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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

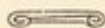
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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON, J.P. (Chairman).
The MAYOR (Mr. Alderman R. F. BURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)
Mr. Alderman BAKER.
„ Councillor ANDREW.
„ „ DAVIS.
„ „ DURHAM.
„ „ HUNT.
„ „ JOHNSTON.
„ „ W. E. JONES.
„ „ KERRUISH.
„ „ Rev. J. A. MURRAY.
Miss „ SARGEAUNT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON (Chairman).
The MAYOR.
Mr. Councillor HUNT.
Mrs. „ RICE.
Miss „ SARGEAUNT.
Mrs. ATKINSON.
„ GOODWAY.
„ WILLINGTON.
„ OLIVE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a).—MEDICAL. 1. Whole Time:

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Bacteriologist:
W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

2. Part Time:

On Staff of Warneford Hospital.

Consulting Obstetric Surgeon: G. G. ALDERSON, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon for Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat:
J. IVOR GRIFFITHS, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:
E. LL. HOWELL JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Charge of X-Ray Department:
W. EDMUND JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon: LESLIE E. HANSON, L.D.S.

(b).—OTHERS. 1. Whole Time.

Sanitary Inspectors:
G. H. HAMMOND.*|| A. J. SMITH.*

Inspector of Weights and Measures and Inspector under the Shops Acts:
J. H. BOOTH.

Health Visitors:
(Whole Time) Miss L. NORMINGTON†‡¶
(Half Time) Miss C. RAMSAY§‡¶

Clerk: Miss W. WEBB.

2. Part Time:

Public Analysts:
A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H.
W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector: E. RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
‡ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.
¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.
‡ Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.
§ Health Visitor's Probation Certificate, University of Edinburgh.

Public Health Department,
Hamilton House,
Leamington Spa,

12th June, 1933.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to herewith submit to you the Report of the Public Health Department for 1932.

There has been a natural decrease in the population, *i.e.*, excess of deaths over births of 113. The Registrar General has, however, estimated the population of the town for the middle of 1932 as 30,270. The final Census report for 1931, received this year, gives the Census figures as 29,669—seven more than in the preliminary report.

The birth rate, 11'9, is the lowest ever recorded, while the death rate is a trifle over 1 per 1,000 higher than last year.

The only infectious disease at all prevalent was measles, of which 276 cases were reported; 190 occurring during April and May. As this disease is not notifiable, the number is considerably less than the number that actually occurred.

72 more houses were erected by the Corporation on the Shrubland Hall Estate, bringing the number of houses owned by them up to 608.

In addition, Slum Clearance, Ltd., built 54 houses, including 12 flats, on the Windmill Estate.

Once again my thanks are due to all my colleagues for their ungrudging assistance and help, and also to the Staff of the Warneford Hospital, and to the Tuberculosis Officer.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. GOLDIE.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Estimated Population, middle of 1932	30,270
Natural Decrease of Population, 1932	113
Birth-rate	11'9 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude)	15'6 „
Death-rate (corrected for Age and Sex Constitution. Standardising factor of 1921)	11'98 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	47'0
Zymotic Death-rate	0'19 per 1,000
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	0'39 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate	0'13 „
Cancer Death-rate	2'01 „
Average Age at Death	64 years.
Density of Population per Acre... ..	10'68

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	2,833
Population (Census, 1931)	29,669
„ Estimated middle of 1932	30,270
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1932 (according to Rate Books)	7,460
Number of Private Families (Census, 1931)	8,087
Rateable Value	£272,185
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,074 5s. 0d.

The Borough of Royal Leamington Spa is situated on the adjacent slopes of two hills, between which runs the river Leam. Generally speaking, the sub-soil is porous and is composed of Sand and Gravel; there is Clay in places.

The Climate is equable and well suited for the purpose of a residential town and Spa, the prevailing wind being South-West. Further information as to the Meteorological Conditions is given at the end of this Report.

As pointed out in previous reports the town is mainly residential in character, there being only three factories of any size. It caters mainly for visitors and those who come to the Spa for medical treatment.

At the Pump Rooms the number of patients treated was approximately the same as in 1931. The swimming baths had a record year, the turnstile figures being 87,792 or 8,237 more than last year, and 1,924 more than in 1930, which held the previous record. The number would probably have been considerably greater but for the floods which occurred on May 22nd, and which caused considerable damage, necessitating the closing of the baths for over a week. An innovation was introduced in keeping one of the baths open during the winter months. This proved so successful that it will probably be continued in future years.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Births—Legitimate ...	335	164	171
Illegitimate ...	26	16	10
Birth-rate ...	11'9		
Deaths ...	474	212	262
Death-rate ...	15'6		

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-Birth—

From Sepsis ...	—
From other Causes...	1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 Births—

Legitimate ...	41'7
Illegitimate ...	115'3
Total...	47'0
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1

POPULATION.

The Natural decrease of population, expressed by the difference between the number of Births and Deaths, was 113. The population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 30,270, for the middle of 1932.



BIRTHS.

361 Births (decrease of 24) were registered during 1932, and their distribution as to Wards is indicated in the following Table. The Birth-rate for 1932 was 11·9 per 1,000. There were 180 Males and 181 Females born, being in the proportion of 100·5 Females to 100 Males.

TABLE I.

WARDS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.
North-East	83	12·9	6,430
South-East	124	12·4	9,988
West	100	12·4	8,037
Milverton and Lillington	54	9·3	5,815
External	104	—	—
	465	11·9	30,270

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

26 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year. This figure and the corresponding rates are compared with those for previous 10 years:—

Year.	All Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.	Percentage of all Births.
1923	469	21	·72	4·4
1924	452	33	1·12	7·3
1925	433	20	·68	4·6
1926	410	24	·79	5·8
1927	408	25	·83	6·1
1928	421	33	1·10	7·8
1929	394	32	1·08	8·1
1930	414	22	0·74	5·3
1931	385	25	0·84	6·4
1932	361	26	0·85	7·2

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages during the year was 214. This includes all marriages in the Churches and all marriages in the Chapels having an authorised parson; but with regard to marriages registered by the Registrar, only including those where one of the contracting parties resided in Leamington. If we could claim them all, the marriage rate would be 7'0 per 1,000 living.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in this district during 1932 was 515. Of these, 119 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 78 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 474, giving a Death-rate of 15'6 per 1,000.

The necessity for the correction of the Death-rate according to the age and sex constitution of the population is a matter of some importance. The Registrar-General has not yet provided the "Standardizing Factor" based on the census of 1931 but, using that given for 1921, which was '762, the corrected death-rate for the town is 11'98.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LEAMINGTON SPA IN 1932.
(From General Register Office, Somerset House).

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
All Causes	...	...	...	212	...	262
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers				—	...	—
2 Measles	...	...	...	1	...	2
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	...	2
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	...	—
6 Influenza	...	...	...	9	...	6
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				6	...	6
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	2	...	2
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	1	...	1
12 General Paralysis of the Insane (Tabes Dorsalis)	...	...	...	3	...	1
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	28	...	33

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
14	Diabetes...	...	...	2	...	7
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	17	...	16
16	Heart Disease	...	...	54	...	79
17	Aneurysm	...	...	—	...	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	6	...	14
19	Bronchitis	...	...	6	...	2
20	Pneumonia, all forms	...	...	17	...	18
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1	...	1
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	9	...	3
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)			—	...	1
24	Appendicitis	...	...	—	...	3
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	2	...	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	—	...	3
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	6	...	5
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	4	...	8
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	...	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	—	...	1
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	8	...	5
32	Senility	...	...	3	...	12
33	Suicide	...	...	4	...	1
34	Other Violence	...	...	5	...	6
35	Other defined Diseases	...	...	17	...	23
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown...			—	...	—

The average age at death was 64.

The 292 deaths of persons over 65 years may, with interest, be analysed as follows:—

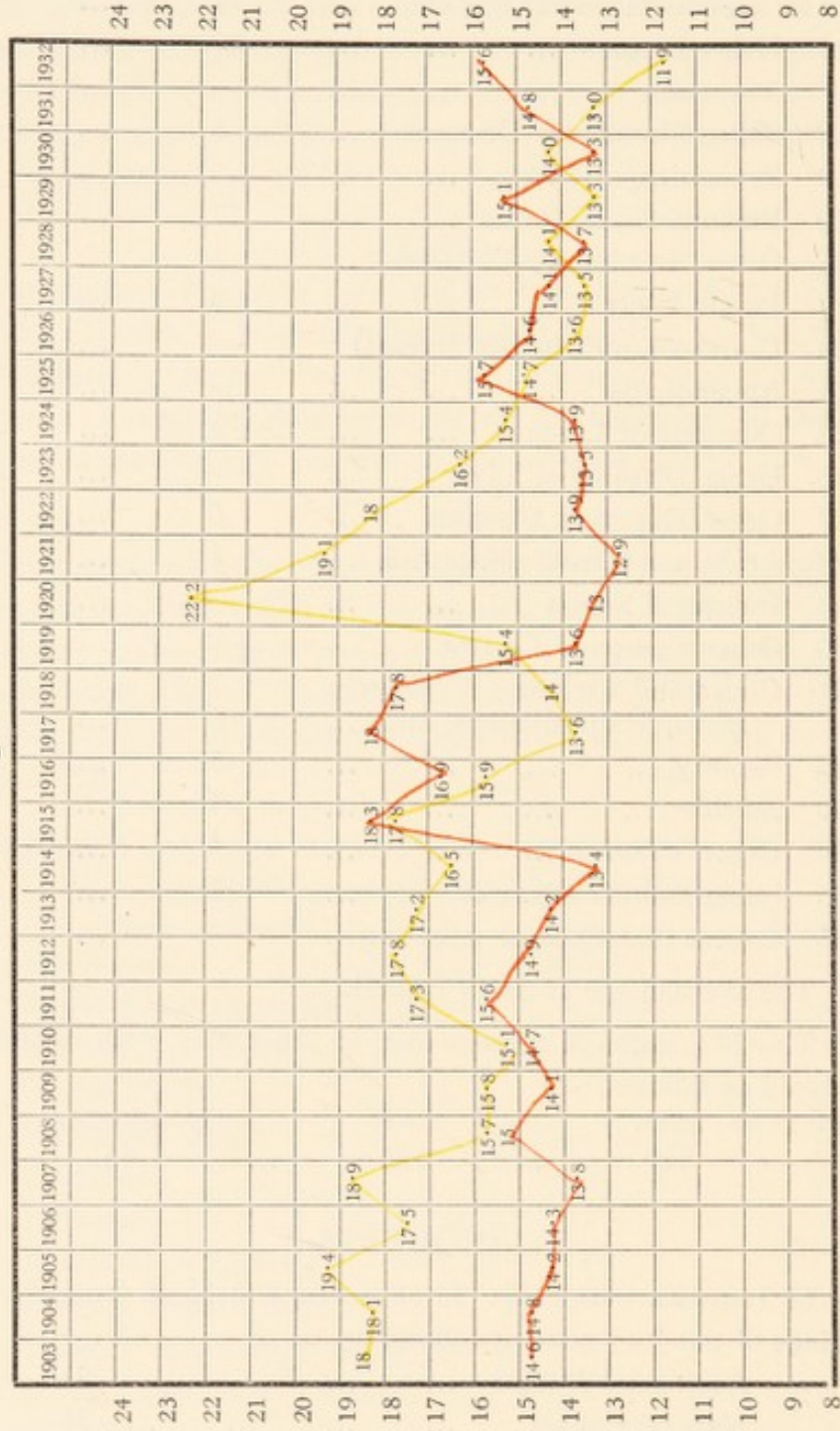
Age at Death : 65-75.		75-85		85 and over.
127	...	120	...	45

INQUESTS.

68 Inquests were held: 33 on males, and 35 on females. The findings of the Jury were as follows:—

Accidental Deaths	...	...	...	23
Natural Causes	...	...	...	36
Suicide while of Unsound Mind	...	...	...	7
Misadventure (accidentally drowned)	...	...	...	1
Found Drowned	...	...	...	1

Chart showing Birth-Rate (Yellow Line) and Death-Rate (Red Line) per 1,000 in Leamington since 1903.



The Yellow Line shows the Birth-Rate.

The Red Line shows the Death-Rate.

TABLE II.
POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES
FROM 1903 TO 1932.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1903	27,017	18'0	14'6	125'2	0'25
1904	27,060	18'1	14'8	123'9	0'18
1905	27,100	19'4	14'2	102'6	0'36
1906	27,140	17'5	14'3	126'0	0'51
1907	27,207	18'9	13'8	112'6	0'22
1908	27,217	15'7	15'0	84'1	0'33
1909	27,252	15'8	14'1	101'8	0'40
1910	27,360	15'1	14'7	74'9	0'44
1911	26,739	17'3	15'8	88'5	0'67
1912	26,690	17'8	14'9	73'3	0'07
1913	26,671	17'2	14'2	80'6	0'63
1914	26,652	16'5	13'4	86'1	0'49
1915	25,912	17'7	18'3	95'6	1'07
1916	27,888	15'9	16'9	74'7	0'14
1917	25,654	13'6	18'0	87'2	0'58
1918	30,730	14'0	17'8	72'2	0'18
1919	29,498	15'4	13'6	52'6	0'06
1920	29,445	22'2	13'0	62'6	0'27
1921	28,560	18'9	12'94	64'1	0'30
1922	28,740	18'0	13'9	58'0	0'24
1923	28,790	16'2	13'5	57'5	0'34
1924	29,260	15'4	13'9	64'1	0'41
1925	29,360	14'7	15'7	62'3	0'27
1926	30,040	13'6	14'6	75'6	0'43
1927	30,050	13'5	14'1	68'6	0'19
1928	29,760	14'1	13'7	61'7	0'16
1929	29,450	13'3	15'1	68'5	0'27
1930	29,450	14'0	13'3	36'2	0'13
1931	29,490	13'0	14'8	54'5	0'03
1932	30,270	11'9	15'6	47'0	0'19
30 years' Average		16'1	14'7	78'4	0'32

STILL-BIRTHS.

19 Notices were received from the Borough Treasurer, acting as Registrar of Cemeteries, of which 12 were males and 7 females. The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due as follows:—Physique of Mother, 2; Shock, 2; Difficult Labour, 1; Unknown, 6; Accident, 2; Breech Presentation, 2; Prolapse of Cord, 1; Antepartum Hæmorrhage, 2; Albuminuria, 1.

The percentage of Still-Births to Births was 5·2.

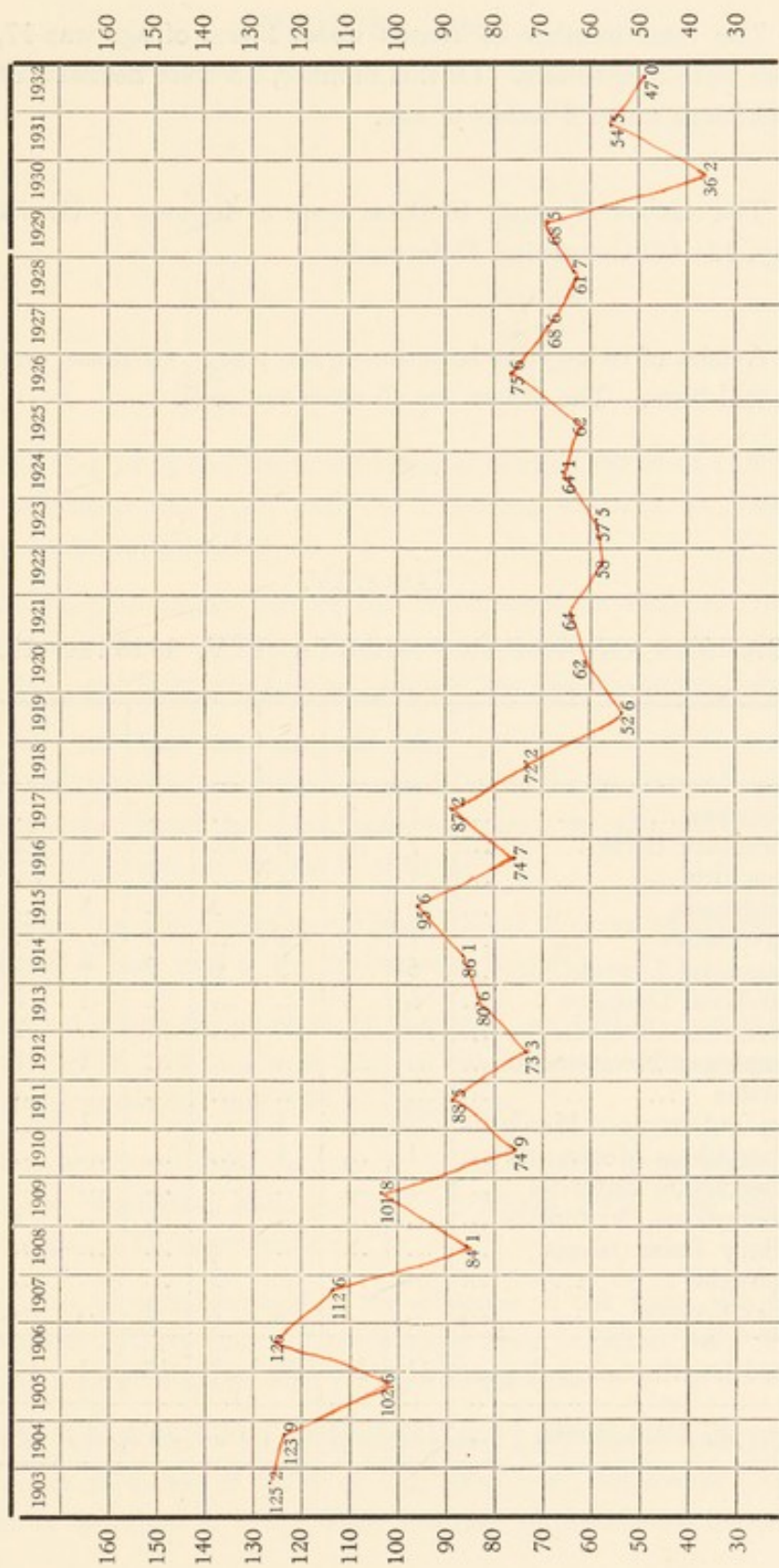
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate was 47·0, the lowest figure recorded with the exception of that for 1930. The figure for the 126 smaller towns (adjusted populations, 25,000 to 50,000) is 58.

TABLE III.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.	Leamington Spa.	England and Wales.
1913	80	109
1914	86	105
1915	97	110
1916	75	91
1917	87	97
1918	72	97
1919	52	89
1920	62	80
1921	64	83
1922	57	69
1923	57	69
1924	64	75
1925	62	75
1926	75	67
1927	68	69
1928	61	60
1929	68	74
1930	36	60
1931	54	66
1932	47	65

Chart Showing Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births in Leamington since 1903.



The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 17, 3 of whom were illegitimate. Of this number, 13 were neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, children under 4 weeks of age.

The causes of death in these were as follows :—(1) Prematurity, 12; (2) Congenital Defects, 1.

6 pairs of twins were born during the year. Of these, one child was still-born. The others are all alive and well.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1926 TO 1932.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total Deaths 7 years.
Marasmus	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	7
Premature Birth	7	10	9	11	2	8	12	59
Bronchitis	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	5
Pneumonia	6	5	3	3	...	5	...	22
Convulsions	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	5
Congenital Defects	5	2	5	6	7	4	1	30
Diarrhoeal Diseases	6	5	...	...	1	1	1	14
Whooping Cough... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Measles ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Tuberculous Men'gitis	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Other Causes ... ..	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	6
Total Deaths below 1 year	31	28	26	27	15	21	17	165
Rate per 1000 Births	75·6	68·6	61·7	68·5	36·2	54·5	47·0	58·8

CENSUS, 1931.

The Census Returns since 1851 are as follows:—

1851	...	...	15,723
1861	...	...	17,402
1871	...	...	20,917
1881	...	...	22,976
1891	...	...	26,930
1901	...	...	26,880
1911	...	...	26,713
1921	...	...	28,560
1931	...	...	29,669

The Report of the Registrar-General of the Census of 1931 has been published this year, and the following extracts as regards Leamington are appended.

In the preliminary Report for the Census for 1921, the population was given as 28,954. This, in the final Report, was reduced to 28,941, and later was further reduced by the Registrar-General to 28,560.

In the final Report of the Census of 1931, the Registrar-General has, however, based his comparative figures on the preliminary report of 1921, and not on the final figures.

Thus, the population in his final Report is given as 29,669 (an increase of 7 over that in the preliminary Report).

He estimated the increase of the 1931 population over that of 1921 as 715 or 2'5% of which 0'6% of the increase is due to excess of births over deaths, and 1'9% to migration.

This compares unfavourably with the County as a whole, for which the population gain is 10'1% of which 7'4% is by natural increase and 2'7% by migration.

It may be noted here that the acreage of the town has been increased to 2,833 acres. 17 acres have been acquired from Warwick, with an average of 10'5 persons to the acre.

The population of 29,669 consists of 12,772 males and 16,897 females, or an excess of 4,125 of the latter over the former. This is slightly less than in 1921, when females outnumbered males by 4,394.

In Warwickshire, females now outnumber males both in population and electorate in all the constituencies except the Nuneaton Division.

For the County generally, the excess of females over males is 8'8% in respect of population, but for Leamington it is 13'8%.

The distribution of the population in the four Wards is shown in Table A, from which it will be seen that the North-East Ward with 20'7 persons to the acre is the most, and Lillington with 4'7 persons to the acre, the least densely populated district.

The Registrar-General states:—

“In respect of room accommodation, Leamington claims first place in the County, with a general average of 5'85 rooms per dwelling.

“Measured in terms of families per dwelling house, housing pressure would appear to be at a maximum in Royal Leamington Spa, M.B., when there are on the average 1'13 families per dwelling, but it should be noted that the dwellings are the largest in the County and the families smaller than the average.”

This, as he pointed out in the last Census Report, shows that the density in rooms per person is the most favourable in the County.

The average size of families in the County varies from 4'63 to 3'43 persons.

In Leamington, the average is 3'44, which is the smallest with the exception of Shipston-on-Stour.

Persons living in hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, etc., form 1'8% of the population of the County as a whole. The largest proportion is returned for Leamington, for which the figure is 3'9%.

AGE AND MARITAL CONDITIONS.

These are as under. (Table B.)

The average age for the County of Warwick is for males, 31'1 years; and for females, 32'4 years. For Leamington, the figures are 33'8 years, 37'5 years respectively.

For the County as a whole, the proportion of females to males is 1,087 to 1,000.

The highest proportion is in Leamington, *viz.*, 1,323 to 1,000; and this is associated with the lowest number of married women per 1,000 which is 196, and also with the highest average female age, 37.5 years.

DWELLINGS, ROOMS, AND FAMILIES.

These are shown in Table C.

As compared to the 1921 Census, there are 486 more dwellings, and 1,566 more rooms.

PRIVATE FAMILIES (Classified by size of Family), ROOMS OCCUPIED, AND DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

The figures for these are given in Table D.

POPULATION OF NON-PRIVATE FAMILIES. (Classified by Habitation).

The particulars are given in Table E.

TABLE A.
ACREAGE, POPULATION, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS.

	Average (Land and Inland Water).	TOTAL POPULATION.				PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS, 1931.					
		1921	1931.			Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Structurally Occupied Separate Dwellings.	Rooms Occupied.	Persons per Room.	
			Persons.	Males.	Females.						Persons per Acre.
Royal Leamington Spa M.B.	2,833	28,954	29,669	12,772	16,897	10.5	8,087	27,849	7,141	41,757	0.67
Wards: Lillington and Milverton	1,214	5,048	5,715	2,218	3,497	4.7	1,618	5,431	1,494	10,057	0.54
North-East ...	303	6,789	6,279	2,811	3,468	20.7	1,690	5,858	1,499	7,959	0.74
South-East ...	789	9,130	9,838	4,393	5,445	12.5	2,587	9,276	2,370	13,376	0.69
West ...	527	7,987	7,837	3,350	4,487	14.9	2,192	7,284	1,778	10,365	0.70

TABLE B.
AGES AND MARITAL CONDITIONS.

	Total Population.		Married only.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total	12,772	16,897	6,145	6,263
Marital Conditions—				
Single	6,095	8,873	—	—
Married	6,145	6,263	6,145	6,263
Widowed	526	1,744	—	—
Divorced	6	17	—	—
Ages (last birthday)—				
0-4	919	912	—	—
5-9	1,071	1,025	—	—
10-14	1,033	1,088	—	—
15-19	1,021	1,330	1	14
20-24	1,013	1,405	142	273
25-29	1,003	1,257	533	626
30-34	842	1,174	658	801
35-39	907	1,160	789	803
40-44	872	1,165	766	789
45-49	852	1,161	756	754
50-54	831	1,073	702	654
55-59	703	1,053	576	578
60-64	593	893	481	413
65-69	516	798	384	302
70-74	288	594	193	151
75-79	193	448	118	74
80-84	83	228	36	24
85-89	30	93	10	6
90-94	2	32	—	—
95 and over	—	8	—	1

TABLE C.
DWELLING ROOMS AND FAMILIES.

	Structurally Separate Dwellings of										Number of Rooms.		
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6-8 Rooms	9 or more Rooms	All Sizes	Total	Occupied	Vacant		
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Cols. a													
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family	17	145	243	1,400	2,086	1,998	606	6,495	36,879	36,687	100	92	
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families	—	—	1	50	112	186	97	446	3,124	2,997	70	57	
Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families	—	—	—	1	10	45	144	200	2,195	2,073	68	54	
Total dwellings occupied	17	145	244	1,451	2,208	2,229	847	7,141	42,198	41,757	238	203	
Dwellings wholly furnished	—	3	2	16	25	47	16	109	706	—	706	—	
vacant others	2	1	10	17	20	54	33	137	992	—	—	992	
Total Dwellings occupied and vacant	19	149	256	1,484	2,253	2,330	896	7,387	43,896	41,757	944	1,195	
Number of private families therein	17	145	245	1,503	2,343	2,510	1,324	8,087	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private families...													
												169	

Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private families... 169

TABLE D.
PRIVATE FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FAMILY, ROOMS OCCUPIED, AND
DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Private Families occupying the following Number of Rooms.										Total Private Families	Popula- tion in Private Families	Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Persons per Room	Density of Occupation.					
															Average Number of Persons per Room	Population at following densities of occupation (Persons per Room)				
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 or more	k	l						m	n	o	p	q	r
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r				
1	147	164	114	117	87	86	20	9	744	744	2,537	0.29	—	—	—	—				
2	33	219	235	420	467	444	133	52	2,003	4,006	9,670	0.41	—	—	66	—				
3	10	125	175	401	579	470	170	84	2,014	6,042	10,624	0.57	—	30	—	375				
4	5	64	74	326	499	335	103	77	1,483	5,932	8,011	0.74	20	—	256	296				
5	2	30	32	180	292	189	77	77	886	4,430	5,106	0.87	10	150	195	900				
6	1	7	17	105	150	100	45	34	459	2,754	2,652	1.04	6	42	102	1,530				
7	2	4	12	61	74	55	25	35	268	1,876	1,651	1.14	42	84	427	728				
8	1	2	5	32	34	11	6	17	108	864	657	1.32	24	40	528	88				
9	—	—	2	21	18	15	6	6	68	612	422	1.45	—	207	162	171				
10	—	—	—	7	3	5	6	3	24	240	173	1.39	—	70	40	100				
11	—	—	2	6	4	3	3	3	21	231	143	1.62	22	110	33	33				
12	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	36	15	2.40	—	24	12	—				
13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	39	36	1.08	—	13	—	13				
14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	28	33	0.85	—	14	—	—				
15 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	15	5	3.00	—	15	—	—				
2 persons and over	54	451	561	1,560	2,123	1,629	574	391	7,343	27,105	39,198	0.69	124	799	1,821	4,234				
Total Private Families	201	615	675	1,677	2,210	1,715	594	400	8,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Population in Private Families	301	1,469	1,866	6,014	8,180	5,986	2,233	1,800	—	27,849	—	0.67	124	799	1,821	4,234				
Rooms occupied	201	1,230	2,025	6,708	11,050	10,827	4,960	4,734	—	—	41,735	—	—	—	—	—				

TABLE E.
POPULATION IN NON-PRIVATE FAMILIES
CLASSIFIED BY HABITATIONS.

	Persons	%
Total Enumerated Population, 29,669.		
Population in Dwellings occupied by Private Families	27,849	93'8
In Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses, etc.	1,153	3'9
In Schools, Orphanages, and Other Educational Institutions (excluding Reformatories) ...	107	0'4
In Civilian Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Other Institutions for the Temporarily Sick... ..	461	1'6
In Institutions for Insane or Mentally Deficient, Cripples, Blind, and Other Permanently Disabled	58	0'2
In Workhouses and Other Poor Law Institutions (excluding Infirmaries and Educational Institutions)	33	0'1
In Prisons, Police Stations, and Other Places of Detention (including Reformatories)	—	—
In Naval, Military, and Air Force Premises (including Ships and Hospitals)	—	—
In Civilian Ships, Boats, and Barges	—	—
All Others (including Vagrants)	8	0'0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Detailed information was given regarding these services in the annual report for 1930.

(1) *MIDWIVES.*

These are under the control of the Warwickshire County Council. During the year there were 7 qualified Midwives practising in the town and, in addition, there were 12 Nurses connected to various Nursing Homes holding the C.M.B. Certificate, who attended occasional cases.

(2) *MATERNAL MORTALITY.*

There was only one death during the year in consequence of child-birth.

The cause of death was notified as:—

- (a) Pyelitis.
- (b) Pregnancy.

(3) Children of 1 to 5 years of age can be brought to the Weekly Session held for Maternity and Child Welfare. The children who attend the Clinic (and all others as far as possible) are regularly visited up to the time of school age at least once a quarter during the third year, and twice a year during the fourth and fifth year.

(4) *ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.*

Up to the present, no special provision has been made by the Local Authority for the treatment of these cases, but those that are discovered are sent for treatment to the Warneford Hospital. Cases of early rickets are treated at the Council's Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, and cod liver oil, splints, and surgical boots and irons provided for necessitous cases free of cost.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

In 1932, including the Warneford Hospital, there were 10 nursing homes on the register, of which 2 were for maternity cases only, and 4 for medical cases only.

No new applications were made for registration, and no homes were removed from the register.

Periodical visits of inspection were paid and all proved satisfactory.

Certificates for exemption from registration were granted to the Home for Incurables and Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The Water supply of the town is derived from two sources, (a) The Lillington Well on the Rugby Road, and, (b) The Campion Terrace Well, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town.

A detailed description of these wells was included in the report for 1925.

Samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination quarterly and all proved satisfactory, though as obtains throughout a great part of Warwickshire the degree of hardness was very high.

For the distribution of the water supply for domestic purposes, some 44 miles of mains have been laid. During the year a further 835 yards of new town water mains have been laid, and, in addition, 150 yards of river water mains.

During 1932 the following amount of Water was pumped:—

From Campion Terrace	194,240,000	gallons
„ Lillington	118,004,000	„
„ River (through meters only)	42,275,500	„

For some years there has been very little yearly variation in the amount of daily consumption of water per head. For 1932 the consumption was 28'61 gallons per head as against 28'92 in 1931.

A summary of the Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations is as follows:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Quantitative Analysis:

(a) Aerobic micro-organisms growing in 3 days in Nutrient Gelatine at 20°C. to 21°C.

	Average Results of 6 Examinations. No. of Colonies in one gramme. (15·43 grains of water).			
	Lillington.		Campion Terrace	
Non-liquefying Bacteria ...	8	...	8	
Liquefying Bacteria ...	1	...	2	
Aerobic organisms growing in Standard Agar in 48 hours at 37° C. ...	1	...	1	

Qualitative Analysis:

	Quantity of Water in which these bacteria were Found. Not Found. Found. Not Found.			
	Found.	Not Found.	Found.	Not Found.
(a) Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution ...	—	... 100c.c....	—	... 100c.c.
(b) Bacteria associated with disease ...	—	...	—	...

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. (Expressed in parts per 100,000).

	Lillington.	Campion Terrace
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0'000	Trace
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0'004	0'003
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	1'800	3'400
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites ...	0'420	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80° F. in 4 hours ...	0'005	0'010
Total Solids dried at 100° C. ...	36'500	73'000
Hardness {	Temporary ...	12'5
	Permanent ...	17'1
	Total ...	29'6
Appearance: No. 1. Bright.	Few small particles.	
No. 2. Bright.	Few small particles.	

RIVERS.

The River Leam, which runs through the middle of the town, rises in Northamptonshire and is joined by the Itchen near Marton, passes through Offchurch and Leamington, and joins the Avon between the Portobello and Warwick Bridges. The river Avon forms the western boundary of the town for a little over half-a-mile.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

A full report of the New Sewage Disposal Scheme, which is by means of Settlement Tanks and Filters on land at Heathcote, which was begun in July, 1927, and completed in December, 1928, was contained in the report for 1929. During the year, the general character of the sewage effluent was satisfactory, and no complaints were received.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few cottages in the Lillington district, the houses throughout the town are supplied with water closets.

SCAVENGING.

Horse-drawn four-wheeled wagons for the removal of refuse were abolished in 1926, and replaced by Fordson tractors and trailers.

This method of removal has proved most satisfactory and considerably more economical than the old system.

Approximately 8,641 tons of refuse were destroyed.

**SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1932.**

Number of complaints received, 196.

Number of Notices served:—Formal, 6 ; Informal, 187.

Number of Notices complied with, 190 ; Outstanding, 12.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Total number of visits made to premises	...	...	...	2575
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	61
Visits in Relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	40
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	48
House Fumigations	...	...	...	86
Steam disinfections	...	...	...	104
Notices to Librarian <i>re</i> Infected Houses	...	...	...	12
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	119
" Bakehouses	...	...	...	99
" Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	514
" Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	692
" Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	246
" Offensive Trades Premises	...	...	...	36
" Laundries...	...	...	...	17
" Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	2
" Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	66
" Canal Boats	...	...	...	37
Samples of Foods and Drugs taken for Analysis	...	...	...	102
Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	...	...	...	9
" Chemical Tests	..	..	...	17
" Water Tests	..	..	...	7

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Total number repaired or otherwise made fit	108
Roofs repaired (including house, scullery, or W.C.) ...	42
Floors repaired	25
Floors re-paved	28
Wall plaster made good or renewed (number of rooms)	128
Number of Rooms re-decorated or limewashed...	170
Windows repaired and/or made to open	34
Through Ventilation provided	11
Sashcords renewed	18
Doors repaired or rehung	8
Doors provided with Weather-boards	2
New Firegrates provided... ..	1
Firegrates repaired or reset	16
Stairs repaired	14
Damp-proof Courses inserted	10

WASH-HOUSES AND SCULLERIES.

Additional Wash-houses provided	3
Floors repaired or relaid	10
Coppers repaired	13
Pumps repaired	2
Rain-water Cisterns cleansed	5
Doors repaired or re-hung	1
Sinks repaired	3
Sinks provided	14
Old Stone or Brick Sinks removed... ..	6
Sink Waste-Pipes repaired or renewed	9
External Walls pointed up	19
„ cemented or tarred	8
Dangerous Walls rebuilt or made safe	5
Chimneys repaired	13
Paving of yards and passages renewed, repaired, etc. ...	11

DRAINS AND WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
„ W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Drains repaired or reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	14
Intercepting Traps provided	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ covers renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	2
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	10
Broken or foul Pans renewed	...	...	...	...	5
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	11
W.C. Pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s provided with new flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	29
Flushing Apparatus repaired and renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Additional Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	7
Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Rain-water spouting repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	19
„ down-pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	14
„ Butts provided	...	...	...	...	5

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Number of new Ashbins provided	51
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OTHER NUISANCES.

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous houses cleansed or disinfected	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2
Obstruction of Light by Trees remedied	...	...	...	...	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three common lodging houses within the borough, all for men only. Two of these are in Satchwell Street and the other in Clemens Street.

Sixty-six visits were paid to them during the year, and the houses were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. No cases of infectious disease occurred in them during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

Tripe dressing is carried on in two places within the borough, and frequent visits showed these premises are being kept in a satisfactory condition.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

No. of Boats on Register December 31st, 1932	...	Nil
No. of Boats inspected during 1932	...	37
No. of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	...	34
No. of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations	...	3
No. of persons for whom Cabins were Registered	...	119½
No. of persons occupying Cabins	...	113
Details of occupation—Male adults	...	56
" " Female adults	...	23
" " Children of school age	...	15
" " " under school age	...	19

Note.—The boat shown on the register for 1931 has been scrapped.

DETAILS OF INFRINGEMENTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

Found	Remedied
2 boats without proper certificates on board	2
1 boat without new certificate after having had a new cabin built in	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
3	3

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter houses in the Borough is as follows:—

Registered	...	...	14
Licensed	...	...	5

The total number of inspections of these premises was 514. The premises have been kept reasonably clean and the local butchers have given your Inspectors every assistance in the detection of diseased, unsound, and unwholesome food by reporting any abnormal conditions found. It has been unnecessary to take legal proceedings against any of the butchers, as all diseased and unsound meat has been surrendered voluntarily.

All necessary precautions have been taken to guard against contamination of meat and other foods by dust, dirt, or flies, etc.

DISEASED & UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Apricots, 77 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Beans, 5 tins	...	...	...	"
Beasts, carcase and offals,	...	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
" liver, 1	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
" head and offals, 2	...	...	...	Abscesses
Beef, 5 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Brisling, 6 tins	...	...	...	"
Bacon, 140 lbs.	...	...	...	"
Cherries, 27 tins	...	...	...	"
Crab, 10 tins	...	...	...	"
Cream, 9 tins	...	...	...	"
Fruit Salad, 1 tin	...	...	...	"
Herrings, 9 tins	...	...	...	"
Ham and Tongue, 4 tins	...	...	...	"
Milk, 13 tins	...	...	...	"
Peas, 32 tins	...	...	...	"
Peaches, 151 tins	...	...	...	"
Pineapple, 23 tins	...	...	...	"
Pears, 19 tins	...	...	...	"
Plums, 18 tins	...	...	...	"
Pilchards, 8 tins	...	...	...	"
Pig's carcase, 1	...	...	...	"
" carcase and offals,	...	...	...	Dropsy
Strawberries, 19 tins	...	...	...	Decomposition
Salmon, 12 tins	...	...	...	"
Sardines, 5 tins	...	...	...	"
Tongue, 2 tins	...	...	...	"
Tomatoes, 71 tins	...	...	...	"

**FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT,
1928.**

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVE IN FOOD, ETC.)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

The following samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for analysis during the year :—

	Formal.	Informal.	Totals.
Butter	—	3	3
Beans, tinned	—	1	1
Beans, split	—	1	1
Cokernut Chips	—	1	1
Chocolate	—	3	3
Coffee	—	3	3
Cocoa	—	6	6
Cream	—	8	8
Cheese, Cheddar	—	3	3
Ice Cream	—	2	2
Lard	—	6	6
Liquorice Powder	—	2	2
Mercury Ointment	1	—	1
Margarine	—	6	6
Mustard	—	1	1
Milk	22	5	27
Peas, tinned	—	1	1
Sausage	—	9	9
Sulphur Ointment	—	2	2
Tea	—	7	7
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1
Tongue, tinned	—	1	1
Vinegar, Malt	—	3	3
Wine, non-alcoholic	—	2	2
Zinc Ointment	—	2	2
	23	79	102

Of the 27 samples of Milk, 22 were found to be genuine, free from preservative, artificial colouring matter and excessive amount of extraneous dirt.

Five samples of Milk were found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 13%, 6% (two samples), 10%, and 3% respectively. Subsequently, further samples were taken from the vendors of the milks and proved to be genuine.

All the samples of Cream were genuine and free from preservative and contained from 50% to 58% of fat.

The samples of Butter and Margarine were found to be genuine and the moisture contents varied from 13% to 15%.

All the samples of Sausages were free from preservative and the tinned foods were genuine and of good quality.

The other samples of food and drugs were genuine and call for no special comments.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

The percentage of samples adulterated to those submitted was 4'9.

The average composition of Milk for each quarter was as follows:—

Quarter ended March	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8'67%
		Fat	...	3'56%
" " June	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8'75%
		Fat	...	2'85%
" " September	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8'8%
		Fat	...	3'5%
" " December	...	Solids-not-fat	...	8'8%
		Fat	...	3'4%

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT ACT), 1922 and MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923

The following Licences were issued during the year:—

Dealers' Licences to sell Milk as "Certified"...	...	6
" " to bottle and sell Milk as "Grade A" (T.T.)	...	2
" " " " " " "Grade A"	...	1
" " to sell Milk as "Grade A"	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Milk as "Pasteurised"	...	1

Fourteen samples of Designated Milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Two were found to be unsatisfactory and further samples were taken from the same source. These latter proved to be satisfactory.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.**

No cases of incorrectly labelled condensed milk containers came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year.

**WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914,
and
CORKY SCAB POTATOES ORDER, 1914.**

No cases under these Orders came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year, but allotments and gardens were kept under observation.

**AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER,
1919.**

Frequent inspections were made to Greengrocers' Shops and Allotments, but no signs of the disease were found.

SILVER LEAF ORDER, 1919.

A case of this disease was discovered during the year. The tree was grubbed up and burnt.

RAG FLOCKS ACT, 1911.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year as it was found that only certified sterilised flocks were being used.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACTS, 1913.

No cases were discovered where Shopkeepers were misleading the Public with regard to the sale of inflammable material.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Early in the year visits were paid to shop-keepers and traders generally in the borough reminding them of the provisions of the Orders made under the above Act with respect to certain specified imported food-stuffs. Subsequently it was found necessary to caution several shop-keepers for breaches of the various Orders, and legal proceedings were taken against three of them for failing to mark imported raw tomatoes with a correct indication of origin. In each case a fine of one guinea was imposed. This led to a generally satisfactory observance of the Orders.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During National Rat Week and the week following, the annual campaign against rats was carried out with the following result.

In the public sewers 1,303 baits were laid at 208 different points. A re-inspection of 765 of these showed that 439 had been taken, giving a percentage of 57. This percentage of baits known to have been taken is considerably lower than in previous years although a widely used poison was put down. A smaller number of dead rats was caught on the screens at the sewage pumping works, although after heavy storms this number rises considerably, and may be the result of the reconstruction of certain portions of the sewers, but it would appear as though the rat population of the sewers is decreasing.

Three notices were inserted in the local Press during Rat Week directing attention to the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, and a number of leaflets, giving information as to the best means of destroying the pests, were distributed to those places where rats were known or suspected to exist. Several complaints were received and investigated and baiting or other methods adopted with good results under the supervision of the Inspectors under the Act.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	32	11	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	68	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	19	—	—
TOTAL	119	11	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	2	2	—
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.	—	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1932.

I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

1	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	272
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	272
2	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	1
3	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	78
4	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	111

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	91
--	----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(a) by owners	1
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	9

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

E. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—

F.—*Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	—

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

During 1932, 172 houses were built in the town. Of these, 46 were erected by private enterprise; 72 by the Local Authority; and 42 houses and 12 flats by Slum Clearance Ltd., on the Windmill Estate, on which 12 more are to be built in 1933.

At the present time, the Corporation own 608 houses, situated as follows:—

Leicester Street...	...	...	34
Tachbrook Road ...	...	...	132
Rushmore Estate	...	...	244
Lillington...	...	...	6
Shrubland Hall Estate	...	...	192
			608

These have all been erected during the last 12 years. During the same period, 72 houses, including 12 flats, have been built by Slum Clearance Ltd., and 373 by private enterprise.

During 1932, 28 demolition orders were made and 9 houses were demolished by the end of the year. At the time of writing, the remainder have also been pulled down.

In addition, an undertaking was given not to let 11 more houses, and these are to be done away with as soon as plans are completed for dealing with the area on which they stand. The landlord of two houses which were considered for demolition, put forward a scheme for thorough reconditioning and making the two cottages into one, which was accepted by the Housing Committee.

The number of houses remaining in the town which cannot be reconditioned at a reasonable cost, and on which demolition orders can justifiably be made, is now very small owing to the fact that the town is comparatively modern, and that the part of it lying north of the river Leam was laid out on a town planning scheme far in advance of its time, and in conformity with modern ideas.

Apart from a shortage of houses suitable for the working classes, the chief housing difficulty lies in the fact that many of the better class houses have deteriorated and are now used to house several families, being let either in floors or single rooms. In many of these, basements have been let as living quarters.

These lodgers are, in many cases, charged exorbitant rents for inadequate and inferior accommodation, especially when the actual rentals of the houses are taken into consideration.

Unfortunately, in many instances, owing to the size of the rooms, it is impossible to prove overcrowding. Steps have already been taken in several cases, in which alternative accommodation has been provided, to put closing orders on basements, and in my opinion families which are housed under these conditions should have first claim on any new houses that may be built by the Local Authority or Slum Clearance Limited.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
CASES OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1912 TO 1932 (21 YEARS).

Year.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.
1912	19	7	1	...	...	10	37	74
1913	92	33	2	...	...	9	55	191
1914	58	32	3	...	...	4	58	155
1915	42	27	3	...	...	9	60	141
1916	20	3	1	...	...	15	72	138
1917	22	21	1	1	...	10	72	127
1918	18	29	1	2	...	5	73	128
1919	13	7	4	...	...	5	56	85
1920	42	24	2	...	...	10	45	123
1921	16	26	2	1	...	15	45	105
1922	42	49	1	2	...	21	53	168
1923	85	24	45	3	...	12	57	226
1924	49	7	7	...	...	10	44	113
1925	40	31	1	1	...	12	35	120
1926	41	13	...	2	2	8	39	105
1927	57	10	9	1	8	13	41	139
1928	19	29	5	4	2	10	31	100
1929	36	4	...	5	5	15	40	105
1930	54	14	2	...	4	14	39	124
1931	38	3	2	4	...	14	30	91
1932	47	4	1	3	1	5	38	99

TABLE VII.
 CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
 REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1932.

	Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox	Mumps	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Measles	Totals
January	15	5	...	1	13	...	...	34
February	4	...	...	1	9	2	...	16
March ... ..	...	2	...	...	5	5	16	28
April	27	15	...	1	4	5	69	121
May	11	7	...	...	2	1	121	142
June	7	...	...	2	3	1	11	24
July	2	...	...	1	3	...	7	13
August ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ... ..	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	12
October	1	9	...	...	7	4	2	23
November ... ..	...	12	3	...	21	2	23	61
December	1	3	...	...	3	2	27	36
	68	53	3	8	80	22	276	510

LABORATORY WORK, 1932.

The following Examinations were made at the Municipal Laboratory and also at Birmingham University:—

Examinations at Municipal Laboratory.	1932	At B'ham University
SWABS from Throats, examined for Diphtheria		
Positive ...	—	2
Negative ...	41	4
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle.		
Positive ...	—	1
Negative ...	—	21
Other Examinations and Preparations ...	2	4
	43	32

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	47	44	—
Diphtheria	4	4	—
Enteric (incl. Paratyphoid)	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	2	—
" Pyrexia	1	1	1
Pneumonia	74	30	35
Erysipelas	5	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	2

During the year there was no marked epidemic of any of the notifiable diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.—47 cases were notified with no deaths.

The type of disease prevalent was extremely mild and there were no serious complications.

DIPHTHERIA.—Notifications numbered 4 and there were no deaths. The distribution of the cases this year was:—

West Ward.	N.E. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	Milverton and Lillington.
2	...	—	...
		2	...
			—

Anti-toxin can be obtained at any hour by practitioners free of cost so that early serum treatment is always available.

ENTERIC FEVER—One case of Typhoid was notified in 1932.

ERYSIPELAS.—Notifications numbered 5.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases.		Vision Un-impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
7	—	7	—	—	—	—

PNEUMONIA.—During the year ending December 31st, 1932, notifications of this disease were as follows:—

Acute Primary Pneumonia, 69; Influenzal Pneumonia, 5.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—One case, which ended fatally, was notified.

INFLUENZA.—15 deaths; 9 males, 6 females.

MEASLES.—The number of cases unofficially notified was 276, with 3 deaths. This number was rather above the average. Years which may be considered epidemic years—*i.e.*, where the number of cases have been considerably above the average—have been 1911, 1916, 1917, 1923, 1926, and 1928.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The number of cases notified was 68, with 2 deaths. The years this disease has been particularly prevalent have been 1916, 1924, and 1926.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—3 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received, and 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia.

CHICKEN POX.—The number of cases was 53. Epidemic years of this disease have been 1915, 1918, and especially 1924.

MUMPS.—3 cases only were reported. Two years particularly stand out when this disease was particularly prevalent, viz., 1914, when 592 cases were notified, and 1925, when there were 447 cases.

VACCINATION.—From the Return of the Vaccination Officer I am enabled to give the figures for vaccination of the children born from 1st July, 1931, to 30th June, 1932, viz. :—

1. No. of babies registered for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1932	...	...	...	446
2. No. of these births duly entered as being successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	110
3. No. of these births duly entered as being exempted from vaccination	...	...	...	288
4. Dead, unvaccinated	...	...	...	20
5. Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	5
6. Removed to other places	...	...	...	20
7. Certificate of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	—
8. Number of these births not accounted for in Vaccination Register	...	...	...	3

It will be thus seen that of 426 living children 25·8% are known to have been vaccinated.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, by the Medical Officer of Health.

WARWICK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

HEATHCOTE HOSPITAL.

Cases to this Hospital are admitted from the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and from the Warwick Rural District, and, since September, 1932, Southam Rural District.

On January 1st, 1932, there were 13 cases remaining in Hospital. During 1932, 145 cases were admitted suffering from the following diseases:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	96
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	25
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	5
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	5
Rubeola	...	...	...	...	5
Morbilli	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Erythema	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1
Nil	...	...	...	...	1

These cases were admitted from:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Leamington ...	40	3	—	7	50
Warwick ...	18	15	3	6	42
Kenilworth ...	7	2	—	—	9
Warwick Rural District	23	2	1	2	28
Southam Rural District	8	3	1	4	16
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 96	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 25	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 5	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 19	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 145

SCARLET FEVER.—The disease generally was very mild, and the few complications slight.

There were no deaths, and as far as could be ascertained, only 1 return case occurred, 18 days after the discharge of a patient.

Average stay in hospital	...	35 days.
Longest	„ „	59 „
Shortest	„ „	17 „

Age periods:—

Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 & over	Total.
1	8	44	31	5	4	1	2	96

Oldest patient, 44 years. Youngest patient, 8 months.

Two cases were admitted suffering from or incubating a second infectious disease. In one case this was Whooping Cough, and in the other Rubeola. There were no cases of cross infection,

Complications, generally slight, occurred in 38 patients, viz. :—

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	22
Adenitis	...	...	...	4
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	4
Rhinorrhœa	...	...	...	2
Herpes	...	...	...	2
Relapse	...	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	2
Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
Anti-toxin Rash	...	...	...	1

DIPHTHERIA.—25 cases were admitted, with one death, which occurred in a boy of 9 years on the tenth day after admission.

Average stay in hospital	...	38 days
Longest	„	68 „
Shortest	„	19 „

Age periods:—

Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40 & over	Total.
—	3	13	5	2	2	—	—	25

Oldest patient, 25 years. Youngest patient, 3 years.

Complications:—

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	6
Anti-toxin Rash	...	...	...	2
Palatal Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Herpes	...	...	...	1

ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases of Paratyphoid were admitted, 3 from Warwick, 1 from Stockton, and 1 from Blackdown. There were no deaths.

No Schick or Dick tests were performed.

FOSSE HOSPITAL.

SMALLPOX.—No cases were admitted during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ...	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
20 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 ...	2	4	1	1	—	1	1	1
35 ...	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
45 ...	3	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
55 ...	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
65 & upwards	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	13	16	3	5	6	6	2	2

Of the 16 cases who died in 1932, 11 were notified during the year. Of the total number of deaths ascribed to Tuberculosis 6 were notified only after death. 4 of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

The 37 cases discovered in the course of the year were as follows:—

Private Practitioner.	Transfers.	Tuberculosis Officer.	Hospital.	Died before Notification.
3	10	16	2	6

Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1913. The number of Annual Notifications since that year with the subsequent histories as far as can be ascertained is appended.

Year.	No. notified.	Still under observation.	Recovered or quiescent.	Left Town.	Died.
1913	55	1	13	12	29
1914	58	1	12	13	32
1915	61	1	15	13	32
1916	72	1	28	19	24
1917	72	3	31	15	17
1918	72	4	18	22	28
1919	56	2	10	13	31
1920	45	2	2	16	25
1921	45	3	7	6	29
1922	52	3	7	14	28
1923	57	5	11	12	29
1924	44	3	7	8	26
1925	35	3	2	7	23
1926	39	6	6	5	22
1927	41	5	1	6	29
1928	31	5	1	3	22
1929	40	8	2	5	25
1930	39	11	1	10	17
1931	30	16	—	3	11
1932	37	25	—	1	11

Of the 981 cases notified since 1913, 490 are known to be dead, 108 are still under observation, and 203 have left the town for elsewhere.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 16, viz., 8 males and 8 females.

Death Rate per 1,000:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	'72	'71	'85	'53	'93	'77	'71	'50	'54	'39
Other forms of Tuberculosis	'20	'10	'30	'19	'06	'06	'27	'03	'10	'13

The details of the 37 cases notified this year are as follows:—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Deaths of those notified 1932.
South-East ...	11	5
North-East ...	5	2
West...	19	4
Milverton and Lillington ...	2	—
	—	—
	37	11

OCCUPATIONS.

School Children	3	Grinder	1
Babies	2	Clerks	2
Domestic	2	Ironmoulder	1
Laundress... ..	3	Motor Cycle Repairers	2
Housewives	5	Milk Deliverer	1
Dispenser	1	Chartered Accountant	1
Dressmaker	1	Independent	2
Waitress	1	Out of Work	5
Civil Servant	1	Nil... ..	2
Draughtsman	1		

HOUSING.—As regards housing conditions, the following was ascertained:—

Two-roomed Houses	4
Three-roomed Houses	3
Four-roomed Houses	6
Five-roomed Houses	8
Six-roomed Houses	—
Seven and over roomed Houses	6
Lodgings	1
Basements	—
Died before notification	4
In Rooms	3
Flat... ..	—
Institution	2
	37

Of the cases notified this year 11 have died, 1 has left the Town, and 25 remain under observation.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Our work continues to be of the same character as in past years. Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied on application, and the disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house.

TREATMENT.—This work comes principally under the County Scheme. 11 (2 males and 9 females) cases have been sent to Hertford Hill Sanatorium and 2 to Warwick Infirmary, and 7 other patients were treated at the Warneford Hospital. 1 male sent to Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. 1 female treated at Northfields, Birmingham.

As in previous years, I am greatly indebted to the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Cyriax) for his kindness and help, more especially in the examination of suspected cases among School Children.

363 visits were paid to Tuberculosis cases by the Health Visitors. 14 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer, and 14 other cases notified during 1932 were attending the Dispensary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.—
The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on December 31st, 1932, is as under:—

Pulmonary ... Males, 41; Females, 34.
Non-Pulmonary ... Males, 16; Females, 17.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this section of the 1925 Act during 1932.

CANCER.—The deaths ascribed to Malignant Disease numbered 61, classified in age groups as follows:—

TABLE VIII.

Age Group.	Male.	Female.	Total.
20-30	—	—	—
30-40	—	—	—
40-50	2	2	4
50-60	6	7	13
60-70	10	9	19
70-80	7	11	18
80-90	3	3	6
Over 90	—	1	1
	28	33	61

For the past ten years the deaths have been as follows:—

1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
47	46	68	51	55	59	52	71	44	61

Death Rate }
per 1,000 } 1'63 1'57 1'87 2'26 1'69 1'98 1'76 2'4 1'49 2'01

TABLE IX.
DEATHS FROM CANCER,
TABULATED ACCORDING TO SITE.

Stomach, 5.	Breast, 4.
Bowel, 4.	Uterus, 7.
Liver, 5.	Gall Bladder, 1.
Rectum, 10.	Pancreas, 3.
Larynx, 1.	Trachea, 1.
Lung, 2.	Miscellaneous, 12.
Right Kidney, 1.	Peritoneum, 1.
Ovary, 2.	Tongue, 1.
Bile Duct, 1.	

Death-rate per 1,000 was 2'01.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, BEDDING, ETC.

PREMISES.—The disinfection of premises is carried out after cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, and any other cases of notifiable infectious diseases where the medical practitioner especially desires disinfection. Also after deaths from notifiable and non-notifiable diseases and other cases if deemed necessary.

The two main methods adopted for the disinfection of rooms are by gaseous and liquid disinfectants. As to which method is used is a matter of expediency.

Formalin gas is used for the former and for liquid disinfection a formalin spray is used.

CLOTHING.—This is carried out at the Corporation Disinfecting Station. Infected clothing, etc., is removed by a special van before the disinfection of the premises.

A Washington-Lyons disinfecting apparatus is used for this work. Leather goods, etc., which do not stand disinfection by steam, are set aside and treated either by the gaseous method or the formalin spray.

Books are subjected to formalin vapour.

The following work was carried out during 1932:—

	Other than Trade.		Trade.		Total.
Premises ...	81	...	12	...	93
Clothing, etc....	84	...	35	...	119
Books ...	21	...	—	...	21
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	186		47		233
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of babies brought to the infant clinic was 426, of whom 190 had been born during the course of the year, representing 53 per cent. of all babies born in this town in 1932.

The weighings numbered 4,148, giving an average of 81 children weighed weekly. The total attendance made by babies and all children between 1 and 5 years numbered 5,141, giving an average attendance of 101 weekly.

20 women and 25 children under school age were treated by ultra-violet light.

As regards the women, these were all cases in which there had been prolonged or difficult labour, Cæsarean Section, or some complication of Child-birth, such as severe Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, Anæmia, and one case of severe vomiting during pregnancy.

Great improvement was noted in 6 cases, judging by their general appearance, and this was confirmed by their own statements. 4 stopped treatment of their own accord and left the town. 27 were still under treatment at the end of this year.

Of the children, the cases included Rickets, Debility after an attack of an infectious disease, Anæmia, and Asthma.

Very definite improvement was noted in 7 cases. 22 appeared distinctly better.

Several cases ceased to attend and 8 were still undergoing a course of treatment at the end of 1932.

VISITING.

During the year, 3,823 visits were paid to 343 babies, and 3,918 to children between the age of 1 and 5 years, and also 1,012 other visits.

The card records of conditions found show the following:—
Breast fed, 227; partly breast fed, 75; and bottle fed, 41.

10 children survived only 24 hours; 19 were stillborn, and 8 were not visited.

219 visits were paid to expectant mothers.

Of 361 births reported, 74 were attended by Medical Practitioners, and 287 by Midwives.

As regards children from 2 years old up to school age arrangements have been made whereby they are visited quarterly during the 3rd and 4th years and twice during the 5th year.

INFANT FEEDING.

As empowered by the Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order, the Council has continued to supply Glaxo on special terms.

A scale of income, sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, has been drawn up for the free distribution, or sale at reduced price, of Glaxo, and under this arrangement 1,509 lbs. of Glaxo have been sold at cost price and 746 lbs. have been given away free.

Under the above Order also, the Council has made arrangements to give dinners to poor expectant mothers, and 201 dinners in 22 cases have been so provided.

The thanks of the Committee are once again due to those who have assisted voluntarily at the Clinic, and also to the subscribers to the Infant Health Society, whose generosity has permitted of the free distribution of Milk, Virol, and Lactagol to necessitous and deserving cases.

MATERNITY CASES.

Under the arrangement entered into between the Council and the Warneford Hospital, whereby on payment of an annual fee, together with a fixed charge per head, 3 beds are retained for maternity cases, 18 women were admitted for confinement. The average length of stay in hospital for these cases was 15 days. As suggested in the Circular, "Maternity and Child Welfare 4," these cases are confined to two classes: (1) Cases of Difficult Labour; (2) Cases of Normal Labour where the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the home conditions are unsuitable.

The Ante-natal Clinics both at the Health Department and at the Warneford Hospital have been well attended. A report from the Hospital Post-natal Clinic is sent to the Medical Officer of Health on every case admitted there under the Corporation Maternity Scheme.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1932.

The taking and reading of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued morning and evening throughout the year. The following instruments are in use :—

AT THE PUMP ROOMS.

- (1) A Standard Fortin Barometer.
- (2) A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.
- (3) A Wind Vane and Anemometer.

IN THE PUMP ROOM GARDENS.

- (4) A Stevenson's Screen, containing a Hygrometer and a Maximum and 2 Minimum Thermometers.
- (5) One Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer, Black bulb in vacuo.
- (6) One Solar Radiation Thermometer, Bright bulb in vacuo.
- (7) One Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer.
- (8) One 8in. Rain Guage (Meteorological Office Pattern) with Measuring Glass.
- (9) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 1 foot.
- (10) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 4 feet.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office. A monthly report was sent throughout the year, and evening reports were sent by telegram. On Sundays the report is telephoned to Birmingham, and then telegraphed from there to London.

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The highest reading (corrected to 32° F. and Mean Sea Level) was 31'00 on 26th January. The lowest reading was 29'10 on 9th October.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature recorded in the shade during the year was 93° on the 19th August, and the absolute minimum was 22° on 13th March. The mean maximum for the year was 55.8 and the mean minimum for the year 42.9 .

SUNSHINE.—As will be seen from Table XIII., there were 1161.4 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 3.17 hours. The maximum sunshine for one day was 15.4 hours on 17th June. The month yielding the most sunshine was June, with 187.1 hours, a daily mean of 6.23 hours.

RAINFALL.—During the year 26.75 inches of rain fell, distributed over 166 days. The wettest month during 1932 was May with 5.95 inches, which were distributed over 22 days. February was the driest month, with only 0.18 in. of rain, which fell on 5 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

JANUARY.—The maximum temperature was 57° on the 19th, and the minimum was 23° on the 1st. The lowest daily maximum was 36° on the 27th, and the highest daily minimum was 51° on the 3rd. The total rainfall for the month was 1.49 ins., distributed over 13 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. 13 ground frosts were registered during the month.

FEBRUARY.—The maximum and minimum shade temperatures were 50° on the 22nd, and 24° on the 10th respectively. The lowest daily maximum was 32° on the 10th, and the highest minimum 42° on the 23rd. The total rainfall was 0.18 ins., distributed over 5 days. This was the driest month of the year. The prevailing wind was north-east. 20 ground frosts were registered. Snow occurred on the 10th and 12th.

MARCH.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 56° on the 28th and the minimum was 22° on the 13th. The lowest daily maximum was 43° on the 11th, and the highest daily minimum was 44° on the 30th. Rain fell on 12 days, amounting to 1.43 ins. The prevailing wind was north-east. Hail fell on 1 day. There were 20 ground frosts registered during the month.

APRIL.—The maximum shade temperature was 60° on the 28th, and the minimum was 30° on the 13th. The lowest maximum was 43° on the 16th, and the highest minimum was 49° on the 29th. Rain fell on 23 days, and totalled 3.36 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 95.4 hours of sunshine. A thunderstorm occurred on the 26th. 11 ground frosts were registered. Hail and a gale occurred on the 7th.

MAY.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 71° on the 20th. The lowest temperature was 33° on the 6th. Rain fell on 22 days, and totalled 5.95 inches. The lowest daily maximum was 47° on the 4th and 6th, and the highest minimum was 55° on the 20th. The prevailing wind was south-west. 98.1 hours of sunshine were recorded. There were 7 ground frosts. Severe flooding occurred on the 22nd, the station being under water for several hours.

JUNE.—187.1 hours of sunshine were recorded. Rain fell on 6 days, and totalled 0.88 inches. The maximum shade temperature for the month was 78° on the 27th, and the minimum 38° on the 6th. The lowest daily maximum was 54° on the 4th, and the highest daily minimum was 59° on the 28th. The prevailing wind was north-east. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 28th. A ground frost was registered on the 6th.

JULY.—The maximum temperature was 82° on the 10th. The minimum was 44° on the 19th. The lowest daily maximum was 60° on the 18th, and the highest minimum was 42° on the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th. Sunshine recorded during the month totalled 125.4 hours. Rain fell on 16 days, and totalled 2.84 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. Thunder was heard on the 11th, 12th, and 13th.

AUGUST.—The maximum shade temperature was 93° on the 19th this being the maximum for the year, and the highest reading on record. The previous highest occurred on July 12th, 1923, when 91° was recorded. The minimum was 48° on the 23rd. The lowest daily maximum was 62° on the 24th and 28th, and the highest minimum 63° on the 20th. The rainfall was 1.76 ins., distributed over 8 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 155.3 hours of sunshine. Thunder was heard on 1 day.

SEPTEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 78° on the 15th. The minimum shade temperature was 37° on the 24th and 25th. The lowest daily maximum was 53° on the 23rd, and the highest minimum was 63° on the 15th. The amount of bright sunshine recorded for the month was 114'1 hours. The rainfall amounted to 3'22 ins., and was distributed over 15 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. Fog occurred on the 24th. 2 ground frosts were recorded.

OCTOBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 61° on the 7th, and the minimum 29° on the 29th. The lowest daily maximum was 45° on the 28th, and the highest minimum was 53° on the 1st. 82'7 hours of sunshine were recorded during the month. The rainfall was 3'24 ins., and distributed over 21 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. 10 ground frosts were recorded. Hail fell on one day. A gale occurred on the 18th.

NOVEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature registered during the month was 59° on the 2nd, and the minimum was 30° on the 11th and 28th. The lowest daily maximum was 39° on the 18th and the highest minimum 52° on the 3rd and 4th. Rain fell on 14 days, and totalled 1'66 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. 10 ground frosts were registered during the month.

DECEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 55° on the 15th and 19th, and the minimum 27° on the 6th. The lowest daily maximum was 37° on the 11th, and the highest daily minimum 50° on the 18th. The total rainfall was 0'74 ins., and fell on 11 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. Slight snow fell on the 9th. The sunshine amounted to 49'2 hours.



TABLE XI.
METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF
LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 52 Years, 1881—1932.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.	
		Max.	Min.	Inches.	Days.
January ...	29'91	45'6	34'8	2'19	18
February ...	29'94	45'8	34'8	1'61	13
March ...	29'95	49'9	36'2	1'65	15
April ...	29'92	54'2	38'9	1'99	15
May ...	29'93	62'9	44'8	1'97	14
June ...	30'04	67'4	49'3	1'56	12
July ...	29'91	69'8	53'1	2'39	14
August ...	29'89	69'0	52'6	2'38	16
September	29'99	64'2	47'9	2'09	12
October ...	29'96	57'4	42'2	2'21	15
November	29'86	48'6	36'5	2'32	16
December	29'88	46'5	36'1	2'91	17
Means and Totals ...	29'93	56'8	42'2	25'27	177

TABLE XII.
PREVAILING WINDS AND NUMBER OF DAYS
PER MONTH.

(Observations taken at 9 a.m., G.M.T.)

YEAR 1932.

	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January	8	...	2	...	3	1	16	1	...
February... ..	7	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	...
March	7	...	13	...	2	...	5	2	2
April	1	1	3	...	2	...	11	3	9
May	6	...	1	...	1	5	16	1	1
June	6	...	12	1	...	1	10	...	...
July	4	...	3	...	1	2	16	...	5
August	8	...	4	...	2	...	7	4	6
September ...	3	...	7	...	...	1	14	3	2
October	9	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	5
November ...	6	...	1	1	1	...	20	...	1
December ...	11	...	3	...	6	...	11	...	...
Totals	76	1	69	2	21	10	142	14	31

TABLE XIII.
 TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1932.
 Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.		AIR TEMPERATURES.				EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Rainfall.		Sunshine. Hours.			
	Absolute Temperatures.		Means.		Min.		Max.		Date.		Direction of the prevailing Wind.		Inches.	Days.	
	9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Date.	At 1 foot.	At 2 feet.	At 4 feet.						
January ...	30.17	44.6	49.1	37.8	57	on 19th	23	on 1st	42.5	...	47.8	S.W.	1.49	13	45.0
February ...	30.51	38.5	42.1	32.9	50	" 22nd	24	" 10th	38.4	...	46.6	N.E.	0.18	5	52.6
March ...	29.97	42.9	48.9	32.6	56	" 28th	22	" 13th	40.2	...	45.8	N.E.	1.43	12	109.8
April ...	29.66	46.5	51.3	38.2	60	" 28th	30	" 13th	45.7	...	47.3	S.W.	3.36	23	95.4
May...	29.85	52.1	57.6	44.3	71	" 20th	33	" 6th	53.9	...	50.5	S.W.	5.95	22	98.1
June ...	30.09	58.3	66.0	49.3	78	" 27th	38	" 6th	62.5	...	55.8	N.E.	0.88	6	187.1
July ...	29.87	62.5	69.2	55.0	82	" 10th	44	" 19th	66.3	...	59.7	S.W.	2.84	16	125.4
August ...	30.08	64.2	71.7	55.9	93	" 19th	48	" 23rd	66.6	...	62.0	S.W.	1.76	8	155.3
September ...	29.91	57.5	64.0	48.7	78	" 15th	37	" 24th & 25th	60.2	...	61.4	S.W.	3.22	15	114.1
October ...	29.67	50.2	54.5	43.3	61	" 7th	29	" 29th	50.4	...	56.2	S.W.	3.24	21	82.7
November ...	30.08	45.7	49.3	39.8	59	" 2nd	30	" 11th & 28th	43.9	...	52.2	S.W.	1.66	14	46.7
December ...	30.05	43.0	46.7	37.2	55	" 18th & 19th	27	" 6th	40.7	...	48.5	S.W.	0.74	11	49.2
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.75	166	1161.4
Means ...	29.99	50.5	55.8	42.9	...	...	...	...	50.9	...	52.8	...	...	...	...





