

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Warwick R.D.C.

Contributors

Warwick (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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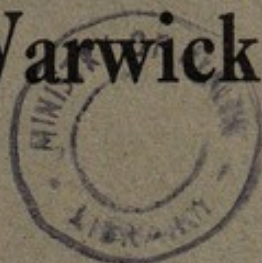
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Rural District of Warwick



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

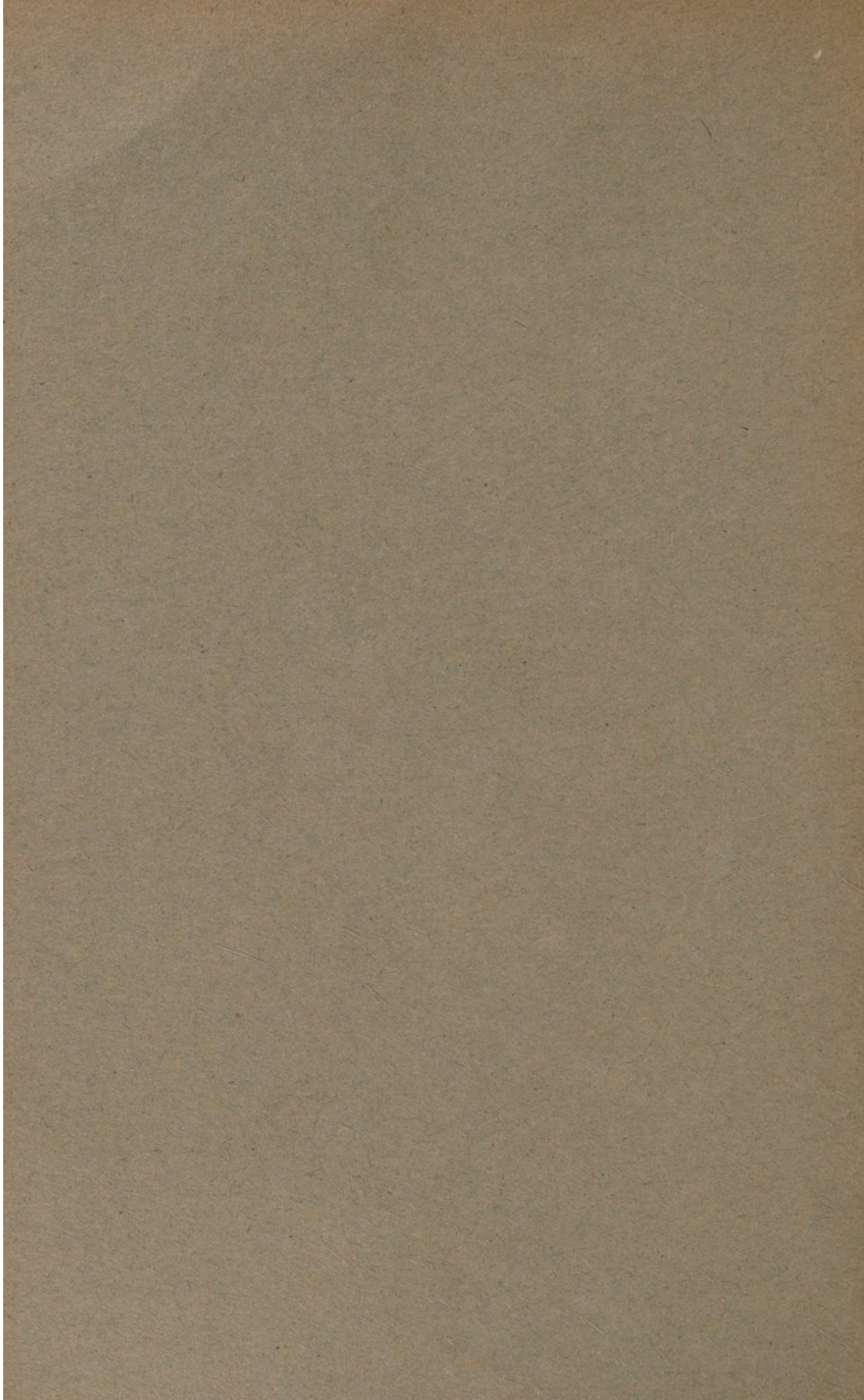
OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

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

1963



38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

7th August, 1963.

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

MRS. HUME, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to make an annual report to you on the health of your district during 1962. There has been little infectious disease and the population of the district increased remarkably, i.e. by close upon five per cent.

Water.—There have been district extensions to your Western Scheme and a start upon works under the scheme to serve your eastern area. Only a few hundred houses in your rural district still remain with standpipe connections and the vast majority have direct supplies from a public main.

Sewage Disposal.—Completion was reached of your schemes to serve (a) Shrewley with an extension to Hatton, and (b) Burton Green. Tenders were invited for Lapworth and Rowington sewerage scheme which is due to begin early in 1963 and plans are also in preparation for at least two other parishes.

Refuse Disposal.—In spite of an increasing round and many new houses, collections were made weekly throughout the whole area served with very few exceptions.

Clean Air.—Your officers have continued to operate a daily volumetric recorder for sulphur gases and a smoke filter at Whitnash, and so contribute to the bulletin and reports of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Warwickshire Clean Air Council.

Caravans.—Consequent upon the High Court judgment (mentioned in last year's report) and this Council's undertaking to assist in finding sites for displaced families, negotiations were made both with the County planning authority and a firm of private developers owning suitable lands at Whitnash. A satisfactory conclusion to these enabled a start to be made but bad weather delayed the preparation of the site by stages. Therefore, the movement of families from Burton Green to Whitnash proceeded more slowly than had been hoped. However, early in 1963, all persons desirous of removing to the new private site at Whitnash had been found space there including families who had entered into occupation after the deadline fixed in this Council's undertaking. This took care of all

those who had been site tenants of Mr. Miller Mead, but there remained a few vans without licence upon land occupied by Mrs. Hilda Seaton, the ground landlord. The Clerk received the necessary instructions from you to request the removal of these vans and the persons inhabiting them at an early date.

Water and Sewerage.—The Chief Public Health Inspector gives, in his section of the report a comprehensive review of schemes in being and in preparation. From this one can judge how greatly his responsibilities have grown these past seven years.

Last year the total of visits carried out by officers of your public health department exceeded 6,000; this year it fell only a few short of 5,000. It is instructive to compare these totals with the mere 1,898 recorded in 1957 when your population numbered nearly five thousand less. Rodent control visits were not recorded in the 1957 figure but nevertheless it is enough to show how the population and duties of a district tend to multiply faster than the staff which minister to them. A few details which may be of interest to you, follow :—

	1957	1962
Population	22,790	27,540
Total Visits	1,898	4,979
Concerned with :—		
Food Premises	407	545
Drainage	42	626
Rodent Control	—	1,713
Factories	32	62
Clean Air Act	1	339
Petroleum Acts	16	112
Noise nuisance	—	30
Infectious Diseases	25	75
Accumulations	9	73
Rivers, streams, ditches	39	200

With the passage of many new Acts or Regulations, some new duty devolves upon the department and tends to crowd out some of those already being undertaken.

May I, in conclusion, again express my heartfelt thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council and to its officers who have done so much to assist me and render my work more pleasant.

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, 1962	...	...	27,540
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	18.5
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Corrected)	...	...	18.5
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	19.2
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	11.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Corrected)	...	...	10.8
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	13.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	14.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	—

Population.—The population rose by 1230 persons. Excess of births over deaths accounted for only 199 so that most of these are new arrivals in your district.

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.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. E. QUALTROUGH, Cert. Public Health
Inspector. Cert. Inspector of Meat and
other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

F. V. DENNIS, Cert. Public Health Inspector,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

R. L. KING.

Clerks.

Miss J. MAHER

*S. BUCKLEY.

*Miss B. GIBBONS WARD.

* (Members of L.H.A. Clerical Staff with part-time allocated to services of Joint Sanitary Committee, M.O.H.'s office).

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF AREA

Water.—November 1962 saw the commencement of the Eastern Area Water Scheme which, when completed, will provide a piped supply to the parishes of Eathorpe, Hunningham, Weston-under-Wetherley and Wappenbury. More than a mile of 6" dia. water main had been laid by the end of the year.

At the other end of the District extensions to the Western Area Water Scheme were carried out at Canada Lane, Norton Lindsey, Pinley, and Grove Road, Lapworth.

The results of the chemical analyses of water samples from the four boreholes in operation are given in the table. The Analyst reports that the waters are organically of satisfactory quality and in their present condition suitable for use as public supplies.

The number of houses within the District supplied from public water mains direct is 6,844 and by means of standpipes 298.

WATER ANALYSIS—RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 1,000,000

			<i>Whitnash Pumping Station</i>	<i>Leek Wootton Pumping Station</i>	<i>Little Shrewley Pumping Station</i>	<i>Rowington Pumping Station</i>
Appearance	...	...	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, few small particles.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...		0	0.14	0.06	0.12
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...		0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Chlorine in Chlorides	...		43.0	25.0	18.5	18.5
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	5.1	Trace	Trace	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C in 4 hours	...	...	0.4	0.2	0.2	0
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	540.0	430.0	410.0	370.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	Absent	0.002	Absent	Absent
pH	...	...	7.2	7.1	7.45	7.2

MINERAL ANALYSIS—PROBABLE COMBINATIONS IN PARTS PER 1,000,000

	<i>Whitnash Pumping Station</i>	<i>Leek Wootton Pumping Station</i>	<i>Little Shrewley Pumping Station</i>	<i>Rowington Pumping Station</i>
Calcium Carbonate ...	233.6	185.5	101.5	98.5
Magnesium Carbonate ...	18.3	49.9	11.4	16.7
Magnesium Sulphate ...	170.9	10.4	45.0	29.2
Magnesium Chloride ...	52.9	—	—	—
Sodium Chloride ...	4.3	41.2	30.5	30.5
Sodium Sulphate ...	—	129.7	210.2	181.5
Sodium Nitrate ...	31.0	—	—	—
Silica ...	28.0	14.0	12.0	11.0
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ...	539.0	430.7	410.6	367.4
Total Hardness ...	455.0	265.0	150.0	145.0

Sewerage.—During 1962 two sewerage schemes were completed, the one at Burton Green where the sewage ultimately discharges to the Coventry Corporation sewers and the other at Shrewley and Hatton. In the latter scheme the sewage is treated at the disposal works which are located near Hatton Station.

The preparation of the Lapworth and Rowington Sewerage Scheme has continued and tenders were invited at the end of the year. Trial bore holes have been sunk at the two pumping station sites. It is anticipated that work on the scheme will commence in the spring of 1963.

Other schemes in course of preparation are those at Norton Lindsey, and Old Milverton.

The public inquiry into the Bubbenhall Sewerage Scheme was held in December and it is hoped that Ministry approval for the scheme will soon be granted.

D. HOUSING

Action under the Housing Act is summarised in the table below and the figures for 1961 are given for comparison. It will be seen that fewer unfit houses have been represented this year as new housing accommodation has not kept pace with the clearance programme. With the completion of the several building projects in various parts of the District, however, the rehousing of families from condemned properties should be rapidly accelerated.

(a) <i>Individual Houses.</i>	1961	1962
Subject to Demolition Orders	25	11
Subject to Closing Orders ...	3	2
Unfit houses made fit following notice	4	2
(b) <i>Clearance Orders</i> made ...	2	1
<i>Clearance Orders</i> confirmed ...	2	1
(c) <i>Certificates of Disrepair.</i>		
Applications made	0	0

2. *Overcrowding.*—No occasion arose which made action necessary under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1957.

3. The following table shows the number of houses built by the Council up to the 31st December, 1962 :—

	<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Baddesley Clinton	—	—	14	14
Baginton ...	—	—	44	44
Barford... ..	—	—	72	72
Beausale ...	—	2	12	14
Bubbenhall ...	—	—	14	14
Cubbington ...	10	—	184	194
Lapworth ...	—	2	32	34
Leek Wootton	—	—	24	24
Radford Semele	10	4	86	100
Shrewley ...	—	2	14	16
Stoneleigh ...	—	2	36	38
Tachbrook ...	10	—	106	116
Weston-under-Wetherley	—	—	7	7
Whitnash ...	10	—	102	112
Totals ...	40	12	742	799

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

4. *Common Lodging Houses.*—There are no such premises in the area of this local authority.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. *Milk.*—Four new distributors were registered during the year bringing the total to 19.

Licences to sell designated milk are issued by the County Council and the sampling of milk is also carried out by the officers of the same Authority.

The following figures showing the results of routine sampling in 1962 have kindly been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

(a) *Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31.*

Milk Sampling for biological examination.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>No. positives</i>
Tuberculin Tested	30	nil

(b) *Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.*

Designation of Milk			Tests failed		
Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Methylene Blue	Phosphatase	Turbidity
10	87	4	6	nil.	nil.

2. *Ice Cream.*—A further 6 premises have been registered during the year for the storage and sale of this popular food. Registration is required only in respect of premises—there being no such registration demanded in the case of vehicles. With the increasing popularity of the soft ice cream—much of which is sold from the mobile van where it is manufactured—new problems have arisen in the maintenance of hygiene and the proper cleansing and sterilising of the freezer at the end of each working day is of paramount importance.

At the large ice cream depot situated within the Area these problems are fully realised and a strict code of practice is laid down for cleansing and sterilising of ice cream plant when vehicles return to the depot each evening.

3. *Meat.*—The control of premises where sausages, etc., are made is effected by registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. One additional premises was registered this year which brings the total to 7.

The inspection of all animals killed at the two slaughterhouses has again been maintained though the numbers have decreased considerably due to the cessation of slaughtering at the Hatton Hill and Lapworth slaughterhouses.

The following table gives the statistical information relating to meat inspection.

MEAT INSPECTION 1962

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

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	41	177	None	448	215	None
Number inspected	41	177	None	448	215	None
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> ... Whole carcases condemned	None	None	None	2	3	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	5	80	None	46	17	None
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysti- cerci	12.2%	45.3%	None	10.3%	7.9%	None
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcases con- demned	None	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	None	None	None	1	None
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	2.44%	None	None	None	0.47%	None
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	None	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	None	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None	None

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1955

		Dysentery.	Food Poisoning.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1955	...	3	9	20	4	22	—	—
1956	...	21	35	23	—	29	—	—
1957	...	46	6	11	—	18	6	—
1958	...	19	13	2	—	26	1	—
1959	...	17	11	14	—	29	—	1
1960	...	17	22	25	—	15	—	—
1961	...	14	12	3	—	12	—	—
1962	...	16	5	5	—	8	—	1

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1962.

It might have been expected that in a typical past year the notification lists would be headed by measles with perhaps whooping cough close behind and scarlet fever or tuberculosis rivals for a third place. In fact, a new and unwelcome intruder pushes its way this year to the head of the table. This is Bacillary Dysentery which taken together with Food Poisoning outnumbers any other two notifiable diseases taken jointly. Bacillary Dysentery is no new or mystery ailment and the key to its control has long been known to be strict attention to personal or community hygiene. This must apply not only to those who prepare food for others but to the actual consumers who often are guilty of imprudent practices which almost invite intestinal infection. Therefore there must be greater public awareness of simple personal hygiene if the growing flood of dysentery is to be stemmed in time. This part of the cure lies with the people themselves and with those such as parent or teacher concerned with the training of the young. Councils have a two-fold part to play. One part consists in bringing the unpalatable facts frequently to public notice; the other may be loosely

termed enforcement action. This means in practice that adequate official time must be allotted by councils to the inspection of meat and other foods, to the condition of food premises and to the conduct and practices of food handlers therein. An uncompromising attitude will be required in future towards firms which sell food which is unfit for human consumption or not of the nature, quality or substance demanded by the purchaser. Sales of food in the latter category are properly the concern of food and drugs authorities.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Although no figures are available by sanitary districts, it can be said that there is good protection of infants against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough in most of your parishes. Most children are also having courses of poliomyelitis vaccine. One can, however, fairly express disappointment that adults have not shown more interest in this now that the availability of a safe oral vaccine does away with the need for any injections. It is significant that only one case of poliomyelitis has been notified within your large and growing district since 1957. Only an optimist can, however, expect this happy state of affairs to endure indefinitely unless a high average percentage of the population at risk remains protected.

A sudden upsurge in demand for smallpox vaccination occurred early in the year in connection with the much publicized Midland outbreak imported from the East. It is doubtful if the primary vaccination of large numbers of adults in times of epidemic serves a useful public health purpose when such persons have had no actual contact with infected patients. Many people, however, undoubtedly feel better for having demanded and obtained what they believe to be an effective shield. They do not realize that in so doing they run a risk of death or serious reaction which is at least of the same order if not actually greater than the odds against becoming a victim of a smallpox outbreak which is being contained by the classical preventive measures of isolation of cases and searching out and vaccinating only those in actual contact or with special occupational hazard.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	3	5	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—

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

		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cases	...	22	11	26	19	22	22	26
Deaths	...	4	4	4	7	7	6	6
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cases	...	26	28	28	30	33	46	55
Deaths	...	2	3	1	5	7	5	7
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Cases	...	25	22	26	20	14	9	
Deaths	...	5	1	1	2	1	1	

During the year there were 9 notifications of tuberculosis ; 8 were pulmonary and 1 other form of tuberculosis. During the year 6 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium and 7 were discharged.

The latest figures are in line with the recent trend for a decline both in the total of deaths and new cases notified annually. Mass Miniature Radiography has played a useful part in controlling Tuberculosis by helping to identify early and perhaps unsuspected infections but the yield from public surveys is now low per thousand persons screened. Thus, unless a much higher percentage of local people respond in future, it is unlikely that many on-the-spot surveys will be held in the smaller parishes as they can bring no economic return for the labour and money expended. As the notification rate declines, so may the utility of B.C.G. Vaccination programmes come into question increasingly; for the annual expected total of cases, which the programme is designed to reduce, may reach a token figure below that which merits a special campaign to prevent a mere handful of new cases.

B.C.G. vaccine may be given to two groups :—

(i) *School Leavers.*

Children in their 13th year are offered vaccination if negative reactors to a skin test (Heaf Test).

(ii) *Special risk workers.*

e.g. medical students, hospital nurses, etc.

The rural district figures are now merged in those for the whole area but the work done at High or Grammar Schools within your district was as follows :—

Skin Tests	231
Number positive	41
Negative reactors vaccinated ...	190

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	62	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	10	Nil	Nil
Total	62	73	1	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	2	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel {	Making etc.,	1	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act provides that where persons—

- (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, and 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 to the person concerned and also to the person managing the premises or institution. An order, if granted, may authorize a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months in the place specified therein and is in certain circumstances renewable.

Two cases were under investigation during 1962 :—

Case 1. Mrs. M.— (87). Lived alone and was by July 1962 much incapacitated by arthritis and heart failure so that she was able to do little in the house and could not get out. Unsuccessful overtures were made to relatives for her reception and she refused to enter a home. Some home help was provided but heart failure ensued and she was admitted to hospital on 10th August 1962 where she died five days later.

Case 2. Mr. D— (96 ?). Was visited as a result of complaints by a neighbour alleging dirty and insanitary practices. There was insufficient to justify action under Section 47 and the Area Welfare Officer was asked to offer him Part III accommodation. Part of the motive behind the complaint was undoubtedly the desire of the landlord to have possession of the property subject to rent control. Equally it was clear that the old man was neither strictly temperate nor fastidious as to hygiene.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Council of the Rural District of Warwick

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Once again I have the honour to present my annual report which deals with the work of the Public Health Department during 1962.

It is pleasing to record that during the year two sewerage disposal schemes were completed, the one at Burton Green and the other at Shrewley. The latter scheme has enabled the Council's housing development to commence at Hatton, which in turn will enable the rehousing of families from condemned properties to be accelerated.

The year also saw the commencement of the Eastern Area Water Scheme. When this is completed the major part of the District will have a piped water supply.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their unfailing support, the Medical Officer of Health for his advice so readily given and the Officers of other departments of the Council for their co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. LYNE,

Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND TRANSPORT

The Public Cleansing Service functioned satisfactorily throughout the year and weekly collection of household refuse on all five collection routes was generally well maintained. The Incentive Bonus Scheme has worked smoothly to the benefit both of the Council and of the refuse collectors who have succeeded in absorbing over 600 new premises since the inception of the Scheme without loss of frequency in collection.

The refuse collectors deserve congratulation for the way in which they have maintained a collection frequency above the standard generally prevailing in rural districts despite the undoubtedly unpleasant nature of their job, and many ratepayers have expressed appreciation of the excellent service they have enjoyed.

The Council gave further consideration to the question of extending the refuse collection service to isolated premises in the District which are situated outside the prescribed collection area, but again decided that a special collection could not be undertaken on economic grounds.

A special collection of trade refuse from shops in the urban areas of the District was under consideration at the end of the year, but the inception of such a scheme is dependent upon the agreement of the shopkeepers to pay for the service, and the majority have so far shown themselves reluctant in this respect.

The Council refuse tip at Cubbington has now been filled, and negotiations proceeded throughout the year for the acquisition of tipping sites at Old Milverton and Bushwood. Meanwhile permission was obtained to dispose of some four-fifths of the refuse collected in the District at the Coventry Corporation's Baginton Tip.

The advent of public sewers in some parts of the District has resulted in little diminution of the work undertaken by the cesspool emptiers which has been extended to serve areas previously not served. The expansion of the water undertaking results in the fact that many cesspools now fill more quickly at properties receiving a public water supply. The men employed on this particularly unenviable task have discharged it efficiently with credit to the Council and to themselves.

For administrative purposes, all vehicles, including cleansing vehicles, are combined to form a Transport Section. The Council owns the following vehicles :—

Refuse Vehicles	...	6	(one new vehicle purchased and one replaced during the year).
Cesspool Emptiers	...	3	(one new vehicle purchased during the year to replace one shortly to be taken out of service).
Tractors medium	...	1	
Tractors light	...	1	
Vans	...	6	(one van replaced during the year for Rodent Control).
Cars	...	2	
Lorry (open)	...	1	

The purchase of a new "fore-and-aft tipper" refuse vehicle makes one vehicle available as a standby in the event of breakdown on any of the five collection routes and ensures that hygienic collection of refuse continues without serious interruption. The open lorry hitherto utilised for this purpose is thus released for other duties.

Housing

Class (see footnote)	A		B		C		D		E	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Outstanding at beginning of year ...	67	64	40	59	4	7	2	2	7	10
Made subjects of orders or undertakings during the year ...	7	3	25	11	3	2	4	1	3	—
Demolished during the year ...	10	6	6	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Made fit during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Outstanding at end of year ...	64	61	59	63	7	7	2	1	10	10

A. Under Clearance Orders.

B. Under Demolition Orders.

C. Under Closing Orders.

D. Under Undertaking to make fit.

E. Under Undertaking not to use for human habitation until made fit.

It will be seen from this table that the rate of rehousing families from condemned properties has not kept pace with the clearance programme but the 1963 figures

should show a considerable improvement in the position as the building programme gathers momentum.

At Bishops Tachbrook 32 houses are being built and they should be ready for occupation early next year. In addition, at Cubbington, work has commenced on 11 houses and 8 flats and these should also be completed in 1963. It is anticipated that 1963 will see the commencement of the Hatton Scheme which comprises 32 dwellings. At Barford and Whitnash, 8 dwellings for the elderly are planned and at Rowington the erection of houses will be co-ordinated with the construction of the new sewerage schemes. It is also proposed to build dwellings at Weston-under-Wetherley.

Construction of new houses

Total number of houses in Rural District	7,723
Number of dwellings built during 1962 :	
Private 	275
Council 	5
	<hr/>
Total ...	280
	<hr/>

Improvement Grants

	1962			1961	
	S.	D.		S.	D.
Number of applications received	39	30	...	46	47
Number of properties involved ...	39	37	...	46	55
Number of claims granted	30	22	...	39	40
Number of properties involved ...	30	31	...	39	47
S. Standard Grant. D. Discretionary Grant.					

Caravans

Following the High Court action in 1961 in respect of the caravans on the unlicensed site at Burton Green, the Council undertook to use their best endeavours to find suitable accommodation for those caravanners who were on the site on the 28th July 1961. In view of this undertaking by the Council, negotiations proceeded with one firm to use their proposed site at Whitnash for this purpose. A site licence was issued during the year and

the caravans were moved from Burton Green to Whitnash. The construction of the new site has not yet been completed and conditions have been aggravated by the building operations taking place on the land bordering the approach road. However it is hoped that the completion of the site will not be long delayed.

Application was made for the renewal of the site licence granted in respect of a caravan site at Landor Road, Whitnash and this was renewed for a period terminating on the 31st December 1965.

One other site licence was issued in respect of a single caravan at Baginton.

Sanitary Services (Sewerage)

(1) *Construction of new sewers and disposal works*—This was limited to the completion of the following two schemes :—

(a) Burton Green—The Cromwell Lane and Burton Green Scheme which was described in the 1961 annual report and commenced in August 1961 became operative in July 1962.

By October 1962 41 properties were being drained entirely by gravity to the Coventry Corporation sewers while a further 33 properties were being served by the new pumping station near the junction of Hodgetts Lane and Cromwell Lane, the sewage being pumped to a manhole near the Coventry Corporation water tower and then gravitating to the Coventry Corporation sewer at Tile Hill Station.

This scheme also serves some 39 properties in the Meriden Rural District.

Of the properties within the District but not connected during the progress of the scheme, one entails completion of an "over 50'" length of private drain, one involves a long private drain which it had originally been hoped to connect to an existing private drain which in fact ultimately discharges to the public sewer, while in the case of the third property, the house drains were in such a condition that automatic connection during the course of the contract could not be permitted.

The Council's policy in respect of connections to the sewer was that a property whose drain was crossed by

the new sewer was connected free, while a length of up to 50' or to the curtilage of the property, whichever was the less, was also provided free. In other cases where cesspools were spanned in connecting, the Council piped across and demolished the cesspool for which a charge was made.

(b) Shrewley—This scheme commenced in August 1960 and is described in the 1961 annual report.

The scheme became operative in two stages during the year. The disposal works and all sewers to the north of the railway at Hatton Station by May, and the ejector station and sewers to the south of the railway by August 1962.

Free connections to the curtilage or junctions have been provided for 134 properties on the main scheme and a further 17 under the Hatton Extension.

(2) *Schemes approved and tenders invited—*

(a) Lapworth and Rowington Sewerage Scheme—as reported to the Council in June 1962, was approved, and tenders were invited by December 1962.

Investigation of the strata by trial borings was carried out at the two pumping station sites and also within the area of the proposed disposal works by a firm of boring specialists in December 1962. This data will be of use in the design of the scheme.

The scheme is intended to serve a present population of 900 persons but capable of being developed to serve up to 3,400 persons, by the duplication of the disposal works. The works will receive drainage from the villages of Lapworth and Rowington, the Lapworth White Area and eventually Baddesley Clinton and Chadwick End.

Sewage will be collected in Lapworth at two points, the existing disposal works at Rising Lane and the existing private works on Old Warwick Road and then pumped to the site of the new works near the canal on Dicks Lane, Turners End.

Sewage from Rowington and the Council housing site and surrounding area near Rowington School will gravitate via Turners Green to the works.

The works and those sewers in the direction of the

Rowington Housing Site will be constructed first in order to permit housing development to go ahead in that area.

The scheme will render redundant existing disposal works at Rising Lane, Broomhall Lane and Old Warwick Road.

The initial scheme is intended to dispense with the collection of sewage from 74 septic tanks and cesspools and the nightsoil from 99 properties in the Rowington and Lapworth areas.

(3) *Schemes in the draft stage—*

(a) Bubbenhall Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme—The Ministry carried out its local investigation into this proposed scheme in December 1962.

(b) Norton Lindsey Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme—Final design of this scheme has been held up pending a decision by the Stratford Rural District Council as to whether they are to participate or not in the scheme by the discharge of sewage from their Wolverton Road development into this Council's proposed sewers.

(c) Tollbar End Pumping Station—Proposals for increasing the capacity of this station in order to deal with the sewage from the Whitworth-Gloster Works were considered through the year but a final decision has not yet been reached.

(d) Budbrooke Barracks Development Area and Hampton-on-the-Hill—An offer was received from the War Department for the sale to the Council of the existing Budbrooke Barracks Sewage Disposal Works and certain sewers draining thereto from the Barracks area.

It was assumed that the Council would develop the works and so be able to accept sewage from the proposed development area to the north-west of the Barracks and also from the village of Hampton-on-the-Hill.

The Council elected not to take up the War Department's offer however as it appeared preferable to collect the sewage from these areas and to discharge into the Warwick Borough sewers near Gog Brook.

Discussions on this were held during the year with the Warwick Borough officials and the scheme is receiving consideration.

(e) Crackley Crescent Sewerage Scheme—Arrangements for the construction of a pumping station on the site of the existing disposal works serving Nos. 1-14 Crackley Crescent and to pump the sewage over a distance of some 275 yards to the Kenilworth Urban District Council's sewers are going ahead and it is hoped to go to tender in 1963.

(f) Old Milverton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme—The preparation of this scheme whereby sewage from 25 properties in Old Milverton is collected and treated at a new disposal works near Church Farm is going ahead and it is hoped that proposals will be finalised and permit construction in 1963.

(g) Sherbourne Sewerage—There continues to be infiltration of surface water into the sewers at Sherbourne and this has imposed an additional burden on the pumping station. A scheme is in existence for remedying this state of affairs.

(h) Baddesley Clinton and Chadwick End Extension—This covers portions of the Warwick and Meriden Rural Districts and is intended to gravitate to a point near Netherwood Heath Farm from which the sewage will be pumped to the Rising Lane Pumping Station on the Lapworth and Rowington Sewerage Scheme.

This extension is not yet out to tender and its design is still proceeding.

(4) *Connections made to existing sewers*—Throughout the year connections were made to existing sewers as follows :—

(a) By Council contractors on a re-chargeable basis—12 connections were made at an average cost of £37 15s. 9d. each.

(b) Connections made from existing buildings by private contractors to existing "free" connections laid to curtilage—The following were completed :—

Baginton	...	...	...	...	2
Barford	...	...	...	...	1
Burton Green	...	...	...	...	1
Hatton	...	...	...	...	1
Little Shrewley and Shrewley Com-					
mon	...	...	...	...	14
Whitnash	...	...	...	...	1
					—
			Total	...	20
					—

(c) Connections from new development to existing sewers :—

Barford	...	...	...	4
Bishops Tachbrook	...	...	...	47
Cubbington	...	...	...	87
Leek Wootton	...	...	...	3
Shrewley	...	...	...	5
Stoneleigh	...	...	...	34
Whitnash	...	...	...	64
Total				244

(d) Connections completed or commenced to existing sewers from Council development :—

Bishops Tachbrook	...	...	...	32
Cubbington	...	...	...	23
Leek Wootton	...	...	...	34
Total				89

(e) Connections made from existing private property with the aid of discretionary or standard grants :—

Discretionary	...	...	...	9
Standard	...	...	...	10
Total				19

(5) *Septic Tanks.*

(a) New private development including new septic tank installations—There were 28 instances during the year.

(b) Old property connected to new septic tanks—2.

(c) Private development by Grant Aided Schemes involving new septic tanks :—

Discretionary	...	...	...	21
Standard	...	...	...	4
Total				25

(6) *Cesspools*

(a) Private development by Grant Aided Schemes involving new cesspools :—

Discretionary	1
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(7) *Cesspool Emptying Service*—In addition to the sewage disposal installations within the District, the Council

operates a cesspool emptying service. During 1962 the number of collections made on a re-chargeable basis was 836.

The Council cesspool emptiers have also assisted in the collection of sewage and sludge from properties outside its area, in particular, Warwick Borough and Kenilworth Urban District.

(8) *Night Soil Collection*—Although public sewers have been available in the following villages for a number of years, the collection of nightsoil is still carried out to the extent revealed in the table. It must be borne in mind, however, that not all properties could be connected to the public sewer because of their remote location.

<i>Locality</i>	<i>Date sewer available</i>	<i>No. of properties from which N.S. collected</i>
Barford ...	1952 ...	9
Cubbington ...	1952 ...	18
Hatton ...	1961 ...	9
Leek Wootton ...	1958 ...	12
Little Shrewley ...	1961 ...	9
Radford Semele ...	1954-5 ...	4
Sherbourne ...	1952 ...	3
Shrewley Common	1961 ...	15
Stoneleigh ...	1953 ...	56
Tollbar End ...	1953 ...	2

(9) *Council Sewage Installations*—The Council owns the following plant and installations :—

(a) Sewage disposal plants :—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>
Baddesley Clinton Council Houses ...	1
Beausale Council Houses ...	1
Bubbenhall Council Houses ...	2
Hatton Sewage Works ...	1
Leek Wootton Sewage Works ...	1
Lowsonford Council Houses ...	1
Lapworth Council Houses ...	1
Lapworth, Rising Lane Works ...	1
Lapworth, Old Warwick Road Works ...	1
Weston-under-Wetherley Council Houses ...	1
Total ...	11

(b) Council pumping stations discharging to Council sewage works—Ejector station, Station Road, Hatton.

(c) Council pumping stations discharging to other authorities' sewers :—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Authority</i>
Baginton, Oak	Coventry.
Mill	Coventry.
Tollbar End	Coventry.
Barford, Bridge	Warwick.
Sandy Lane	Warwick.
Bishops Tachbrook	Leamington Spa.
Cubbington, Offchurch Road ...	Leamington Spa.
Leicester Lane	Leamington Spa.
Sherbourne	Warwick.
Stoneleigh, Cromwell Lane ...	Coventry.
Village	Coventry.
Whitnash, Home Farm Crescent	Leamington Spa.

(d) Council sewage works made redundant during the year—The use of the sewage disposal installation to the Council Houses at Shrewley Common has now been discontinued and the drains of the houses connected to the new sewers.

(e) Major repairs to sewage installations—The following major repairs were necessary during the year :—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Nature of repair</i>
Baginton, Mill Pumping Station	New pump.
Baginton, Tollbar End Pumping Station	Repair pump and motor.
Barford Bridge Pumping Station	Repair pump.
Stoneleigh Village Pumping Station	New pump.
Whitnash, Home Farm Crescent Pumping Station	Overhaul starter.

Sanitary Services (Water Supply)

(1) (a) Eastern Area Water Scheme—This scheme is designed to bring a piped supply of water to Eathorpe, Hunningham, Weston-under-Wetherley and Wappenbury, and was commenced on the 14th December 1962.

By the end of the year some 2,700 yards of 6" water mains had been completed from Cubbington in the direction of Offchurch but no new consumers were able to be supplied during the year.

The Council's policy on the scheme in regard to service connections is to give a connection to the curtilage of the property during the progress of the contract, for the sum of £10 0s. 0d.

(b) Western Area Water Scheme—This scheme can now be considered complete and it provides for the following :—

Domestic connections	...	...	594
Metered supplies	...	...	55
Bulk metered supplies	...	...	1

(2) *New connections to existing water mains*—72 new connections were made to existing mains of which 20 were by meter.

(3) *Major repairs to existing plant*—At the Rowington borehole it was found necessary during the year to remove the pump for inspection and overhaul. As a result of the work carried out an increase in the output of the pump was effected.

At Shrewley it was found necessary to change the pump due to a breakdown whilst at the Bishops Tachbrook Booster Station repairs to the electric motor were required.

Food Premises

The routine inspection of food premises has continued throughout the year and 545 visits were made by Inspectors. At several premises it was necessary to draw the attention of the owners to certain contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations mainly in respect of handwashing facilities and attention to these was promptly given. At two licensed premises improvements to the toilet accommodation were made and at two others improvements are planned.

There are 133 food premises in the District which vary in size from small shops and cafes to large factory canteens catering for many hundreds of employees per day.

The standard of hygiene in most food premises is good. Every opportunity is taken to impress upon food

handlers the importance of personal hygiene, as in this field of public health education too great a stress cannot be laid.

The food premises are differentiated as follows :—

Butchers shops	...	...	...	12
Bakeries	...	...	...	3
Grocers	...	...	...	53
Licensed premises	...	...	...	17
Restaurants, cafes	...	...	...	10
Factory canteens	...	...	...	4
Clubs...	...	...	...	13
Other food premises	...	...	...	21

Atmospheric Pollution

The volumetric apparatus for measuring air pollution which was installed in the pumping station at Whitnash has continued in use throughout the year. The information recorded is forwarded to the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The results show that Whitnash is by no means free from atmospheric pollution though the degree of pollution is not so great as in the adjoining Borough. The information so collected will be of value should this Council, in co-operation with Leamington Borough Council, proceed with the formation of Smoke Control Areas at a future date.

Rodent Control

The Council undertake the extermination of rats and mice on agricultural land and premises by contract. 156 contracts were in force at the end of the year, to the total value of £1,754 6s. 0d. This work is carried out by one rodent operator with the assistance of a youth who is being trained in the work and will ultimately assist therein and make possible the negotiations of further contracts, as well as taking over the duty of rodent control in domestic and non-agricultural premises. The latter duty was until March last performed by a separate rodent operator (Mr. H. Jenkinson) who has now retired after many years of loyal service.

Regular treatments of the Council's refuse tip have been carried out throughout the year and an extensive treatment of the sewers revealed little evidence of rat infestation.

Swimming Pools

The open air swimming pool at Green Lane, Finham, continued to operate during the summer months though the indifferent weather of 1962 did not make the pool a popular resort as it often is during the holiday period.

The purification process consists of sand filtration followed by chlorination and aeration. A sample of water taken for bacteriological examination gave a satisfactory result.

Factories

The Factories Act 1961 came into operation on the 1st April 1962 and this consolidated the Factories Acts 1937 to 1959 and certain other enactments relating to the safety, health and welfare of employed persons.

The duties under the Factories Act are shared between the Local Authority and the Ministry of Labour. Close liaison is maintained with the Minister's Inspectors at all times.

The number of factories within the District remains fairly constant, there being an increase of 5 over the previous year bringing the total to 52. With one exception, all the factories have mechanical power. In the main, the sanitary condition of the premises is good and any contravention of the Act or Regulations is speedily rectified.

Petroleum

The demand for the provision of additional petrol filling stations continues and during the year three applications for planning approval were received but in no instance was permission granted.

Approval was given, however, for the keeping of petroleum spirit at 5 new premises within the District—two of these being farms. The total number now licensed is 75.

This authority is a member of the West Midlands Petroleum Acts Administration Group and during the year officers and elected representatives have attended the meetings of this organisation. These have been most instructive and helpful in keeping abreast of the new developments and techniques in the storing and dispensing of petroleum spirit.

Meat Inspection

Although the closing of two slaughterhouses has decreased the number of carcasses to be inspected it is still necessary to visit each of the two remaining slaughterhouses twice weekly to maintain inspection of all animals slaughtered. During 1962, 218 cattle, 448 sheep and 215 pigs were slaughtered and inspected.

During the year a request was received from Kenilworth U.D.C. for your Inspectors to carry out meat inspection at the Kenilworth Slaughterhouse during the absence of their Inspector, and to this request approval was readily given.

Food Inspection

Several complaints were received during the year concerning foreign bodies in food and these were dealt with by the Food and Drugs Authority, i.e. the Warwickshire County Council.

In one case fragments of plastic—apparently from a ball point pen were found in a packet of frozen peas and enquiries were pursued at the point of production which was a factory outside the United Kingdom.

It appeared that great care was taken in the grading, sorting and packing of the vegetable, but on this occasion the precautions taken were insufficient to prevent the foreign body being packed with the food.

In another case, a loaf of bread contained small dark particles which on examination by the analyst revealed they were partially carbonised wheat grains and not faecal contamination by rodents.

The sale of unsound food is fortunately a rare occurrence and complaints are few. One such complaint, however, concerned a bag of potatoes which a householder purchased from a retailer at the door. On examination many of the potatoes were found to be unsound but when investigations were made the vendor was unable to be traced although extensive enquiries were made.

It is a salutary warning to the public that when buying potatoes from an unknown vendor, a thorough inspection of the food should be made before completing the purchase.

TABLE I.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK DONE IN THE HEALTH
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1962.

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Bakehouses... ..	15	—	—	—
Butchers' shops and slaughterhouses ...	251	—	—	—
Dairies and milkshops ...	12	—	—	—
Public houses, clubs restaurants, etc. ...	100	—	—	—
Food premises (other than above)	167	—	—	—
Food examination and investigation	8	—	—	—
Factories	62	—	—	—
Building sites	10	—	—	—
Outworkers residences ...	1	—	—	—
Houses (Housing Act and Public Health Act) ...	609	—	8	9
Schools	2	—	—	—
Caravans	225	—	—	2
Swimming baths	7	—	—	—
Rivers, streams and ditches... ..	200	—	—	—
Drainage	626	2	4	4
Accumulations	73	—	1	1
Rodents	1713	—	—	—
Vermin (other than rodents)	15	—	—	—
Animals (keeping of) ...	21	—	—	—
Noise nuisances	30	—	—	—
Clean Air Act	339	—	—	—
Petroleum Acts	112	—	—	—
Agricultural Acts	28	—	—	—
Water supplies	98	—	1	—
Infectious diseases ...	75	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	180	—	—	—
Refuse collection, litter baskets, etc.	70	—	—	—
Totals	4979	2	14	16

TABLE II.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1962
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
1953	19,280	211	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
1959	24,550	509	20.7	15	29.5	272	11.1
1960	25,580	414	16.2	7	16.9	289	11.3
1961	26,310	497	19.0	9	18.2	264	10.0
1962	27,540	510	18.5	7	13.7	321	11.3

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1962.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1962.**(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

	Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under Deaths, one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	18.0	18.1	11.9 21.6

TABLE III.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1962.

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									
Scarlet Fever	5	1	4						
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever									
Pneumonia	8					1	5	2	
Malaria									
Dysentery	16	1	2	1	2	2	7	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1				1				
Meningococcal Infection	1	1							1
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough	3	3							
Encephalitis Lethargica									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	10	5	5						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8				3	3	1	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1				1				
Food Poisoning	5	1			1	2		1	
Totals	58	2	12	10	8	8	13	5	1

TABLE IV.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	6	4
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	11
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
16 Diabetes	—	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	11	35
18 Coronary disease, angina	32	8
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	6
20 Other heart disease	8	14
21 Other circulatory disease	8	11
22 Influenza	—	2
23 Pneumonia	26	28
24 Bronchitis... ..	10	7
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	2
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	4	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	2	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	12
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	—
34 All other accidents	5	5
35 Suicide	2	—
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	161	160

TABLE IV.
WARREN TOWN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1922.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory system	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3. Septicæmia	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—
6. Rheumatism, infectious	—	—
7. Erysipelas	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1
10. Heart disease, degenerative	1	1
11. Myocardial degeneration, hypertensive	1	1
12. Myocardial degeneration, other	—	—
13. Myocardial degeneration, other	—	—
14. Other degenerative and vascular diseases	1	1
15. Tuberculosis, chronic	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—
17. Tuberculosis of nervous system	—	—
18. Cerebral disease, vascular	—	—
19. Degeneration of brain tissue	—	—
20. Other brain disease	—	—
21. Other degenerative diseases	—	—
22. Leukemia	—	—
23. Lymphoma	—	—
24. Cancer	—	—
25. Other forms of degenerative diseases	—	—
26. Injury of stomach and intestines	—	—
27. Injury of other parts of abdomen	—	—
28. Injury of other parts of body	—	—
29. Poisoning, alcoholic	—	—
30. Poisoning, other	—	—
31. Other causes of death	—	—
32. All other causes	—	—
33. Unknown	—	—
34. All causes and accidents to war	—	—
Total	101	101

