two offices. These comprised the provision of 15 new water closets, 2 urinals and 18 lavatory basins.

The register now includes 92 factories (78 having mechanical power—at these local authorities' duties are limited to the enforcement of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937—and 14 without mechanical power). Seven notices were served and 5 were complied with during the year.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1938

Six notices requiring improvements to sanitary accommodation were complied with; in two cases additional water closets, and in another, washing facilities, were provided. Other improvements effected included improved heating at two shops, additional ventilation at one, and additional seats for female assistants at two shops. Certificates of exemption in respect of water closet accommodation were issued in four cases.

Towards the end of the year systematic inspections of shops were being undertaken. This resulted in a total number of inspections in this class much higher than usual and accounts for the number of Shops Act notices outstanding at the end of the year.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION

Twenty-one houses were disinfected following the removal of patients to hospital or at the request of occupiers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES

Registers.—The following make up the current registers :—

Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk	...	5
Cowkeepers who are not retail purveyors of milk	12	
Dairymen and retail purveyors of milk not included in above	...	20
Dairy Farms	...	17
Dairies other than farms	...	8

DAIRY PREMISES

All cowsheds and dairies were inspected regularly during the year, a total of 134 inspections being made.

Dairy premises were generally well maintained and a good standard of cleanliness was observed at most dairies. Two notices requiring minor improvements were complied with.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 to 1946

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Dealers' Licences to use the designation	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 6
" Pasteurised "	... 1
Supplementary Licences to use designation	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 2
" Pasteurised "	... 4

SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Twenty samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table sets out the results :—

<i>Class of Milk.</i>	<i>Satis- factory.</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>T.T. Pasteurised</i>			
Bottled in other districts ...	7	2	9
<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>			
From bottled milk produced in other districts ...	2	1	3
From bulk milk produced in the Borough ...	2	—	2
<i>Pasteurised</i>			
From bulk milk pasteurised in other districts ...	2	—	2
From bottled milk pasteurised in other districts ...	2	—	2
From bottled milk pasteurised in the Borough ...	2	—	2
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Seven empty bottles were submitted to test the efficiency of bottle washing. Four gave excellent results and three gave poor results.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR "SELF-SUPPLIERS" OF MEAT

One hundred and seventy-three pigs and one sheep were inspected.

The parts of carcasses and organs of five pigs were found to be diseased and were voluntarily surrendered.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS' SHOPS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD STORES

Three hundred and fifty-seven visits for food inspection were made to shops and food stores. Food unfit for human consumption weighed 1 ton 13cwts. 2qrs. 15lbs. of which 5cwts. 1qr. 21lbs. was returned for salvage purposes.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, BAKEHOUSES AND PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD

Two hundred and fifty-seven inspections of bakehouses and premises used for the preparation of food were made. There is no slaughterhouse in the Borough used for the centralised slaughtering scheme and applications for the licensing of two former slaughterhouses were refused.

Due to difficulties associated with labour and materials it had not been possible previously to enforce the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. In the year under review, however, it was considered that steps should be taken to secure a fuller enforcement of these provisions and with this end in view an intensive drive

was commenced. All cafes, restaurants, bakehouses, butchers' shops and premises where food is prepared for sale were inspected and in all 128 notices were issued. Some of these called for extensive structural alterations and improvements. The systematic inspection of grocers' shops was also commenced. Though many of the notices were issued in the closing months of the year and in consequence were outstanding at the end of the year, a great deal of work was in progress and 39 notices had been discharged. The following is a summary of the principal improvements :—

Cafes and Restaurants.—Substantial improvements at 12 premises were in progress. At one snack bar improvements were completed and one new cafe with facilities to the required standard was opened.

Bakehouses.—Two bakehouses were closed as they could not be brought up to the required standard.

Butchers' Shops.—Improved washing facilities, including the provision of hot water supply, were provided at seven shops.

Grocers' Shops.—The same improvements were made in respect of seven grocers' shops.

Rooms in which preserved food is prepared.—Improved washing facilities, including the provision of hot water supply, were provided at 8 butchers' food preparation rooms, and at 6 of these the premises were improved substantially to bring them up to the required standard prior to registration.

Ice-Cream Premises.—Two premises from which ice-cream is sold were improved to the required standard and registered.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Sixteen licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted.

Your obedient Servant,

J. BULLOCK,
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Warwick

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1948.

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools ...	3007	46	358	232
Lodging Houses	3	—	2	—
Factories	62	1	7	5
Licensed Premises	17	—	1	1
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Water-closets	259	7	89	66
Drainage	99	1	24	32
Water Supply	71	—	15	22
Cinemas	—	—	—	—
Caravans	4	—	—	—
Dustbins	82	—	26	33
Deposits of Refuse	24	—	9	8
Pigsties	5	—	1	3
Vermin Infestations	481	—	2	3
Shops (Shops' Act, 1934) ...	239	—	58	19
Animals improperly kept ...	7	—	3	6
Smoke Nuisances	19	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops ...	86	—	2	5
Cowsheds	48	—	4	7
Bakehouses	26	—	10	3
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' and other Retail Food Shops ...	370	—	67	26
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	121	—	—	—
Premises used for Food Preparation	231	—	51	18
Miscellaneous Nuisances ...	10	—	9	10
TOTALS	5271	55	738	499

	No.
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	74
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination ...	20
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	2
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	21

J. BULLOCK, Senior Sanitary Inspector

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1948 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1942	15,290	280	18.4	9	32	168	11.0
1943	14,900	277	18.6	15	54	180	12.1
1944	14,300	310	21.7	7	23	171	11.9
1945	13,880	257	18.5	9	35	205	14.8
1946	14,310	304	21.2	11	36	157	11.0
1947	14,470	304	21.0	11	36	157	10.9
1948	15,550	281	18.1	7	25	144	9.3

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1948.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1948.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

				Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	17.9	0.42	10.8	34	
126 Great Towns, including London			20.0	0.52	11.6	39	
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	19.2	0.43	10.7	32	
London	...	...	20.1	0.39	11.6	31	

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1948.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)										
Erysipelas	1							1		
Scarlet Fever	10		4	6					4	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	5	2	1				1	1		10
Malaria										
Dysentery										
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis										
Poliomyelitis	2		1	1						
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16			1	1	7	5	2		13
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4		1		2	1				
Totals	38	2	7	8	3	8	6	4	4	23

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	77	67
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	10	3
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	—	—
9 Influenza	—	—
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	—	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	3	1
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	1	2
15 Cancer of Breast	—	4
16 Cancer, other Sites	12	6
17 Diabetes	—	2
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	7	6
19 Heart Disease	13	22
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	6	6
21 Bronchitis	3	—
22 Pneumonia	3	7
23 Other Resp. Diseases	2	—
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	1	—
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	—	—
26 Appendicitis	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases	—	1
28 Nephritis	3	1
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	1	—
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	3	3
33 Suicide	3	—
34 Road Traffic Accidents	—	1
35 Other Violent Causes	3	1
36 All Other Causes	3	1



