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# Rural District of Warwick

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1958

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

### Warwickshire Combined Districts

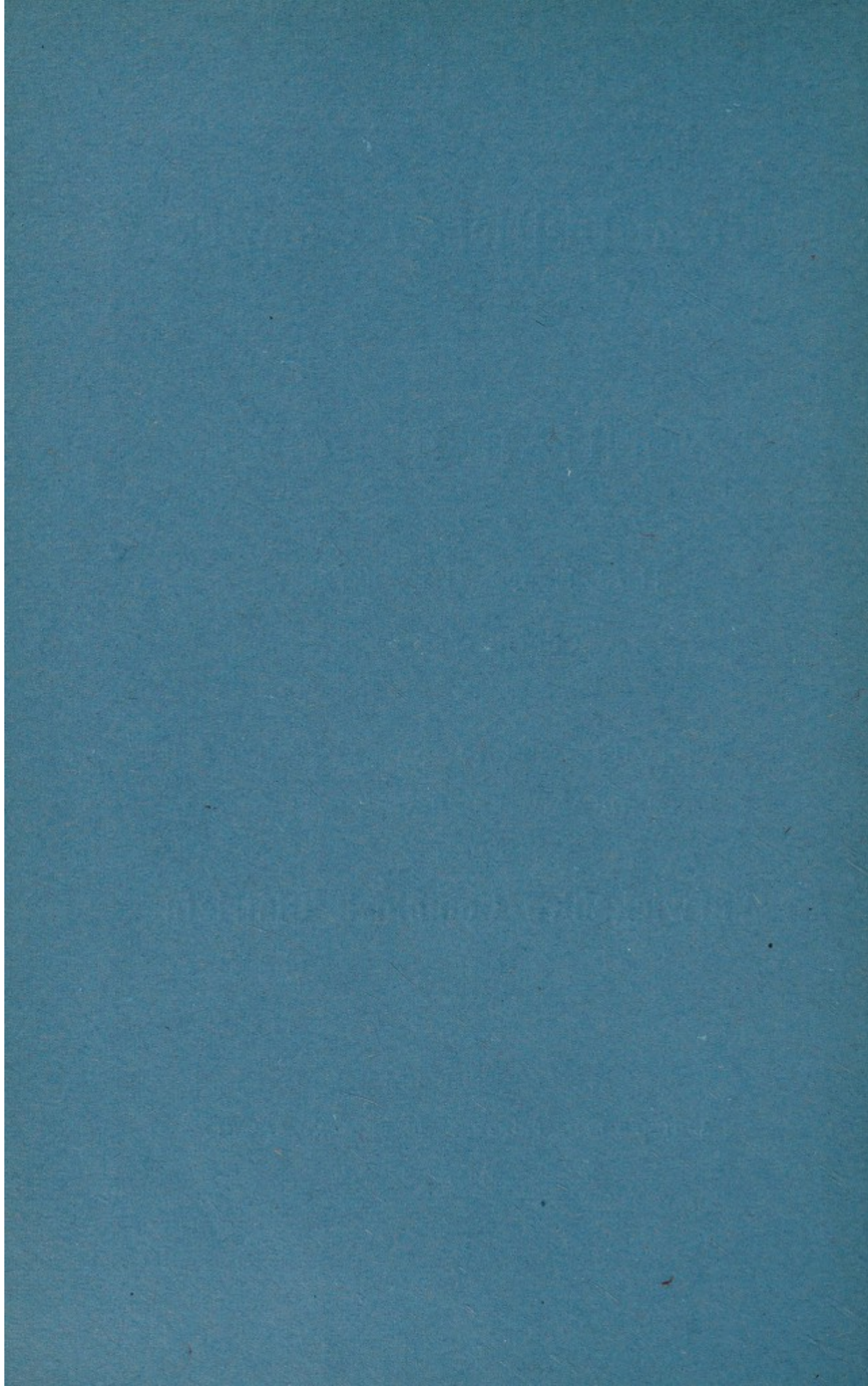


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Leamington Spa

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

1959



38, HOLLY WALK,

LEAMINGTON SPA.

September, 1959.

**To the Council of the Rural District of  
WARWICK.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour for the ninth time to present to you my annual report upon the health of your district. The figures in relation to births, deaths and infectious diseases are all satisfactory.

Financial restrictions have curtailed the execution of a number of schemes for water or sewerage which the Council have had in mind. It has also been necessary to restrict the amount available for improvement grants for reconditioning older property. However, this did not mean that the department was less occupied than usual. Hundreds of new houses are being completed each year and these bring much work at all stages from the plans upon the drawing board to the supervision of work in progress and provision of essential services for the new inhabitants after completion. A further modest instalment of the demolition and clearance programme occupied the time of your officials. In July Mr. G. H. Hammond and Mr. W. R. Smith both resigned and left the department and Mr. R. D. Hammond was accepted as a pupil health inspector acting as an assistant while in training.

An invitation by the Group Hospital Management Committee was accepted and was for the Council's appropriate officers to have access to hospital kitchens.

Regarding the important matter of atmospheric pollution the Council continued in membership of the Warwick Clean Air Council, sending representatives to its technical and quarterly meetings and also analysing data from air samples collected as part of the scientific long-term programme.

It remains for me to thank the members of the Council for their interest in the health services operated by the department and for courtesy and kindness at all times. It is also a pleasure as well as my duty to record the friendly and ready help from all my fellow officers and particularly the Surveyor and health inspectors. These things are not just grateful memories, but indispensable adjuncts to the proper function of local government health services.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## *Warwick Rural District.*

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

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1958	... ..	23,520
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	... ..	17.8
" " " (Corrected)	... ..	18.6
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	.. ..	20.6
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	... ..	13.4
" " " (Corrected)	... ..	10.1
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	... ..	14.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		14.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ..	—

*Population.*—The estimated mid-year population rose by 520 persons. This was due mainly to immigration since the year's excess of births over deaths accounted for only one fifth of the number.

*Infantile Mortality.*—Six legitimate infants died in the first year of life of which deaths five occurred within the first four weeks from birth. The legitimate infant mortality rate is again a low one and the concentration of deaths into the first month after birth means that the hard core of the problem has been reached.

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 Public Health Inspector.*

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

##### *Additional Public Health Inspectors.*

A. D. HARVEY, Cert. Public Health Inspector,  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

##### *Pupil Public Health Inspector.*

R. D. HAMMOND (Appointed 1/8/58).

##### *Clerk.*

Miss J. MAHER.

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

		Positive		Negative		Total
Diphtheria	...	—	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	—	...	—	...	—
Dysentery	...	7	...	5	...	12
Paratyphoid B.		—	...	—	...	—
						—
						12
						—

### C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF AREA.

*Water*.—Progress was made upon the constructional work and excavation forming part of the western area water scheme. In addition the Council decided to allot £2,000 in its future estimate to lay mains in new housing estates and a further sum to provide a booster station which will serve Bishop's Tachbrook and Barford parishes. It was also decided to re-examine the scheme to provide a mains supply to the parish of Bubbenhall, in respect of which the credit squeeze had made necessary a deferment.

The Council resolved in regard to new connections that its contribution will be limited to the first 50 feet of pipe measured from the curtilage of the highway and that runs in excess of this amount will be charged at the rate of full cost plus 15 per cent. for administration. The Council's contribution is limited to one connection per property and is for domestic supplies only.

An interesting occurrence was the pollution at Rowington of a shallow domestic well by subsoil percolation from a silage pit some distance off upon farmland. This followed a spell of very wet weather and led to gross discolouration of the water with black deposits and evolution of hydrogen sulphide gas. When the pit was covered with impervious sheeting the nuisance gradually abated.

During the year the agreement with the Leamington Corporation for bulk supplies was revised and the charge raised to 1/3d. per thousand gallons.

*Sewerage.*—Improvements, long overdue, were put in hand at Shrewley Common at an estimated cost of £250. The plan provided for the cutting of a drain from the existing works' outfall for 500 yards across fields and construction of a small filter. Work was well advanced upon the scheme at Leek Wootton. Joint schemes with the Meriden R.D.C. were under review for the sewerage of lands at Burton Green and Chadwick End. The Council's Consulting Engineers were asked to prepare a modified scheme for Shrewley, Little Shrewley and Hatton.

*Refuse, Drainage, etc.*—The charges for use of the Cesspit Emptier were revised and fixed at:

(a) Domestic : £1 per load or part thereof ;

(b) Other : £1-10-0d. per hour to include services given outside the district.

It was decided to buy a new Ferguson Tractor for use at the Cubbington tip.

Draft Byelaws re Refuse Tips were made under Section 81 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and sent to the Minister for approval.

#### D. HOUSING.

The following is a summary of the work done under the various Housing Acts during 1958.

(a) <i>Individual Houses.</i>			
	Subject to Demolition orders	...	2
	Subject to Closing orders	...	13
	Unfit houses made fit following notices		—
(b) <i>Clearance Orders</i> made			
	...	...	1
	„ „ confirmed	...	3
(c) <i>Certificates of Disrepair.</i>			
	Applications for	...	7
	Number granted	...	7
	Certificates cancelled	...	2

2. *Overcrowding.*—No occasion arose which made necessary action under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936.



3. The following table, shows the number of houses built by the Council up to 31st December, 1958.

	<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baddesley ... ..	—	—	14	14
Baginton ... ..	—	—	44	44
Barford ... ..	—	—	57	57
Beausale ... ..	—	2	12	14
Bubbenhall ... ..	—	—	14	14
Cubbington... ..	10	—	175	185
Lapworth ... ..	—	2	32	34
Radford Semele ... ..	10	4	79	93
Shrewley ... ..	—	2	14	16
Stoneleigh ... ..	—	2	36	38
Tachbrook ... ..	10	—	106	116
Weston-under- Wetherley ... ..	—	—	7	7
Whitnash ... ..	10	—	102	112
Totals ... ..	40	12	692	744

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

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

(i) *Milk Supply.*—Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations number 40.

21 Dealers' Licences have been issued, 19 for the Sale of T.T. Milk and 16 for the Sale of Pasteurized Milk, 5 Sterilised Milk.

The 1959 Regulations will in future only require the licensing of a retailer in the district where his registered premises are situated.

(ii) *Ice Cream.*—No ice cream is manufactured within the district. There are, however, 42 premises registered for the sale of ice cream under Section 16 (1A) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

(iii) *Meat.*—Section 16 (1b) of the above Act provides for the registration of premises for preparation or manufacture of sausages or for preservation, pickling etc. 3 premises have been so registered.

Persons, who use premises in contravention of either subsection, will be guilty of an offence. Public Health Inspectors have given 100 per cent. inspection to all meat dressed at the four licenced slaughterhouses and the following appendix gives a tabular statement of the work which they have carried out.

## MEAT INSPECTION—1958.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned  
in whole or part.

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
No. killed ... ..	179	158	6	1441	505
No. Inspected ... ..	—	100%	—	—	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cystercerci types.</i>					
Whole carcass ... ..	—	—	—	5	5
Part of carcass ... ..	29	21	—	117	37
Percentage of Number inspected... ..	16.2%	13.3%	—	8.5%	8.3%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcass ... ..	1	2	—	—	—
Part of carcass ... ..	10	13	—	—	7
Percentage of number inspected ... ..	6.1%	9.4%	—	—	1.3%
<i>Cystercerci Types.</i>					
Whole carcass ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Part carcass ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Treated by Refrigera- tion for 28 days ...	2	—	—	—	—

See  
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*Hygiene.*—Two complaints were received from consumers. One related to a deposit in a bottle of milk alleged to be a foreign body and a substance was handed over which appeared to be part of the seed pod of a lupin or vetch. The circumstances of the case, however, precluded any formal action as it was impossible to be sure that the substance actually was in the milk when it was delivered.

The other related to the alleged discovery of foreign matter in a bun. As neither the foreign body nor any part of the bun had been preserved for inspection it was not possible to take any action in regard to this complaint.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955.—Section 31.*—The County Medical Officer of Health has very kindly made available the following figures with regard to his routine milk sampling during 1958 for biological examination.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples.</i>	<i>Number Positive.</i>
Pasteurized ... ..	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurized) ...	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	5	Nil
Non-designated ... ..	23	Nil

No veterinary investigations were therefore required as a follow-up to unsatisfactory samples.

## F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1951.*

	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1951 ...	—	1	4	1	52	4	1
1952 ...	—	—	27	—	17	—	—
1953 ...	—	—	29	—	38	4	—
1954 ...	—	—	10	—	18	—	—
1955 ...	—	—	20	4	22	—	—
1956 ...	—	—	23	—	29	—	—
1957 ...	—	—	11	—	18	6	—
1958 ...	—	—	2	—	26	1	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1958.

The year's experience of infectious diseases was satisfactory except for a single case of Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The local health authority's programme of immunization of priority groups against this disease made good progress during 1958 and special care has been taken by means of refrigeration at all area depots to ensure that the activity of the vaccine was fully preserved. Immunization against Diphtheria showed a welcome improvement and in most cases simultaneous protection against whooping cough was sought so that 368 infants were immunized against the latter disease.

### *Diphtheria Immunization.*

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Children immunized under 5 years ...	248	269	275	240	367
Children immunized 5 to 15 years ...	37	27	20	5	22
Children receiving Reinforcing (or Booster) doses ...	295	301	295	227	267

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
25-35	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	—	1	2	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	1

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

		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Cases	...	23	18	27	12	22	11	26
Deaths	...	4	3	6	2	4	4	4
		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Cases	...	19	22	22	26	26	28	28
Deaths	...	7	7	6	6	2	3	1
		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Cases	...	30	33	46	55	25	22	
Deaths	...	5	7	5	7	5	1	

During the year there were 22 notifications of tuberculosis. 17 were pulmonary and 5 other forms of tuberculosis. 13 of the total were transfers into the district.

*Sanatorium.*—During the year 3 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium and 1 was discharged. In addition 21 persons received BCG Vaccination. This figure is likely to increase in future years owing to the choice of 1959 as the start of the County Scheme to vaccinate 13 year old school

children subject to parental consent. The aim of such a scheme is to ascertain by means of negative reaction to a skin test (using Tuberculin or P.P.D.) which children have had no natural contact or infection. These are then given a measured quantity of freeze dried vaccine by injection between the layers of the skin proper. No special note need be taken of mild positive reactions to the skin test but those who give a marked reaction (i.e. 15 m.m. diameter or over) will be given the opportunity of an X-ray check upon their health and there may also be an enquiry into the possible source of infection. In past years a high proportion of children in rural areas might have shown positive reactions to skin tests but today, thanks to the public health campaign for cleaner milk, the majority normally reacts negatively.

#### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1947.**

This year not one report was received of persons in need of proper care and attention and not receiving same as defined by Section 47 of the above Act.

Not a little credit for this state of affairs must go to those bodies and persons, in parishes throughout the district, who are giving much voluntary help and comfort to the aged and the sick. This valuable work will in time awake the public conscience to demand and ensure that better services are made available to those deserving people who have in their day played their full part towards the community.

#### **REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I present my report for the year 1958 for your consideration.

#### **PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE AND TRANSPORT.**

The improvement reported last year in the Public Health Cleansing Service has been maintained and we have again had a full complement of men throughout the year. A fortnightly dry refuse collection and a weekly nightsoil collection has been kept going with few exceptions. The exceptions were confined to the winter months when prolonged fog and sickness caused some delay, and when, owing to the short days, it is not possible to work overtime.

The urban parts of the district are still "expanding." 336 new houses were erected during 1958, which means that at least 336 new dustbins have to be collected. A new lorry was put into service during the year, that is an extra vehicle, not a replacement.

The new houses do not affect the nightsoil collection service to any considerable extent, as for the most part the development has taken place where there are public sewers. The work of the cesspool emptiers has not decreased, however, in fact it has increased, despite the fact that the provision of public sewers in some districts has reduced the number of pails to be emptied. The reason is that the service has been extended into certain districts formerly not receiving this service, and possibly due to cesspools filling more quickly in those areas where the public water supply has been extended.

All dry refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at a central tip at Cubbington. A mechanical shovel on tracks is used for levelling and covering the refuse, which is tipped in terraces, at a depth of approximately 6 feet. Such small fires as we have had have been speedily controlled by digging out the burning portion. As far as can be ascertained, as most of the fires have been started on sunny days, they are started by the sun shining through glass jars or bottles, though on a few occasions the lorries have been found to contain red hot ashes.

We have been fortunate in securing a considerable quantity of covering matter which has been stock piled.

Wet refuse is disposed of by discharging into a sewer.

All the refuse lorries are of the "dustless" type and of large capacity so as to minimise journeys for tipping.

There is now no iron salvage separation at the tip. Large stocks of iron were saved, but the demand ceased and finally the accumulation had to be levelled and covered. There is a small amount of non-ferrous and other small items salvaged which the refuse collectors sort and recover, and which they are allowed to keep.

An item of "salvage" which was most unwelcome was a live shell. This must have been placed in a dustbin as it was tipped on to the tip face from a lorry. The police were notified, who cordoned off an area pending the arrival of a bomb disposal unit. They had the unenviable task of taking it away late at night.

This is the second time in recent years we have had trouble with live ammunition. The first occasion was a number of cartridges which were not found until after they had exploded. They were dumped with rubbish on a part of the tip which caught fire. Fortunately the shell was seen as it was dumped.

The mentality of people who place live ammunition in a dustbin is most difficult to understand. It requires so little imagination to realise what "might have been" if the shell had exploded in transit, or if, as occasionally happens with our refuse, it had been taken to the dust destructor.

The cleaning and maintenance of vehicles are for the most part done on Sundays, the crews working overtime.

For administrative purposes all vehicles including refuse lorries are combined to form a Transport Section, and the following table shows the vehicles the Council own.

Refuse lorries	...	...	...	...	5
Cesspool emptiers	...	...	...	...	2
Tractors, medium	...	...	...	...	1
„ light	...	...	...	...	1
Vans	...	.....	...	...	5
Cars	...	...	...	...	2
Lorry (open)	...	...	...	...	1

**Housing (temporary).**

There are still many licensed temporary buildings in use, and about 90 caravans, but the number is being steadily reduced. Our most serious problem has been solved, the field at Burton Green, which eventually formed the subject of a Court Order has now been cleared of inhabited caravans and other dwellings. Strangely enough, there have been several enquiries (not by the owner) to re-open it.

There remains one other unlicensed caravan site where there is a number of caravans, at Whitnash.

It is hoped some action can be taken next year.

In the same parish just off Landor and Summertown Roads, there is also a licensed site which is very well conducted, and has been properly laid out with concrete roads, concrete standings and water borne sanitation. There are in addition a number of isolated caravans scattered throughout the district, used for permanent occupation.

<b>Housing (Permanent).</b>	1958	1957
Total number of houses in rural district ... ..	6899	6563
Number of dwellings built during 1958 :		
Private ... ..	318	292
Council ... ..	18	33
Totals ... ..	336	325
Number of plans submitted during the year to Surveyor's Dept. ...	638	569

Despite the financial difficulties experienced by private and public borrowers during the year, including high rates of interest, it is surprising to find that more houses were completed this year than last.

**Housing (Improvement Grants).**

	1958	1957
Number of applications received during 1958	11	38
in respect of properties ... ..	12	60
Number of claims granted ... ..	4	30
in respect of properties ... ..	5	52

The relaxation of the financial controls late in the year enabled the Council to review their earlier decision to restrict grants, which they did very speedily, and decided to revert to their previous policy to encourage applications for grants, with only one proviso, that the Grants Committee was not to exceed the sum of £5,000 before reporting back to the Council. In view of the high bank rate and the difficulties of borrowing, no-one should cavil at this safeguard, but should hope that interest rates will come down again and that borrowing difficulties will disappear.

**Housing (continued).**

In addition to work done with the aid of improvement grants, there was a considerable amount of other housing repairs carried out.

276 housing inspections were made. 20 houses were represented as unfit to live in, 7 disrepair certificates were issued. Other particulars will be found in the appendix.

### Sanitary Services (Water Supply)

The following parishes (or parts) have piped public water supplies.

Baddesley Clinton, Baginton, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Beausale, Budbrooke, Cubbington, Hatton, Haseley, Honiley, Lapworth, Leek Wootton, Norton Lindsay, Old Milverton, Radford Semele, Rowington, Wroxall, Wasperton, Shrewley, Sherbourne, Stoneleigh.

The following parishes, or parts, of have private supplies:—

Ashow, Offchurch, Sherbourne, Hunningham.

The rural district has a population of just over 23,000 and an area of 84 sq. miles. The northern part of the district is in the area of supply of Coventry Corporation. The remainder of the district has a population of about 17,500 and covers an area of 71 sq. miles. About 10,000 people in this area are supplied from public sources. These latter figures are changing from day to day, as the Western Area Water Scheme is in progress, and although it will be some six months before it is completed, houses are connected to it as the work proceeds. This scheme is the most ambitious single scheme the Council have undertaken at one time. The estimated cost is £240,000. It consists, very briefly, of a borehole 1,000 ft. deep at Rowington, two tower reservoirs of 200,000 gallons capacity each, 37 miles of water mains and pumping gear, and a borehole at Shrewley which supplies water into the scheme. The new scheme is interconnected with the Southern Area Scheme at Barford. The main source of water for the latter is a borehole at Whitnash. This bore formerly supplied Radford Semele, Bishops Tachbrook and Barford, but the latter two parishes are now supplied by the Western Area Scheme. Bulk supplies are obtained from Leamington Corporation and Southam R.D.C. and fed into the Southam Scheme.

The Eastern Area has no public water supply. A scheme has been prepared for the parish of Bubbenhall, which is within the Coventry Water Supply Area, and it is hoped that it will be possible to have this scheme completed during 1959. The scheme for the remaining parishes in the Eastern Area, reported last year as "postponed" owing to the financial crisis, has been withdrawn from "cold storage." It is hoped that the Council will be able to appoint another Engineering Assistant to enable him to spend some months on preparing the details of this scheme.

A scheme is in course of preparation for Old Milverton, which is expected to be commenced during 1959.

It is perhaps somewhat ironic that at the same time as the Council are extending their water schemes, they are taking part in discussions to hand their water undertaking over to another Authority.

The following particulars of the undertaking might be of interest.

Population (excluding area supplied by Coventry)	17,500
Number of people actually supplied (estimated)	10,000
Bulk supplies (daily average) purchased:	
From Leamington Corporation	57,000
Warwick Corporation	1,000
Southam R.D.C. (temporary supply)	40,000
Others	2,500
	100,500
Bulk supplies (daily average) sold:	
To Leamington Corporation	4,000
Warwick Corporation	200,000



**R.D.C. Supply Sources.**

Boreholes	Depth	dia. of bore	Estimated maximum yield per day
Whitnash	195ft.	10in.	100,000 gals.
Leek Wootton	400ft.	15in. to 10in.	80,000 gals.
Shrewley	800ft.	8in.	300,000 gals.
Rowington	1,000ft.	15in. to 12in.	700,000 gals.
Radford	300ft.	8in. (disused).	

	Average hardness	Temp.	Perm. in parts per million.
Whitnash ... ..	...	235	165
Leek Wootton ... ..	...	195	65
Shrewley ... ..	...	100	90
Rowington ... ..	...	140	5

Number of pumping stations requiring daily visits :

Whitnash, Leek Wootton, Shrewley, Rowington.

Number of miles of water main ...	Under construction	Others	Total
	37 miles	31 miles	68 miles

**Staff Employed.**

Engineer to the Council ...	part time.
Engineering Assistant ...	1 full time ; 1 on call.
Water Inspector ... ..	1 full time.
Manual workers ... ..	part time as required.
Legal, Accounts, Collection, Clerical ... ..	part time.
Consulting Engineers ...	Messrs. J. D. & D. M. Watson.

Brief reference has been made to the handing over of the Water Undertaking. It is yet too early to make a report, but the likely result of the talks which have taken place may be a recommendation to combine the schemes of the following authorities into a Joint Water Board for South Warwickshire :

Boroughs of Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon and Leamington Spa.  
Urban district of Kenilworth.  
Rural districts of Alcester, Stratford, Southam, Shipston and Warwick.

**Sanitary Services (Sewerage).**

The following parishes (or parts) are served by sewerage schemes. Baginton, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Cubbington, Radford Semele Sherbourne, Stoneleigh and Whitnash.

A scheme is under construction at Leek Wootton, and a scheme for Shrewley Common is expected to commence next year. Last year it was reported that three schemes (Shrewley Common, Burton Green and Chadwick End) had been "shelved" owing to the financial crisis. As soon as the strict financial control was relaxed the Council considered their commitments and decided to make application to the Ministry forthwith for the Shrewley Scheme and in the near future for the Burton Green Scheme. The Chadwick End scheme is dependent on Meriden R.D.C. as it forms part of a larger scheme of that Council. The Council also decided to explore the possibility of sewerage Lapworth, part of Rowington, Offchurch, Eathorpe and Hampton-on-the-Hill. Apart from small sewage works taking up to about 20 houses, this Council has no sewage treatment works, but one is under construction at Leek Wootton for that parish. The northern area sewers discharge into Coventry Corporation system, whose works are situated in the rural district, at Finham in the parish of Stoneleigh, and at Baginton. Parts of the Southern area discharge to Leamington. Barford sewers discharge to Warwick. Notwithstanding the absence of sewage treatment works, the sewerage system is of no mean size. There are some 25 miles of sewers, and 12 pumping stations. Fortunately most are fairly new, about half are post-war and the maintenance is fairly low, but this is bound to increase as they become older, particularly the moving parts in the pumping stations.

Periodical flushing is carried out in certain sections. Anti-rodent operations are carried out on an average of three times in two years. At one time it was done half yearly, but so little of the bait was taken that the periods between baiting were extended.

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

Routine inspections of food premises, shops and canteens have been carried out.

#### **Meat and Food Inspection.**

Regular and frequent inspections are made to four slaughter houses. The following table gives some particulars of numbers of carcasses inspected, etc., but it gives no indication of the time and effort and expense involved. Two of the four slaughter houses are 20 miles apart. Each has its own days and times for slaughter, each of the two inspectors spends three half days per week on meat inspection and average well over 100 miles per week travelling on this duty. They maintained, as far as is known, 100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered in the area.

A new food industry has commenced in this district, that is the production (if this is the right word) of broilers, on a fairly large scale. Whether this is agricultural or industrial business is in some doubt at the moment, but there is an Appeal pending in another county against the refusal of a planning authority to class broiler houses as agricultural buildings, and no doubt we shall learn the result in due course. Meanwhile, the two broiler houses in this district are being conducted on hygienic lines and inspected as "food premises" under the Food and Drugs Act.

**Slaughtering and Unfit Food.**

		Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Animals slaughtered	2,289	343	1,441	505
Carcases inspected	2,289	343	1,441	505

**Meat and other foods destroyed as unfit.**

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Quantity/Weight</i>	<i>Surrendered or Seized</i>
T.B.	1 Ton, 5 cwts., 2 Qrs. 6 lbs.	surrendered
Others	14 cwts., 0 Qrs. 23 lbs.	surrendered

Other Foods Surrendered and Destroyed :—

11 x 15oz. Tins Pears.

26 x 1lb. Tins Peaches.

1 x 14 ozs. Tin Tomatoes.

1 x 15½lbs. Tin Ham.

Miscellaneous Tinned Foods : 15lbs. 7oz.

**Staff.**

Mr. W. R. Smith left the service of this Council to take up another appointment, and at present there is a vacancy for one Public Health Inspector.

Mr. David Hammond has been promoted from General Division to student Public Health Inspector.

**Rodent Control.**

The Rodent service has been strengthened by the addition of another operative, who is concentrating on farms. His appointment arose as a result of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ceasing to supply a rat destruction service to farmers. The Council have undertaken to provide this service, which it is expected will be self supporting. It has not been in operation for a year, so that it is early to know if it will be successful, but it has been so up to now.

All refuse tips, public sewers and Council owned property have received attention by a rodent operative as have a number of private houses. No charge is made for the operator's service to private premises, but charges are made for business, industrial, and other non-domestic premises.

**Miscellaneous.**

The Public Health Department is responsible for duties under the Petroleum Act. A new code of Practice has been issued by the Home Office and the recommendations contained therein are being closely followed. The Council have joined the Midland Petroleum Officers' Group and are combining with other authorities to try and see that the Regulations are being enforced, and interpreted, uniformly through the Midlands. The number of licenced petroleum installations is 64.

This department was also responsible until recently for street lighting, street numbering, and council house repairs, but during the latter half of the year these duties were transferred to the Surveyor's Department.

Further details of inspections carried out are shown in the tables at the end of this Report.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

E. A. LYNE,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.

## WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK DONE IN THE HEALTH  
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1958.

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	276	—	—	—
Dairies, Milk Shops and Cowsheds ... ..	12	—	—	—
Bakehouses... ..	1	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' shops ... ..	455	—	—	—
Food Preparation Premises	73	5	—	6
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ... ..	31	—	11	11
House Drainage ... ..	127	2	17	15
Water Supply ... ..	168	—	—	—
Pigsties ... ..	6	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances and Observations ... ..	10	—	—	—
Factories ... ..	233	—	4	4
Shops Under Act ... ..	—	—	—	—
Pools, Ditches, etc. ... ..	81	—	13	12
Dangerous Buildings ... ..	3	—	1	1
Infectious Diseases ... ..	23	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	88	—	—	—
Petroleum Acts ... ..	41	—	—	—
Improvement Grants ... ..	156	—	—	—
Housing Repairs ... ..	545	—	—	—
Rent Act, 1957 ... ..	59	—	—	—
**Rodent Control ... ..	3464	—	—	—
Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1936)	430	3	31	27
Totals ... ..	6282	10	77	76

\*\* includes visits by Rodent Operators.

TABLE II.

## WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1958 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
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
1955	20,570	338	16.4	9	26.6	343	16.7
1956	22,360	357	15.9	4	11.2	343	15.3
1957	22,790	392	17.0	7	18.0	329	14.4
1958	23,520	418	17.8	6	14.3	316	13.4

## VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1958.*

*(Provisional Figures).*

## Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

	Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	16.4	21.6	11.7
	...	...	22 .5

TABLE III.

## WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,  
1958.

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 ... ..	1					1		1	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2		2						
Typhus Fever ... ..									
Enteric Fever ... ..									
Pneumonia ... ..	26		4	3	1	8	4	6	2
Malaria ... ..									
Dysentery ... ..	19		1		2	4	5	7	15
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..									
Meningococcal Infection ...	1					1			1
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	1				1				
Whooping Cough ... ..	18	1	10	6	1				
Encephalitis Lethargica ...									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1							
Measles ... ..	4		3		1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	6			1	1	3	1		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3			1	1	1			
Food Poisoning ... ..	13		2	3	1	4	3		
Totals ... ..	95	2	20	16	9	21	14	13	17

TABLE IV.  
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT  
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	1	—
4 Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
5 Whooping cough ... ..	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
8 Measles ... ..	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	1	4
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	6	2
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	7
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms ... ..	14	11
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	—
16 Diabetes ... ..	1	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	9	17
18 Coronary disease, angina ... ..	33	18
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	1
20 Other heart disease ... ..	17	13
21 Other circulatory disease ... ..	9	13
22 Influenza ... ..	2	1
23 Pneumonia ... ..	17	30
24 Bronchitis... ..	5	1
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	8	5
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	2
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations ... ..	3	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	16
33 Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	1
34 All other accidents ... ..	—	11
35 Suicide ... ..	1	2
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes ... ..	153	163



## MEAT INSPECTION 1958

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ...	179	158	6	1,441	505	-
Number inspected ...	179	158	6	1,441	505	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	5	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	29	21	-	117	37	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.2%	13.3%	-	8.5%	8.3%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	10	13	-	-	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	6.1%	9.4%	-	-	1.3%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	2	-	-	-	-	-

