

[Report 1954] / Medical Officer of Health, Warwick R.D.C.

Contributors

Warwick (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1954

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mn4cgwqg>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

HEALTH
A - 5 NOV 55
C.R. 40

Library

Rural District of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1954,

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

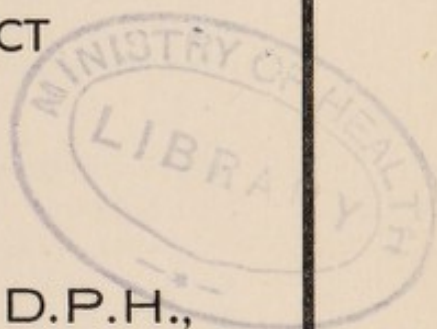
OF THE


Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

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

1955





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30237294>

38, HOLLY WALK,

LEAMINGTON SPA.

July, 1955.

To the Council of the Rural District of Warwick

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth report on the health of your district which has once more been satisfactory. This year reverses the trend of declining population and a rise of 320 persons restores the figure close to the 1951 mark. The rates of births and deaths are all a little higher than in 1954.

Some progress was made during the year both with water and sewerage schemes. Little effective action has yet been possible in regard to houses which are unfit for habitation. However the time for a slum clearance campaign cannot be far distant as the Government's new housing legislation calls for a review of unfit dwellings in all areas.

Meat rationing ended in 1954 and the Council's representatives took part together with other local councils and delegates representing farmers and butchers in a series of conferences on the need for a public abattoir. The decision at the end was against the plan for a joint local abattoir and this Council decided to licence private slaughterhouses where the applications were favourably reported upon by the Senior Sanitary Inspector. It seems that killings in these small and old abattoirs will nowadays exceed the turnover for which they were originally constructed or adapted. As a result the visits to outlying villages for meat inspection has added to the duties of your available sanitary staff.

It is pleasant to be able to record a definite improvement in the numbers of children immunized against Diphtheria.

In conclusion thanks are offered to members and fellow officers of the Council for much kindness and help.

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, 1954	...	...	...	19,600
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	...	16.1
" " " (corrected)	...	...	...	16.9
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	12.5
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	...	16.5
" " " (corrected)	...	...	...	16.8
Deaths from Diseases and	{ From Sepsis	...	...	—
Accidents of Pregnancy and	{ From Other Causes	...	...	1
Child-birth				
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	31.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	30.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	52.6
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	—
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	—

Population.—The estimated mid-year population rose to 19,600. In spite of this increase of 320 persons the population of the district remains below the record level of 1951. The reason for the loss of 660 persons in the intervening years 1952-53, when house building was at a high level, is not clearly understood.

Birth Rate.—This is substantially higher than last year. Illegitimate births account for some six per cent. of total live births.

Death Rate.—The crude rate rose from 15.4 per 1,000 to 16.5, and the corrected rate was 16.8 per 1,000, which is a little higher than last year.

Infantile Mortality.—This fell from 57 in 1949 to 25.2 per 1,000 live births in 1951. The present year's low rate is quite satisfactory.

Details of statistics for the past few years are given in Table II.

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, " " "

Clerk.

Miss J. MAHER.

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

		Positive		Negative		Total
Diphtheria	...	—	...	6	...	6
Enteric Fever	...	—	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	1	...	3	...	4
Dysentery	...	—	...	5	...	5
						—
						15
						—

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) *Water.*—Sources of public water supply exist at Whitnash, Shrewley and Radford Semele; all of these are chlorinated. At the Radford Semele borehole, saline contamination by underground mineral water had been noted at times of a heavy pumping load and for a time this was used only as a standby, the village drawing its water mainly from Whitnash. However it was impossible to continue this as the Whitnash bore and pumps were not equal to this supply added to the increased demand in Whitnash itself. After an inspection and tests by Professor Shotton, the Radford village bore was brought back into use and chemical analysis showed that it had recovered during the period of rest although it remained an excessively hard water having at times disagreeable saline taste. Boring continued at Rowington where water satisfactory in quality and quantity, was eventually tapped from sandstone foundations at a depth of 770 feet. After good

yields from pumping tests the indications were that this, when linked to the Shrewley supply, would become an important source locally and with possibilities of extension

- (a) to other parishes in the Rural District and, if desired by the Warwick Borough Council ;
- (b) to supplement the town supply at their Hatton reservoir.

The latter project was mutually discussed between the two councils and, at the time of writing, it is understood that Warwick Borough Council have withdrawn from negotiations to take water impounded from the River Leam at Leamington Spa and will enter into an agreement for the delivery of 175,000 to 300,000 gallons of water daily from the Warwick R.D.C.

Water had been present throughout the boring but was not satisfactory in yield or quality until extension of boring below 770 feet. Pumping from this depth required special plant and produced 696,000 gallons (average) per day over the test period 3rd-16th August. An earlier test in February, 1954 yielded 149,000 g.p.d. at 770 feet but the final boring extended down to 1,000 feet and the bore was lined as follows :—

0—	620 feet	...	15 inch solid lines
620—	770 feet	...	12 inch slotted lines
770—	1,000 feet	...	6 inch slotted lines

The rest level, three months after boring was at an end, was 125 feet below ground.

(ii) Samples for bacteriological and chemical examination of both treated and untreated water have been taken and have been satisfactory with the exception of occasional slight deterioration at Shrewley owing to the use of an uncovered storage tank which though elevated is not entirely protected from birds and algal growths.

Leek Wootton.—An enquiry was held into the Council's proposals to have a larger reservoir at Leek Wootton. In the course of this it appeared :—

- (i) that such a reservoir would be very costly ;
- (ii) that Warwick Corporation could not increase the present supply or guarantee a renewal of the agreement ;
- (iii) that the main from Warwick was old and in bad condition and might need relaying.

Therefore more favour was given to alternative proposals for a new village borehole which might tap water at no great depth in quantity sufficient for present and future development. A trial bore was later made to a depth of over 300 feet but unfortunately entered a geological fault and was abandoned owing to poor yield.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES ANALYSIS RESULTS

Results expressed in parts per 1,000,000

	<i>Radford</i>	<i>Shrewley</i>	<i>Whitnash</i>
Free and Saline Ammonia	0	0.112	0
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.024	0.016	0.032
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	25.5	16	34
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites ...	2.2	Nil	2
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours ...	0.23	0.52	0.386
Total solids dried at 100°C.	620	480	560
Hardness {	Temporary ...		235
	Permanent ...		175
	Total ...	490	410
Nitrite ...	Absent	0.002	Absent

(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) 3,173 houses out of a total of 5,649 comprising about 56% of the total are supplied with water from the public mains.

2. Work continued on Rowington borehole. The Chemical and Bacteriological analysis and examinations proved satisfactory.

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 and representations have come from the parish councils concerned.

(2) *Radford Semele and Offchurch*.—Work on the Radford Scheme began in mid-1954 and was due to end in the spring of the following year. Severe frosts and rain during the winter hampered the contractors in their progress with excavations.

The smaller Offchurch section was however deferred by decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, no doubt influenced by the high cost of the pumping main required to link this village to the Radford Semele scheme.

D. HOUSING

1. The following table sets out particulars of the action taken in respect of unfit houses during the year 1954 :—

(1) Number of Houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation ...	48
(2) Number of Houses the defects of which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	31
(3) Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to—	
(a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of Works ...	Nil
(b) the making of demolition or Closing Orders	11
(4) Number of notices served requiring the execution of Works ...	Nil
(5) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	Nil
(6) Number of demolition or closing orders made ...	7
(7) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936 ...	2
(8) Number of houses demolished ...	6

2. *Overcrowding*.—This does not now seem to be serious in any part of the district, and no action under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936 has been found necessary.

3. 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, 1954.

	<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	Completed (Dec. 1954)
Bishops Tachbrook	10	—	76	72
Whitnash ...	10	—	40	80
Radford Semele ...	10	4	72	31
Offchurch ...	—	—	16	—
Hunningham ...	—	—	18	—
Eathorpe ...	—	—	8	—
Weston-under- Wetherley ...	—	—	8	8
Cubbington ...	10	—	103	112
Baginton ...	—	—	24	28
Stoneleigh ...	—	2	36	26
Ashow ...	—	—	4	—
Old Milverton ...	—	—	6	—
Leek Wootton ...	—	—	22	—
Wasperton, Barford and Sherbourne	—	—	52	28
Norton Lindsey ...	—	—	8	—
Budbrooke ...	—	—	18	—
Hatton ...	—	—	30	—
Shrewley ...	—	2	8	10
Lowsonford ...	—	2	15	12
Rowington ...	—	—	20	—
Lapworth ...	—	—	16	22
Lapworth (Wharf Lane)	—	—	12	—
Baddesley Clinton	—	—	8	8
Beausale ...	—	—	12	12
Totals ...	40	12	632	453

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

4. *Fitness of Houses.*—The general condition of many houses is so poor that some have had to be dealt with as unfit for human habitation. The Housing Rents and Repairs Act, 1954, requires the Council to make a general survey of the unfit houses in their area and make a return to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the end of August, 1955, which will show in approximate figures :—

- (a) The total number of unfit houses in the Area ;
- (b) The Council's estimate of the time needed to deal with all the unfit houses.
- (c) The Council's proposals, by way of clearance or demolition, for action in the first five years ;
- (d) an outline of action proposed in subsequent years.

The above Act lays down for the first time a statutory standard of fitness which will supersede local standards and be the future yardstick for the purpose of dealing with unfit dwellings under the Housing Acts. It thus supersedes the printed "Standard of Fitness for Working Class Houses" issued on 1st February, 1945 by the Warwickshire Rural Housing Advisory Committee and, on examination, is shown to be an absolute minimum standard falling very far short even of the modest provisions of the Warwickshire document. The Act also confers certain additional powers on local authorities both to acquire or patch unfit property by way of "deferred demolition" and to allow licences to reoccupy old property condemned before the operative date of the new Act.

Seaton's Fields, Burton Green.—The Court proceedings, referred to in last year's report, were necessary and resulted in favour of this Council. Nuisances were proved to exist and the magistrates imposed a time limit for the execution by the site owner of works necessary to abate them. However the nature of the proposals led the Warwickshire County Council to refuse planning consent to the use of the site in the manner indicated. The owner was aggrieved by the refusal and appealed to the Minister of Housing and Local Government whose Inspector held a Public Enquiry at the R.D.C. Offices on 11th January, 1955, and afterwards viewed the site. The Minister subsequently did not uphold the appeal of the site owner. As a result this Council has undertaken to find a suitable alternative caravan site and lay it out for occupation.

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 1947.

		Smallpox	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia.
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	—
1954	...	—	—	10	—	18	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1954.

Pneumonia.—The incidence of notifiable forms of pneumonia was below the recent average. Other forms of pneumonia and bronchitis however, jointly accounted for 54 deaths.

Immunization.—This year's figures show a marked improvement as regards Diphtheria Immunization. Vaccines are now available for combined or separate inoculation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Altogether 222 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.

Diphtheria Immunization

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Children immunized under 5 years	170	142	145	248
Children immunized 5 to 15 years	43	17	16	37
Children receiving Reinforcing (or Booster) doses ...	249	258	129	295

Scarlet Fever.—The total of 10 notified cases showed a welcome reduction from the higher totals for two years past. No one was sent to hospital, and all treatment was given at home.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
25-35 ...	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45 ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55-65 ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 & upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	21	10	2	—	6	—	1	—

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

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Cases ...	8	11	20	20	23	18	27
Deaths ...	3	7	6	7	4	3	6
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Cases ...	12	22	11	26	19	22	22
Deaths ...	2	4	4	4	7	7	6
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
Cases ...	26	26	28	28	30	33	
Deaths ...	6	2	3	1	5	7	

During the year 33 cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 31 of which were of pulmonary and 2 of other forms of tuberculosis.

Sanatorium.—During the year 18 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium and 16 were discharged.

Thus, while the average deaths over any group of seven years has declined little, if at all, the number of new cases has risen by 64%, thus:—

	1934-1940	1941-1947	1948-1954
New cases notified	114	139	193
Deaths recorded	33	34	30

These figures do not reflect the optimism, expressed in some quarters, that Tuberculosis is on the way out. They show perhaps that the greatly increased expenditure, both on curative and preventive work, in recent years is discovering more cases and bringing them to light in an early stage when improved modern therapeutic weapons have a better chance of mastering the infection. That they have some success may be seen from the facts

- (a) that fewer deaths now occur per hundred of notified cases, and
- (b) that deaths number no more than before although the population of the whole district has risen.

Nevertheless the total of deaths remains such as to allow no room for complacency.

Whereas Tuberculosis used to be very prevalent among adolescents and young adults, especially females, the table on page 10 shows that the main incidence was among males in the prime of their working life. The improvement at younger ages may be ascribed to good nutrition and medical care of schoolchildren. Any satisfaction felt on this score must however be tempered by thoughts that perhaps closer and more co-ordinated supervision needs to be given to the working conditions of the adult wage earner.

MILK SUPPLIES

During 1954 the County Council's sampling officers took 17 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and 14 samples of Accredited or ungraded milk for Biological examination. One positive was obtained from the latter group. In the course of the resulting investigation 21 cows were examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and 6 diagnostic milk samples taken. No cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order but one cow, possibly infected, was removed from a herd during the investigations. Another report of infected milk came from a neighbouring county authority and its investigation led to the examination of 12 cows and 3 diagnostic milk samples followed by the slaughter of one infected cow under the Tuberculosis Order.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Only one case was reported for action under Section 47 of this Act. An elderly lady was bedridden and living in insanitary conditions without receiving care and attention. She was an old age pensioner living upon a National Assistance grant and occupying a condemned cottage, part of a pre-war clearance area. After a fall in which her hip was injured, she was confined to bed and became incontinent. For a time she was helped by neighbours but eventually on account of alleged neglect by her own relatives and of the heavy flea infestation their attentions ceased. The old lady was informed that the Council would be asked to apply to the Court for a removal order unless she agreed to enter hospital which she thereupon did. She was discharged some months later and within a few weeks was once more in a bad state of neglect with no provision for fires, meals or laundry. Attempts to provide a domestic help failed and there was no response to an appeal to her near relatives to receive her. It was therefore necessary to have her taken again into hospital where she has remained.

There are further notes with regard to two cases reported last year :—

Case 1.—This old lady later took ill and was removed to hospital where she died.

Case 3.—This situation continues and the case is under observation by the County Welfare Officer.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I beg to submit my report for the year ending December, 1954.

Public Cleansing.

The Council have 3 cesspool emptiers and 3 refuse collection vehicles and a staff of 6 drivers and sixteen loaders.

One new refuse vehicle of the large capacity compressor type was purchased during the year, and the remaining old vehicle taken off the road as obsolete. Thus all dry refuse collection is now carried out by the three large capacity compressor type vehicles having a staff of 17 men, the collection being once per fortnight. The service covers the whole of the district, with the exception of farms and isolated premises. There is still a considerable demand for some isolated houses to be included. An eight cwt van is provided for the foreman, who also does occasional light transport for other departments.

The collection of night soil is once per week and cesspools are emptied upon request. The two machines used for these services should have a staff of five men ; at present there are four.

There has been some slight improvement in the labour position, though frequent staff changes and time taken in replacing men who leave are still factors resulting in delays in the collection of refuse from time to time. The higher wages paid in the factories and the more amenable conditions therein remain strong counter attractions to men seeking employment.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping. Two main tips are in use at Cubbington and Oakley Wood. The latter is now almost full and will be closed early in 1955. The tip at Norton Lindsey was closed during the year. A tractor with a bulldozer blade is used for levelling the tips. The driver of this tractor also acts as reserve driver for the refuse vehicles in the absence of the regular men through illness and holidays.

Temporary Housing.

The problem is considerably reduced. Regarding "Squatters," as each family has found other accommodation the hut vacated has been demolished.

Regarding the collection of huts, referred to in my previous report, known as Seaton's Field, legal action has been taken and as a result the Court made a Nuisance Order. Plans for certain works were submitted but planning permission was refused. The applicant has appealed to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and the appeal is due to be held in January, 1955.

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 sewered :—

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

The Baginton and the Stoneleigh schemes are completed.

The Radford Semele has been commenced and good progress made. It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed in the early part of 1955.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises.

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

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.

Meat Inspection.

During the year the rationing of meat was terminated by the Government and three private slaughterhouses in the District were licensed. Slaughtering on these premises commenced in July and the inspection of meat was begun by the Councils Sanitary Inspectors.

Details of meat inspection carried out from July to the end of the year are as follows :—

Number of Animals Inspected :

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	...	Total
107	815	184	22	...	1,128

Quantities of Meat Condemned :

	...	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Affected with Tuberculosis	...	1	3	24
Affected with Other Diseases	...	6	0	11*
Total	...	8	0	7

*Includes carcase and all organs of a cow affected with acute septic mastitis.

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 349 houses were erected during the year, 164 of which were built on behalf of the Council. New houses are being erected in some numbers. Plans for 736 were approved in 1954 and Civil Building Licences to the value of £553,458 were granted for 247 new houses.

Licensing officially ended on November 10th, 1954.

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.

Proceedings were instituted against one occupier for failing to notify the local authority of the presence of rats on her premises as required by Section 3 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. A fine of £5 with £3 3s. costs was imposed by the Court.

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 1954

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	1047	—	324	313
Dairies, Milk Shops and Cow- sheds	8	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' shops	154	—	1	1
Food Preparation Premises ...	21	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	167	—	1	1
Water Closets	203	—	—	—
* House Drainage	267	3	15	16
* Water Supply	76	—	16	11
Pigsties	7	—	1	1
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Factories	15	—	—	—
Shops	56	—	—	—
Pools, Ditches, etc.	26	2	6	5
Dangerous Buildings	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	26	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings	32	—	—	—
Petroleum Acts	6	—	—	—
TOTALS	2116	5	364	348

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

TABLE II.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1954 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
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
1954	19,600	316	16.1	10	31.6	323	16.5

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1954.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1954.
(Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.					Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
	Live Births	Still Births.	Births to Deaths.		
England and Wales	...	15.2	23.4	11.3	25.5

TABLE III.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
1954.

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	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....
Scarlet Fever	10	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhus Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	18	1	2	.....	1	3	7	4	.....
Malaria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	9	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	38	3	20	10	.....	2	2	1	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	39	2	12	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	31	.....	2	3	11	11	3	1	.....
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Food Poisoning	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals	156	6	40	49	15	22	14	10	.....

TABLE IV.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1954

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	1	—
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	1	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	1	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	7	2
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	9
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	7
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	17	20
18 Coronary disease, angina	34	16
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	4
20 Other heart disease	10	10
21 Other circulatory disease	4	16
22 Influenza	—	1
23 Pneumonia	24	21
24 Bronchitis... ..	6	3
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	3	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	16
33 Motor vehicle accidents	3	2
34 All other accidents	10	10
35 Suicide	2	1
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	173	150



