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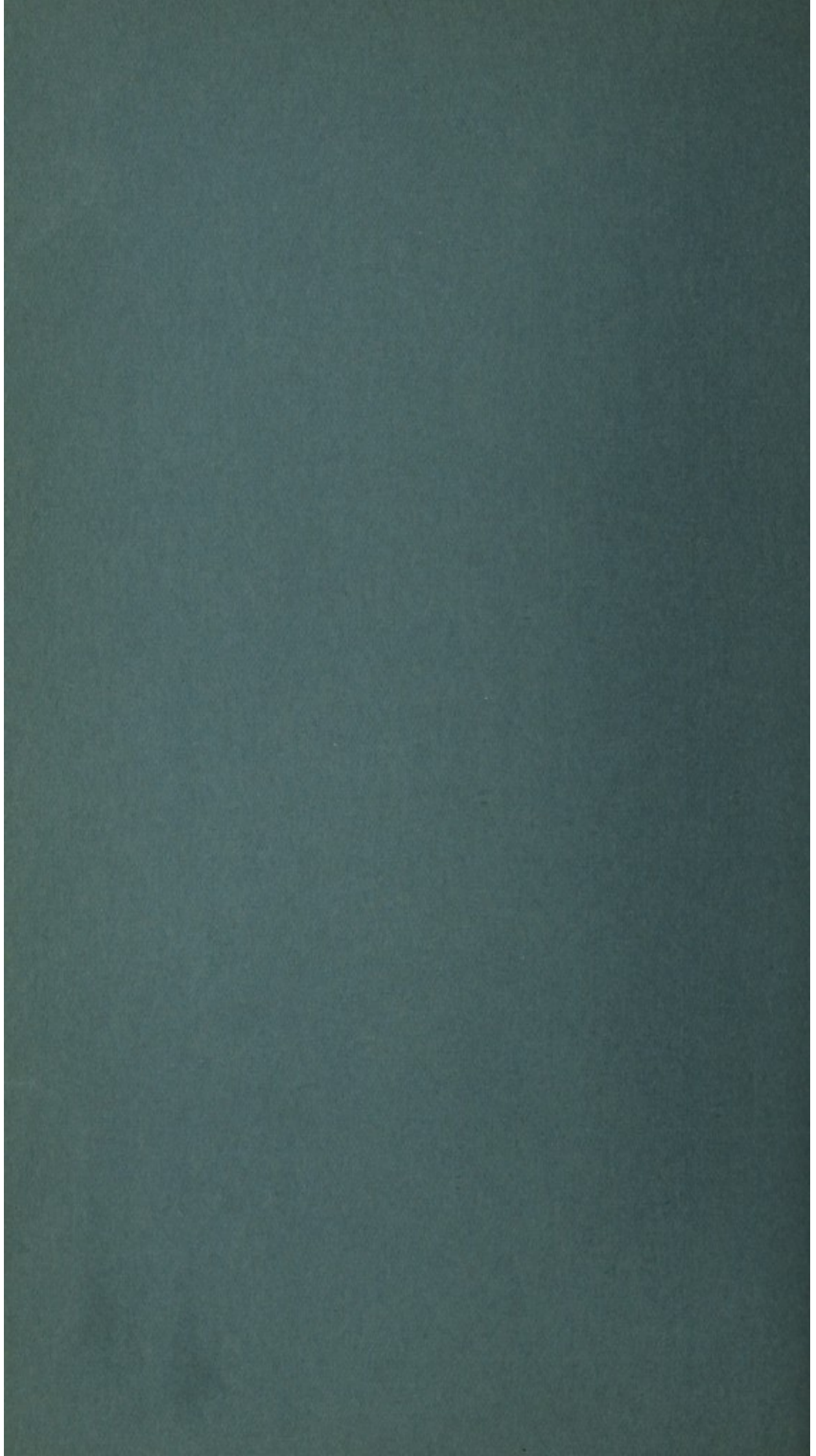
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LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of
Health for the year
1939

J. A. FAIRER, M.D., D.P.H.
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER





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CONTENTS

(Arranged in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.)

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY LETTER	3
MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES	5
STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS	6
NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA	13
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA—	
Laboratory facilities	16
Ambulance facilities	18
Nursing in the home	18
Treatment centres and clinics	19
Hospitals	21
Administration of Public Assistance Institutions and medical out-relief	22
Vaccination	22
Institutional provision for the care of mental defectives	23
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—	
Midwifery and maternity services	23
Infant welfare centres	29
Institutional provision for mothers and children	32
Health visitors	32
Child life protection	33
Nursing homes	34
Orthopædic treatment	35
WHOLE-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH	35
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA—	
Water supply	36
Drainage and sewerage	39
Sanitary inspection of the area	41
Pollution of rivers and streams	42
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD—	
Milk supplies	43
Meat and other foods	48
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—	
General review	49
Cancer	52
Tuberculosis	52
Venereal diseases	66
TABLES	68
INDEX	79

DECEMBER, 1940.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report for the year 1939 I regret its late appearance. For many years the Leicestershire Annual Health Report has been either the first County Report issued or within the first half dozen. Last year this opening letter was written in June hence this report is more than 6 months later than its predecessor. The reason for this delay is known to you all—the overwhelming amount of work associated with the organisation of the A.R.P. Casualty Services, the changes of staff due to the demands of the Armed Forces and the evacuation of large populations into the county with resultant problems which have placed such heavy burdens on all shoulders. Ably and willingly the members of the Medical Department have assisted me in these strenuous times.

I would like to pay tribute to the way one and all have readily undertaken additional work and been prepared to forego much leisure time, giving up week ends and holidays in order to maintain the efficient working of the Medical Services.

It will be noted that the Report is less than half the size of that of previous years and I make no apology for this. I have often considered that the information required by the Ministry of Health year by year is a mere repetition, and tables of statistics, although impressive, are costly to print. However, reports must be drafted according to circulars issued and if mine this year is a skeleton of previous ones there is meat enough in it for many to digest.

Briefly the death rate at 10.85 is slightly higher than last year (10.48) but compares favourably with that of 12.1 for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate is 46 (last year's figure of 44 was a record) as compared with 50 for the rest of the country. The birth rate is practically the same as that for the country as a whole but it is interesting to note that the ratio of male to female births is 107 to 100—it is generally 104 to 100. That there is usually an increase of male births in war periods has been recognised for years, but as the war only commenced in the last quarter of the year, unless premonition of war and the troublesome times had anything to do with it, the increased ratio can hardly be traced to this. Whether these figures will be maintained in 1940 remains to be seen.

The number of deaths from Diptheria during 1939 was 30 out of 527 cases as compared with a yearly average of 18 out of 269 cases shown in the last 10 years.

Allusion is made in the report to this increase especially in the last 3 months of the year and to the desirability of more vigorous schemes of immunisation.

I have omitted any particulars with reference to the work of the A.R.P. services or to evacuation. These will be dealt with in separate reports.

I am indebted for much of the compilation of this report to Dr. A. E. Martin, as Dr. A. A. Lisney, the Deputy County Medical Officer, has been devoting himself whole-heartedly to the work of the A.R.P. casualty services. To both of these I tender my grateful thanks as also to the whole of the Medical, Nursing, Sanitary and Clerical Staff for their untiring efforts and hard work in a particularly strenuous year.

To the Chairman and Members of my Committee I am as usual indebted for their consideration and help, and the maintenance of that happy relationship which exists throughout the whole of the Medical Services.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. FAIRER.

County Medical Officer of Health.

THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

1939

J. W. BLACK, Esq. (*Chairman*).

ABBOTT, W.	MAWBY, G. H.
ARMSTRONG, A. E.	PARSONS, C. H.
BRIERS, A. J.	PHILLIPS, Mrs. M. L.
COWMAN, T.	PICKERING, C. H.
CRAWSHAW, The Rt. Hon. LORD	POCHIN, V. R. (<i>ex-officio</i>)
FORSELL, J. T. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	PRATT, J.
FULLER, B.	RIPPIN, W. H.
HOLMES, J. H.	TANDY, E. W.
HUBBARD, B.	TAPP, W.
MAIN, G. P.	TOMPKINS, A. J.
MARSH, Mrs. A. G.	WILLETT, F.
MARTIN, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert E. C.M.G. (<i>ex-officio</i>).	WILSON, C. ,
	WRIGHT, W. H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This committee consists of all the members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with the addition of the following ladies :—

Mrs. A. SHIRLEY ATKINS.
 Mrs. E. E. BUCKINGHAM.
 Mrs. B. EVERARD.
 Mrs. S. M. JOYCE.
 Mrs. G. SPENCER.
 Mrs. W. R. TUCKETT.

STAFF.

County Medical Officer :

School Medical Officer :

Administrative Officer for Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare :

J. A. FAIRER, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer :

Deputy School Medical Officer :

A. A. LISNEY, M.A., M.D., L.M., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer :

A. W. S. THOMPSON, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H.

(*left for military service, 3/12/39*).

Assistant County Medical Officer :

Assistant School Medical Officer :

I. B. LAWRENCE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Appointed 1/4/39*).

Chief Tuberculosis Officer :

N. A. COWARD, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer :

S. W. LANE, M.B., B.S.

Assistant School Medical Officer :

Assistant Infant Welfare Officer :

MARY E. WESTON, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Infant Welfare Officer :

School Oculist :

CONSTANCE WALTERS, B.Sc., M.B., B. Ch.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

S. E. MURRAY, M.B., B.S.

GRACE THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B. (*temporary*).

Medical Superintendent Markfield Sanatorium :

H. SELBY, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Resident Medical Officers, Markfield Sanatorium. :

J. EGAN, M.B., Ch.B.

R. M. McGOWAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Dental Surgeon :

P. ASHTON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

A. E. WARD, L.D.S.

C. L. R. McCLELLAN, L.D.S.

D. R. A. WILCOX, L.D.S.

L. D. SMITH, L.D.S.

W. E. LYNE, L.D.S.

(There are six dental attendants).

County Sanitary Inspector :

W. W. BAUM, F. R. San.I., F.S.I.A.

Assistant County Sanitary Inspector :

E. F. RODWELL, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

The offices of the Health Department are divided into five main sections :—

General, and Maternity and Child Welfare :

Chief Clerk (H. Burditt) and seven assistants.

Tuberculosis :

Chief Clerk and Steward, Markfield Sanatorium (H. Collington) and three assistants.

Isolation Hospital :

Chief Clerk (J. Baylis) and one assistant.

School Medical Service :

Chief Clerk (W. A. Thornton) and three assistants.

Laboratory :

Chief Assistant (J. N. Graham) and two assistants.

Health Visitors.

‡*Mrs. A. WARREN, S.R.N., Superintendent (<i>Resigned</i> 31/1/39).	
†*Miss G. E. BUTLER, S.R.N., (<i>Appointed Superintendent</i> 1/2/39).	
†Miss A. Addy, S.R.N.	Miss T. M. Griffiths, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. D. Antrobus, S.R.N.	†Miss M. L. Hill, S.R.N.
†Miss C. E. Bangham, S.R.N.	*Miss K. A. Marsh, S.R.N.
Mrs. S. J. Bourne, S.R.N.	‡†Miss W. C. Porter, S.R.N.
Mrs. P. Brunson, S.R.N.	†Miss C. M. Ryder, S.R.N.
*Mrs. F. E. M. Cade.	(<i>Resigned</i> 1/12/39).
‡†Miss G. I. Carryer, S.R.N.	Miss E. H. Seabrook.
‡Miss M. A. Dilworth, S.R.N.	Miss W. A. Simmons, S.R.N.
†Miss G. E. Earl, S.R.N.	Miss M. K. Waister, S.R.N. (<i>temp.</i>)
†Miss E. Y. Feakin, S.R.N.	(<i>appt'd.</i> 21/4/39, <i>res.</i> 16/10/39).
Miss L. Fox, S.R.N.	Mrs. E. E. Wright, S.R.N.

Those marked * hold the Certificate of Sanitary Inspector.

Those marked ‡ are Inspectors of Midwives.

Those marked † hold the Health Visitors' Certificate of the Ministry of Health.

All the above are fully trained nurses and hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. The Superintendent (Mrs. Warren, retired) also holds the Child Welfare Workers' Certificate.

Child Life Protection.

Mrs. F. T. Pilkington acts as Child Life Protection Visitor for the Barrow-on-Soar District.

County Council Whole-Time Midwives.

Bateman, Miss K.	Robinson, Miss E.
Concannon, Mrs. A.	Steans, Miss D. G.
Deller, Mrs. H. G.	Turner, Mrs. O. A.
(<i>appt'd</i> 2/1/39).	(<i>resigned</i> 20/9/39)
Kinson, Miss A. S.	Wesley, Mrs. L. G.
McClelland Miss E. M.	(<i>appt'd.</i> 1/1/39).
Manton, Miss B. M.	Yates, Mrs. A.

All the above hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

(1) District Medical Officers of Health.

URBAN.

DISTRICT		NAME AND ADDRESS.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	....	Dr. T. Forsyth	Hugglescote
Ashby Woulds	....	Dr. T. Forsyth	Hugglescote
Coalville	....	Dr. A. Hamilton	Coalville
Hinckley	....	Dr. J. H. Donnell	Hinckley
Loughborough	....	Dr. R. C. Holderness	Loughborough
Market Harborough	....	Dr. C. T. Scott	Market Harborough
		(until 30/9/39).	
		Dr. S. P. Stoker	Market Harborough
		(appointed temporarily).	
Melton Mowbray		Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe
		(until 30/6/39).	
		*Dr. J. Young	Melton Mowbray
		(from 1/7/39).	
Oadby	....	Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe
		(until 30/6/39).	
		*Dr. A. W. S. Thompson, County Health Dept.	
		Leicester (appointed temp. 1/7/39).	
Shepshed	....	Dr. A. Segerdal	Coalville
Wigston	....	Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe
		(until 30/6/39).	
		*Dr. A. W. S. Thompson, County Health Dept.	
		Leicester (appointed temp. 1/7/39).	

RURAL

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	....	Dr. T. Forsyth	Hugglescote
Barrow-on-Soar	....	Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe
		(until 31/3/39).	
		*Dr. I. B. Lawrence	Rothley
		(from 1/4/39).	
Billesdon	....	Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe
		(until 30/6/39).	
		*Dr. J. Young	Melton Mowbray
		(from 1/7/39).	
Blaby	....	Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe
Castle Donington	....	Dr. T. M. Montford	Castle Donington
Market Bosworth	....	Dr. T. G. Kelly	Desford
Market Harborough	....	Dr. J. S. MacBeth	Kibworth Beauchamp

RURAL

DISTRICT	NAME AND ADDRESS		
Melton and Belvoir	Dr. J. E. O'Connor	Kirby Muxloe	
	(until 30/6/39).		
	*Dr. J. Young	Melton Mowbray	
	(from 1/7/39).		

*Appointments made under Section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1933.

(2) District Medical Officers (Poor Law) and Public Vaccinators.

DISTRICT	NAME AND ADDRESS		
Bottesford		Dr. R. J. C. Hamilton, Bottesford.	
Croxtan Kerrial		Dr. R. H. Hudson, Woolsthorpe.	
Waltham		Dr. M. W. Atkinson, Waltham on the Wolds	
Long Clawson		Dr. S. T. Cuddigan, Long Clawson	
Wymondham		Dr. H. S. Furness, Melton Mowbray	
Asfordby		Dr. G. S. A. Bishop, Melton Mowbray	
Melton Mowbray		Dr. G. S. A. Bishop, Melton Mowbray	
Somerby		Dr. R. J. Mould, Somerby.	
Loughborough		Dr. C. L. Lapper, Loughborough.	
Shepshed		Dr. R. M. Paterson, Shepshed.	
Castle Donington		Dr. T. M. Montford, Castle Donington.	
Mountsorrel		Dr. J. S. Strachan, Mountsorrel	
		<i>(deceased 23/2/40).</i>	
		Dr. T. M. Gibson, Mountsorrel	
		<i>(appointed 19/4/40).</i>	
Barrow-upon-Soar		Dr. J. S. Gray, Sileby	
Sileby		Dr. J. S. Gray, Sileby.	
Syston		Dr. A. M. Macintosh, Syston.	
Billesdon		Dr. E. K. Williams, Billesdon.	
Hallaton		Dr. B. H. Moore, Hallaton.	
Market Harborough			
No. 1.		Dr. R. G. Keays, Market Harborough.	
No. 2.		Dr. J. S. Macbeth, Kibworth Beauchamp.	
Wigston		Dr. S. B. Couper, Blaby.	
Enderby		Dr. W. R. M. Berridge, Enderby.	
Lutterworth		Dr. F. P. Freeman, Lutterworth.	
Peatling		Dr. E. Bromley, Peatling Magna	
Hinckley		Dr. H. Shirlaw, Hinckley.	
Market Bosworth		Dr. G. D. Kelly, Market Bosworth.	
Ibstock		Dr. C. S. Agnew, Ibstock.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch		Dr. H. H. Silley, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	
Coalville		Dr. T. Forsyth, Hugglescote	
Measham		Dr. J. R. Salmond, Appleby Magna.	

(4) District Sanitary Inspectors.**URBAN.**

DISTRICT.		NAME AND ADDRESS.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	....	Marlow, G. E., Council Offices, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Ashby Woulds	....	Woodhall, P. C., Council Offices, Moira.
Coalville	....	Greenwood, B., Council Offices, Coalville.
Hinckley	....	Melson, E., Council Offices, Hinckley.
Loughborough	....	Bintcliffe, H., Council Offices, Loughborough.
Market Harborough	....	Elliott, B. G., Council Offices, Market Harborough.
Melton Mowbray	....	Buxton, H., Council Offices, Melton Mowbray.
Oadby	....	Fryer, G. E., Council Offices, Oadby.
Shepshed	....	Jones, R. B., Council Offices, Shepshed.
Wigston	....	Ashbridge, F. B., Council Offices, Wigston.

RURAL.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	....	Cook, J. P., Rural District Council Offices, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Barrow-upon-Soar	....	Eardley, P., Donovan, W., Greaves, G., } 133 Loughborough Road, Leicester.
Billesdon	....	Shimmin, S., Council Offices, Thurnby.
Blaby	....	Stevens, A. H., Council Offices, Narborough.
Castle Donington	....	Bagguley, H. B., Council Offices, Castle Donington.
Lutterworth	....	Berridge, G., Council Offices, Lutterworth.
Market Bosworth	....	Trowbridge, A. N., Council Offices, Market Bosworth,
Market Harborough	....	Kortegas, C., Kibworth.
Melton Mowbray	....	Hesford, L., 6 High Street, Melton Mowbray.

Birth rate per 1,000 population : 15.03

Stillbirths : 203.

Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 total births : 42.

Deaths :

Total deaths 3,348. Death rate : 10.85.

Death from puerperal causes :

Sepsis 1. Other causes 16. Total 17.

Rate per 1,000 total live births : 3.52.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :

Legitimate 45.2. Illegitimate 65.8.

Total rate per 1,000 live births : 46.0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	12
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years)	....	....	....	....	....	12

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate for 1939 was 46. This compares favourably with the corresponding rate of 50 for England and Wales, and with an average of 48.4 for the county during the last five years. During the five years 1910-1914 inclusive it averaged 92.6.

Infant Mortality.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1935	90	53	131	50	221	51	57
1936	107	53	124	52	231	52	59
1937	103	49	117	49	220	49	58
1938	109	49	95	40	204	44	53
1939	115	51	97	41	212	46	50

DEATHS.

The death rate of the county (10.85) shows a slight increase compared with that of the preceding year (10.48), but remains substantially below that for the whole of England and Wales for 1939 (12.1).

The total number of deaths in the county during 1939 was 3,348 as compared with 3,171 during 1938.

Deaths.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	Net. No. Regd.	Rate	Net No. Regd.	Rate	Net No. Regd.	Rate	
1935	1265	10.56	1986	11.01	3251	10.83	11.7
1936	1511	11.26	1847	11.30	3358	11.28	12.1
1937	1652	11.69	1925	12.08	3577	11.89	12.4
1938	1507	10.60	1664	10.37	3171	10.48	11.6
1939	1560	10.74	1788	10.96	3348	10.85	12.1

The seven principal causes of death were as follows, and varied little as compared with the previous year :—

Table of the Seven Chief Causes of Death.

The Seven Chief Causes of Death	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Percentage of Total Deaths		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Urban	Rural	Whole C'ty
Heart Disease	390	2.68	451	2.76	841	2.73	25.0	25.2	25.1
Cancer	217	1.49	256	1.57	473	1.53	13.9	14.3	14.1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	96	0.66	114	0.70	210	0.68	6.1	6.4	6.3
Senility	94	0.65	92	0.56	186	0.60	6.0	5.1	5.6
Pneumonia	62	0.43	73	0.45	135	0.44	4.0	4.1	4.0
Congenital Debility	63	0.43	60	0.37	123	0.40	4.0	3.4	3.7
Phthisis	59	0.41	53	0.32	112	0.36	3.8	3.0	3.3

Zymotic Deaths.

In 1939 the zymotic deaths numbered 63. This figure is an increase of 25 upon that of the previous year.

YEAR	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1935	28	0.23	30	0.17	58	0.19
1936	34	0.25	25	0.15	59	0.20
1937	22	0.16	26	0.16	48	0.16
1938	23	0.16	15	0.09	38	0.13
1939	40	0.28	23	0.14	63	0.20

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for 1939 was 15.03 as compared with 15.3 in 1938. The total number of live births was 4,601. Of the recorded births 2,374 were males and 2,227 females, the ratio of male to female births being 107.0 to 100.

Summary of Birth Statistics, Urban, Rural and Whole County.

Estimated Population	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		ENGLAND AND WALES
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
Live Births	2253	15.66	2348	14.48	4601	15.03	15.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The County Laboratory has now been in existence for 20 years and a total of over 100,000 laboratory examinations have been performed. The number of examinations has grown from 2,449 in 1920 to 11,009 in 1939. Much work is performed at the request of the various urban and rural authorities in the county and during the year 1939 an income of approximately £640 was received for this work.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WORK.

The following examinations were carried out during the year :—

Bacteriological milk examinations	2,346
Swabs for diphtheria	6,437
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	1,039
Sewage and water analyses	403
Urine, general and bacteriological	194
Widal tests for typhoid and undulant fevers	153
Urine for tubercle bacilli	148
Wassermann tests	124
Hair for ringworm	35
Milk for fat content	26
Films for Gonococci	24
Blood counts	20
Miscellaneous	60
	11,009

Milk Examinations.

A total of 2,346 samples of milk were examined with results as follows :—

Class of Milk	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	Pasteurized	TOTAL
Accredited producers	710	152	82	0	862
Prospective producers	242	39	86	0	281
Urban and Rural districts	433	56	88	19	508
School supplies	336	50	87	125	511
Public assistance institutions	66	26	72	0	92
Tuberculin tested producers	54	5	91	0	59
Prospective Tuberculin tested producers	5	1	83	0	6
Miscellaneous	25	2	92	0	27
TOTALS	1,871	331	85	144	2,346

Pasteurized samples were examined by the plate count method, and other samples by the methylene blue test and for the presence of coliform organisms in 1/100th part of a millilitre (cubic centimetre).

The samples received from urban and rural districts and from school supplies were usually examined on the day of production and the high percentage found satisfactory is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the results from samples examined in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

It is pleasing to note that during 1939 only one sample of pasteurized milk failed to reach the required standard, and that of all the milks examined during the three years there has been a steady increase in the percentage found satisfactory.

Diphtheria.

Of a total of 6,439 swabs examined for diphtheria 544 were positive. 2,345 swabs were received from general practitioners as compared with 1,856 during the previous year.

Tuberculosis.

1,039 specimens of sputum were examined, 207 of which were positive, and 148 samples of urine, 11 of which were positive.

It is regrettable that owing to war conditions some of the routine work of the laboratory has had to be suspended since September, 1939.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The arrangements which are at present proving adequate for the needs of the county have remained unchanged as compared with the previous year. Details are given in the annual report for 1938.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home nursing, including the nursing of tuberculous patients is undertaken by the various District Nursing Associations. The County Nursing Association supervises the general arrangements on behalf of the County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Five Health Centres (Coalville, Hinckley, Leicester (8 St. Martin's), Melton Mowbray and South Wigston), are now maintained by the county, and in addition a clinic at John Street, Loughborough, is used solely as a tuberculosis dispensary.

The various clinics are located as follows :—

School and School Dental Clinics, at all Health Centres.

Minor Ailments (Schoolchildren), at all Health Centres excepting Leicester.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries, at all Health Centres except South Wigston.

Orthopædic Clinics, at all Health Centres except Leicester, Melton Mowbray and South Wigston.

Ante-Natal Clinics, at all Health Centres, except Leicester and Melton Mowbray.

Infant Welfare Clinics, at all Health Centres, except Leicester; and in 21 other Centres (see below).

The Health Centre at South Wigston opened in January, 1939 is the largest yet established in the County. It has already proved to be fulfilling a real need in the provision of health facilities for the district and the number of patients utilizing the Centre is highly encouraging.

The following is a list of the infant welfare centres in the county :—

NAME OF CENTRE.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.
Anstey	 Adult School Institute	2nd & 4th Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Asfordby	 Parish Hall	 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Baptist Room, Market Street	Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Barrow-on-Soar	 Baptist Chapel Room	2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 2.45 p.m.
Barwell	 Methodist Schoolroom, Chapel Street	2nd & 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Birstall	 Church Hall	 2nd & 4th Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Blaby	 Baptist Room	 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.15 p.m.

NAME OF CFNTRE.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.
Braunstone	 Trinity Church Room	1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Coalville	 Health Centre, Avenue Road	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Cosby	 Methodist Schoolroom	1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Desford	 The Village Institute	1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Earl Shilton	 Co-operative Hall	 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Enderby	 Mission Room	 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Glenfield	 Parish Room	 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Hinckley	 Health Centre, The Lawns	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Hugglescote	 Baptist Room	 2nd & 4th Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Ibstock	 Baptist Chapel School- room	2nd & 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Kegworth	 Church Room	 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Kibworth	 Village Hall	 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Lutterworth	 Church Hall	 1st & 3rd Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Melton Mowbray	 Health Centre, Asiordby Road	Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Mountsorrel	 Reading Room	 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Narborough	 Robjohn Hall	 2nd & 4th Mondays, 2.15 p.m.
Oadby	 Baptist School- room	2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 2.45 p.m.
Quorn	 Village Hall	 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Rearsby	 Church Leys	 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Rothley	 Village Hall	 1st & 3rd Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Shepshed	 Methodist School- room	1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.

NAME OF CENTRE.		WHERE HELD.		SESSIONS.
Sileby	....	The Institute, Cossington Road		1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.45 p.m.
South Wigston	....	Health Centre	....	2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Syston	....	Church Hall	....	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Thurmaston	....	Methodist School- room		Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Whetstone	....	Congregational School- room		2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Whitwick	....	Methodist School- room		Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Wigston Magna	....	Congregational School- room		2nd & 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Wigston Central	....	Health Centre	....	2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.

HOSPITALS—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

The accommodation available in the Hospitals and Institutions provided by the County Council is as follows :—

NAME OF INSTITUTION		No. OF BEDS.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.		No. OF BEDS.
(1) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INFIRMARY.					
Bosworth Park		 187			
(2) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS					
Blaby	....	.... 30	Market Harborough	....	62
Loughborough	....	.... 111	Melton Mowbray	....	76
Lutterworth	....	.... 18	Mountsorrel	....	43
Market Bosworth	....	.... 31			
(3) TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA.					
Markfield Sanatorium		130			
(4) INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS (other than Smallpox).					
Markfield	....	.... 76	Hinckley	....	23
Blaby	....	.... 17	Melton Mowbray	....	27
(5) SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.					
Snarestone	....	.... 23	Syston	....	15

There is also a reciprocal arrangement with the Leicester City Small-Pox Hospital.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

The Public Assistance Committee has arranged for the reception of acute sick into Leicester Royal Infirmary, and the Cottage Hospitals at Market Harborough, Hinckley and Lutterworth.

Under the Authority's scheme for the operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids in schoolchildren provision is made for the use of the Cottage Hospitals at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray and Hinckley, and the Loughborough General Hospital.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has arranged for the treatment of complicated maternity cases in the Leicester and Leicestershire Maternity Hospital, the Leicester City General Hospital, the Cottage Hospitals at Market Harborough and Lutterworth, the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, and the Nuneaton General Hospital.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS AND MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

There have been no substantial alterations in the administration of these services during the year.

Details of the accommodation at the various institutions are given on the previous page and a table showing the Medical Officers in charge of the various county districts will be found at the beginning of this report.

VACCINATION.

The districts of the public vaccinators in the county number 30, and those of the vaccination officers total 14.

The following is a summary of the vaccination officers' returns rendered to the Registrar General respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered from January 1st to December 31st, 1938.

(1) No. of births entered in Birth Lists as registered						
during 1938	....	....	....	....	....	4,033

(2) Statement relating to the births on 31st January, 1940 :—

(a) No. Successfully vaccinated	....	....	175
(b) No. insusceptible of vaccination	....	....	3
(c) No. had Smallpox	....	....	—
(d) No. of Statutory Declarations received	....	....	3,570
(e) No. died unvaccinated	....	....	145
(f) No. temporarily unaccounted for	....	....	88
(g) No. otherwise accounted for	....	....	52 4,033

(3) No. of cases of children successfully vaccinated after Statutory Declaration had been received (included in sub-heading (d)

—

(4) Total number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 years of age received during the year 1939

212

(5) Number of certificates of successful primary vaccination sent to other districts (included in heading 4)

35

(6) Total number of statutory declarations actually received during the year 1939

3,406

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Provision is made for the care of mental defectives at Stretton Hall (160 cases), Loughborough Institution (40 cases) and Mountsorrel Public Assistance Institution (23 cases).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

GENERAL STATISTICAL PARTICULARS.

During the year 236 midwives notified their intention to practise, 15 left the county and 10 voluntarily surrendered their certificates under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Of the 236 county midwives who notified their intention to practise, 234 hold the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, and the remaining 2 belong to the bona-fide classification.

Inspection of the midwives is carried out by three members of the county health visiting staff and by the County Nursing Association's Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of District Nursing Association Nurse-Midwives.

The inspectors made 454 visits during the year. It was not found necessary as a result of these inspections to report any breach of the rules, either to the Local Supervising Authority or to the Central Midwives Board.

The returns received during the year from the county midwives were as follows :—

Medical help records ....	....	....	....	....	....	815
Notice of liability to be a source of infection					....	77
"Laying out of the dead" records			....	....	....	85
Notice of death of mother or child—Child				....	....	11
				Mother	....	—
Stillbirth records	....	....	....	....	....	59
Notice re artificial feeding	....	....	....	....	....	65

The chief causes for requesting medical help for the mother were :— Ruptured perineum 252, difficult labour 142, malpresentation 46, raised temperature 64, ante-partum hæmorrhage 23, adherant placenta 19, post partum hæmorrhage 26, abortion 10, miscarriage 25, albuminuria 20, varicose veins 7.

The chief causes of help required for the child were :— discharge from the eyes 32, feebleness 28, abnormality 23, prematurity 22.

The records show that 3,869 cases were attended by midwives during the year and of this number 2,251 were taken by them alone. In the remaining 1,618 cases both doctor and midwife were in attendance.

The proportion of requests for medical aid to the number of midwifery cases was 36%.

Doctors' fees in special cases.

During the year no application was received for payment of a doctor's fee under these arrangements.

Inspection of Midwives.

One midwife was suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection. The compensation paid in this case was £15.11.0.

Midwives Act, 1918.

During the year 511 claims were passed for payment under the provisions of this Act.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits.

These are supplied at cost price through the Health Department to the County Nursing Association for distribution to midwives. Independent midwives practising in the county may also avail themselves of this service on the same terms.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The midwifery service has continued to be administered through the Leicestershire County Nursing Association.

During the year four midwives surrendered their certificates making a total of eighteen midwives who have been compensated since the inception of the Act. The period during which compensation was payable on the surrender of a certificate ended on July 30th, 1939. No midwife was compelled to surrender her certificate during the year on account of age or infirmity.

County of Leicester, (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons)**Order, 1939.**

An order was made by the Minister of Health under Section 6 of the Midwives Act, 1936, dealing with the prohibition of unqualified persons from acting as maternity nurses for gain. The order came into force on 1st August, 1939 and dealt with the whole County with the exception of the Urban District of Melton Mowbray which had been made the subject of a similar order during the previous year.

It was not found necessary to take action against any person for contravening Section 6 of the Midwives Act, 1936.

Analysis of Work done by County Council Whole-time Midwives.

DISTRICT	CASES BOOKED		CASES COMPLETED		Cases Can- celled	VISITS PAID	
	Mid- wifery	Mater- nity	Mid- wifery	Mater- nity		Ante- Natal	During Puer- perium
Hinckley	212	29	242	41	7	868	5278
Coalville	208	76	193	72	20	1705	4668
Melton Mowbray	103	101	91	91	5	829	3271
Donisthorpe	25	13	24	14	2	248	682
TOTAL	548	219	550	218	34	3,650	13,899

District Nursing Associations.

During the year 87 district nurse-midwives employed by 78 district nursing associations have taken 1141 midwifery and 801 maternity cases. These nurses are stationed in sparsely populated areas and undertake general district nursing as well as midwifery.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

Ante-Natal Examinations by General Practitioners.

During the year the total number of expectant mothers referred by midwives to general practitioners under the County Council's Scheme was 841, of these 426 had two medical examinations, 130 one examination and in the remaining 285 no report or claim was received from the doctor.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The work of the Ante-Natal clinics has continued with success during the year. A notable advance has been the opening of a clinic in the new Health Centre at South Wigston.

The attendances at the four clinics during 1939 were as follows :—

	Coalville	Hinckley	South Wigston	Wigston	Total
No. of Sessions	40	23	18	22	103
No. of expectant mothers who at- tended during the year	215	201	83	85	584
Total No. of attendances	435	398	238	236	1,307
Average attendance per meeting	10.8	17.3	13.2	10.7	12.7

MATERNAL CARE.

Maternal Mortality.

The investigation of maternal deaths occurring in the County was undertaken by Dr. Lisney in accordance with the principles laid down by the Minister of Health. All reports are treated as strictly confidential and are forwarded direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. No copies are retained locally.

The number of births during the year was 4,823 and the total number of deaths classified under the heading maternal mortality was 17. Of these only one death was from Sepsis. The maternal mortality rate per thousand births was 3.52.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Cases of puerperal pyrexia requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the Markfield, Melton and Hinckley Isolation Hospitals, where special beds are available.

Provision of Consultants.

The services of obstetrical consultants are available under the County Council's Scheme to any general practitioner and an "Emergency Unit" or "Flying Squad" has been established. Particulars are given in the Annual Report for 1938.

During the year consultants were called in for 14 complicated cases.

THE DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

The following procedure was adopted in December, 1939 :—

1. When a case is referred to the Dentist by a Medical Officer, the Dentist is empowered to carry out such emergency treatment as he considers necessary. The cost of the emergency treatment should not exceed 10/6d. (National Health Insurance rate).
2. The Dentist will inform the office on the form provided, both of the emergency treatment carried out at the first visit of the patient, and of any further treatment which may be necessary, so that the total cost of treatment can be ascertained.
3. The office will obtain from the patient a statement of income, assess the contribution in accordance with the present scale, and, if necessary, obtain a guarantee form.
4. The office will then inform the Dentist of the result, and give permission to complete treatment where treatment is either given free, or, the guarantee form has been received, or, the assessment has been paid.
5. The office will request the County Accountant to collect any contributions.

During the year 16 patients were treated involving 135 extractions, 5 fillings, and 1 scaling and 14 dentures.

The service is much appreciated by the patients and there are indications that a considerable expansion is to be anticipated.

BIRTH CONTROL.

The arrangement for the attendance of county patients at the Leicester City Birth Control Clinic still continues. Patients are accepted only if they have been referred to the clinic either by their own doctor or by a member of the county medical staff. The majority of cases are patients suffering from serious constitutional diseases, mental disorders or local gynæcological conditions.

During 1939, 41 new cases were referred to the Clinic from the county area. In addition a number of cases previously seen were re-examined.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

All the infant welfare centres in the county are controlled by the County Council with the assistance of a voluntary committee at each centre.

Sessions are held weekly at seven of the centres and fortnightly at the remaining 29, in accordance with the needs of the district in which the centre is situated. Each session is attended by a health visitor, and a medical officer on alternate sessions.

Clinical Work.

A medical officer examines each child attending the centre for the first time, and advises the mother on matters relating to the child's health and general management. No treatment is carried out as the work is directed towards the prevention of disease. Where treatment is necessary, the mother is advised to consult her own doctor. Special treatment such as that for orthopædic cases and abnormal eye conditions is provided by the Authority.

Lectures are given at every opportunity, and every effort is made to educate the mothers in an endeavour to improve the health and environment of the children.

Statistics.

During the year 912 meetings were held at the various centres, an increase of 4 on last year. The total number of mothers on the registers was 4,284 and the number of attendances made 38,943. The figures for 1938 were, 4,136 and 42,063 respectively.

The total number of infants under one year was recorded as 2,824 and the number of attendances made was 21,659. The number of toddlers attending the centres was 2,886 and these made a total of 22,069 attendances.

During the year 1,943 women, 1,853 infants under one year of age, and 492 toddlers attended the centres for the first time. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,737, 1,913 and 516 respectively.

The medical officers made 387 visits to infant welfare centres during the year. The visits of the individual medical officers were as follows :—Dr. Fairer 6, Dr. Lisney 26, Dr. Coward 5, Dr. Weston 103, Dr. Walters 127, Dr. A. W. S. Thompson 74, Dr. I. B. Lawrence 33, Dr. Grace Thompson 6, and Dr. S. E. Murray 7.

The number of lectures given at infant welfare centres by medical officers and health visitors during the year were :—medical officers 184, health visitors 190.

The medical officers made 4,768 clinical examinations during 1939, and 1,842 children were examined for the first time. The total number of weighings carried out by the health visitors was 41,204.

The principal defects observed by medical officers were :—

Skin conditions 185, bronchitis 97, hernia 13, gastric trouble 76, phimosis 160, umbilical hernia 91, naso-pharyngitis 29, diarrhoea 50, external eye conditions 47, rickets 49, strabismus 43, enlarged glands 31, ear diseases 16.

The attendances at the various Infant Welfare Centres were as follows :—

Centre	Average Attendances Year 1939		Average Attendances Year 1938	
	Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children
Anstey	20.8	23.3	22.7	33.3
Asfordby	32.7	43.3	30.9	43.6
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	62.3	70.5	64.3	73.9
Barrow-on-Soar	16.7	18.1	23.5	27.6
Barwell	42.3	47.4	43.3	47.6
Birstall	42.3	46.9	42.4	53.4
Blaby	49.8	54.9	56.3	61.1
Braunstone (County)	70.8	72.6	61.0	64.1
Coalville	53.6	56.1	55.6	66.3
Cosby	24.3	32.9	28.9	31.1
Desford	41.5	44.8	42.6	46.5
Earl Shilton	44.1	50.3	40.6	46.8
Enderby	37.0	42.7	39.7	47.6
Glenfield	43.5	39.6	45.6	42.1
Hinckley	80.2	91.7	86.7	101.9
Hugglescote	25.2	30.6	27.9	34.3
Ibstock	25.7	26.9	31.2	35.8
Kegworth	24.6	35.2	20.2	26.4
Kibworth	24.6	27.8	34.6	41.0
Lutterworth	41.4	46.5	43.8	49.0
Melton Mowbray	66.6	58.0	81.2	77.4
Mountsorrel	40.2	46.7	34.3	34.0
Narborough	34.2	38.3	42.5	48.2
Oadby	44.0	49.7	45.4	52.3
Quorn	30.8	33.9	30.3	37.6
Rearsby	13.9	17.9	15.1	16.9
Rothley	35.2	43.4	40.4	46.9
Shepshed	42.4	45.3	43.7	47.8
Sileby	39.1	44.8	31.2	33.5
South Wigston	69.1	76.5	66.0	77.7
Syston	36.3	44.6	36.1	45.8
Thurmaston	39.0	49.9	40.8	52.6
Whetstone	25.8	32.0	27.8	32.1
Whitwick	29.1	39.1	30.9	38.4
Wigston Magna	74.9	71.3	92.6	86.2
Wigston (Central)	41.4	50.2	35.3	45.4

Supply of Milk to Necessitous Mothers.

In necessitous cases one pint of milk per day is supplied free under this scheme to (a) expectant mothers within three months of their confinement; (b) nursing mothers; and (c) infants under two years who are certified to be in need of extra milk for health reasons.

During the year 1,308 applications were received and 1,091 grants were approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Maternity Hospitals.

Complicated maternity cases were admitted to the following hospitals during the year:—

Leicester and Leicestershire Maternity Hospital	4 cases
Leicester City General Hospital	1 „
Nuneaton General Hospital	2 „
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby	2 „

Cases from homes unsuitable for a confinement may also be admitted to the hospitals at Lutterworth and Market Harborough.

Seven unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to the St. Saviour's Home, Northampton.

Treatment of Children.

Provision is made for the treatment of tubercular children at the County Sanatorium, Markfield. Children of three and four years of age are received at the Charnwood Forest Convalescent Home, Woodhouse Eaves. The Medical Officer to the Home reports that seven children were admitted during the year and that the average stay of each child was 73.3 days.

HEALTH VISITORS

On 31st December, 1939 the health visiting staff consisted of the superintendent and 20 health visitors, a list of whom will be found at the beginning of this report. A summary of the work carried out during 1939,

which does not include that in connection with the school medical department, is appended herewith :—

Children under 12 months :—

First visits	....	....	....	....	4,117
Subsequent and special visits	....	....	....	....	24,722
Children 1-5 years	....	....	....	....	36,570
Total					65,409

Tuberculosis :—

First visits	....	....	....	....	349
Subsequent and special visits	....	....	....	....	4,001
Total					4,350

Attendances at infant welfare centres	....	....	....	1,008
„ at ante-natal clinics	....	....	....	121
Lectures at infant welfare centres	....	....	....	219
Attendances at tuberculosis dispensaries	....	....	....	291
„ at orthopædic clinics	....	....	....	154
Pre-natal visits	....	....	....	884
Other visits: re Stillbirths....	....	....	....	99
„ Applications for milk	....	....	....	1,264
„ Child-life protection	....	....	....	238
„ Boarded-out children	....	....	....	151
„ Ophthalmia neonatorum	....	....	....	3
„ Puerperal pyrexia	....	....	....	11
„ Nursing homes	....	....	....	41
„ Practising midwives	....	....	....	340

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 206 to 220.

Periodic inspections are carried out by the county health visiting staff on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, a detailed report being made at each inspection. Should the condition of the child or its environment be unsatisfactory, the home is visited by a medical officer who recommends such action as may be necessary.

There was one contravention of Section 215 of the Public Health Act, 1936. An advertisement soliciting the care of children appeared in a daily newspaper under a box number and did not state the name and

address of the advertiser. A warning letter was sent to the editor of the newspaper who agreed not to accept any further advertisements of this type. All replies to the advertisement were withheld.

The following is a summary of the changes in the register during the year :—

No. of cases on register on 31st December, 1938	70
„ of new cases	35
„ returned to parents	14
„ adopted	3
„ attained nine years of age	3
„ left county	7
„ transferred to new foster-parents	8
„ died	1
„ of cases on register on 31st December, 1939	69

A yearly inspection of each school accommodating boarders under the age of nine years is carried out. Nine such schools were inspected.

Boarded-out Children.

By arrangement with the Public Assistance Committee, supervision of these children is carried out by the health visiting staff who make routine visits of inspection, and if circumstances require it, special visits are made by a medical officer.

NURSING HOMES.

The administration of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Registration of Nursing Homes) is undertaken by the County Council which is the local supervising authority for the whole county. Periodic inspections of the registered nursing homes are carried out.

The following are particulars concerning the administration of this section :—

	Nursing Homes	Maternity Homes	Nursing and Maternity Homes
No. of new applications for registration during 1939	—	—	—
No. of Homes registered 31/12/39	3	5	3
No. of orders made refusing registration	—	—	—

	Nursing Homes	Maternity Homes	Nursing and Maternity Homes
No. of orders made cancelling registration	—	—	—
No. of appeals against such orders	—	—	—
No. of Homes discontinued	—	2	1

Exemption from registration was granted to five cottage hospitals and one general hospital.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The County scheme which has been fully described in previous reports, is organized under the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. The County is well covered by Clinics, and facilities for diagnosis and treatment are also available at the Leicester City Clinic and the Rugby Clinic.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Cripples Welfare, the District Committees and the Officers of the Health Department, and I should like to take this opportunity of extending my thanks to these voluntary Associations.

WHOLE-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

The following appointments have been made under the Local Government Act, 1933, Section III :—

Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Districts,
(Melton and Oakham Urban Districts, Melton and Belvoir, Billesdon, Oakham and Uppingham Rural Districts).

John Young, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Camb.) Appointed 1/7/39.

Wigston and Oadby Urban Districts.

A. W. S. Thompson, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed.) D.P.H.

(Also Assistant County Medical Officer and Senior Assistant School Medical Officer).

Appointed temporarily 1/4/39.

Left for military service 3/12/39.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The information given is obtained from reports made by District Sanitary Inspectors, and from investigations made by Officers of the County Health Department. It does not include any reference to the Coalville Urban District as it has not been possible to await the receipt of the report from that area.

WATER SUPPLY.

In the various Urban Districts there was no report of water shortage. In the Ashby Woulds district an additional supply was obtained from the Ashby Rural Regional Scheme which has thus relieved the shortage experienced in previous years.

The only shortage in the Rural districts was reported from the Billesdon rural area at Tilton-on-the-Hill and at Owston, the latter being due to bad distribution.

Particulars of the more important extensions or improvements carried out during the year are given below :—

Loughborough Borough District.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of extension to new building estates for the improvement of the pressure at Thorpe Acre and district and new mains are under construction in the Meadow Lane District.

Shepshed Urban District.

The mains have been extended 866 yards to serve parts of the district where public supply was not previously available.

Wigston Urban District.

Some 457 yards of new mains have been laid while 35 houses have had a piped supply laid on to sculleries in lieu of stand pipes in the yard.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District.

During July, 1939, the first connection of houses to the Eastern Regional Water Works was made and 706 houses were connected.

Billesdon Rural District,

The Leicester Corporation Mains to Billesdon and Houghton, were completed.

Blaby Rural District.

Extensions have been laid to building estates chiefly around the City of Leicester and also from the Sapcote mains to the village of Sharnford.

Castle Donington Rural District.

The district scheme for a piped water supply to Diseworth, Breedon, Isley, Lockington and Hemington was completed.

Lutterworth Rural District.

The mains have been extended 400 yards for the Lutterworth housing scheme.

Market Bosworth Rural District.

Two small extensions at Desford, and the new distributing mains in substitution of well supplies at Bagworth were completed.

Melton and Belvoir District.

Work was commenced on schemes to provide water to the villages of Old Dalby, Nether Broughton, Wymondham, Garthorpe, Edmondthorpe and Coston, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in 1940.

Investigations as to the purity of the water have been pursued throughout the county and during the year 494 samples have been submitted for analysis, a decrease of 304 on the previous year. The results are as follows :—

District.	Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory	
	Chem- ical	Bacteri- ological	Chem- ical	Bacteri- ological
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH				
Loughborough	—	—	62	62
URBAN DISTRICTS				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	—	—	—
Ashby Woulds	1	—	—	—
Coalville	—	—	—	—
Hinckley	7	9	6	7
Market Harborough	24	13	1	2
Melton Mowbray	6	6	—	—
Oadby	—	—	—	—
Shepshed	2	2	1	—
Wigston	—	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3	3	9	10
Barrow-on-Soar No. 1	1	13	8	24
Barrow-on-Soar No. 2	2	—	1	3
Billesdon	—	—	—	—
Blaby	—	1	1	12
Castle Donington	1	—	—	2
Lutterworth	12	7	14	4
Market Bosworth	34	—	97	—
Market Harborough	—	—	3	4
Melton and Belvoir	4	1	8	1
Total	97	55	211	131

RAINFALL IN 1939.

I am indebted to Mr. Stacey, Surveyor to the Wigston Urban District for the following table showing the Rainfall at the Sewage Farm, Countesthorpe Road, Wigston.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	No. of days with 0.01 in. or more	No. of days with 0.04 in. or more
	Inches	Inches		
January	4.52	0.85	26	19
February	0.80	0.22	12	5
March	1.87	0.32	21	15
April	1.53	0.45	14	9
May	0.98	0.31	10	6
June	1.32	0.31	12	8
July	3.43	0.53	23	19
August	4.70	1.10	16	14
September	0.79	0.43	14	4
October	3.69	1.30	22	17
November	3.45	0.69	22	16
December	1.37	0.35	16	8
Total	28.45		208	140

The following table shows the yearly rainfall since 1930 :—

Rainfall.

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1930	27.20	1935	26.86
1931	25.16	1936	28.85
1932	24.31	1937	26.30
1933	19.14	1938	22.18
1934	18.49	1939	28.45

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following important extensions or improvements were carried out during the year :—

Loughborough Borough.

The construction of disposal works at Hathern was proceeded with, the work being at present incomplete. Additional works for Loughborough were contemplated but have been held up.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Urban.

A scheme for extending the sewer along the Measham Road has been approved, and the work will commence early in 1940. A further scheme has been prepared for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works at Willesley.

Hinckley Urban.

A sewerage scheme has been prepared for Stoke Golding to ensure the discontinuation of the broad irrigation method of sewage disposal which is at present in operation in the northern portion of the district.

Wigston Urban.

The new sewers laid on the Granville housing estate, 1,697 yards 9" foul sewer and 1,500 yards 9" storm sewer. The pumping plant at Wigston fields has been replaced by a new pumping station and two 16 h.p. motor driven "Wallwyne" pumps, including 630 yards of 15" trunk sewer and 1,130 yards 10" cast iron rising main to Aylestone Lane.

Blaby Rural.

Approximately one mile extension of 9" sewer to Dominion Road and Liberty Road, Glenfield. The extensions to the Braunstone works and sewers and sewage disposal works at Croft and Huncote are in progress.

Market Bosworth Rural.

Ellistown sewer has been extended 500 yards to take the sewage from 60 houses and proposed pit head baths. The Market Bosworth sewage works extension is complete except for pumping machinery.

Melton Mowbray Rural.

673 yards of new 9" sewer was laid at Abb Kettleby.

DISTRICT	No. Complaints received	No. Defects or nuisances covered	No. Premises Visited		No. of Notices served				Summary action	
			Inspections	Re-visits	Preliminary	Housing	Other	Statutory	Summons issued	Convictions obtained
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH										
Loughborough	66	3,987	4,924	13,911	201	63	13	12	—	—
URBAN DISTRICTS										
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	34	332	608	258	196	116	38	26	—	—
Ashby Wolds	70	122	316	—	19	80	—	—	—	—
Coalville	105	500	3,600	1,434	80	654	10	17	2	2
Hinckley	71	320	597	756	42	108	1	—	—	—
Market Harborough	82	139	422	650	56	21	—	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray	7	77	650	—	4	75	—	—	—	—
Oadby	16	60	514	141	35	20	5	—	—	—
Shepshed	110	294	555	2,713	138	78	—	—	—	—
Wigston										
RURAL DISTRICTS										
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	45	44	1,503	1,525	45	399	20	2	2	2
Barrow-on-Soar	186	305	1,867	1,304	31	92	3	7	2	2
No. 1	123	210	1,144	1,094	22	74	23	6	—	—
No. 2	179	90	622	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Billesdon	49	401	2,705	1,492	104	41	—	—	—	—
Blaby	35	31	637	566	—	69	—	1	—	—
Castle Donington	63	102	944	255	53	117	—	—	—	—
Lutterworth	78	52	1,400	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth	99	65	1,402	1,619	15	31	5	7	—	—
Market Harborough	43	536	1,826	454	—	70	1	74	—	—
Melton & Belvoir										
TOTALS	1,461	7,667	26,236	28,351	1,191	2,108	119	152	6	6

Table giving the details of the sanitary inspection of the county during the year 1939.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The various rivers and streams in the county have been inspected at regular intervals as far as time permitted, and samples of water taken for analysis from points at short distances above and below the outfalls of effluents from sewage farms.

During the year 178 samples were taken for the purpose of laboratory analysis in order to detect pollution.

GENERAL SANITATION.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

I am pleased to state that 806 privies have been abolished either by being converted into water closets or pail closets and 514 pail closets have been converted to water closets. Of this number 172 were converted in the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District, and 129 in the Melton and Belvoir Rural District.

There are approximately 4,460 Cesspools of which 120 were constructed during the year. During the period under review 60 were abolished.

SUMMARY OF THE ORDINARY HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY DURING 1939:—

DISTRICT	INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING YEAR				No. of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING YEAR								HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING					
	Total No. of Dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	No. Dwelling Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1929 & 1932 (included in previous column)	No. Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to Health as to be unfit for Human Habitation	No. Dwelling Houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for Human Habitation (exclusive of those in previous column)		HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 9, 10 & 15		PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 11 & 13		HOUSING ACT 1936, SEC. 12	No. Dwelling Houses overcrowded at end of year	No. Families Dwelling therein	★ No. Persons Dwelling therein	No. New Cases of Overcrowding reported during year	No. Cases of Overcrowding relieved during year	★ No. Persons Concerned in such cases	
						No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	No. Dwelling Houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notices (By Owners)	No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring Defects to be remedied	No. Dwelling Houses in which Defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices (By Owners)	No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	No. Dwelling Houses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders								
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH Loughborough	815	332	65	397	328	13	13	196	196	4	30	—	31	31	246	18	27	186	
URBAN DISTRICTS—																			
Abbey-de-la-Zouch	183	22	—	62	40	22	20	16	14	—	24	—	1	1	8	4	3	18	
Asby Wolds	134	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coalville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hinckley	127	42	2	40	81	—	—	7	7	2	6	—	17	17	156	3	8	93	
Market Harborough	109	7	3	25	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	24	
Melton Mowbray	161	12	12	56	48	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	16	119	—	3	20	
Oadby	78	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	24	—	—	—	
Shepshed	70	28	13	20	8	—	—	5	5	4	7	—	1	1	4½	—	1	8	
Wigston	318	68	13	193	52	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	5	5	41	1	1	6	
RURAL DISTRICTS																			
Abbey-de-la-Zouch	171	45	—	45	50	20	4	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	7	7	46	
Barnwe-on-Sear No. 1	310	68	63	73	56	1	1	—	—	2	29	—	30	31	220	—	8	56	
Barnwe-on-Sear No. 2	220	45	50	62	42	5	—	1	1	18	8	—	8	8	47½	—	2	12½	
Bilston	90	15	75	70	70	5	8	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	20	
Blaby	1109	474	42	109	271	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	74	2	16	104	
Castle Donington	63	55	—	27	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	19	1	5	28	
Leicester	65	32	2	23	26	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	1	9	8	7	43	
Market Bosworth	196	24	5	48	51	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	50	50	412	3	7	35	
Market Harborough	501	55	1	55	31	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	13	3	3	19	
Melton & Beivour	35	35	1	34	18	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	32	39	208	—	2	14	
TOTALS	4855	1434	287	1352	1257	73	60	226	224	42	189	—	208	218	1601	53	104	732½	

★ NOTE.—In determining the number of persons sleeping in a house, Section 58 Housing Act, 1931, states that a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old, shall be reckoned as one-half of a unit.

N.B.—No. figures available for Coalville District.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLIES.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 & 1938.

A large amount of time has been taken up in connection with the above Orders, and although the number of Applications for Licences is decreasing the time taken up by visits and revisits to premises of applicants for licences is still considerable.

"Tuberculin Tested."

On December 31st, 1939, there were 22 farms licenced to produce "Tuberculin Tested" Milk, 12 of these holding in addition certificates of "Attestation" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the year 5 new licences were issued, one farmer did not renew his licence and 5 left their farms.

"Accredited Milk."

On December 31st, 1939, there were 572 licences in force. 73 new licences were issued during the year, 7 licences were not renewed on January 1st, 17 farmers left their farms during the year and one farmer was granted a "Tuberculin Tested" licence. During the year 99 farmers applied for particulars of the "Accredited" scheme. Each farm has been visited in co-operation with the local Sanitary Inspector, and of that number, 63 made definite application for a licence which was granted.

The following tables show the number of Licences issued under the Orders and in operation at the end of the year :—

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938

Licences Issued 1939.

DISTRICT	LICENCES ISSUED BY COUNTY COUNCIL		LICENCES ISSUED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES						LICENCES ISSUED IN RESPECT OF "PASTEURISED" MILK		
	Tuberculin Tested	Accredited	No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of						Pasteurising plants	Retail Distribut'n	
			"Tuberculin Tested"			Bottling	"Accredited"			Dealers	Supplementary
			Bottling	Dealers	Supplementary		Dealers	Supplementary			
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH											
Loughborough	2	13	2	1	1	2	2	8	—	2	—
URBAN DISTRICTS											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Ashby Wolds	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coalville	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinckley	1	36	1	5	—	—	9	—	1	1	1
Market Harborough	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Melton Mowbray	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oadby	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepshed	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigston	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	3
RURAL DISTRICTS											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	64	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Barrow-on-Soar	2	55	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Billesdon	5	36	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blaby	—	59	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	3
Castle Donington	3	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lutterworth	2	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth	4	118	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	—	26	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melton & Belvoir	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	22	572	4	11	8	3	20	13	5	6	13

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, SECTION, 4.

Investigations for tuberculosis under the above section have been made by officers of the State veterinary service connected with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the year 27 reports were received :—Birmingham C.B.C. 15 ; Coalville U.D.C. 2 ; Leicester C.B.C. 7 ; Long Eaton U.D.C. 1 ; Nottingham C.C. 1 ; London C.C. 1.

These reports necessitated the examination of 645 milking and 89 dry cows contained in the suspected herds and it was found necessary to make subsequent examinations of 19 milking cows.

Samples of milk totalling 167 and 1 sample of sputum were taken and examined microscopically by the veterinary officers, 18 of the milk samples and 1 sputum being positive. The remaining milk samples were forwarded to Cambridge University for biological tests.

The reports on the clinical examinations of the suspected herds were :—

Tuberculosis found on first inspection	....	....	....	16
Tuberculosis found on subsequent inspection	....	....	....	4
No. of cows affected with tuberculosis	....	....	....	23

In 8 herds no sign of tuberculosis could be found on clinical examination. Control samples of milk taken from all cows proved to be negative on being biologically tested.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The provision of milk to children attending elementary and secondary schools has been continued.

All milk thus supplied is either pasteurized or is of accredited standard, and every care is taken to ensure that a high degree of cleanliness is maintained.

Samples are collected at regular intervals and examined in the county laboratory. During 1939 the number of samples thus collected was 511 and the results of examinations were as follows :—

Accredited Milk

Satisfactory in both tests	....	....	....	336	(87%)
Not satisfactory in both tests	....	....	....	10	(2.5%)
Not satisfactory in methylene blue test			....	9	(2.33%)
Not satisfactory in coliform test				31	(8.03%)

Pasteurized Milk.

Number tested (plate count)				125
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All samples of pasteurized milk were found to be satisfactory.

The following returns show the amount of milk supplied to the schools during recent years :—

	1933	1936	1937	1938	1939
No. of schools receiving milk	179	211	237	238	240
No. of children receiving milk	6,600	13,672	15,169	16,450	17,373
No. of bottles supplied weekly	33,250	67,927	84,183	85,425	81,302
No. of gallons supplied weekly	1,385	2,829	3,507	3,559	3,387

There was a slight decrease in the total amount of milk supplied on account of the prolonged closure of the schools during the summer. Considerable difficulty in maintaining supplies was also experienced in some areas owing to the increased cost of transport and the petrol shortage.

The total number of children receiving free milk was 1,681 as compared with 1,424 in the previous year. These children are all examined by the medical officers and certified as requiring extra nourishment before a free ration is sanctioned.

In special cases where malnutrition is in evidence the children are supplied with an extra ration of milk on the recommendation of a medical officer. These children receive one bottle of milk during the morning break and one in the afternoon, and the number of children receiving this extra supply during the year was 30.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 246 slaughter houses in the county, 113 being registered and 133 licensed. There is also one public abattoir. The following table shows the situation of the slaughter houses and the number of inspections made :—

DISTRICT	No. of Slaughter Houses	No. of Inspections at time of Slaughter	Total No. of Inspections	No. of Knackers' Yards	No. of Inspections
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH Loughborough	14	3,096	3,171	1	61
URBAN DISTRICTS					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	5	50	70	2	16
Ashby Woulds	3	10	34	—	—
Coalville					
Hinckley	17	2,089	2,166	—	—
Market Harborough	6	127	252	—	—
Melton Mowbray	4	420	442	1	11
Oadby	3	91	97	—	—
Shepshed	6	286	316	—	—
Wigston	9	1,260	1,313	1	17
RURAL DISTRICTS					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	23	51	134	1	9
Barrow-on-Soar,					
No. 1	17	954	986	2	23
No. 2	11	570	590	—	—
Billesdon	5	32	48	—	—
Blaby	21	27	111	—	—
Castle Donington	12	560	593	1	6
Lutterworth	21	395	424	2	12
Market Bosworth	22	194	256	—	—
Market Harborough	17	465	622	—	—
Melton & Belvoir	30	116	500	3	14
TOTALS	246	10,793	12,125	14	169

During the year 10,793 inspections of meat were made at the time of slaughter and 1,330 other visits were also made. The number of carcasses examined on these occasions was 57,112.

Knackers' Yards.

There are 14 knackers' yards in the county which were inspected during the year on 169 occasions.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The unsound or diseased meat condemned and destroyed by the local sanitary inspectors during 1939 was as follows :—

Area.	Whole Carcases			Part Carcases		
	Tuber- cular	Other than Tuber- cular.	Total	Tuber- cular	Other than Tuber- cular.	Total
Municipal Borough	3	3	6	167	36	203
Urban Districts	15	21	36	640	697	1,337
Rural Districts	22	29	51	296	367	663
Total	40	53	93	1,103	1,100	2,203

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1928.

The County Police are responsible for the administration of the above Act, and the following information relates thereto :—

Samples taken for analysis during the year 1939.

Milk	193	Baking Powder	6
Margarine	12	Tinned Soup	1
Potted Meat	14	Whisky	18
Cream	12	Pea Flour	1
Fish Paste	6	Chocolate Rolls	6
Cornflour	6	Sponge Cakes	6
Pearl Barley	12	Sausages, preserved	4
Self Raising Flour	12	Granulated Gravy	1
Ruby Wine	4	Christmas pudding	1
Oatmeal	6	Rice	12
Epsom Salts	6	Cheese	7
Gin	12	Sausage Roll	1
Aspic Jelly	1	Gravy Salt	1
Cream Cheese	5	Jelly crystals	1
Sausages	11	Sponge mixture	1
Luncheon pie, pork pie, veal and ham pie,	6	Chicken, ham & tongue sausage	1
Dripping	11	Steak & Kidney pie	1
Brawn	12	Pastries	1

Samples taken for analysis during the year 1939—*continued*.

Custard powder	....	....	1	Pepper	....	....	....	6
Shredded Suet with flour	....	....	1	"Appeal to Cow"				
Dried Mint	....	....	6	Milk samples	....	....	....	7
Compound Fat	....	....	1					
Olive Oil	....	....	12					
Sausage Meat	....	....	1					—
Vinegar	....	....	24					470
								—

Of these 470 analyses, 55 results proved unsatisfactory viz : Milk 42, Potted Meat 1, Baking Powder 1, Dried Mint 1, Aspic Jelly 1, Vinegar 3, Gin 1, Cream Cheese 3, Dripping 1, Shredded Suet (with Flour) 1.

With reference to the unsatisfactory milk samples, 10 vendors were convicted, the fines with costs totalling £44. 16. 0 and 10 were cautioned.

The 3 vendors of Cream Cheese were convicted, the fines and costs being £32. 4. 6.

In one case of unsatisfactory Vinegar, the vendor was fined £1. 6. 0, while the others together with the vendors of Potted Meat and Gin were cautioned.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

General Review.

At the commencement of the war the reception of over 9,000 children evacuated from the thickly populated areas of London, Birmingham and Sheffield was regarded with trepidation by most Public Health Officers. It was realised that many carriers of infection, contacts of cases and even occasional cases of infectious disease would be introduced into the county and brought into contact with a new and frequently more susceptible community. The crowded conditions in the schools and in billets, it was anticipated, would be a further incentive to the spread of infection. Strenuous efforts were needed, and in addition to the major infectious fevers, precautions had to be taken to prevent the spread of many minor infectious and contagious conditions. Scabies, Impetigo, and general verminous conditions in particular needed energetic measures.

Our worst fears were, however, not realised and with the exception of Diphtheria the incidence of the zymotic diseases was not substantially altered as compared with previous years.

Diphtheria.

In my previous report I stressed the serious difficulties which might arise should evacuation take place, and I urged the District Councils to proceed as a matter of urgency with local schemes of Diphtheria immunization.

It is with regret that I have to record that during the last quarter of 1939 there was a serious increase in the incidence of Diphtheria and 256 cases were notified during the three months October to December. A total of 527 cases were notified during the year and there were 30 deaths. The following table shows the numbers of cases and of deaths and the case mortality during recent years :—

Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality
1930	323	14	4.3%	1935	288	22	7.7%
1931	166	12	7.2%	1936	386	32	8.3%
1932	124	11	8.9%	1937	371	14	3.8%
1933	125	10	8.0%	1938	397	19	4.8%
1934	150	13	8.7%	1939	527	30	5.7%

Yearly Average 1930–1939, 286 cases ; 18 deaths. Case Mortality, 6.3%.

It is noteworthy that although there was such a marked increase in the incidence of the disease the rise in case mortality was not of the same order. The case mortality was actually below the average for the past 10 years.

Immunization.

Amidst the furore of war there is a tendency to neglect precautions which are necessary for the maintenance of the public health. The protection of the public from serious epidemics is even more important in war than in peace, and in Leicestershire the first three months of war have proved the necessity of prosecuting with vigour schemes for immunization against Diphtheria.

During 1939 the County Staff co-operated in carrying out a scheme of immunization in the Syston district. The prophylactic used was T.A.F. (B & W) 3 doses of 1cc. being given at fortnightly intervals. The following were the number of children immunized :—

Pre-school age, 165 children immunized (acceptances approximately 60%)

School age, 501 children immunized (acceptances approximately 75%)

In other areas schemes have been inaugurated and carried out by district authorities.

It should be pointed out that although over 3,000 children have now been fully immunized by the staff of the County Council and many more have been done by the District Councils yet the proportion of immunized children in the county is still so small that it will have little effect as yet on the incidence of the disease. Experience in some Canadian cities where large immunization schemes have been carried out, has shown that if the percentage of children immunized in any district is low protection is complete as far as the individual immunized is concerned, but the general incidence of the disease is unaltered. When, however, a high proportion—from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. or over, including children of pre-school age—is immunized, then the incidence of the disease is found to fall rapidly. In several large Canadian cities where this has been achieved there have been no deaths from Diphtheria for several years. This is the ideal which must be aimed at in Leicestershire.

With the incidence increasing owing to war conditions the problem is an urgent one and must be faced. District authorities are urged to pursue with vigour their schemes of immunization.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These were made notifiable under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations dated 23.10.39. and during the remaining months of the year 26 cases of Measles and 134 cases of Whooping Cough were notified. The incidence of these conditions was not abnormal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following is a record for 1939 :—

Notified	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At home	In hospital				
4	4	—	4	—	—	—

Other Notifiable Diseases.

The incidence of the other infectious diseases was not high. The

following table shows the incidence of the various notifiable diseases during 1938 and 1939 :—

	1938		1939	
	Total Cases notified	Total Deaths	Total Cases notified	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	397	19	527	30
Scarlet Fever	834	3	836	7
Enteric Fever	2	—	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	51	15	44	—
Pneumonia	308	135	252	135
Erysipelas	130	—	131	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	—	4	—
Poliomyelitis	20	—	5	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	12	8	14	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	2

CANCER.

Cancer Act, 1939.

The Cancer Act, 1939, represents an important advance in the provision of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. Under this Act the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs are to be responsible for ensuring that facilities adequate for the needs of their population are available for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

The advent of war has unfortunately interfered with the task of preparing such a scheme, and the Ministry of Health have accordingly deferred until 31st March, 1942, the date before which Authorities must complete their arrangements under this Act.

Further important clauses of this Act prohibit the publication of certain types of advertisement offering treatment or preparations for the cure of cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

It will be noted that the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased by 14, while there has been a decrease in the number of deaths by 3. The figures for 1939 are :—notifications 176, deaths 112, death rate 0.36. The average numbers for the last five years are :—notifications 224, deaths 156, death rate 0.52.

There were 72 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis as against 88 in 1938. The number of deaths was 29, a decrease of 1 on last year and the death rate is 0.09. The number of deaths from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are a new low record.

The total number of notifications for 1939 is 248 as against 278 last year, and the deaths 141 as against 145.

Out-Patient Dispensary Work.

(For details see Table T.B. 1.)

The number of attendances at the dispensaries has been 5,111, a decrease of 32 on the number for 1938.

X-ray photographs of pulmonary cases have been taken at Markfield Sanatorium, when necessary, and a certain number of cases of surgical tuberculosis have also been X-rayed there during the year. The total number taken was 603 which includes 291 screenings, and this is an increase of 48 actual photographs as compared with the previous year.

The number of specimens of sputum examined was 478, a decrease of 40 on the number for 1938.

Domiciliary Work.

(i) Open-air Shelters.—About 70 of the shelters are available for loan to patients. The routine inspections, as heretofore, have been carried out by the County Nursing Association and during the past year 276 inspections have been made.

(ii) Nursing of advanced cases.—This part of the scheme has also been performed by the County Nursing Association, and 2,613 visits have been paid by the district nurses.

(iii) Extra Nourishment.—Approximately £325 has been expended on 65 patients. The grant is one pint of milk per day and one dozen eggs per week to each patient. There is no doubt that the addition made to the diet by this means is a real help to the patients who receive it.

(iv) Additional help.—The cost of splints, crutches, surgical boots, travelling expenses, etc., has entailed an expenditure of £45 on 34 patients as against £76 for 35 patients last year.

(v) Domiciliary Visits.—Tuberculosis Medical Officers have paid 1,871 (Dr. Coward 800, Dr. Lane 1,071) visits to patients' homes. The health visitors paid 4,350 and the district nurses 2,613 visits.

Surgical Tuberculosis.

The number of patients admitted to Orthopædic Hospitals during the year and the numbers remaining under treatment and other information will be found on Table T.B. 2.

N. A. COWARD,

Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY SANATORIUM AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL, MARKFIELD.

	1939	Average of years 1933-37
Beds provided	206	190
No. of Cases on 1st January, 1939	199	175
No. of Cases admitted	908	823
No. of Cases discharged	900	799
No. of Cases on 31st December, 1939	207	199

During the year 1939, this hospital has again been called upon to perform a heavy task, and the total number of patients admitted and discharged is once more well above the average of preceding years.

At one time the record number of 243 patients were under treatment, and the average number of beds occupied daily throughout the year was 204.1, *i.e.* 120.8 tuberculosis and 83.3 infectious diseases.

The advent of war conditions raised great administrative difficulties, but in spite of the situation caused by the large proportion of open verandahs and window space, the problem has been overcome at small cost as regards "black out," while shelter has been provided for patients and staff by points protected by sand bags filled with earth.

There has been a slight fall in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever but in September a severe outbreak of Diphtheria occurred. Many cases were of a particularly grave type, and the influx was so rapid that at one time there were 126 cases of diphtheria under treatment in the hospital. To cope with this epidemic, it became necessary to exclude all cases of uncomplicated Scarlet Fever and to use that ward as well as the convalescent ward; eventually the Children's Ward in the Sanatorium was also evacuated and brought into use as a Diphtheria Ward.

In the Sanatorium, the work has proceeded smoothly, very few patients took their discharge against advice at the outbreak of war, and although the total number of patients discharged has fallen, partly due to the use of one ward for Diphtheria, specialised methods have again been utilised to an increased degree.

The additions to the Administration Block have been completed and have provided 16 more bedrooms, new offices for the Steward and Assistant Matron, rest room for senior domestic staff, "quiet room" for probationer nurses and "sewing-washing-shampoo room." The room previously used as a lecture room has been released and the lectures and demonstrations will now have to be given in the school-room-chapel.

COUNTY SANATORIUM, MARKFIELD.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1938.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	—	4	—	9	5	4	6	9	3	1	—	1	8
	Not quiescent	1	5	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Class T.B. plus. Group I.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. plus. Group II.	8	2	—	4	—	1	8	6	1	1	—	1	32
	Not quiescent	—	3	—	5	4	—	13	11	—	1	2	2	41
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	7
	Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	3	—	4	3	—	16
	Not quiescent	11	3	—	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	23
TOTALS (pulmonary)		21	17	—	27	16	6	36	34	6	7	8	4	182
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	8
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Other Organs.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Not quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral glands.	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	6	—	—	1	12
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		1	3	4	1	2	6	1	4	8	—	—	3	32

NOTE: The following Observation Cases (Non-Tuberculous) were also discharged during the year, M.-8. F.-10. Ch.-8

TUBERCULOSIS.

		1939	1938	Average of previous 5 years
Beds provided	Men	56	56	54
	Women	52	52	52
	Children	22	22	22
	Total	130	130	128
No. of Cases on 1st January, 1939	Men	56	52	49
	Women	42	49	48
	Children	22	18	17
	Total	120	119	114
No. of Cases admitted	Men	97	124	128
	Women	100	99	119
	Children	29	42	48
	Total	226	265	295
No. of Cases discharged	Men	99	120	127
	Women	96	106	119
	Children	45	38	46
	Total	240	264	292
No. of Cases on 31st December, 1939	Men	54	56	50
	Women	46	42	48
	Children	6	22	19
	Total	106	120	117

The average number of beds occupied daily has fallen somewhat to 120.8, *i.e.* 92.9%, mainly due to the evacuation of one ward for the use for Diphtheria. As a result of the new cubicles erected last year, it has been possible to retain patients for longer periods, and the average duration of treatment, excluding those staying less than four weeks, was 209 days (men 194, women 205, children 247).

Treatment is carried out on the lines indicated in previous Annual Reports, emphasis being placed primarily on the necessity for prolonged rest ; specialised treatment by collapse of the lung, and injections of "gold salts" continues to increase, and two patients were sent to the Brompton Hospital, London, for further operative measures.

Religious services, circulating library managed by the Coalville Toc H. and various games, cinema shows and concerts are provided for the benefit of patients, and during the latter part of the year much pleasure was given by a series of concerts arranged by the Leicester Emergency Entertainments Committee.

Average Stay of Tuberculosis Patients during 1939.

Classification on Admission	MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN	
	No. of Pts.	Average Stay-Days	No. of Pts.	Average Stay-Days	No. of Pts.	Average Stay-Days
PULMONARY						
T.B. Negative	18	181	29	142	9	226
T.B. Pos.—Group 1	3	143	2	217	—	—
T.B. Pos.—Group 2	43	194	31	254	6	425
T.B. Pos.—Group 3	24	151	15	241	—	—
NON-PULMONARY						
Bones and Joints	—	—	1	60	4	115
Abdomen	1	210	4	221	3	444
Other Organs	—	—	3	93	1	143
Glands	1	115	1	353	12	246
Observation	8	25	10	29	8	68

* In addition 1 man and 2 children admitted for observation were notified and retained for treatment.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

The number of patients undergoing collapse of the lung continues to expand, although only a small percentage of patients admitted are suitable in extent of disease for this treatment.

62 patients had artificial pneumothorax treatment during the year and 1,432 refills were given as compared with an average of 28 patients and 558 refills in the years 1933-1937.

3 children were treated in this manner, the youngest being 11 years of age.

3 patients completed the treatment, and in 11 cases the procedure had to be abandoned ; 48 patients were still having refills at the end of the year of whom 14 were still in the sanatorium and 34 had been discharged and were attending as outpatients.

Aurotherapy.

"Gold Salts" are injected into the blood stream or deeply into the muscles to hasten the healing of the lung by scar tissue and to eliminate the germs from the sputum. The course of injections extends over a period of five months and is given mainly to those patients unsuitable for treatment by collapse of the lung.

35 cases were treated, but unfavourable reactions developed in 4 and another 10 had not completed the course by the end of the year.

21 completed cases remained for review, and the average total dose of "gold" was 4.4 grammes ; 19 of the cases were T.B. positive and 2 T.B. negative.

11 patients became quiescent, 17 gained weight, and 15 developed normal blood sedimentation rate.

Of the 19 T.B. positive cases, 14 lost the bacilli from their sputum.

Heliotherapy.

Artificial Sunlight is given three times weekly to patients suffering from tuberculosis of tissues other than lungs. During 1939 there has been a reduction in the amount of this treatment administered, which can be accounted for mainly by the temporary evacuation of the Children's Ward.

Site of Disease	No. of Cases	No. of Treatments
Bones and Joints	2	148
Abdomen	8	198
Genito-urinary	—	—
Glands	17	666
Miscellaneous	2	59
Total	29	1071

Blood Sedimentation Rate.

This is a test performed on admission and again each month of the patients' stay and is a valuable accessory in the estimation of progress and fitness for exercise.

During the year 1,447 tests were made, as compared with an average of 1,307 during the first five years.

Mantoux Tests.

This is a tuberculin test, an injection into the layers of the skin, similar in character to the Dick and Schick tests used in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. It is purely diagnostic and utilised mainly in cases sent in for observation and in children.

19 tests were made with various dilutions during the year.

X-ray Department.

The use of the X-ray apparatus continues at a higher level and a total of 1,464 investigations were made, the average for the first five years being 1,180. Since the commencement of war, economy has been exercised in the number of films exposed for inpatients, but the number of outpatients sent by the Tuberculosis Officers for this investigation has risen. As a result of reference by the Military Medical Boards, it is certain that large numbers of men will have to be X-rayed in the coming year.

Screening	In-patients	....	....	....	....	567	
	Sent by Tuberculosis Officers				....	291	
						—	858
Films	In-patients	....	....	....	....	294	
	Sent by Tuberculosis Officers				....	312	
						—	606
					Total	....	1,464
							—

Laboratory.

Most of the work of the laboratory is bacteriological on material for both sanatorium and infectious diseases wards, and the total of 5,928 investigations is higher than ever before, the average of the years 1933-37 being 3,642.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli	....	....	1,091
Urine for tubercle bacilli	....	....	39
Effusions for tubercle bacilli	....	....	22
Cultures for diphtheria bacilli	....	....	4,707
Smears and pus	....	....	29
Cerebro-spinal fluid	....	....	28
Blood counts, etc.	....	....	12
			—
			5,928
			—

Types of Cases and Results of Treatment.

An analysis is made below, and in addition a table on lines laid down by the Ministry of Health is to be found later in this report.

240 cases of tuberculosis were discharged, 166 being adult phthisis, 16 childhood pulmonary disease and 32 non-pulmonary or surgical tuberculosis ; another 26 cases had been admitted for observation and of these 3 have been accepted for treatment, so that one is included in the 166 cases of adult phthisis, one in the 16 cases of childhood disease and one in the 32 cases of surgical tuberculosis mentioned above.

53 of the adults were T.B. negative or early T.B. positive, and of these 38 or 72% became quiescent, and only 6% died. 113 were moderately or well advanced T.B. positive, and of these only 29 or 26% became quiescent and 26% died.

118 cases were T.B. positive of all grades and 33% lost their sputum or the bacilli from their sputum ; it is noticeable, however, that this most desirable result of treatment was attained by nearly all the early cases, barely half the moderately advanced cases, and by only 10% of the advanced cases.

1.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Adults.

Classification	Number of cases	Result		Gained weight	Lost sputum or bacilli
		Quiescent	Died		
T.B. Negative	48*	70%	6%	75%	—
T.B. Pos.—Group 1	5	80%	—	100%	80%
T.B. Pos.—Group 2	74	30%	8%	80%	43%
T.B. Pos.—Group 3	39	—	59%	31%	10%

* Includes 1 patient admitted for observation.

2.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children.

Classification	No. of cases	Result		Gained weight
		Quiescent	Died	
T.B. Negative	10*	87%	—	100%
T.B. Pos.—Group 1	—	—	—	—
T.B. Pos.—Group 2	6	50%	17%	83%
T.B. Pos.—Group 3	—	—	—	—

* Including 1 admitted for observation.

3.—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Classification	No. of cases	Result	
		Quiescent	Died
Bones and Joints N.P.1	1 adult 4 children	— 50%	— —
Abdomen N.P.2	5 adults *4 children	80% 100%	20% —
Glands N.P.4	2 adults 12 children	100% 83%	— —
Other organs N.P.3	3 adults 1 child	67% —	— —

* Including 1 admitted for observation.

Cases classified as "other organs" were all renal tuberculosis.

4.—Cases admitted for observation and diagnosis.

19 adults :—1 accepted as tuberculous, retained for treatment and became quiescent ; 18 discharged as not suffering from active tuberculosis.

10 children :—2 accepted as tuberculous, retained for treatment and became quiescent ; 8 discharged as not suffering from active tuberculosis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Once more it is necessary to record a high incidence of cases of infectious diseases and in particular a serious outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in the last quarter of the year.

The average number of beds occupied daily was 83.3 and the highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was the record of 143, as compared with the normal capacity of 76. The average age of all cases was 13 years, and the average duration of stay was 43 days.

	1939	1938	Average of previous 5 years
Beds provided	76	76	62
No. of cases on 1st January	79	87	61
No. of cases admitted	682	622	528
No. of cases discharged	660	630	507
No. of cases on 31st December	101	79	82

Scarlet Fever.

	1939	1938	Average of previous 5 years
No. of cases on 1st January	44	45	35
No. of cases admitted....	291	378	359
No. of cases discharged	332	379	350
No. of cases on 31st December	3	44	44

The diagnosis was not confirmed in 10 cases but on the other hand two cases arose in patients already suffering from diphtheria and 6 others were found to be suffering from scarlet fever, although notified as other diseases, (5 diphtheria, 1 puerperal fever). There were 332 cases discharged during the year, 68 being adult and 264 children, and the average age was 11 years.

The average length of treatment was 36.5 days.

123 cases received treatment by injection of antitoxin.

3 deaths occurred, all due to intercurrent pneumonia.

The following complications arose during treatment.—

Otorrhœa	19	Rheumatism	5
Mastoiditis	4	Nephritis	1
Pneumonia	4	Cervical Abscess	4
Relapse	5		

Diphtheria.

	1939	1938	Average of previous 5 years
No of cases on 1st January	35	41	23
No. of cases admitted....	321	189	137
No. of cases discharged	263	195	129
No. of cases on 31st December	93	35	31

Diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed in 26 cases, but 2 others were incorrectly notified as scarlet fever. 262 cases were discharged, 62 being adult and 200 children, and the average age was 12 years. The diphtheria affected the throat in 196 cases, the larynx in 4 cases and the nose in 17 cases, while a further 19 were carriers only. The average duration of treatment was 58.3 days.

227 cases received injection of antitoxin, the average dosage being 74,000 units, and in the greater proportion the severity of the disease demanded intravenous injection.

16 deaths occurred, 3 taking place on the day of admission and another 8 within a few days, due to primary toxæmia, while 5 other cases died of late paralysis.

Serious complications during treatment were as follows :—

Paralysis	peripheral	....	30
	cardiac	....	8
Retropharyngeal Abscess		....	1

Typhoid Fever.

5 cases were dealt with during the year, the infection being B. Typhosus in one case and by B. Para-typhosus B in 2 cases, whilst the diagnosis could not be confirmed in the remaining two. The average duration of treatment was 54 days and all cases made a complete recovery.

Erysipelas.

22 cases were discharged during the year, 17 being adults and 5 children, The site of disease was the face in 15, and the body in 4, while the diagnosis was not confirmed in 3 others.

The average period of treatment was 12 days, and treatment by drugs of the sulphonamide group proved satisfactory.

Death occurred in 2 infants aged 2 and 8 weeks respectively.

Puerperal Fever.

19 cases have been treated, but in one case the patient was in fact suffering from scarlet fever.

In 6 cases the baby accompanied the mother.

The average age was 26 years and the average stay in hospital was 27 days. No deaths occurred and only 3 patients developed any complications.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

7 cases were admitted notified as Cerebro-spinal meningitis, but only two were found to be actually suffering from this disease, and both died

within a few hours of admission. 3 other cases were suffering from meningitis due to the tubercle bacillus, pneumococcus and streptococcus, and the diagnosis was not confirmed in 2 other cases.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

2 cases of infantile paralysis were notified for admission ; one partially recovered and was transferred to an orthopædic hospital for further treatment, while the other proved to be a case of cerebral hæmorrhage and died.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

3 patients were admitted of whom 2 died and the diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination, but the third case was found not to be suffering from "sleeping sickness."

Other Diseases.

In addition to the cases noted above, a number of cases of measles and whooping cough complicated by pneumonia were treated.

STAFF.

The training of Nurses for the Certificates of the General Nursing Council in Fever Nursing and of the Tuberculosis Association continues, and 6 Nurses were successful in their final examinations during the year.

All new entrants to the staff are tested for immunity to scarlet fever and diphtheria by the Dick and Schick tests, and immunisation is carried out when necessary.

Dick Tests	....	49	Immunisation against scarlet fever	8
Schick Tests	....	55	Immunisation against diphtheria	18

The following illnesses occurred in the resident staff, and required repeated attention by the Medical Superintendent under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Tonsillitis	....	....	17	Diphtheria	....	....	....	3
Influenza	....	....	18	Rubella	....	....	....	1
Injuries, etc.	....	....	11	Erythema Nodosum	....	....	....	1
			Miscellaneous	18				

The 3 cases of diphtheria affected 2 nurses who had previously been Schick negative, and one temporary nurse, but all were of a mild nature and made good recovery.

H. SELBY,

Medical Superintendent.

REPORT ON THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS FOR THE YEAR
1939

BY C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.
DIRECTOR OF VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

I hereby submit the Annual Report on the work of the Venereal Diseases Departments at Leicester Royal Infirmary and at St. Mary's Home for the year 1939.

As instructed, my report will this year be as brief as possible. Any details, if required, can be obtained from the official Ministry of Health Report (Form V.D. R. revised-1939).

Leicester Royal Infirmary V.D. Centre.

The "New cases" numbered 975 (1938—1,050). In addition 42 cases ("Transfers IN") reported from other centres. A further 25 reported who had previously been removed from the Register as defaulters ("Returned defaulters"). Thus the total for the year was 1,042 (1938—1,126).

As in the previous year, I have to report that early syphilitic new cases remain very high. For 1939 early syphilitics totalled 88, one less than the previous year.

The new gonorrhoeal cases have dropped to 383 (1938—421).

The non-venereal cases have also dropped, the number being 389 (1938—434).

The total attendances for the year was 23,235 (1938—29,505).

In-patients totalled 121 (1938—179), and the aggregate number of "in-patient days" 4,369 (1938—4,466).

On reviewing the work of this department, I feel that it is highly satisfactory except for the fact that the number of early syphilitic infec-

tions remains so high. The whole question of reducing these cases within the area served by my department has been considered very fully by myself and by the various Authorities concerned.

Lectures on Venereal Diseases were given during December to the Police Force and to members of the Royal Army Pay Corps stationed in Leicester. Further lectures will be given to all the Army units within the area.

St. Mary's Home.

There were 16 "New cases" at this centre and 26 "Transfers IN" from other centres. The total attendances numbered 1,164 and in-patients totalled 60 (Adults 48, Babies 12).

Concluding Remarks.

As we are now at war, it is more important than ever that the venereal disease scheme for Leicester and Leicestershire should not be relaxed in any way. Conditions of war usually favour an increase of venereal disease.

I have endeavoured to make this Annual Report as short as possible but a brief report would be incomplete without acknowledging my indebtedness to Dr. W. W. Mackarell (Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary), Dr. Kathleen Lodge, and all the staff at my department.

C. HAMILTON WILKIE,

Director of Venereal Diseases Services.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
survey of the history of the subject, and to a
discussion of the various theories which have been
advanced to explain the origin of the disease.

The second part of the book is devoted to a
detailed description of the various forms of the
disease, and to a discussion of the various
methods of treatment which have been employed.

The third part of the book is devoted to a
detailed description of the various forms of the
disease, and to a discussion of the various
methods of treatment which have been employed.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a
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disease, and to a discussion of the various
methods of treatment which have been employed.

T.B.1.—Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year 1939.

Diagnosis.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults.		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	78	75	5	3	6	10	6	13	84	85	11	16
†(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	10	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	161	65	41
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	11	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	11	6	1	2
†(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	46	57	52
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Recovered ...	31	26	4	5	7	2	9	6	38	28	13	11
(b) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	219	139	97
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	493	496	75	75	72	86	87	82	565	582	162	157
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	13	4
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1939 ...	1510										67	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	69										109	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	5111										97	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—												
(a) Personal ...	179											
(b) Other ...	828											
9. Number of visits by Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	4350 + 2889 Visits by C.N.A.										478 *603	
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	4										496	

† Remaining undiagnosed on 31/12/39.

* Includes 291 Screenings.

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Direction	Remarks
1911	Jan	1	10	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	2	11	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	3	12	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	4	13	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	5	14	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	6	15	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	7	16	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	8	17	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	9	18	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	10	19	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	11	20	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	12	21	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	13	22	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	14	23	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	15	24	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	16	25	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	17	26	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	18	27	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	19	28	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	20	29	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	21	30	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.
1911	Jan	22	31	34° 15'	121° 15'	100	SE	Light breeze, clear sky.

T.B. 2.—SANATORIA, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Name and Situation of Institution.	Class of Case and No. of Beds.		Number of patients sent by the Council who were under treatment on the 31st, Dec., 1938.	Number of patients sent by the Council during the year ended 31st December, 1939.	Number of patients sent by the Council who were discharged or died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1939.	Total number of days during which the patients referred to in column 5 were resident in the Institution.	Average number of days which the patients referred to in column 5 were resident in the Institution.	Number of patients sent by the Council who were under treatment on the 31st December, 1939.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
County Sanatorium, Markfield.	Male Adults (56 beds)	P	56	99	101	16688	*165	54
	Female Adults (52 beds)	P	42	99	94	17045	†181	47
	Children (22 beds)	P	22	29	46	11094	‡241	5
Brompton Hospital, London.	Male Adults	P	—	2	2	93	47	—
Children's Hospital, Gringley on the Hill.	Children	S	2	1	2	1327	664	1
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry.	Male Adults	S	—	1	—	—	—	1
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, Mansfield, Notts.	Male Adults	S	—	3	3	18	6	—
	Children	S	2	3	4	1527	382	1
	Female Adults	S	—	1	1	12	12	—
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.	Female Adults	P	—	1	1	17	17	—
Leicester City General Hospital, Leicester.	Male Adults	S	2	15	15	954	64	2
	Female Adults	S	3	8	8	555	69	3
	Children	S	1	17	10	793	79	8
Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital, Coleshill.	Children	S	9	9	11	4942	449	7
	Female Adults	S	1	2	2	541	271	1
TOTALS			140	290	300	55606	185	130

*22 patients stayed less than 6 weeks—average stay of remainder was 206 days.
†15 " " " " " " " " " " 212 "
‡3 " " " " " " " " " " 257 "

P—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
S—Surgical Tuberculosis.

T.B. 3.—Return shewing the immediate results of treatment of patients discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1939.

Classification on admission to Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	4	—	10	5	4	6	8	3	1	—	1	42
		Not quiescent	2	3	—	1	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	13
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
		Not quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent	1	2	—	4	—	1	8	6	—	1	—	2	25
		Not quiescent	5	2	—	5	4	—	12	11	—	1	2	2	44
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	7
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	2	—	4	3	—	16
		Died in Institution	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	13

169

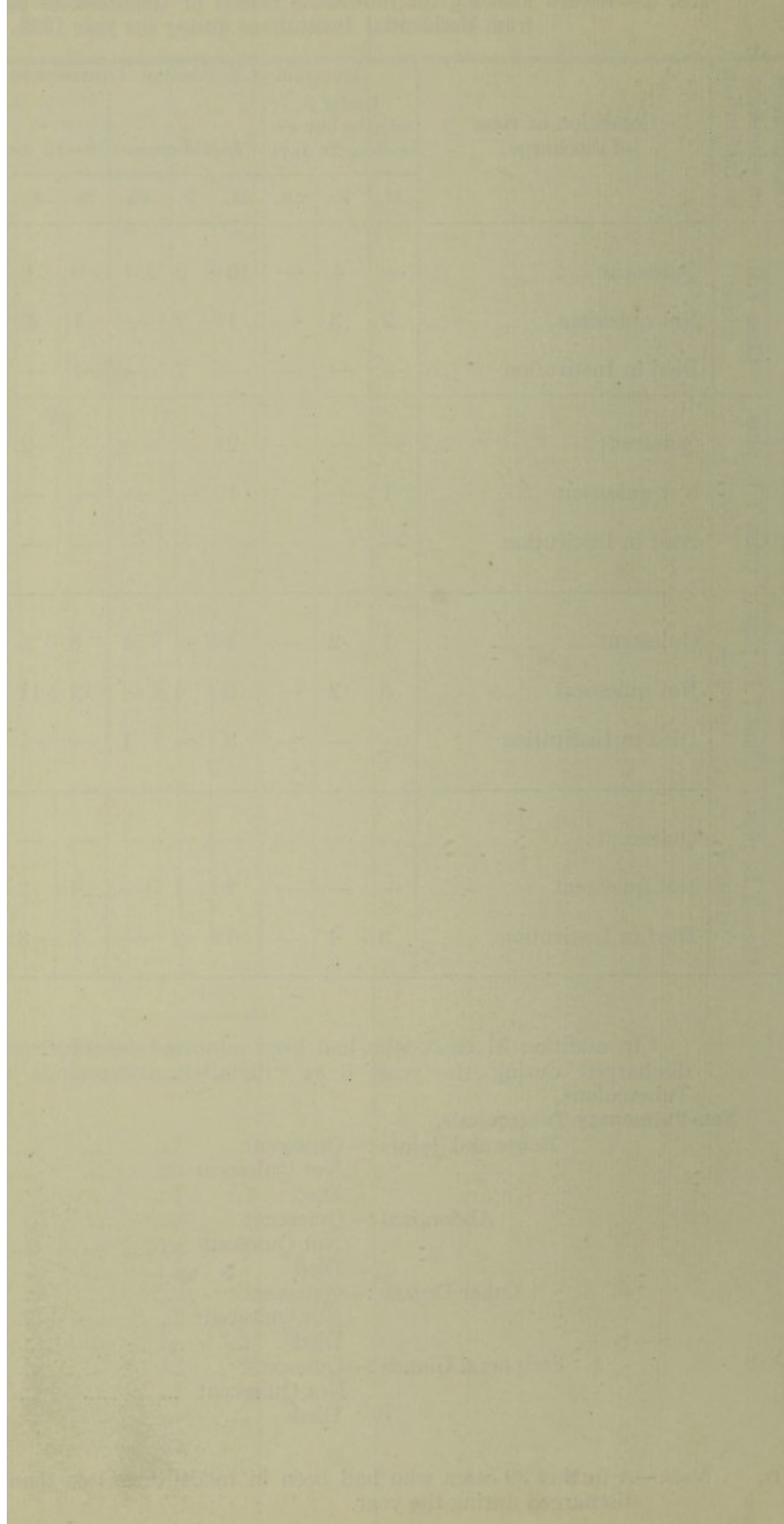
In addition 31 cases who had been admitted for observation purposes, were discharged during the year, 6 as "definitely tuberculous" and 25 as "Non-Tuberculous."

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Bones and Joints :—		Quiescent	....	....	....	....	17
		Not Quiescent	....	....	....	....	23
		Died	....	....	....	....	1
Abdominal :—		Quiescent	....	....	....	....	8
		Not Quiescent	....	....	....	....	—
		Died	....	....	....	....	1
Other Organs :—		Quiescent	....	....	....	....	2
		Not Quiescent	....	....	....	....	2
		Died	....	....	....	....	—
Peripheral Glands :—		Quiescent	....	....	....	....	12
		Not Quiescent	....	....	....	....	1
		Died	....	....	....	....	—

67

Note.—A further 39 cases who had been in Institutions less than 28 days were also discharged during the year.



T.B. 4. TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary and Other).

Year	Number of Notifications.				Number of Deaths.			Death Rate.		
		Urban	Rural	Whole County	Urban	Rural	Whole County	Urban	Rural	Whole County
1934	Lungs Other	126 33	148 55	274 88	77 17	106 24	183 41	0.62 0.14	0.56 0.13	0.59 0.13
1935	Lungs Other	106 36	107 39	213 75	82 18	79 16	161 34	0.68 0.15	0.44 0.09	0.54 0.12
1936	Lungs Other	111 27	111 37	222 64	73 16	84 18	157 34	0.54 0.12	0.51 0.11	0.53 0.11
1937	Lungs Other	126 45	95 36	221 81	82 18	80 22	162 40	0.58 0.13	0.50 0.14	0.54 0.13
1938	Lungs Other	105 48	85 40	190 88	59 15	56 15	115 30	0.42 0.11	0.35 0.09	0.38 0.10
Average for above 5 years.	Lungs Other	115 38	109 41	224 79	75 17	81 19	156 36	0.57 0.13	0.47 0.11	0.52 0.12
1939	Lungs Other	89 36	87 36	176 72	59 14	53 15	112 29	0.41 0.10	0.32 0.09	0.36 0.09

T.B. 5. TUBERCULOSIS :—Notifications and Deaths.
Shewing Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.*			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 to 1	1	—	3 ²	—	—	—	6	1
1 to 5	— ¹	1	4 ³	5 ³	—	—	2	3
5 to 15	5 ⁴	4 ⁵	9 ⁹	16 ⁵	—	1	2	2
15 to 25	22 ³	34 ⁹	6 ¹	10 ⁵	8	10	1	6
25 to 45	42 ¹⁶	31 ¹¹	3	12 ³	29	26	1	3
45 to 65	19 ²	11 ²	1	1 ¹	24	13	1	1
65 and upwards....	3 ¹	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
Total	92 ²⁷	84 ²⁷	26 ¹⁵	46 ¹⁷	62	50	13	16

NOTE.—The figures in small type show additional cases which came to the notice of the County M.O.H. other than by formal notification.

* 17 of the deaths were of non-notified cases.

T.B. 6.

District.	Estimated Population Mid-Year.	NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.				DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.			
		Pulmonary	Attack Rate.	Non- Pulmonary.	Attack Rate.	Pulmonary.	Death Rate.	Non- Pulmonary.	Death Rate.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	6058	1	.16	3	.49	3	.49	1	.16
Ashby Wouds	3211	1	.31	—	—	1	.31	1	.31
Coalville	24450	12	.49	4	.16	11	.45	1	.41
Hinckley	34800	34	.98	12	.34	14	.40	5	.14
Loughborough	31510	14	.44	5	.16	10	.32	3	.10
Market Harborough	9699	4	.41	2	.21	3	.31	—	—
Melton Mowbray	11500	8	.70	5	.43	5	.43	3	.26
Oadby	5409	1	.18	—	—	1	.18	—	—
Shepshed	5683	4	.70	3	.53	5	.88	—	—
Wigston Magna	12980	10	.77	2	.15	6	.46	—	—
TOTALS	145300	89	.61	36	.25	59	.41	14	.10
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	13710	9	.66	5	.36	5	.36	—	—
Barrow-on-Soar	39960	23	.58	11	.28	12	.30	4	.10
Billesdon	6552	2	.31	2	.31	3	.46	1	.15
Blaby	34290	16	.47	7	.20	14	.41	4	.12
Castle Donington	8162	3	.37	—	—	3	.37	—	—
Lutterworth	10360	5	.48	2	.19	3	.29	2	.19
Market Bosworth	24490	14	.57	5	.20	6	.24	3	.12
Market Harborough	8836	9	1.02	1	.11	3	.34	—	—
Melton and Belvoir	16840	6	.36	3	.18	4	.24	1	.06
TOTALS	163200	87	.53	36	.22	53	.32	15	.09

URBAN.

RURAL.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

	LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY, 1939						ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Urban		Rural		Whole County				
Population (Est. Mid-year, 1939)									
(a) For Birth Rates	143,900		162,200		306,100				
(b) For Death Rates & Notifiable Diseases	145,300		163,200		308,500				
	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	Rates		
Live Births :									
“B.R.” For Birth Rates	2253	15.66	2348	14.48	4601	15.03	15.0		
“I.M.” For Infant and Maternal Mortality	2260	—	2360	—	4620	—	—		
Deaths (all causes and all ages)	1560	10.74	1,788	10.96	3348	10.85	12.1		
„ (under one year)....	115	*51	97	*41	212	*46	*50		
„ (Zymotic)	40	0.28	23	0.14	63	0.20	—		
Deaths from :—									
Measles	1	0.006	—	—	1	0.003	0.01		
Whooping Cough	7	0.05	5	0.03	12	0.04	0.03		
Diphtheria	21	0.14	9	0.06	30	0.10	0.05		
Scarlet Fever	4	0.03	3	0.02	7	0.02	0.01		
Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)....	7	0.05	5	0.05	12	0.04	—		
		*3.10		*2.12		*2.60	*4.6		
							Percentages of Total Deaths.		
The seven chief causes of death were :—							Urban	Rural	Wh'le C'n'ty
Heart Disease	390	2.68	451	2.76	841	2.73	25.0	25.2	25.1
Cancer	217	1.49	256	1.57	473	1.53	13.9	14.3	14.1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	96	0.66	114	0.70	210	0.68	6.1	6.4	6.3
Senility	94	0.65	92	0.56	186	0.60	6.0	5.1	5.6
Pneumonia	62	0.43	73	0.45	135	0.44	4.0	4.1	4.0
Congenital Debility	63	0.43	60	0.37	123	0.40	4.0	3.4	3.7
Phthisis	59	0.41	53	0.32	112	0.36	3.8	3.0	3.3

NOTE.—The rates are calculated per thousand of the population, except where marked (*) which are per thousand registered births.

TABLE 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

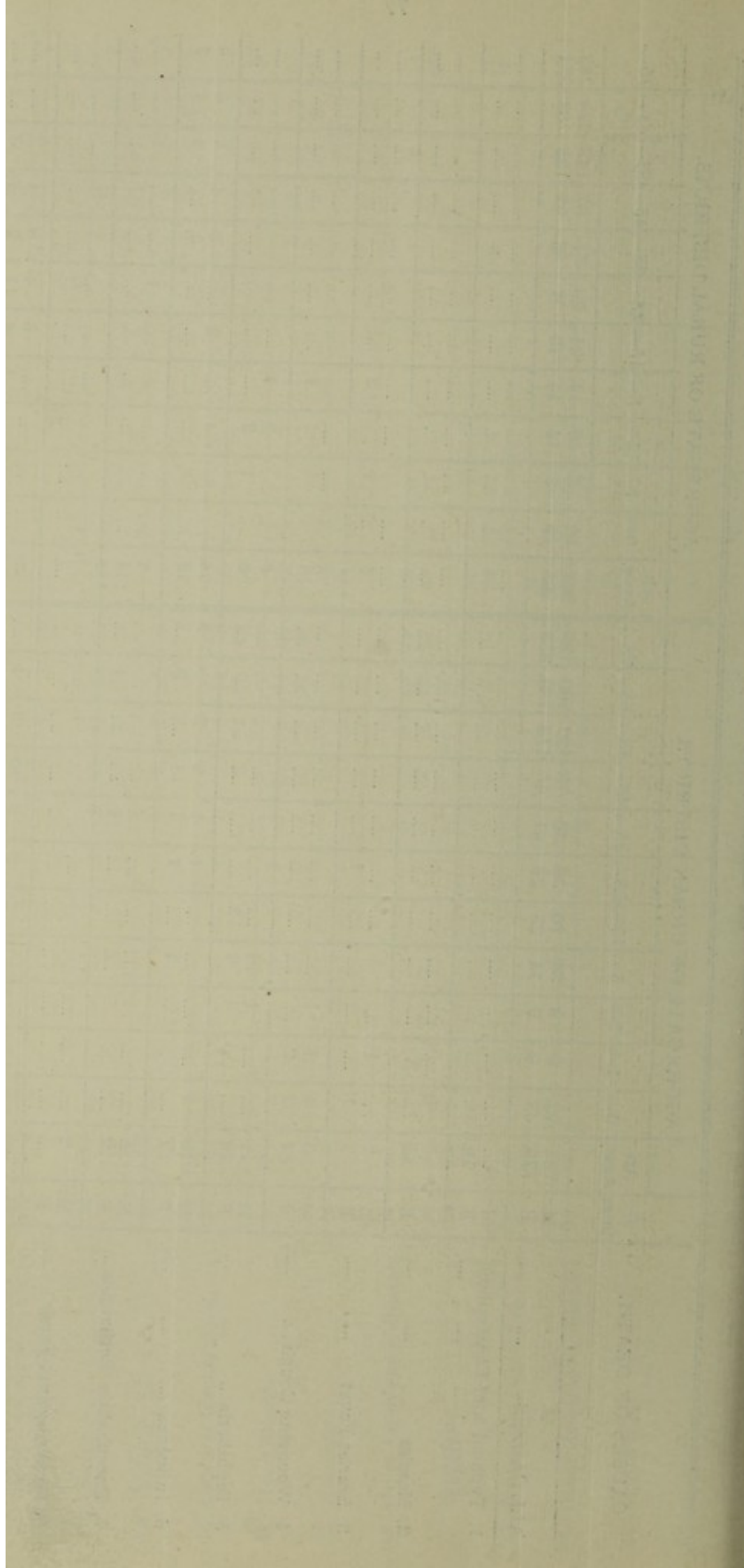
DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Total Deaths.
<i>Notifications returned by the Registrar General :—</i>			
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	836	715	7
Diphtheria	527	566	30
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	6	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	44	32	—
Pneumonia	252	—	135
Erysipelas	131	28	3
<i>Other Diseases generally notifiable :—</i>			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—
Poliomyelitis	5	2	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	14	10	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	3	2
Chicken Pox	5	3	—
*Measles	26	2	1
*Whooping Cough	134	4	1
TOTALS	1,986	1,371	185

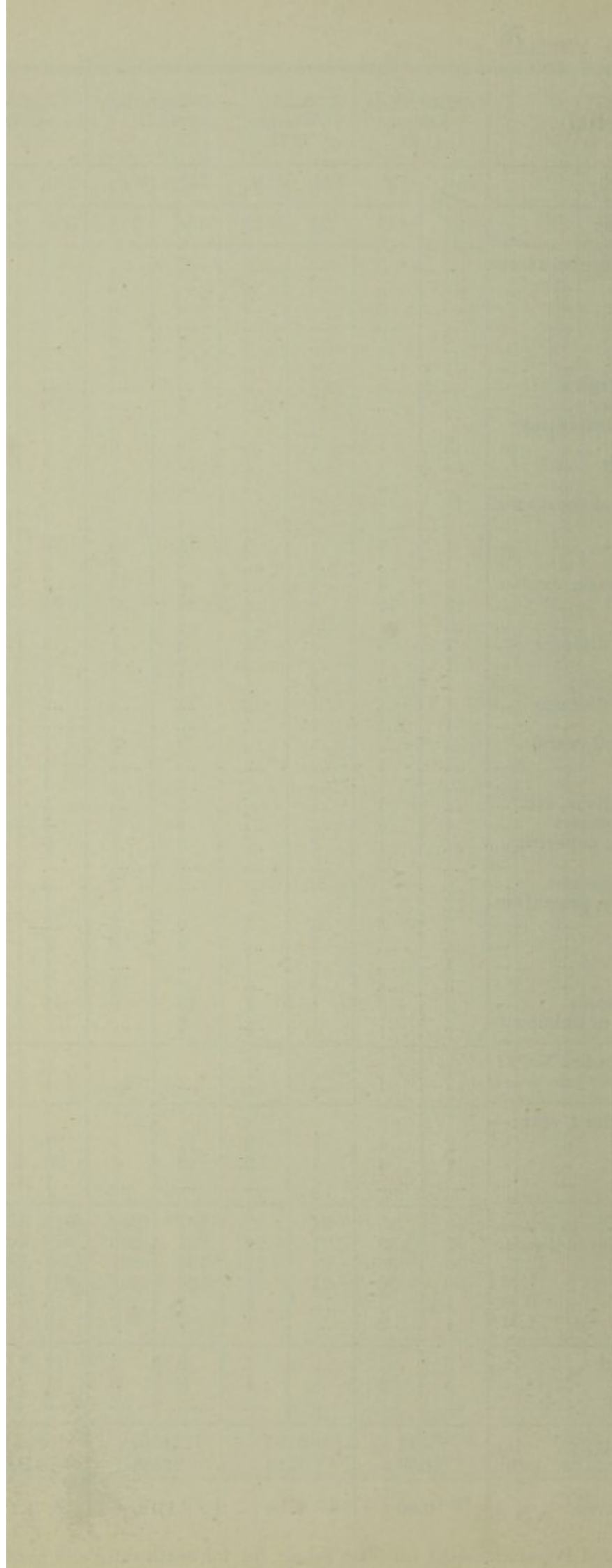
N.B.—Figures supplied by the Registrar General are for the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1939.

* Made notifiable under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations dated 23.10.39.

TABLE 4.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER, 1939.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.									
		Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—25—35—45—	65—75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—25—35—45—	65—75—					
ALL CAUSES		M 781 F 779	72 43	8 6	9 9	30 16	36 26	78 41	132 66	169 116	195 183	922 896	5 3	10 14	25 19	29 31	51 62	67 148	228 225	283 324	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
2. Measles		M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
3. Scarlet Fever		M F	2 2	1 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 3	1 1	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
4. Whooping Cough		M F	3 4	1 2	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
5. Diphtheria		M F	11 10	— —	1 4	10 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 3	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
6. Influenza		M F	10 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 1	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		M F	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever		M F	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		M F	33 28	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	29 24	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
10. Other Tuberculosis		M F	8 6	3 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 10	3 1	2 2	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
11. Syphilis		M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
12. General paralysis of the insane, tiles dorsalis		M F	4 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
13. Cancer		M F	89 128	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	111 145	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
14. Diabetes		M F	12 21	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 19	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.		M F	42 54	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	60 54	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
16. Heart Disease		M F	191 199	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	262 232	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
17. Anæmyan		M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
18. Other Circulatory diseases		M F	12 49	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	35 27	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
19. Bronchitis		M F	24 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	59 24	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		M F	37 25	13 8	3 3	2 2	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	46 27	7 3	1 1	3 3	1 1	1 1	4 3	9 11	15	
21. Other Respiratory diseases		M F	9 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
22. Peptic Ulcer		M F	10 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
23. Diarrhoea		M F	4 2	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 4	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
(a) under two years		M F	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
(b) over two years		M F	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
24. Appendicitis		M F	4 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 3	1 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
25. Cirrhosis of liver		M F	5 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.		M F	6 3	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
27. Other digestive diseases		M F	15 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
28. Acute & Chronic Nephritis		M F	22 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	21 37	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
29. Puerperal sepsis		M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
30. Other Puerperal causes		M F	10 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
31. Congenital debility; pre-mature birth, &c.		M F	43 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	39 21	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
32. Sanitary		M F	54 40	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 8	33 46	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
33. Suicide		M F	8 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
34. Other violence		M F	37 16	3 1	1 1	7 4	4 3	4 2	66 2	2 1	3 6	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
35. Other defined diseases		M F	59 62	4 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	84 64	7 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown		M F	5 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	





INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Ambulance facilities....	 18	Knackers' yards	 47
Ante-natal services	 26	Laboratory facilities	 16
Anterior poliomyelitis	65	Leicester City Clinic....	 35
Births	 13	Loughborough Cripples' Guild	35
Birth control	 28	Maternity mortality....	14, 27
Cancer	 52	Measles	 51
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	 64	Meat	 48
Child life protection	 33	Medical Officers of Health	6, 9, 35
Clinics....	 19	Medical out relief	 22
Ante-natal	19, 26	Mental deficiency	 23
Infant Welfare	19, 29	Midwifery statistics	 23
Orthopædic	19, 35	Midwives	8, 25
School	 19	Milk	 17, 43
Tuberculosis	19, 53	Nursing	 18
Committees	 5	Nursing Homes	 34
Deaths	 14	Ophthalmia neonatorum	 51
Dental Treatment	 28	Orthopædic treatment	 35
Diphtheria	18, 50, 63	Pollution of rivers and streams	42
Diphtheria Immunization	 50	Public Assistance Institutions	21
District medical officers	 9	Public vaccinators	 10
District nursing associations	26	Puerperal pyrexia	27, 64
District sanitary inspectors	11	Rainfall	 39
Drainage	 39	Rugby Orthopædic Clinic	35
Encephalitis lethargica	 65	Sanitation	 41
Food analysis	 48	Sewerage	 39
Health centres	 19	Scarlet fever	 63
Health visitors	8, 32	Slaughter houses	 47
Hospitals :—		Staff	 6
Infectious diseases	21, 54	Statistics	 13
Maternity	22, 32	Treatment of children	 32
Public assistance	 21	Tuberculosis	18, 52
Small pox	 21	Typhoid fever	 64
Tuberculosis	21, 54	Water supply	 36
Voluntary	 22	Whooping cough	 51
Infant mortality	 14	Vaccination	 22
Infant Welfare centres	19, 29	Vaccination officers	 12
Infectious diseases :—		Venereal diseases	 66
Ambulance facilities	 18	Zymotic deaths	 16
General review	 49		
Hospital accommodation	21		
Hospital treatment	 62		

INDEX

PAGE		PAGE	
1	Introduction	141	Index
2	Chapter I	142	Index
3	Chapter II	143	Index
4	Chapter III	144	Index
5	Chapter IV	145	Index
6	Chapter V	146	Index
7	Chapter VI	147	Index
8	Chapter VII	148	Index
9	Chapter VIII	149	Index
10	Chapter IX	150	Index
11	Chapter X	151	Index
12	Chapter XI	152	Index
13	Chapter XII	153	Index
14	Chapter XIII	154	Index
15	Chapter XIV	155	Index
16	Chapter XV	156	Index
17	Chapter XVI	157	Index
18	Chapter XVII	158	Index
19	Chapter XVIII	159	Index
20	Chapter XIX	160	Index
21	Chapter XX	161	Index
22	Chapter XXI	162	Index
23	Chapter XXII	163	Index
24	Chapter XXIII	164	Index
25	Chapter XXIV	165	Index
26	Chapter XXV	166	Index
27	Chapter XXVI	167	Index
28	Chapter XXVII	168	Index
29	Chapter XXVIII	169	Index
30	Chapter XXIX	170	Index
31	Chapter XXX	171	Index
32	Chapter XXXI	172	Index
33	Chapter XXXII	173	Index
34	Chapter XXXIII	174	Index
35	Chapter XXXIV	175	Index
36	Chapter XXXV	176	Index
37	Chapter XXXVI	177	Index
38	Chapter XXXVII	178	Index
39	Chapter XXXVIII	179	Index
40	Chapter XXXIX	180	Index
41	Chapter XL	181	Index
42	Chapter XLI	182	Index
43	Chapter XLII	183	Index
44	Chapter XLIII	184	Index
45	Chapter XLIV	185	Index
46	Chapter XLV	186	Index
47	Chapter XLVI	187	Index
48	Chapter XLVII	188	Index
49	Chapter XLVIII	189	Index
50	Chapter XLIX	190	Index
51	Chapter L	191	Index
52	Chapter LI	192	Index
53	Chapter LII	193	Index
54	Chapter LIII	194	Index
55	Chapter LIV	195	Index
56	Chapter LV	196	Index
57	Chapter LVI	197	Index
58	Chapter LVII	198	Index
59	Chapter LVIII	199	Index
60	Chapter LIX	200	Index
61	Chapter LX	201	Index
62	Chapter LXI	202	Index
63	Chapter LXII	203	Index
64	Chapter LXIII	204	Index
65	Chapter LXIV	205	Index
66	Chapter LXV	206	Index
67	Chapter LXVI	207	Index
68	Chapter LXVII	208	Index
69	Chapter LXVIII	209	Index
70	Chapter LXIX	210	Index
71	Chapter LXX	211	Index
72	Chapter LXXI	212	Index
73	Chapter LXXII	213	Index
74	Chapter LXXIII	214	Index
75	Chapter LXXIV	215	Index
76	Chapter LXXV	216	Index
77	Chapter LXXVI	217	Index
78	Chapter LXXVII	218	Index
79	Chapter LXXVIII	219	Index
80	Chapter LXXIX	220	Index
81	Chapter LXXX	221	Index
82	Chapter LXXXI	222	Index
83	Chapter LXXXII	223	Index
84	Chapter LXXXIII	224	Index
85	Chapter LXXXIV	225	Index
86	Chapter LXXXV	226	Index
87	Chapter LXXXVI	227	Index
88	Chapter LXXXVII	228	Index
89	Chapter LXXXVIII	229	Index
90	Chapter LXXXIX	230	Index
91	Chapter LXXXX	231	Index
92	Chapter LXXXXI	232	Index
93	Chapter LXXXXII	233	Index
94	Chapter LXXXXIII	234	Index
95	Chapter LXXXXIV	235	Index
96	Chapter LXXXXV	236	Index
97	Chapter LXXXXVI	237	Index
98	Chapter LXXXXVII	238	Index
99	Chapter LXXXXVIII	239	Index
100	Chapter LXXXXIX	240	Index