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# Rural District of Warwick

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1953,

BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

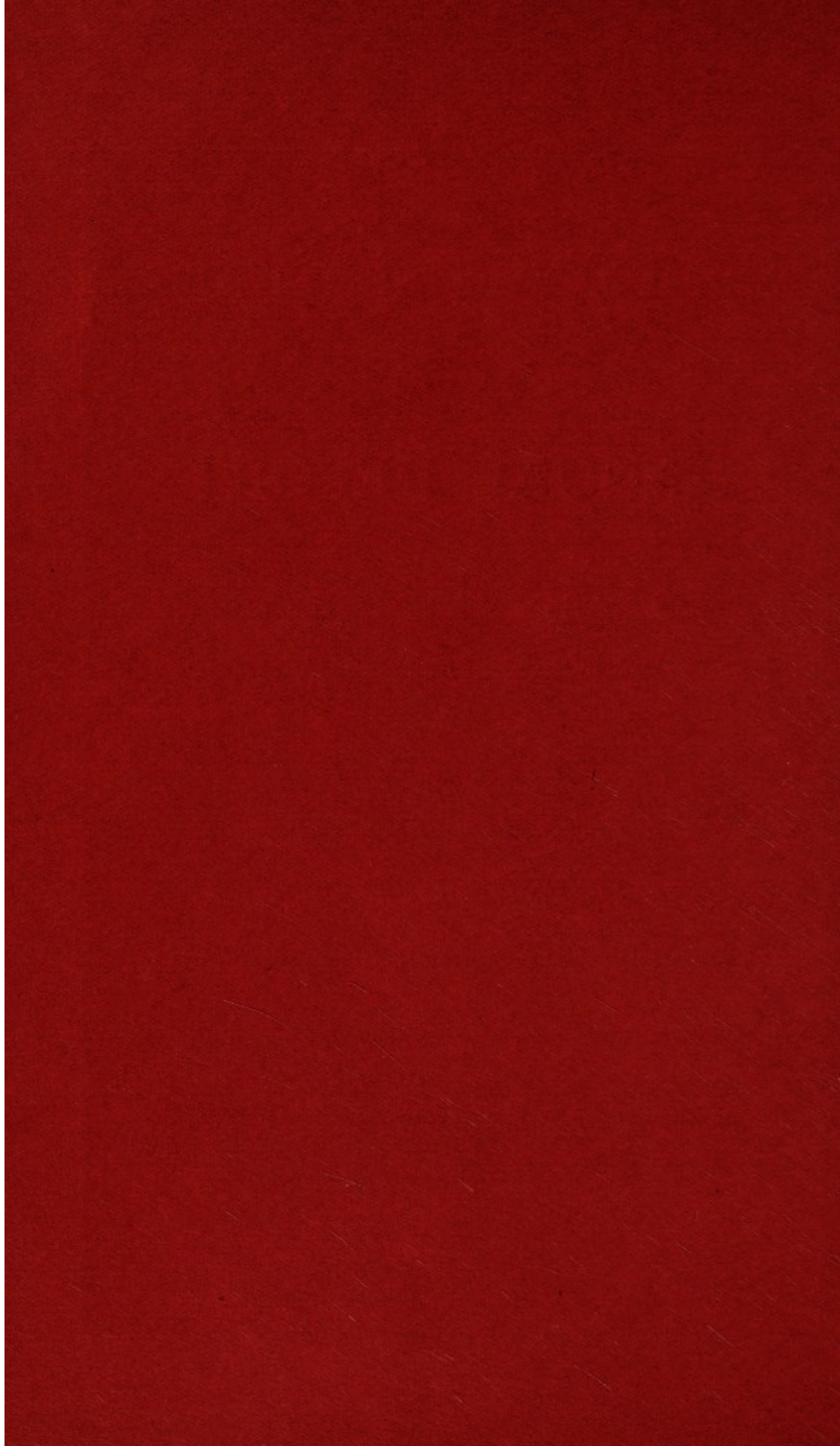
## Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

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38, HOLLY WALK,  
LEAMINGTON SPA.

September, 1954.

**To the Council of the Rural District of Warwick**

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fourth report upon the health of the district. Once again the Registrar General's population figure shows a reduction on the previous year which is a surprise in view of the building activity in your district. The effect of this, as will be seen from Table II, is that the population for mid-year 1953 is some 450 lower than for mid-1948, although the totals of births and deaths are the highest for the period covered.

As regards notifiable infectious diseases, scarlet fever and pneumonia were once again more prevalent than normal, a finding not confined to this district. Five cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) also were recorded as part of an outbreak which affected several neighbouring districts during the summer and autumn. This led to a precautionary check in Diphtheria immunization and as a result to a lesser number of infants and children receiving this protection during the year than is customary.

The Radford Semele sewerage scheme, less the Offchurch section, has received reconsideration and approval by the Minister and work is to start in 1954. It remains to find an acceptable alternative to the scheme for the Shrewley-Hatton area, rejected after a public enquiry. Public health nuisances were again evident on the Seaton's Field encampment at Burton Green and there was no response to statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936. Therefore, the Council rightly decided to take legal action.

This report includes short notes on certain provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and of cases requiring observation or help thereunder and also a review of measures employed to combat the spread of Tuberculosis in the community.

In conclusion may I thank the members of the Council for the kindness and consideration which they have at all times shown to me and acknowledge the great help which I have had from my fellow officers.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## Warwick Rural District.

### A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1953	...	...	19,280
Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	16.0
Birth Rate (Corrected)	...	...	15.5
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	19.0
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	15.4
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	16.4
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis	...	—
	{ „ other causes	...	1
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	12.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	18.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	—

*Population.*—The estimated mid-year population was 19,280 which is 70 less than the figure given by the Registrar General for 1952 which was 590 below the 1951 total.

*Birth Rate.*—This, at 15.5 per 1,000 is the same as the figure for England and Wales.

*Death Rate.*—The crude rate rose to 15.4 per 1,000 this year; after correcting for various factors the comparable rate was 16.4 per 1,000 which is above the figure for England and Wales (11.4).

*Infantile Mortality.*—This fell from 57 in 1949 to 25.2 per 1,000 live births in 1951. The figures for England and Wales were for the same years 32 and 29.8 per 1,000 births. For 1953 the local figure was lower than the England and Wales figure of 26.8.

Details of statistics for the past few years, together with those for England and Wales in 1953, are given in Table II.

Both the birth and death rates had since 1947 shown a declining tendency. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the birth rate has risen whereas deaths have kept low.

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

### *Public Health Officers.*

#### *Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

E. ARTHUR LYNE, Cert. Sanitary Inspector,  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

#### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors.*

R. H. SHORT, Cert. Sanitary Inspector.

A. ROWE, " " "  
(Appointed 8/6/54).

#### *Clerk.*

Miss J. MAHER.

2. (a) *Laboratory Facilities.*—Bacteriological examinations by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry :—

		Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	...	—	15	15
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	—	2	2
Dysentery	...	1	4	5
				—
				22
				—

## C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) *Water.*—There are three sources of public water supplies—Whitnash, Shrewley and Radford Semele. All public supplies are chlorinated. The supplies have been satisfactory as to quality and quantity, except in the case of the Radford Semele borehole, where saline contamination by underground mineral water has been noted at times of a heavy pumping load. The yield of this borehole has been reduced since the subsidence and repair works in 1952 and it is open to question if it will be of future value for anything more than an emergency standby supply.

(ii) Samples for bacteriological and chemical examination of both treated and untreated water have been taken, and have been satisfactory. Samples have also been taken from public supplies in parishes where the Council is not the water supply authority, and in each case the samples have proved upon analysis, to be satisfactory.



## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES ANALYSIS RESULTS

Results expressed in parts per 100,000

	<i>Radford</i>	<i>Shrewley</i>	<i>Whitnash</i>
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	0.0088	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	Nil	0.0016	0.0024
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	3.4	1.85	4.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites ...	0.25	Nil	0.4
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours ...	0.012	0.020	0.025
Total solids dried at 100°C.	70	38	32
Hardness { Temporary ...	25.0	9.9	22.7
{ Permanent ...	29.0	11.6	19.8
Total ...	54.0	21.5	42.5
Nitrite ...	Absent	0.0001	0.0001

(iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) No action in respect of any form of contamination has been necessary except in the case of private wells.

(v) 2,941 houses out of a total of 4,923 comprising about 60% of the total are supplied with water from the public mains. None is supplied by means of standpipes.

2. Work has continued on the Rowington borehole but operations have been unduly protracted for two reasons: (a) the loss of a broken drilling bit in the bore and (b) the fact that the water bearing strata appear to lie in this area much deeper than the geological survey had forecast.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*—Plans have been prepared for the following schemes.

(1) *Hatton and Shrewley.*—The Council are now considering the submission of a modified scheme in view of the deferment of earlier plans which was reported last year. Housing in the Hatton area is delayed by drainage difficulties.

(2) *Radford Semele and Offchurch.*—Sanction had been received for the commencement of the Radford Semele section of the Scheme which is due to start about mid-summer of 1954. The Offchurch section has however been deferred.

Although this village does contribute some pollution to the River Leam, this is less in volume and higher upstream from the Leamington waterworks than in the case of Radford Semele.

### D. HOUSING

Full particulars of the usual tables have been compiled and are being kept for record purposes.

1. *Overcrowding*.—This does not now seem to be serious in any part of the district.

2. The following table, excluding the last column, shows the first instalment of the Housing Programme which was prepared in 1945. The last column shows the progress up to December, 1953.

	<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	Completed (Dec. 1953)
Bishops Tachbrook	10	—	76	26
Whitnash ...	10	—	40	52
Radford Semele ...	10	4	72	31
Offchurch ...	—	—	16	—
Hunningham ...	—	—	18	—
Eathorpe ...	—	—	8	—
Weston-under- Wetherley ...	—	—	8	8
Cubbington ...	10	—	103	66
Baginton ...	—	—	24	4
Stoneleigh ...	—	2	36	26
Ashow ...	—	—	4	—
Old Milverton ...	—	—	6	—
Leek Wootton ...	—	—	22	—
Wasperton, Barford and Sherbourne	—	—	52	12
Norton Lindsey ...	—	—	8	—
Budbrooke ...	—	—	18	—
Hatton ...	—	—	30	—
Shrewley ...	—	2	8	10
Lowsonford ...	—	2	15	12
Rowington ...	—	—	20	—
Lapworth ...	—	—	16	22
Lapworth (Wharf Lane)	—	—	12	—



	<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	Completed (Dec., 1953)
Baddesley Clinton ...	—	—	8	8
Beausale ...	—	—	12	12
	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	40	12	632	289
	—	—	—	—

*T.* Temporary. *S.* Swedish. *P.* Permanent.

3. *Fitness of Houses.*—The general condition of many houses is poor and little progress has been made in dealing with unfit properties. However, in many cases the co-operation of owners with the Housing Committee has allowed the reletting of these properties in a manner which has assisted the general housing allocation.

The Council has served notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, for the abatement of statutory nuisances existing on lands in the parish of Stoneleigh known as Seaton's Field, Burton Green and used as a site for caravan and shack dwellings. In the event of non-compliance a Court hearing was fixed for a date in January 1954.

#### **E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

Speaking generally the conditions found throughout the district have been satisfactory and have complied with the Council's Bye-laws.

#### **F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

*Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1946*

		Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1946	...	—	5	16	—	6	—	2
1947	...	—	7	23	1	4	5	—
1948	...	—	—	24	1	5	—	1
1949	...	—	3	18	—	6	2	1
1950	...	—	1	6	—	33	1	—
1951	...	—	1	4	1	52	4	1
1952	...	—	—	27	—	17	—	—
1953	...	—	—	29	—	38	4	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1953.

*Pneumonia.*—In common with a recent trend and with the experience of neighbouring districts, the incidence of notifiable forms of pneumonia has again exceeded the recent average. These were not severe in type as only one case required to be removed to hospital and only one death occurred. Other forms of pneumonia and bronchitis however, jointly accounted for 61 deaths.

*Immunization.*—This year's figures were again low as an outbreak of Poliomyelitis in the area caused a hold-up in the campaign during the late summer and autumn months. Vaccines are now available for combined or separate inoculation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Altogether 147 children were immunised against whooping cough under the County Council's amended scheme in accordance with Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Children immunised under 5 years	77	170	142	145
Children immunised 5 to 15 years	22	43	17	16
Children receiving Reinforcing (or Booster) doses ... ..	172	249	258	129

*Scarlet Fever.*—The total of 29 notified cases was the highest since 1945 when 48 cases occurred and half of these were taken to hospital. In 1938, 20 out of 23 cases went into hospital. This year not one child was sent to hospital. Proper isolation is often not given at home and it is probable that the rising frequency is due to the activities of uncontrolled convalescent carriers.

*Food Poisoning.*—Two persons were reported by a doctor as having possibly ingested lead accidentally. This was later excluded by analysis and enquiries and it seemed probable that the affected persons, a child and his governess, contracted some bacterial food poisoning by eating fancy pastries at a children's birthday party in another district.

Four further single cases of unknown origin were reported. All of these had consumed food outside their homes but had an imperfect recollection of what had been eaten.



# 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-35 ...	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45-55 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 & upwards	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	12	2	1	5	—	—	—

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis in the Warwick Rural District during the past 20 years :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Cases ...	14	8	11	20	20	23	18
Deaths ...	3	3	7	6	7	4	3
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Cases ...	27	12	22	11	26	19	22
Deaths ...	6	2	4	4	4	7	7
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	
Cases ...	22	26	26	28	28	30	
Deaths ...	6	6	2	3	1	5	

During the year 30 cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 27 of which were of pulmonary and 3 of other forms of tuberculosis.

*Sanatorium.*—During the year 17 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium and 17 were discharged.

The campaign against Tuberculosis has been waged unremittingly throughout the year. It has several main lines of attack which have been summarized below.



(a) Increased provision of Sanatorium beds for treatment of the acute case with facilities for chest surgery where this is indicated. Such operations as removal of part of a diseased lung or division of pleural adhesions are nowadays possible and ~~Phorecsplesty~~ (removal of ribs to allow collapse of underlying lung cavities) is quite commonly undertaken.

*Thoraco-  
pleasty*

(b) Improved out-patient chest clinics with X-ray service and means of performing blood sedimentation tests and refills of Artificial Pneumothorax. These clinics are attended by County Council Health Visitors.

(c) Domiciliary Treatment Service which allows of the expert treatment of patients in their own homes together with the appropriate nursing care and advice on hygienic precautions.

(d) *Contact Tracing*.—This consists of the listing and subsequent X-ray examination of close family or household contacts of each notified case. In this way one notification often leads to the discovery of one or two more early and unsuspected infections within the circle of family and friends.

(e) *Mass Surveys*.—The Coventry Mass X-ray Unit of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board is likely to make regular annual tours in future of centres adjacent to your district. The first public visits to Leamington, Warwick and Kenilworth were made this summer.

(f) *Local Authority Services*.—Health and Sanitary authorities give additional services made up of a number of miscellaneous items; none of these is by itself very costly or spectacular but their joint effect is often underestimated as a contribution to the problem. As examples one may mention :—

- (i) supply of sputum flasks and disinfectant.
- (ii) disinfection of rooms, clothing and bedding.
- (iii) ambulance transport
- (iv) loan of bedding and medical or nursing requisites.
- (v) provision of open air shelters.
- (vi) priority of rehousing in suitable cases.
- (vii) occupational therapy.
- (viii) extra nourishment.
- (ix) home help.
- (x) milk—biological sampling, etc.



(g) *B.C.G. Vaccination*.—Abroad notably in Scandinavia this method of vaccination with a live vaccine of attenuated virulence has been practised for many years. In this country acceptance of the method and of the claims made on its behalf have met with slower acceptance and even today it is only in an experimental stage. In your district the vaccine was given during 1953 to 14 persons.

(h) *National Assistance*.—Payments are available on a special scale to necessitous persons suffering from Tuberculosis; this is at present about eighteen shillings more than the ordinary basic scale.

Of late there seems to have been a reduction in the number of persons found after death to have tuberculosis not notified during their lifetime but it is surprising that some of the patients notified for the first time were in quite an advanced stage of the disease. They were often infective without suspicion of the nature of the ailment.

Another dangerous reservoir of infection in the community is represented by the chronic sputum positive patient; these persons may be capable of some work but are often housed or lodged where there is a possibility of spreading infection to younger people. Hostels are not yet available where such patients can be offered accommodation. Though less seen than formerly, spitting in streets and public places is still all too common and is a dangerous and filthy practice which cannot be too strongly condemned.

### MILK SUPPLIES

During 1953 the County Council's sampling officers took 18 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and 37 samples of Accredited or ungraded milk for Biological examination. One positive was obtained from each group. In the course of 5 investigations 84 cows were examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and 13 diagnostic milk samples taken. Three cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and one cow was excluded from a herd during the investigations. In the course of these enquiries thirteen diagnostic milk samples were collected in addition to the routine ones which have been enumerated above.



### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act provides *inter alia* for assistance to be given by the National Assistance Board to persons in need, for the provision of accommodation and welfare services by County Councils and for the registration of homes for disabled persons and the aged. Section 47 of this Act was designed to secure necessary care and attention for persons who—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

If the Medical Officer of Health gives a written certificate in the prescribed form, the local authority may apply to a court, having jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable and convenient place, e.g. hospital. Seven days clear notice must be given of the intended application and it must also be given to the person managing the premises. The order, if granted, may authorize a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months. A later amendment provides that upon the written report of the medical officer of health and another medical practitioner, the case may in emergency be heard before the court or a single magistrate without the giving of seven days clear notice. An order granted in this way will have effect only for a short period. The council has authorized me to act in accordance with the aforesaid procedure but to date no removal order has been requested from the Court. Several cases were investigated during the year but all were resolved without the use of these statutory procedures.

*Case 1.*—An elderly lady had become infirm and incapable and there were very dirty conditions in the home. A home help was obtained and also some fresh clothing. The arrears of housework and laundry were soon overtaken and tolerable living conditions restored.

*Case 2.*—A retired farm worker aged about 75 years had lived for some years in a cottage of which he was owner-occupier. He was for a time in hospital with injuries from a collision when riding his autocytle. Not long afterwards he was the victim of a homicidal attack by a young insane relative and might have received fatal injuries from an axe had not a neighbour come by at that moment. He became ill with chronic bronchitis and heart failure and grew dirty in his habits. Home help was arranged but no-one would stay in the house. He refused to enter hospital for many months but eventually he collapsed at home and was taken to a hospital where he soon died.

*Case 3.*—A widower aged 88 living in a charity cottage engaged a woman housekeeper some years ago. She became strange in her manner and has since spent most of the time in bed. She wears no clothes and will not wash or attend to herself. She will receive no visitors and readily becomes violent. In the opinion of doctors action is not possible under the Lunacy Acts and so observation seems the only course possible so long as the old man remains well and able to do all the cleaning, cooking and work of the home.



## REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I beg to submit my report for the year ending December, 1953.

### Public Cleansing.

The Council have three cesspool emptiers and six refuse collection vehicles and a staff of six drivers and 14 loaders. Two new refuse vehicles of the large capacity compressor type were purchased during the year. When these two vehicles were put into service two of the old vehicles were taken off the road as obsolete, and two others are kept as reserves and for occasional work.

The collection of dry refuse is once per fortnight carried out by means of three refuse collection vehicles which should have a staff of 15 men. We are still understaffed, but there is an improvement over previous years. The service now covers, with the exception of farms and isolated premises, the whole of the district, and there is still considerable demand for some isolated houses to be included. An eight cwt. van is provided for the foreman, who also does occasional light transport work for other departments.

The collection of nightsoil is once per week, and cesspools are emptied upon request. There are two machines which should have a staff of five men; at present there are only four. One machine is used mainly for nightsoil collection, the other chiefly for emptying cesspools and maintenance work at the Council's small disposal works, but both machines are used for nightsoil collection and cesspool emptying.

The labour position though showing some improvement still remains difficult and frequent changes of staff take place. The replacement of men who leave often takes some time with consequent delays in the collection of refuse. One cause of shortage would appear to be due to the higher wages paid in the factories, and another the lack of amenities such as canteens.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping. There are now two main tips and one smaller one. These are at Cubbington, Oakley Wood, and Norton Lindsey. The tips at Bishops Tachbrook, Rowington and Baginton have been closed during the year. A tractor with a bulldozer blade is used for levelling the refuse tips.

### Temporary Housing.

The "Squatters" camps are still with us. There are three, one each at Stoneleigh (Finham), Stoneleigh (Stareton), and Blackdown. The latter two are reasonable but Finham camp is very difficult. Some of the tenants try to keep the huts in a decent condition, but, unfortunately others are not particular. The huts have been improved since the Council took them over, but they are fast wearing out. The time has now arrived when as one becomes vacant it is demolished. The worst collection of temporary buildings in the district is the encampment known as "Seaton's Field" in the parish of Stoneleigh. Here there are a number of caravans and huts, about 90 in number. All contained in an area of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres or thereabouts. Drainage for the most part is by open channels, soaking into the soil. The dwellings, even for huts, are very much sub-standard. The encampment is a



legacy of the war, when people were bombed out and were glad to take what was supposed to be temporary refuge. There are also a number of other hutments in this area, for the most part, in building plots, owner occupied, and which are being demolished as the owners obtain Civil Building Licences.

#### **Sanitary Services.**

**Water Supply :** The following parishes have piped public water supplies :—

Baddesley Clinton, Baginton, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Cubbington, Hatton, Leek Wootton, Old Milverton (part), Radford Semele, Shrewley, Stoneleigh, Whitnash.

The following have piped private supplies :—

Ashow, Offchurch, Sherbourne.

**Sewage :** The following parishes are served :—

Baginton, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Cubbington, Sherbourne, Stoneleigh, Whitnash.

The Baginton and the Stoneleigh schemes are completed.

The Radford scheme is expected to be commenced during 1954.

#### **Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises.**

Routine inspections have been made of food premises including shops and canteens.

The temporary slaughterhouse set up by the Ministry of Food in 1951 has not been used during the year.

Bylaws under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are in operation.

Attention has been paid to all premises selling Ice Cream. There are two manufacturers in the area.

#### **Miscellaneous.**

The Public Health Department is responsible for the supervision of repairs to the Council's houses, the supervision of Street Lighting, and the licensing of and supervision of petrol installations under the Petroleum Acts.

A total of 67 houses were erected during the year, four of which were built on behalf of the Council. New houses are being erected in some numbers. Plans for 352 were approved in 1953 and Civil Building Licences to the value of £578,852 were granted for 253 new houses.

#### **Rodent Control.**

A Rodent Operative has been employed throughout the year. As a result of his activities the rat population has been reduced. All refuse tips and public sewers have had regular attention. No charge is made to householders for his services.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. LYNE,  
Senior Sanitary Inspector.



TABLE I

## WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTORS'  
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1953

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling House and Schools	979	2	274	273
Dairies, Milk Shops and Cow- sheds ... ..	9	—	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	4	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' shops ... ..	7	—	—	—
Food Preparation Premises ...	37	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	143	—	9	9
Water Closets ... ..	154	—	7	7
* House Drainage ... ..	247	—	13	13
* Water Supply ... ..	277	—	15	11
Pigsties ... ..	5	—	1	1
Offensive Trades ... ..	3	—	1	1
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	1	—	—	—
Factories ... ..	11	—	—	—
Shops ... ..	21	—	—	—
Pools, Ditches, etc. ... ..	27	—	12	10
Dangerous Buildings ... ..	3	1	1	1
Infectious Diseases ... ..	59	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	51	3	—	—
Petroleum Acts ... ..	5	—	—	—
Swimming Pools ... ..	2	—	1	1
TOTALS ... ..	2057	6	334	327

\* Includes alterations necessary owing to sewerage and water schemes referred to elsewhere.

TABLE II.

## WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1953 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.	Crude Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1946	17,800	263	14.8	16	61	169	9.5
1947	18,280	296	16.2	11	37	201	11.0
1948	19,730	285	14.5	7	25	156	7.9
1949	19,420	265	13.6	15	57	184	9.5
1950	19,670	269	13.6	11	41	186	7.9
1951	19,940	238	11.9	6	25	177	8.9
1952	19,350	299	15.5	8	27	159	8.2
1953	19,280	311	16.0	4	12.9	297	15.4

## VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1953.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1953.  
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.				Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.	
		Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	
England and Wales	...	15.5	0.35	11.4	26.8
160 Great Towns, including London		17.0	0.43	12.2	30.8
160 Smaller Towns	...	15.7	0.34	11.3	24.3
London	...	17.5	0.38	12.5	24.8



TABLE III.

## WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1953.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	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 ... ..	4				1	1	2		
Scarlet Fever ... ..	29		7	19	3			1	
Typhus Fever ... ..									
Enteric Fever ... ..									
Pneumonia ... ..	38		2	3	3	6	8	16	
Malaria ... ..									
Dysentery ... ..	12			1		1	4	6	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..									
Meningococcal Infection ...	1				1			1	
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	5		1	2	2			2	
Whooping Cough ... ..	77	8	32	37					
Encephalitis Lethargica ...									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...									
Measles ... ..	146	12	78	47	8	1			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	27			1	8	9	7	2	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3					2		1	
Food Poisoning ... ..	6		1	2	2		1		
Totals ... ..	348	20	121	112	24	23	21	25	

TABLE IV.  
WARWICK. RURAL DISTRICT  
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1953

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	5	—
2 Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	2	1
4 Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
5 Whooping cough ... ..	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1
8 Measles ... ..	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	2	5
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	4	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	3
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms ... ..	10	11
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	—
16 Diabetes ... ..	—	2
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	16	21
18 Coronary disease, angina ... ..	11	11
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	4
20 Other heart disease ... ..	9	9
21 Other circulatory disease ... ..	10	12
22 Influenza ... ..	2	1
23 Pneumonia ... ..	21	35
24 Bronchitis... ..	2	3
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	9	3
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	1
31 Congenital malformations ... ..	—	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	24
33 Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	2
34 All other accidents ... ..	2	7
35 Suicide ... ..	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—
All causes ... ..	134	163





