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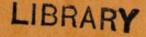
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# Rural District of Warwick.

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1937,

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

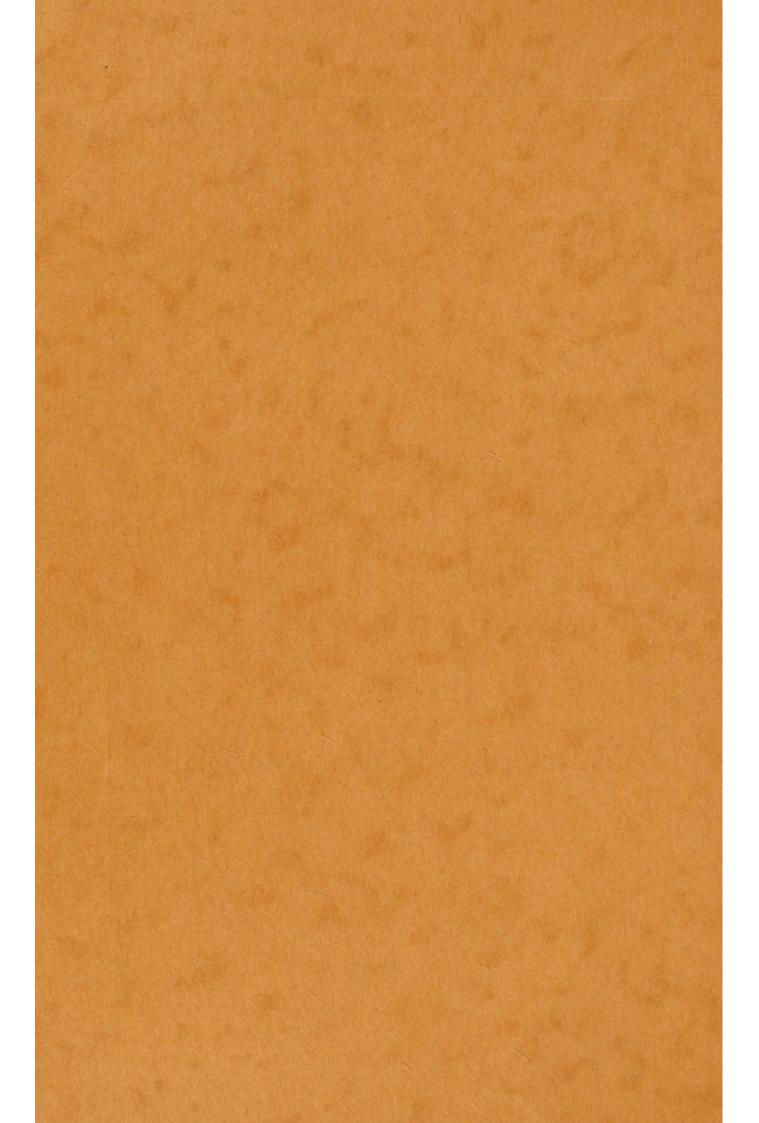
OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington Spa :

A. TOMES, LTD., PRINTERS, 46, BEDFORD STREET.

1938.



1, MILVERTON HILL, LEAMINGTON SPA, June, 1938.

#### To the Warwick Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. OLDHAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the report for the year 1937, relating to the sanitary conditions of the District and the health of its inhabitants.

My thanks are due to the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, also to my colleagues for their ready help.

A great deal of the work in connection with this Report has fallen to Mr. Lyne, the Sanitary Inspector, and I wish to thank him for his willing assistance at this and all other times.

I am, Mrs. Oldham and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD, Medical Officer of Health.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector : E. ARTHUR LYNE, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

#### Sanitary Inspectors :

L. O. EVANS, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

\*F. J. THOMPSON, Cert. R.S.J. and S.I.J.B.

Public Analysis :

Messrs. BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY, 14, Temple Street, Birmingham.

Medical Officer of Health :

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

\* Temporary appointment for Housing Purposes, commenced Aug. 1st, 1937, resigned, Jan. 15th, 1938.

## Warwick Rural District.

#### A. GENERAL STATISTICS.

1	*Area (Acres) 58	5,407
	Population, Resident Census, 1931 13	3,741
	Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1937 14	1,780
	*Number of Inhabited Houses (1931) :	3,113
	Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) accord-	
		3,937
		3,139
		2,298
	Sum represented by a penny rate	£362
2	. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE	YEAR.
	Total. M. F.	
	Live Births {Legitimate $186  90  96$ } Birth Rate Illegitimate $-2  2$ }	12.7
	Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	26
	Deaths 159 88 71 Death Rate	10.1
	Adjusting Factor for Death Rate	.90
	Adjusted Death Rate	9.1
	Deaths from Diseases and From Sepsis	
	Accidents of Pregnancy and ',, other causes Child-birth	
	Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :	
	All Infants per 1,000 live births	69
	Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	70
	Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live	
	births	
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-
	,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
	,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-

\*As adjusted after April 1st, 1932.

#### VITAL STATISTICS. Vide Table II.

*Population.*—The Registrar-General estimates the population in the middle of 1937 as 14,780, an increase over the figure for 1936 of 330, and more than the Census figure by 1,039.

The "natural increase," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, for 1937, was 29.

*Birth-Rate.*—There were 188 births, which gives a birthrate of 12.7 per 1,000. The respective figures for 1936 were 171 and 11.8.

Death-Rate.—There were 159 deaths, giving a death-rate of 10.1 per 1,000. The figures for 1936 were 145 and 10.0.

The Death-Rate adjusted for comparison with that for England and Wales, viz., 12.4, was 9.1 per 1,000.

The causes of death are detailed in Table IV., but the most important were Tuberculosis 5, Cancer 20, Apoplexy 13, Heart Disease 51, Bronchitis 2, and Violence 7.

The number of deaths from Cancer was again above the average, as will be seen in the table below.

The figures shewing the number of deaths from Cancer during the past few years are as follows :—

	$\begin{array}{c} 1922 \\ 17 \end{array}$		 	
	$\begin{array}{c} 1931\\ 20 \end{array}$	1000		

Of the 20 deaths, 10 were in males and 10 in females.

The rate of Cancer deaths per 100,000 population was 135, the respective figure for the Combined District was 151.

The total number of deaths from Cancer in the Combined District population of 176,920 was 268, and the figures per 100,000 population for the past 10 years are as follows :—

Infantile Mortality.—13 deaths, giving a rate of 69 per 1,000 births, as against 5 deaths or 29 per 1,000 births in 1936; 8 of the deaths were due to conditions occurring prior to birth.

#### B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) *Public Health Officers.*—A list is given at the head of the Report. It will be noted that, with a view to accelerating the Housing Survey, an additional temporary Sanitary Inspector had to be appointed, and I would like to say that the services of Mr. Thompson were of great value.

2. (a) Laboratory Facilities.—The following Table shews the extent to which the County Scheme for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University has been utilised :—

	Positive.	1	Vegativ	e.	Total.
Diphtheria	6		41		47
Enteric Fever					
Tuberculosis			10		10
					_
					57

(b) Ambulance Facilities.—None provided by the Council.

(c) Nursing in the Home.—None provided by the Local Authority.

(e) Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.—None. Remain as before.

(f) Legislation in Force.—See Report for 1930.

#### C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) *Water.*—The District generally has a sufficient supply of water, most being obtained from private wells. Some Parishes have public supplies and further details of these are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

I pointed out in my last annual report that a high percentage of the water samples taken from private wells in the Parishes of Cubbington and Stoneleigh were found by the Council's Analyst to be "unfit" or "doubtful." I am now pleased to report that an adequate piped supply of water has been made available in Cubbington by the extension of the Learnington Corporation's mains throughout the village. It is hoped that a similar supply will shortly be provided in the village of Stoneleigh and negotiations are now proceeding with Lord Leigh. The proposal is that the mains of the Corporation of Coventry, which terminate at the Finham end of Stoneleigh, should be extended to the village.

During the year two water schemes have been completed, Cubbington, referred to above and in the rapidly developing Parish of Whitnash. The supply for the latter Parish is from a borehole situated within the Parish.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme for the Parish of Whitnash, which was referred to in my last annual report is now completed. 2. *Rivers and Streams.*—The Rural District is situated in two drainage areas, the Severn and the Trent. The main rivers are the Avon the Leam and the Sowe, and there are two minor streams, excluding small watercourses, the Tach brook and Finham brook.

From the Report of the Hydrographical Survey issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, it seems that there is some pollution in the Avon Watershed, but on the whole the position appears reasonably satisfactory.

Two cases of probable pollution were discovered during the year, and the necessary action was taken in each instance.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.*—There has been little change during the year, as would be expected in a rural district. Most new houses are provided with water closets or in a few instances earth or chemical closets. The majority of the older type of house have either pails or privy-middens.

(ii) *Public Cleansing.*—A public cleansing service is carried out in seven Parishes by direct labour. In the Parish of Lapworth the work has been done by a contractor, but from 1st April, 1938, all collection in the eight Parishes will be carried out directly by the Council's Cleansing Department.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—The Sanitary Inspector's report gives a summary of his inspections.

(iv) Shops (Shop Act 1934).—The Council are not the local authority responsible for the general enforcement of the Shop Acts but it is their duty to enforce certain provisions relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences. No action has been necessary during the year.

(v) Smoke Abatement.—No complaints have been received. No action has been necessary.

(vi.) Swimming Bath and Pools.—There is one swimming bath in the Parish of Stoneleigh, situated partly in this Rural District and partly within Coventry City. The water is chlorinated and conditions have always been found satisfactory. There is no other public swimming bath or pool.

(vii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.—Number of houses infested—none.

### D. HOUSING.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEA	R.
<ul> <li>(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)</li></ul>	502
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	905
	000
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-	
head (1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	455
	843
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	040
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for	
human habitation	102
	101
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to	
under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	82
an respects reasonably ne for numan nabitation	0.
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in	
consequence of informal action by the Local	
Authority or their officers	16
Discoverage 1920 April	
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YI	AR.
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices	330.
were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after	-
service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices	
were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were	
remedied after service of formal notices :	and la
(a) By owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-
C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 19	36.
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demoli-	
tion Orders were made	19
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of	
Demolition Orders	4
	more
D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	
Vancesses for set an entre an energy light to the	densh
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms	
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,	
the tenement or room having been rendered fit	

.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the	
		year	61
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	62
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	397
<i>b</i> )	Nui	mber of new cases of overcrowding reported during the	
		ear	3
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	49
d)	a	ticulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have gain become overcrowded after the Local Authority ave taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	_
e)	Any	y other particulars with respect to overcrowding con- litions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may	

consider it desirable to report ... ...

#### 4. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, and (3) other powers.

Under 1919 Act						30
Under 1924 Act (	includi	ng 12	taken	over	from	
Solihull U.D.C.						38
Under 1925 Act						4
Under 1930 Act						31
Under 1935 Act						1

104

. . .

#### (b) Housing Conditions.

1. General Observations.—The close proximity of the City of Coventry and the Boroughs of Warwick and Leamington naturally affect the villages nearby to a marked extent, as many of the workers in these towns are tending to reside within the District. This is most apparent in the Stivichall area of Stoneleigh, Whitnash and Cubbington. Many seem attracted by the prospect of "low rates," but as they immediately begin to demand essential services commensurate with those of a town, the Council are faced with a difficult problem.

The major part of the district still retains its rural characteristics, and housing conditions are different to the areas previously referred to, which contain mainly modern houses.

2. Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.—There is still a demand for small houses in all parts of the district, especially from the poorer sections of the community. Apart from Council Houses very few small houses are built to let.

In Whitnash, a further twelve houses have been erected by the Council, making a total of 24 council houses recently erected in the Parish. Most of these houses have been let to tenants displaced by slum clearance operations.

3. Overcrowding.—Statistics relating to the extent of overcrowding in the district are given elsewhere and show that there has been little change during the year.

Approximately 50 houses would be required to relieve all the overcrowding in the district but as they would be required in small numbers in various parishes, the Council decided to defer the building of new houses until slum clearance operations are completed, so that the total re-housing requirements of each Parish can be dealt with at the same time.

Up-to-date, the parishes of Whitnash and Barford have been dealt with in this manner, although one case of overcrowding remains in the former parish.

Rehousing proposals are now under consideration for the parishes of Bishops Tachbrook, Bubbenhall, Cubbington, Wasperton, Radford Semele, Weston-under-Weatherley and Hunningham.

4. Fitness of Houses.—A survey of the housing conditions in the district has been continued during the year and the following parishes have been dealt with :—Whitnash, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Bubbenhall, Cubbington, Wasperton, Radford Semele, Weston-under-Weatherley, Hunningham, Offchurch, Wappenbury, Eathorpe, Stoneleigh, Baginton and Rowington.

The result of the survey in the parishes of Whitnash, Barford, Tachbrook, Bubbenhall and Cubbington was given in the annual report for 1936.

*Wasperton.*—In this small parish, twenty houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and they have been dealt with as follows :—

Demolition orders	have bee	en made	e in	
respect of				10 houses
Plans for recondition	ning have be	een appro	oved	
by the Council				
Rural Workers A				
in respect of				8 houses.
Action has been pos	stponed in r	espect of	f	2 houses.
VO CONTRACT AND	100 - 00 m	-		

20

Radford Semele.—The survey shewed that 56 houses were unfit for human habitation and action has been taken in respect of 51 as follows :—

Clearance or respect of Demolition						48 houses.
Demolition	orders	have	been	made	in	
						3 houses.
						51
						att (Seprementation
Weston-unde	r-Weath	erley	-Ten h	ouses v	vere	found to be
unfit for human follows :—	habitat	ion.	They h	ave be	en d	lealt with as

Clearance orders have respect of				6 houses.
Undertakings under Sec	tion	11 of	the	
Housing Act 1936, have respect of		*		3 houses.
Action postponed				1 house.
				10

Hunningham.—Six houses were found to be unfit and the following action has been taken :—

Clearance Orders ha of Undertakings, und	· · · ·	1 1		·	2 houses.
Housing Act 193 for human habita	6, to r	nake th	e hous	es fit	
in respect of					2 houses.
Action postponed					2 houses.

6

The parishes of Offchurch, Wappenbury, Eathorpe, Stoneleigh, Baginton and Rowington are now under consideration. Inspections are completed and the results will be placed before the Council shortly.

5. Unhealthy Areas.—The following unhealthy areas have been dealt with up-to-date :—

No. 1 (Whitnash) Clearance Area, comprising twelve houses. The Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister in May, 1935. All the houses have been vacated but not yet demolished.

- No. 2 (Barford) Clearance Area, comprising four houses. The Clearance Order was confirmed in May 1936, the houses have been demolished and one new house erected on the site.
- No. 3 (Whitnash) Clearance Area, comprising eleven houses. The Clearance Order was confirmed in May 1936 and the houses have now been demolished.
- Most of the former tenants of the houses in the above three areas have been rehoused in Council Houses.
- Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (Bubbenhall) Clearance Areas, comprising a total of twelve houses. Confirmation orders in respect of each of the above Areas were made on the 16th February, 1937, requiring the vacation of the houses before the 4th November, 1937, but as no suitable accommodation is yet available for the tenants, the houses remain occupied. A site for new council houses has been acquired and plans submitted to the Ministry.
- Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 (Cubbington) Clearance Areas, comprising a total of 74 houses. Confirmation orders in respect of each of the above areas were made on 13th August, 1937, requiring the vacation of the houses before 3rd June, 1938. Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a site and plans for rehousing displaced persons are in course of preparation.
- Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 (Radford Semele) Clearance Areas, comprising a total of 48 houses. Information has been received that the Minister intends to confirm the clearance orders in respect of each of the above areas (with slight modification in one case). Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a site for rehousing purposes.
- Nos. 28 and 29 (Weston-under-Weatherley) and No. 30 (Hunningham) Clearance Areas, comprising a total of eight houses. Information has been received that the Minister intends to confirm the clearance orders in respect of each of the above areas (with slight modification in one case). Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a site for rehousing purposes.

Byelaws.—No special difficulties have been met, but under the Public Health Act 1936, fresh Byelaws will be required.

#### E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.—The position regarding the production of milk remains fairly satisfactory. There is room for improvement, however, and I am hoping that more producers will take advantage of the Accredited Milk Scheme, and that some of the older sheds will be replaced or at least, improved.

Several farms have installed milking machines and the farms producing Accredited milk have sterilizing appliances.

The County Council have issued 74 licences to Accredited Producers in this District an increase of 14 over last year.

No. of Cowkeepers and Wh	olesale	
Purveyors Registered		 191
No. of Retailers Registered		 66
No. of Sedimentation Tests		 10
No. of Inspections made		 149

(b) Meat and Other Goods.—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

e Number killed (if known) Number inspected	Cattle, xcluding Cows. 260 112			Sheep and Lambs. 1942 585	Pigs. 313 104
All diseases except Tuberci Whole carcases con- demned Carcases of which som	е —		2	1	_
part or organ wa condemned Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5	2		0.17%	-
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases con- demned Carcases of which some		1	-	-	
part or organ was condemned Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	1 0.89%	 2.5%		-	- 1

Condemned meat is either destroyed at the Leamington Destructor or buried under the supervision of the Inspector. Shops are inspected by the Inspector at the time the slaughterhouses are visited.

Meat Vans are occasionally met and inspected ; one van was altered to prevent contamination of the meat.

#### Slaughterhouses in use.

	1920.	Jan.	, 1937.	Dec.,	1937.
Registered	7		3		5
Licensed	1		5		2

#### VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1930.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1931	 	20	1	8	_	1
1932	 3	$20 \\ 25 \\ 28 \\ 48 \\ 16 \\ 23 \\ 15$	1	25		1
1933	 2	28	4	9		1
1934	 9	48		11	191 <u>-</u> 11	
1935	 8	16	_	10	-	
1936	 26	23	_	7	1	
1937	 11	15		20		1

Reference to Table III will gave the age distribution of the cases notified during 1937.

Smallpox.-No cases were notified during 1937.

The Warwick Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital on the Fosse was kept in constant readiness for the immediate admission of patients.

Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.—The special provisions of these Regulations were not used.

Diphtheria.—11 cases were notified, 4 at Barford (2 in each of 2 families), and 2 at Norton Lindsay (in one family), the rest were distributed throughout the district.

There was 1 death, and 10 of the cases were treated in Hospital.

Immunisation arrangements have been made by the Council for the provision free of charge to medical practitioners of material for this purpose, but it is too early as yet to report as to the success of this scheme.

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by the Council for poorer cases, and can be obtained free of charge by doctors from Mellor, Market Place, Warwick; Hutton, Chemist, The Parade, Leamington, and Wooddisse, Chemist, High Street, Kenilworth.

Scarlet Fever.—15 cases were notified. Of these, 3 each occurred at Stoneleigh and Cubbington and 2 at Haseley and the remainder were distributed throughout the District. 13 cases were removed to Hospital; there were no deaths.

I have no record of the DICK TEST having been used.

Enteric Fever .- No cases were notified.

*Pneumonia.*—20 cases were notified, and there were 5 deaths.

*Encephalitis Lethargica.*—No cases were notified and there was 1 death.

Puerperal Fever .- No case was notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—1 case was notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.-No cases were notified.

The following is a list of Elementary Schools closed during the year on account of infectious disease. This list indicates fairly accurately the incidence of non-notifiable infectious disease :—

Bishops Tachbrook, 18th January to 1st February. Influenza. Lapworth, 19th January to 1st February. Influenza. Hunningham, 19th January to 1st February. Influenza. Baddesley Clinton, 25th January to 8th February. Influenza. Beausale, 28th January to 5th February. Influenza. Radford Semele, 14th to 26th April. Mumps. Barford, 19th July to Summer Holidays. Whooping Cough. Barford, 20th December to Christmas Holidays. Diphtheria. Baginton, 24th July to Summer Holidays. Measles. Whitnash, 8th to 28th November. Chicken-pox.

There were 4 deaths from Influenza.

Notifications of all cases of Infectious Disease amongst school children are duly forwarded to me from the Schools.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

					New	v C.	ASES. Non-		SI a	Ι	)EAT	THS.	on-	
			Puln	nona	rv.	Puli	mona		Pul	mona	ry.			ary.
AGE-	PERIO	DS			F.		Μ.			M.				Ě
.0					-		1			-	-		1	-
$\frac{1}{5}$				-			-			-	-		-	-
				-	-		2	-		-	-		-	
15				3	1		-	2		_	1			-
25				3	2		1	1		1	-			-
35				1	1					1			-	-
45					1		-	-		1				
55							-	-						
65 and	l upwa	rds		-	-			-		-	-		-	-
	10010			-	-			-		-			-	-
	Tor	TALS		7	5		4	3		3	1		1	
							-	-						-

During the year 20 new cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 12 of which were of pulmonary and 8 of other forms of tuberculosis. The following shews in a tabular form the new cases and deaths since 1921 :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
New cases	14	18	24	18	14	16	8	11	
Deaths	12	12	14	12	8	8	8	6	
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
New cases	19	15	16	14	8	11	20	20	
Deaths	6	5	6	7	3	6	6	5	

4 deaths of persons belonging to the District were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Sanatorium.—During the year 8 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium, and 8 were discharged ; 1 died.

The County Medical Officer has been supplied weekly with lists of new cases notified.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where desirable. After deaths from tuberculosis and after removal of tuberculous patients, when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector, and the bedding removed to the Warwick Public Assistance Institution for steam disinfection.

#### REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND BUILDING SURVEYOR.

#### ANNUAL REPORT, 1937.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. OLDHAM and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my second annual report.

The past year has been a very busy one for the Health Department. The preparation of nineteen clearance schemes under the Housing Acts, the extension of the Council's cleansing service, the extra routine work in connection with schemes of water supply and sewerage and the rapid development of certain parts of the district have all added their quota to the general work of the department and some temporary increase of staff has been unavoidable.

#### HOUSING.

The Housing conditions vary very considerably. In some parishes, there has been a marked increase of new houses, while in others there has been practically none. The modern houses are fairly good, and where there are no public sewers the drainage is discharged with a septic tank and filter with an overflow into the nearest stream, or into a cesspool, which has to be periodically emptied. There are many old houses in a very poor condition, which are forming the subject of "Clearance Areas" or "individual unfit houses." Efforts have been directed wherever possible to consider whether houses can be made fit with the aid of a grant under the Rural Workers' Acts. Many other houses are on the border line, and it will soon be a question as to whether they are worth reconditioning. The chief nuisances arise from dampness. The majority of these houses are without dampcourses, built of solid brickwork, and many are constructed in only  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. brickwork. Lack of suitable accommodation for cooking and washing purposes is a noticeable feature in many instances.

#### OVERCROWDING.

There has been little change in the extent of overcrowding during the year. Most of the new houses erected were for sale and usually beyond the reach of the families living under overcrowded conditions, but it is hoped that rehousing schemes will shortly be commenced in several parishes which will provide sufficient accommodation to relieve all the overcrowding.

Statistics relating to overcrowding are given elsewhere.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—There has been no increase in the Registered Milk Producers of the district, as will be seen in the appropriate table, but 14 new licences have been issued under the Accredited Milk Scheme. Generally speaking the production of milk is satisfactory. With few exceptions the producers are endeavouring to maintain a clean and wholesome supply.

(b) MEAT.—These are 5 Registered and 2 Licensed Slaughterhouses and 6 Meat Purveyors' Shops. Frequent visits have been made and all unsound meat found was destroyed. Particulars are given in the body of the Report under Inspection of Food.

In every case the meat was surrendered voluntarily.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

All premises have been disinfected after infectious disease, also infected clothing and bedding. After every notification an inspection of the premises and vicinity was made, together with other inquiries, with a view to ascertaining the source of the infection, or the existence of any nuisance which might be prejudicial to the health of the inmates. The number of premises disinfected was 48.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging arrangements on the whole are not as satisfactory as they could be, as only eight out of thirty-one Parishes have public facilities for collection and disposal. One Parish relies upon the services of a private contractor, and the remaining seven are served by the Council's Cleansing Department.

There is a weekly collection of nightsoil buckets, a fortnightly collection of ashbins, and a quarterly collection of ashpits and middens. Farm premises are not included in the service. In the Green Lane area of Stoneleigh Parish there is a weekly collection of ashbins.

The Council's Cleansing Service by direct labour commenced on 1st April, 1934. The method of removal is by a sanitary motor vehicle, augmented by occasional hire of another lorry. The mileage of the vehicle to 31st December is 15,289 miles. 34,653 ashbins have been emptied, 38,431 pails, and 157 ashpits and middens. In addition the hired lorry has dealt with 15,110 bins, 1,440 pails and 293 ashpits.

The method of disposal is by tipping into disused sandpits or low lying ground. The largest tips, those at Stoneleigh and Radford, are "controlled," that is to say, the refuse is tipped from the lorry, roughly sorted with rakes, the paper burnt, and the tins, bottles, etc., raked to the bottom of the load, leaving the finer ashes at the top, which is then covered with a few inches of soil and riddled fine ash. The remaining tips, which are all comparatively small, are not covered to the same extent owing to the cost and lack of covering material, but are kept as tidy as possible. Difficulty is experienced in keeping the outlying tips tidy owing to the activity of certain people who find them a "happy hunting ground" for odds and ends. This work cannot be very lucrative or healthy, but it is surprising the number of people who turn a tip over for what may be found.

Rats are kept down by the distribution of Red Squill in biscuit form, and by "gassing."

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Generally speaking the district has a sufficient supply of water, most being obtained from private supplies.

The parishes on public supplies are as follows :---

Leek Wootton	Supplied by Warwick Municipal Borough.
Budbrooke	Parts supplied by Warwick M.B.
Stoneleigh	,, ,, Coventry City Borough.
Baginton	
Offchurch	Private water undertaking.
Cubbington	Supplied by Learnington Corporation.
Radford Semele	Part supplied by private water undertaking.
	Private water undertaking.
Bubbenhall	Part supplied by public spring at side of the road.
Whitnash	Supply obtained from borehole 194 feet deep and pumped into distribution mains.

The remaining parishes and also parts of the above-mentioned parishes, obtain water from private sources, usually wells.

Public schemes of Water Supply for two Parishes, Cubbington and Whitnash, have been completed.

Samples of water were taken from 109 wells, 41 samples were found to be satisfactory, 63 were "unfit," and 5 doubtful.

#### SEWERAGE.

There have been several extensions to the sewers in the Stivichall District of Stoneleigh owing to the development of the Stivichall Hall Estate.

A comprehensive sewage scheme for the Parish of Whitnash was completed in 1937; the existing sewage scheme has become insufficient owing to the number of new houses built, and particularly the number of new houses which are expected to be erected within a comparatively short time. Few, if any, of the houses would be able to discharge into the old sewage scheme. The Council had to consider three separate schemes, and after much discussion it was decided that the most practicable method would be to discharge the sewage into the sewers of the Learnington Corporation. The scheme will embrace the sewering of all main roads by gravity.

Owing to the topographical features it is necessary for the whole of the sewage to be pumped to the disposal works, this is done by Learnington Corporation.

In other parts of the District where sewage facilities are available, the usual maintenance works have been carried out.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

The following plans were submitted and approved by the Council during the year :—New houses 210, alterations and garages 31, village halls 2, and miscellaneous 19. Most of the new houses were erected on the Stivichall Hall Estate in the parish of Stoneleigh. This area is within the Baginton and Stoneleigh Town Planning Scheme, and the whole of the remaining area is in the Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth and District Executive Joint Planning Committee.

#### PETROLEUM ACT.

All Filling Stations must be approved by the Warwickshire County Council under their Byelaws. All of the existing licences have been renewed.

#### INSPECTIONS OF NEW BUILDINGS.

All buildings in course of erection are frequently inspected. In addition to casual visits, separate inspections are made of foundations, dampcourses, drains, and a final survey before a Certificate of Occupation is granted. Where houses are not on a public water supply, samples are taken from the proposed supply, usually a well, and a favourable report must be obtained from the Analyst before the building is occupied.

No. of inspections of new buildings	645
No. of buildings in respect of which Certificates	
of Occupation have been granted	125
No. of Water Certificates (Public Health Act)	16

Your obedient Servant,

#### E. ARTHUR LYNE.

#### REPORT OF CANAL BOAT INSPECTOR.

- 1. No case of infectious disease has been notified.
- 2. None.
- 3. None.
- 4. None.
- 5. None.
- 6. None.
- 7. None.
- 8. Not a registration authority.

E. ARTHUR LYNE,

Canal Boat Inspector, Warwick R.D.C.

#### TABLE 1.

#### RURAL DISTRICT OF WARWICK.

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1937.

	Inspections	Notices	served.	Nuisances Abated
	Observations made.	Statu- tory.	In- formal.	after Notices.
Dwelling Houses and Schools	914	8	52	40
T 1 TT		_		
D I I MILL I	1			
· ·	149	-	3	—
Dalahan	6	_		_
Claughter II.	258	_		
Canal Danta	—	-	-	-
Ashaits and Driving	30		15	15
Descrites of Defense and Manues	2		2	2
Water-closets		0		-
House Drainage	25	-		-
Water Supply	40	-	<b>3</b> 2	
0	5		2	2
	1		1	1
	—	-	-	-
	—			-
Other Nuisances	11		-	-
TOTALS	1441	8	78	63
	100000000			
				No.
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwi		od		
Samples of Food taken for Analys				. 1
Ditto of Food found adulterate				
Ditto of Water taken for Analy				109
Ditto of Water condemned as	unfit for use			-
PRECAUTIONS AGAIN	NST INFECTI	ous Dis	EASE.	
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfe	ected or Dest	roved		10
Houses Disinfected after Infectio				46

Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ... ... 10 Schools ditto ditto .... ... 2

E. ARTHUR LYNE, Sanitary Inspector

#### TABLE II.

#### WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

3	ddle	BIR	THS.	NET	T DEATI	HS BELONGING DISTRICT.			
	d to Mi ar.	N	ett.		1 Year age.	At all Ages.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Number.	Rate.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1931	12,650	176	13.9	4	23	124	9.8		
1932	13,430	157	11.9	6	37	146	11.1		
1933	13,610	152	11.2	9	59	147	10.8		
1934	13,740	170	12.4	4	24	128	9.3		
1935	14,050	179	12.7	6	33	141	10.0		
1936	14,450	171	11.8	5	29	145	10.0		
1937	14,780	188	12.7	13	69	159	10.1		

#### VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1937.

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1937 (Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

	Live	Still		Deaths under ne year to 1,000
	Births.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.
England and Wales	14.9	0.6	12.4	58
125 Great Towns, including London	n 14.9	0.67	12.5	62
148 Smaller Towns	. 15.3	0.64	11.9	55
London	. 13.3	0.54	12.3	60

#### TABLE III.-WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1937.

				Nu	mber	of C:	ases n	otifie	d.		noved	8.
Nomini or B. Dic	nuan		es.		1	At Ag	(es.—	Year	8.		< ren spita	Death
NOTIFIABLE DIS	EASE.		At all Ages	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox												
Plague												
Diphtheria (includio branous Croup)	ng Mem-		11		1	5	8	2			10	1
Erysipelas			2						2			
Scarlet Fever			15		2	11	1	1			13	
Typhus Fever												
Enteric Fever												
Pneumonia			20	1	2		3	6	3	5		5
Malaria												
Dysentery												
Puerperal Fever												
,, Pyrexia			1				1					
Cerebro-spinal Meni	ingitis											
Poliomyelitis			1		1							
Encephalitis Lethar	gica											1
Ophthalmia Neonat	orum											
Pollo-Encephalitis												
Pulmonary Tuberca	llosis		12				1	9	2			4
Other forms of Tub	erculosis		8	1	1	2	2	2				1
Totals			70	2	7	18	11	20	7	5	23	12

### TABLE IV. WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes		88	71
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	rs		
2 Measles			
3 Scarlet Fever			
4 Whooping Cough		1	
5 Diphtheria		1	
6 Influenza		1	3
7 Encephalitis Lethargica		1	
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever			
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory Syst	tem	3	1
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases		1	
11 Syphilis			
12 General Paralysis of the Insan	Contraction of the second	1	
Dorsalis			
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease		10	10
14 Diabetes		2	1
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		6	7
16 Heart Disease		29	22
17 Aneurysm		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
18 Other Circulatory Diseases		5	2
19 Bronchitis		1	1
20 Pneumonia (all forms)		4	1
21 Other Respiratory Diseases		1	1
22 Peptic Ulcer		3	
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	· · · ·		
24 Appendicitis			3
25 Cirrhosis of Liver			
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.			1
27 Other Digestive Diseases		6	3
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis		1	2
29 Puerperal Sepsis			
30 Other Puerperal Causes			
31 Congenital Debility, Prematur Malformation, etc	re Birth,	2	6
32 Senility		1	2
33 Suicide		2	1
34 Other Violence		3	1
35 Other Defined Diseases		4	3
36 Causes, ill-defined or unknown			
And the second s			





