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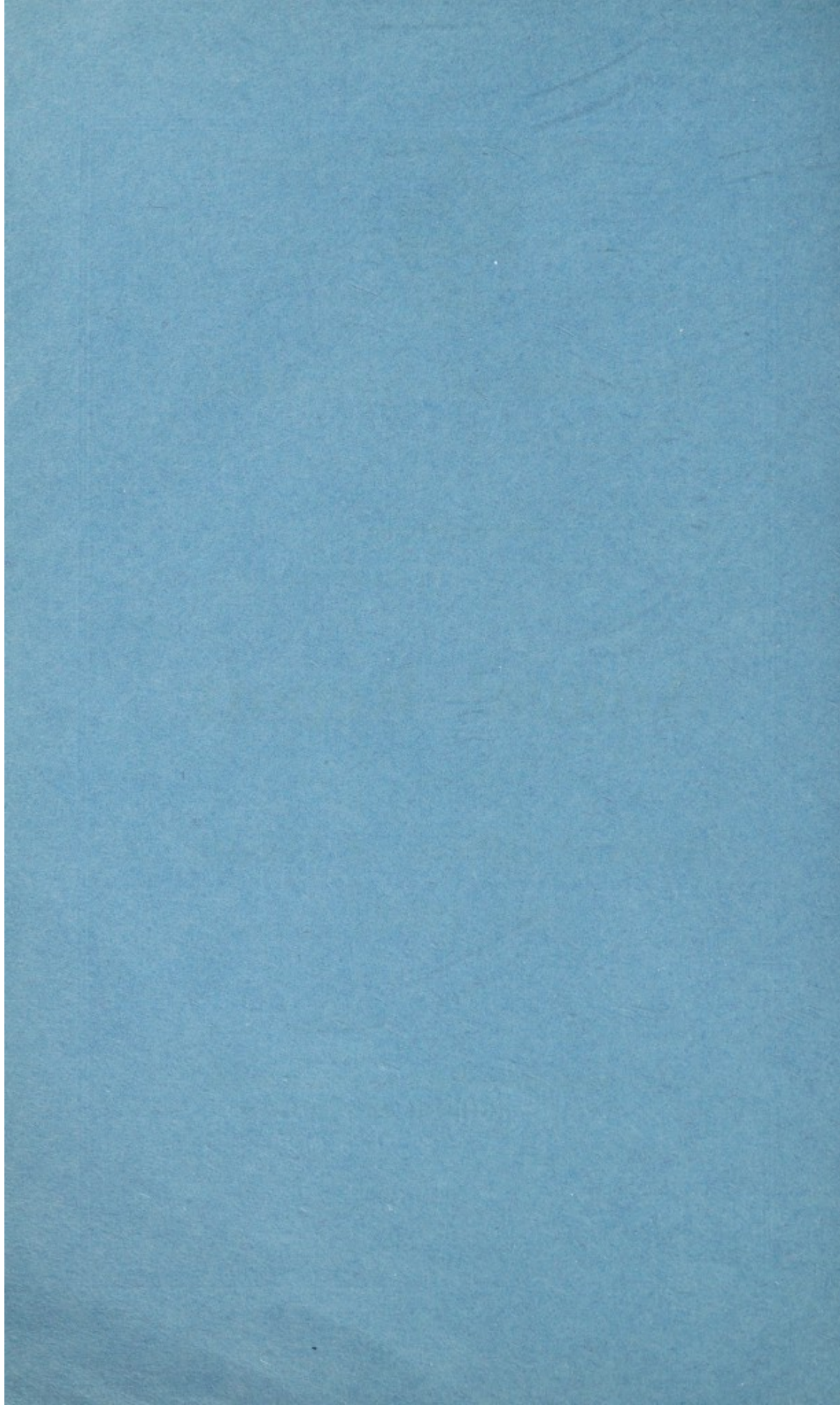
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Borough of Nuneaton

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1938.

P. G. HORSBURGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.





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Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

As on the 31st December, 1938.

His Worship THE MAYOR (Alderman W. Croshaw, J.P.).

The DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor T. L. Liggins, J.P., C.C.).

Chairman: Councillor W. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman J. Randle, J.P.

MEMBERS:

Alderman J. A. Cartwright.

Alderman F. P. Pembleton, J.P.

Alderman L. E. Price.

Councillor D. E. Crew.

„ C. J. S. Dickens.

„ L. C. S. FitzRoy-Newdegate.

„ G. W. Fennell.

„ W. S. Johnson.

„ W. R. Lee.

„ C. Ramsell.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS—Maternity and Child Welfare

Committee.

The Mayoress.

Mrs. W. C. Britten. Mrs. P. Dixon.

Mrs. L. Smith. Mrs. G. H. Wheway.

BOROUGH OF NUNEATON.

Health Department,
Council House,
Nuneaton.
14th June, 1939.

To The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1938.

The vital statistics as recorded in the body of the report compare very favourably with other towns of similar size in the country.

The alterations and additions at the Stockingford Centre were completed during the year and officially opened by His Worship The Mayor, Alderman W. Croshaw, J.P., C.C.

The re-housing of the nursing staff at the Bramcote Isolation Hospital was completed during the early part of the year. The temporary wooden structures which had served as sleeping accommodation for some of the staff were demolished.

Plans were approved and building commenced on the new 12 bedded cubicle block at the Isolation Hospital.

Unfortunately, during the year under review an additional burden was placed on the Health Department, namely, a Casualty Service in connection with Air Raid Precautions. This essential service has taken up much time of all members of the Health Department; consequently other work has had to be shelved for the time being.

I should like to record my appreciation of the help given by The Chairman and members of the Committee in all matters appertaining to the health and well-being of the people of the town.

I much appreciate all the valuable assistance given to me by all members of the Health Department, and I would like to specially mention their help in connection with Air Raid Precaution work. Every member of the Health Department, who has not other national obligations, is an attested volunteer under the Local A.R.P. Scheme.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

P. G. HORSBURGH,

Medical Officer of Health,

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT
as on December 31st, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Medical Officer, Venereal Disease Clinic.	}	P. G. HORSBURGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.	}	H. BURNS, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.	}	F. W. MORTIMER, C.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector, San. Science, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors and Meat Inspectors.	}	J. S. FORMAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspec- tor, San. Science. F. G. GANE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspec- tor.
Pupil Sanitary Inspector. Health Visitors.		A. W. BROWN. *Mrs. G. N. ABBOTT, Cert. C.M.B. *Miss E. K. DEARN, Cert. C.M.B. *Miss L. MACPHERSON, Cert. C.M.B. Miss I. TOWNSEND, Cert. C.M.B.
Midwifery Service Supervisor :		Miss D. KING, S.R.N., Cert. C.M.B.
Midwives :		Miss L. DICKESON, Cert. C.M.B. Miss C. FOWLER, S.R.N., Cert. C.M.B. Miss I. H. LAKE, Cert. C.M.B. Miss S. A. PULLAN, S.R.N., Cert. C.M.B. Miss E. M. SHEADER, Cert. C.M.B. Mrs. M. S. WATSON, Cert. C.M.B. Miss R. WESTWATER, Cert. C.M.B.

Dental Surgeon :	} T. H. THOMPSON, L.R.C.P & S., L.D.S., R.C.S.
Dental Attendant :	Miss L. JACKSON.
Isolation Hospital—Matron.	Miss A. RAWBONE.
Clerks.	W. WOOD (Chief Clerk). I. BIGGS. M. FOSKETT.

PART-TIME OFFICERS :

Consulting Surgeon—Puerperal Fever Regulations.	} SIR BECKWITH WHITEHOUSE, M.S. (Lond.), M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.M. (Birm.)
Consultant—Gynæcological Clinic.	
Consulting Surgeon—Isolation Hospital.	} C. A. RAISON, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Medical Officer—Ante-Natal Clinics.	} F. SELBY TAIT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Orthopædic Surgeon.	} F. W. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Orthopædic Nurse : Sister-in-Charge.	SISTER FINTON.
Orderly, Venereal Disease Clinic.	F. WARD.

*Health Visitor's Certificate.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	11,684 acres
Population—Census, 1931	46,291
Registrar General's return, 1938	48,864
Number of inhabited houses, 1938	13,177
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£950
Rateable value	£247,116

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:—Legitimate ...	427 males	428 females
Illegitimate ...	12 males	12 females
Totals ...	439	440

BIRTH-RATE 17.9

Stillbirths:—Legitimate ...	16 males	7 females
Illegitimate ...	1 males	— females
Totals ...	17	7

STILLBIRTH RATE 0.4

Deaths	257 males, 241 females = Total 498
	DEATH-RATE 10.1

Deaths of infants under one year of age:—	
Legitimate ...	34 males 11 females = Total 45
Illegitimate ...	2 males — females = Total 2
	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 53.4

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—	
From Sepsis	2
From other causes	—
Total	2

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—

DEATHS.

	England and Wales.	Nuneaton.
Rate	11.6	10.1

The general death-rate for 1938 shows a slight decrease on the 1937 figure.

The total recorded deaths of males and females was 498 as against 499 in 1937.

1938 recorded deaths do not call for any special comment, as they follow much on the same lines as in previous years. No particular conditions caused an unduly high death-rate from any specific cause.

I give below table of the deaths as recorded by the Registrar General

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1938

Cause of death.	Males	Females	Total
All causes	257	241	498
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1
Diphtheria	2	4	6
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Influenza	3	1	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—respiratory system ..	24	18	42
Tuberculosis—other forms	4	4	8
Syphilis	1	—	1
General Paralysis Insane	—	—	—
Cancer	26	30	56
Diabetes	6	5	11
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	7	12	19
Heart disease	52	60	112
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Other circulatory diseases	16	15	31
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	24	11	35
Other respiratory diseases	5	1	6
Peptic Ulcer	3	—	3
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	4	—	4
Appendicitis	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
Other liver diseases	1	5	6
Other digestive diseases	7	8	15
Acute and chronic nephritis	3	8	11
Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	2
Other puerperal diseases	—	—	—
Congenital debility. Premature birth, etc.	21	9	30
Senility	6	7	13
Suicide	1	2	3
Other violence	20	8	28
Other defined diseases	13	22	35
Ill-defined disease or not known ..	—	—	—
Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	—	—	—

BIRTHS.

	England and Wales.	Nuneaton.
Birth-rate	... 15.1	17.9

The birth-rate for 1938 is the highest recorded since 1932, 879 live births being recorded, as against 797 in 1937.

There has been in the last few years a tendency for the birth-rate to increase throughout the country as a whole. This increase has been greater in Nuneaton in comparison with the figures for England and Wales.

Whilst the birth-rate has increased the stillbirth rate shows a small decline from .5 in 1937 to .4 in 1938. There were notified during the year under review 24 stillbirths. All these stillbirths are investigated in order to try and ensure any future pregnancies being of a normal character.

Ward	Legitimate.				Illegitimate.				Total.		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Attleborough	43	53	96	...	1	1	2	...	44	54	98
St. Nicholas	80	85	165	...	1	1	2	...	81	86	167
Manor	46	41	87	...	—	—	—	...	46	41	87
St. Mary	36	38	74	...	1	—	1	...	37	38	75
Arbury	43	43	86	...	2	2	4	...	45	45	90
Chilvers Coton	32	48	80	...	1	2	3	...	33	50	83
Galley Common	48	40	88	...	—	2	2	...	48	42	90
Stockingford	78	76	154	...	2	1	3	...	80	77	157
Inward Transfers	—	—	—	...	4	3	7	...	25	7	32
TOTALS	406	424	830	...	12	12	24	...	439	440	879

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	England and Wales.	Nuneaton.
Infantile Mortality rate	53	53.4

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1938 was 53.4 per 1,000 live births.

Although this rate is slightly higher than the 1937 figures it is lower than the preceding ten years, with the exception of 1937.

Of the 879 live births occurring in the Borough, 47 did not reach the age of one year.

It will be observed from the analysis of infant deaths that nearly 50% died within one week of birth; in the main from prematurity and congenital defects.

All cases of infant deaths are investigated by your Health Visitors, and reports made thereon.

Increasing attention is paid to the health of the expectant mother in order to try and reduce this still high figure of infant deaths in the early weeks of life.

The circumstances under which many expectant mothers live is not conducive to the rearing of strong robust children. Suitable diet is not always taken by the expectant mother, but in some instances it is difficult for women to obtain all that is necessary for their own health and the health of their future child.

Although progress is being made in educating all sections of

the community in food values, etc., the general effect of this is not likely to be shown for some considerable time.

There is always the question of the unwanted child. In the hope that a premature pregnancy may be brought about, it is known that all precautions for the birth of a healthy infant are not always carried out. With this type of expectant mother it is difficult to prevent the child eventually being recorded in our Infantile Mortality statistics.

Respiratory disease account for nine infant deaths.

Epidemics of whooping cough and measles, as a rule, increase this Infantile Mortality figure.

Climatic conditions play their part in the fluctuation of our infantile death-rate.

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1938.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total und'r 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	8	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Defects	6	2	1	—	9	—	2	—	—	11
Inanition	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dermatitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	7
Totals ..	23	4	1	1	29	5	6	4	3	47

INFANT DEATHS—WARDS.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attleborough	1	1	2
St. Nicholas	5	2	7
Manor	4	2	6
St. Mary	2	—	2
Arbury	4	1	5
Coton	5	2	7
Galley Common	6	1	7
Stockingford	9	2	11
Totals	36	11	47

VITAL STATISTICS, 1901—1938.

Year	Population	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality
1901	25,239	362	943	136	14.3	37.3	131
1902	26,084	364	903	117	13.9	34.6	144
1903	27,182	386	935	142	14.2	34.8	151
1904	28,159	423	1024	149	15.0	36.3	144
1905	29,709	384	977	113	12.7	32.8	115
1906	32,255	420	1043	167	13.0	32.3	160
1907	32,580	377	1026	138	11.5	30.1	134
1908	33,706	355	1163	110	10.5	34.5	94
1909	36,041	378	1135	104	10.4	31.2	91
1910	37,267	375	1200	117	10.0	32.2	97
Ten year Average	30,822	382	1034	129	12.5	33.6	126
1911	37,531	446	1173	133	11.8	31.2	113
1912	38,725	438	1155	120	11.3	29.6	103
1913	39,636	467	1166	122	11.7	29.4	104
1914	40,091	526	1200	143	13.1	29.9	119
1915	38,652	542	1053	123	14.0	27.2	116
1916	40,908	436	1008	79	11.5	24.6	78
1917	42,004	440	958	92	11.6	22.8	96
1918	40,817	602	891	90	16.5	22.0	100
1919	41,146	434	936	86	10.9	22.7	92
1920	41,128	397	1220	102	9.6	29.5	83
Ten year average	38,697	472	1076	109	12.2	26.8	100
1921	41,901	416	1135	76	9.9	27.0	66
1922	43,410	427	1062	83	9.8	24.4	78
1923	44,030	416	996	75	9.4	22.6	75
1924	44,620	438	971	57	9.7	21.6	58
1925	45,170	501	975	76	11.09	21.5	77.9
1926	45,200	369	861	43	8.1	19.0	49
1927	46,170	469	863	77	10.1	18.6	89.2
1928	45,440	393	863	55	8.6	18.0	63.7
1929	45,490	557	796	47	12.2	17.49	59.04
1930	45,490	457	876	47	10.0	19.2	53.5
Ten year average	44,152	444	939	63	9.9	20.9	66.9
1931	46,640	491	820	50	10.5	18.0	59.4
1932	46,830	485	844	50	10.3	18.02	59.2
1933	47,160	531	777	54	11.2	16.4	69.4
1934	47,480	457	724	43	9.6	15.2	59.3
1935	47,750	482	771	50	10.09	16.1	64.8
1936	47,940	485	739	41	10.1	15.2	55.4
1937	48,430	499	797	41	10.3	16.4	51.4
1938	48,864	498	879	47	10.1	17.9	53.4

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

As in past years the Public Health Laboratories at Birmingham have been utilised for the examination of all throat swabs for diphtheria, blood for typhoid, etc., etc. The following specimens have been examined:—

	Positive.	Negative.
Typhoid	1	9
Diphtheria	215	858
Tuberculosis	11	51

This Laboratory is also used for bacteriological examination of our water supply; chemical tests of water being carried out by Messrs. Hill and Rigby, Public Analysts, Birmingham.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is administered by the Warwickshire County Council, who utilise the services of Messrs. Hill and Rigby, Birmingham, for their examinations. The working of this Act will be transferred to the Nuneaton Borough Council in 1939.

I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Preston, Chief Official Sampling Officer to the Warwickshire County Council, for the following information on the samples taken with the Borough during 1938.

REPORT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, ETC.

Milk	66
Butter	6
Cream	4
Milk (Tinned)	3
Malted Milk	1
Lard	3
Jam	7
Sausages	6
Dripping	2
Suet	2
Fruit (Tinned)	2
Spinach (do.)	1
Parsley	1
Coffee	1
Coffee Essence	1
Cocoa	3
Black Currant Tea	1
do. do. Wine	1
Tea	1
Cornflour	1
Flour (S.R.)	3
Ground Rice	1
Swiss Roll	1
Vinegar	4
Desiccated Cocoanut	1
Ground Almonds	4
Crab-Spread	2
Ox-Tail Soup	1
Whiskey	4
Ground Ginger	8
Borax	1
Total	143

(2).—The unsatisfactory samples were as follows:—

(1) P.20. Ground Ginger (Informal) deficient of 4.4% of certain solubles constituents of ginger. Further samples of this ginger will be taken.

(2) P.21. Ground Ginger (Informal)).

(3) D.293. do. do. (Official).

Both these samples were taken from the same vendor. The wholesalers had their sample analysed by two Public Analysts, who certified that it consisted of genuine Nigerian Ginger "as imported." They did not suggest that it was genuine Nigerian Ginger "as grown." Enquiries made in many directions led to the conclusion that the fault possibly lay in the lack of experience of the growers in Nigeria, in the matter of washing the root, as the production of ginger in that district is of comparatively recent date. Having regard to these facts, it was decided not to prosecute in this case, but to sample again in the near future.

(4).—Milk, deficient of 46% of fat (Official). D.384.

This sample was taken from a milk-bar. The deficiency was probably caused by the vendor being misled as to the efficiency of the plunger in the equipment, which was supposed to keep milk in the churn mixed. He has now had an efficient plunger fitted, and sample taken since has been satisfactory. The vendor was cautioned. The attention of the makers of the equipment, and the Milk Marketing Board, was drawn to this case.

(5).—D.385. Milk deficient of 10% of fat. (Official).

A further sample taken since was genuine.

As the deficiency may have been caused by not stirring the milk before serving, this vendor was cautioned.

(6).—P.232. Raspberry Jam. (Full Fruit Standard). (Informal). Contained about 27% of the fruit of Raspberry instead of the 38% required. Further samples are being taken.

(7).—Ten of the milk samples were tested for Tubercle Bacilli, all of which proved to be negative.

J. E. PRESTON,
Chief Sampling Officer.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Non-infectious and accident cases:

The Corporation own two fully equipped ambulances for service within the Borough. This service is administered through the Fire Brigade.

The two ambulances have been found adequate to deal with all accident and removal of non-infectious persons to hospitals, etc.

The following table gives the details of the work carried out by the Borough ambulances:—

Responded to	...	...	...	...	...	492 calls
Removed	...	...	...	...	...	485 cases
Private removals	...	...	...	...	...	411 cases
Accident removals	...	...	...	...	...	81 cases

(b) Infectious disease:

Persons suffering from an infectious disease are dealt with by a special ambulance, which is housed at Bramcote Isolation Hospital.

NURSING IN THE HOMES.

(a) General Nursing.

The majority of home nursing of non-infectious cases is carried out by the Nuneaton and District Nursing Association, to which Association the Corporation pay an annual grant of £35.

I am indebted to the Secretary of this Association for the details of the work carried out:

Number of cases nursed	...	...	602
Number of visits paid	...	...	15,907
Pneumonia cases nursed	...	...	56
Number of visits paid	...	...	1,037

The Chapel End and District Nursing Association come into the Borough for general nursing purposes in the Galley Common area. This Association also receives a grant from the Borough Council, namely, £5.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease which are not removed to the Isolation Hospital are supervised, and nursed where necessary, by the staff of the Isolation Hospital.

The following table gives a list of visits, etc.

CASES AND VISITS FOR YEAR 1938

Disease.	St. Mary's		Manor		S. Nicholas		Attleboro'		Coton		Arbury		S'ford		GalleyCom		Total	
	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V
Scarlet Fever	3	14	6	35	7	32	4	19	8	47	5	30	11	51	4	20	48	248
Measles	—	—	3	8	7	11	2	4	10	22	6	13	10	22	4	7	42	106
Diphtheria	1	7	3	17	4	19	9	56	2	11	2	9	9	34	6	16	36	169
Chickenpox	—	—	1	1	2	2	14	14	5	5	4	7	3	5	1	1	30	35
Erysipelas	2	2	3	5	2	2	5	10	1	2	3	7	3	11	1	8	20	47
Total																	176	605

C — Cases.

V — Visits.

CLINICS.

Service.	Situation of Premises.	Days Open.	Authority Responsible.
Maternity and Child Welfare: Welfare Centres	Coton Road (entrance Riversley Park)	Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
	Cross Street	Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.	ditto.
Anti-Natal Clinics	Coton Road	2nd and 4th Thursday in month, 2.15 p.m.	ditto.
	Cross Street	1st and 3rd Thursday in month, 2.15 p.m.	ditto.
Gynæcological Clinic ..	Coton Road	1st Monday in month, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	ditto.
Dental Clinic ..	Coton Road	Every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	ditto.
1-5 Minor Ailment Clinic	Coton Road and Cross Street	9 to 10 a.m. each morning.	ditto.
School Medical Service: Treatment and Inspection Clinics ..	Coton Road	Every week-day morning 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	Education Committee.
	Cross Street	ditto.	
Eye Clinic ..	Coton Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings.	ditto.
Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic	ditto.	Tuesdays, 8 a.m.	ditto.
Ear Clinic ..	ditto.	As occasion arises.	ditto.
Orthopædic Clinic ..	ditto.	Last Friday in month, 2 p.m. Intermediate treatment weekly, Friday, 2 to 5 p.m.	ditto.

CLINICS—Continued.

Service.	Situation of Premises.	Days Open.	Authority Responsible.
Sunray ..	Coton Road	Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	Education Committee.
Dental Clinic ..	Coton Road	Monday and Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	ditto. ditto.
Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	35, Coton Road (converted dwelling)	Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.
Venereal Diseases Male Clinics ..	Cleansing Station, Central Avenue	Fridays, 6 to 7.30 p.m.	Medical Officer of Health in attendance.
Female Clinics	ditto.	Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. (Intermediate daily treatment also provided.) Males: 6.30 p.m. (Tuesday excepted.) Females By appointment.	ditto. Under Warwickshire County Council.

GENERAL HOSPITAL PROVISIONS.

(a) General Hospital.

No alteration in the accommodation, or arrangement already entered into by the Local Authority, at the General Hospital has taken place during the year 1938.

(b) Isolation Hospital.

In the early part of 1938, the additions to the nurses' home were completed. These alterations greatly increased the amenities for the nursing staff.

In the latter part of the year building commenced on a new cubicle block. This new block will accommodate 12 patients, and has been built on the most modern lines of hospital construction.

I propose to deal with this new block in detail in my 1939 report, when the building should be complete.

NURSING HOMES.

One Nursing Home which is registered to deal with medical, surgical and midwifery cases is situated within the Borough.

This Home is periodically visited by your Medical Officer of Health, and no contravention of rules, etc., has taken place.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Municipal Midwifery Service, which commenced July, 1937, has now become a flourishing scheme. The first full year of this service shows very satisfactory progress.

The work required by a Municipal Midwife is of a very high standard.

The service is such that adequate time can be given to patients both in the ante-natal, natal, and post-natal periods.

All midwives are required to carry out ante-natal work in the homes, and attend the ante-natal clinics, when possible, held once a week by Mr. Selby Tait.

In the early part of the year instructions were issued that every midwife was to pay a post-natal visit six weeks after her last visit to her patient. In the case of patients which were transferred from the Municipal Service to the Hospital for the actual confinement, they also have a post-natal visit by the Municipal Midwife. At the post-natal visit general enquiries are made regarding the health of the mother. Any conditions which the midwife might think have the slightest detriment to the future health of the mother are reported, either to the patient's own doctor, or to the Gynæcological Clinic.

The work carried out by the Midwives under the Municipal Midwifery Scheme differs considerably in certain respects from work carried out in private practice.

The midwife taking on duties under the Municipal Scheme becomes one of a team, working in conjunction with the whole Health Service, which has for its object 'Healthy Happy Motherhood.'

We had at the commencement of the year seven Municipal Midwives, in addition to the Supervisor.

In March, 1938, we appointed another midwife, which brought our number up to that allowed under our original scheme. During the second quarter of the year two midwives resigned, but at the time it was thought necessary to replace only one of these midwives, in view of the fact that holidays were not a large factor during the period under review. The majority of the midwives had only served a short period of time with the Corporation. The appointment of a further midwife to bring our full strength was left until the beginning of 1939.

During the year 462 women were delivered in their homes; 21 cases booked by the Municipal Service were referred, for actual delivery, to the General Hospital, and 36 cases, although booked by the Municipal Service, left the district before actual confinement took place.

It is found, as the years go on, that the propaganda carried out at the Ante-Natal Clinics, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and by the staff of the Health Department in the homes of the people has its desired effect. Women are booking midwives at an earlier stage than was so at the commencement of the scheme in 1937. It cannot be stressed too strongly the advisability for all expectant mothers to engage a midwife at the earliest opportunity. Much can be done to ensure the general good health and well-being of the expectant mother and of the unborn child, if patients coming under the supervision of their private doctor, specialist or midwives carry out the advice given. Much time is likely to elapse before one can report that the majority of expectant mothers do carry out the advice given them.

No. of cases attended during the year by Midwives employed by the Council:—

(a) as Midwives	...	...	...	...	401
(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	...	61
					Total
					462

Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the local Supervising Authority:—

(a) employed by the Local Supervising Authority	8
(b) in private practice	...
(c) General Hospital	...
	4

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

I am indebted to Mr. Selby Tait for the following report on the working of the ante-natal clinics:—

1938 was the first full year under the new scheme and has been characterised by a great increase in the number of patients. The total attendances during the year were 825 compared with 294 in 1937. At the beginning of the year two clinics were held each month at Coton Road, and one at Stockingford. Some of the clinics at Stockingford became so crowded that it was also necessary to have two clinics there each month. The total number of sessions during the year was 44 and the average number of patients seen and examined was 19. Each clinic was attended by myself, by the Supervisor of Midwives and by the midwives with whom the patients were booked.

Of course the majority of the patients were normal but in many cases abnormalities were detected in the early stages before a serious condition had been reached and were referred for the appropriate treatment to their doctors or admitted to hospital at Nuneaton or Birmingham. In several cases consultations were arranged at the clinic by local practitioners.

The work of the clinic is supplemented by the ante-natal work of the midwives who see their patients at their homes and are on the look-out for any abnormality. Each patient booking with a midwife for confinement is advised either to see her own doctor or to attend the clinic for ante-natal supervision, and there are very few who refuse. Those few who will not see a doctor are mostly those who have already had several children and, having been fortunate previously, do not realise the risks they run. There are still some women who do not "book up" with a midwife or attend the clinic until late in their pregnancy and so miss the benefit of the advice and care that they should have had.

Number of patients seen each quarter 1938:—

	COTON ROAD.				STOCKINGFORD.		
	New Patients	Subsequent Visits	Total		New Patients	Subsequent Visits	Total
1st quarter ...	72	38	110	...	32	22	54
2nd quarter ...	71	55	126	...	36	50	86
3rd quarter ...	69	87	156	...	27	30	57
4th quarter ...	58	88	146	...	45	45	90
	270	268	538	...	140	147	287

Totals: 410 New; 415 Old; Total 825.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL CLINIC.

The above clinic which is charge of Sir Beckwith Whitehouse has continued to hold its monthly sessions during 1938.

This clinic continues to be supported by the local practitioners of the town, and I understand they find it of great use.

Many of the patients seen require some form of hospital treat-

ment, and I am sorry to have to report again that no suitable facilities are available locally for the treatment required by the majority of the patients who are referred to hospital.

My thanks are due to Sir Beckwith Whitehouse, and his Deputy, Mr. Danby, who have obtained admission for many of our cases to the Birmingham Hospital. It is to be hoped in the near future that a scheme can be evolved whereby the necessary operative treatment can be carried out by specialists at the Nuneaton General Hospital.

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	12
No. of cases	...	...	...	...	66
No. of re-attendances	...	...	...	...	38

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The general work of the Health Visitors remained unaltered during 1938.

A Health Visitor's duties consists of visiting children as soon after the fourteenth day as possible, the periodic visits are carried out in the homes until the child is transferred to the School Medical Service.

The number of visits to each infant naturally varies according to the condition of the child and the circumstances of the home.

The number of visits carried out by the Health Visitors in 1938 shows a decrease over the previous year. This is due to the unfortunate illness of one of the Health Visitors, who went off duty at the end of July and remained off for the remainder of the year under review.

In addition to home visiting, Health Visitors attend the Infant Welfare Clinics, which serve their particular area.

With the movement of the population from the centre of the town it has involved much travelling for these nurses. In spite of these difficulties your Health Visitors continue to carry out one of the most important branches of preventive medicine in a highly satisfactory manner.

I give below details of the work carried out by the Health Visitors.

Home visiting of babies under 1 year	...	...	6,402
Home visiting of babies between 1—5 years	...	...	9,697
Home visiting of expectant mothers	...	...	430
Home visiting of measles under 5 years (visits)	...	...	154
Home nursing of ophthalmia neonatorum (visits)	...	...	168
Diseases of respiratory system	...	...	202
Diseases of digestive system	...	...	182
Diseases of special senses	...	...	105
Surgical Dressings	...	...	148
Diseases of skin	...	...	143
Diseases of breast (mother)	...	...	75
Diseases not classified	...	...	235
Wholly breast fed	...	...	663
Partially breast fed	...	...	62
Wholly hand fed	...	...	142
Mal fed	...	...	—

CLINICS.

Your two Infant Welfare Centres continue to be increasingly used as the years go on.

It will be recalled that the Infant Welfare Centre at Nuneaton was opened on an additional afternoon per week, commencing the last two weeks in 1937; this means that during 1938 the Clinic has been open on three afternoons a week. As will be seen by the figures showing the increase of attendances the additional session has been amply justified.

The total attendances for the two Infant Welfare Centres have increased by nearly 12,000 over the figures for 1937.

Stockingford Centre which is held twice a week has increased its attendances by well over 1,000 in comparison with the 1937 figures.

The other services of the Health Department are closely linked with the Infant Welfare Centres. Through these clinics, patients are referred to a special branch of the Department such as dental, sunlight, orthopædic, etc.

I mentioned in my 1937 report about the alterations which were taking place at the Stockingford Centre. The additions to this Centre were officially opened on 23rd June by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman W. Croshaw, C.C., J.P. These alterations, which practically doubled the size of the Clinic, have been amply justified, as will be seen from the increased number of attendances of babies.

I should again like to record my appreciation of the work carried out by the voluntary workers, both at Nuneaton and Stockingford centres. Without their wholehearted support these centres could not be run by the whole-time staff available. The help the voluntary workers give allows Health Visitors to concentrate their full time advising the parents while the sessions are in progress.

Details of attendances and various ailments found at these Centres are given below:—

Welfare Sessions—Nuneaton Centre	...	...	...	148
Attendance of babies—Nuneaton Centre	...	...	...	16,265
Welfare Sessions—Stockingford Centre	...	...	...	98
Attendance of babies—Stockingford Centre	...	...	...	7,483
		Nuneaton	Stockingford	
No. of babies on register 1st Jan., 1938	...	786	...	543
No. of babies added during 1938	...	524	...	257
No. ceased to attend	...	393	...	271
No. on register 1st Jan., 1939	...	917	...	529
Total attendances made	...	16,265	...	7,483

I have tabulated below the various diseases dealt with by the Medical Officer at the two Clinics:—

	Nuneaton	Stockingford
Normal babies	515	126
Diseases of digestive system	177	512
Diseases of respiratory system	83	159
Diseases of Skin	142	156
Diseases of Eye	66	32
Diseases of Nose, Ear and Throat	87	104
Congenital diseases	—	10
Hernia and Phimosi	317	164
Orthopædic conditions	29	19
Rickets	3	7
Surgical Cases	105	59
Other diseases	502	62
Dental defects	28	27

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

Each of your four Health Visitors is responsible for the supervision of boarded out children in her own area.

The suitability of the home is reported on by these nurses before foster parents are allowed to receive a child, and regular visits are paid in order to see that the children are adequately housed, fed and clothed.

No action had to be taken against any foster parent, during the year.

I give below the summary of work carried out under the Child Life Protection Act, by the Health Visitors:—

1. No. of foster parents on the register:—
 - (a) At the beginning of the year 6
 - (b) At the end of the year 5
2. No. of children on the register:—
 - (a) At the beginning of the year 6
 - (b) At the end of the year 6
 - (c) Who died during the year —
3. No. of cases in which proceedings were taken —

REPORT ON THE ORTHOPÆDIC WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE NUNEATON SCHOOL CLINIC FOR 1938.

I am indebted to Mr. F. G. Allan for the report on the Orthopædic Clinic work for the year:—

As will be seen from the annexed table, the number of cases undergoing physical remedial treatment has increased sharply during the year and it has been thought advisable to recommend the holding of exercise classes twice weekly instead of once only as has been done up to the present. Many of the cases, such as foot and spinal deformity, are taught in small groups, the size of these groups depending largely on the floor space available, and it has been found that the groups were getting too large to be

efficiently managed. At the same time it will be observed that the number of cases requiring in-patient treatment is progressively diminishing.

Nuneaton was luckily spared the outbreak of infantile paralysis which affected many parts of the country, only a few sporadic cases occurring such as happens in every summer.

The School Nursing Staff has again afforded great help, and their assistance has been appreciated.

Attached is a record of the work of the Clinic for the year 1938:—

NUNEATON SCHOOL CLINIC, 1938.

	School		Infant Welfare		Total
	Children	Adults	Children		
Tuberculosis	5	7	—		12
Spastic Paralysis	5	—	2		7
Infantile Paralysis	11	—	1		12
Rickets	10	—	15		25
Bone Injuries	13	7	—		20
Spinal Deformities	25	4	5		34
Flat Foot	57	—	25		82
Claw Foot	1	—	2		3
Club Foot	5	—	1		6
Other Conditions	63	1	45		109
No. of New Cases	107	2	56		165
No. of Cases carried on from previous year	85	7	41		133
No. of cases treated in Hospital	11	—	1		12
Instrument supplied	34	10	19		63
Clinics by M.O.	—	—	—		12
Attendances at same	332	16	175		513
Treatment Clinics	805	34	233		1,072
Total attendances	1,132	50	408		1,580
No. of cases discharged	51	9	46		106

REPORT ON THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE.

I am afraid that many more years will have to elapse before the women of this Borough (in which they are joined by those in many others) realise the true function and importance of the dental services offered to them by this clinic.

From the academic point of view, the maternity and child welfare is more important than the school dental service because the seeds of dental ill-health are in the majority of cases sown in the unborn and pre-school child.

The reason for this is that the development of the temporary teeth and even some of the permanent teeth, which begin to

form in the jaw even before the child is born, is often interfered with by two very important factors.

Firstly, by the non-inclusion in the maternal diet of various vital substances, especially calcium and vitamin D which are essential to the calcification of the developing teeth. Secondly, by the circulation in the blood of the mother, and therefore of the child, of toxins (poisons) derived from grossly septic conditions, chiefly pyorrhœa.

These factors are, unfortunately, only too prevalent and unless they can be dealt with at the beginning of pregnancy the resistance to decay of the child's teeth is prejudiced, often resulting in wholesale extractions soon after it starts school.

This should show the necessity of ante-natal as opposed to post-natal dental treatment, but almost of equal importance is the instruction in correct diet, oral hygiene and the performance of conservative operative measures on the teeth of the *pre-school child*.

Unfortunately it is difficult to get these children to come to the clinic, a problem which can only be solved, I think, by regular inspection at nursery schools.

In the meantime a start has been made to get the mothers "toothminded" by general advice on oral hygiene and diet and by their co-operation in favourable cases in the prophylactic (preventative) treatment of pyorrhœa.

Unfortunately, the bulk of the year's work has consisted of the removal of teeth from grossly septic and neglected mouths of *post-natal* cases. I am pleased to be able to report, however, that the mothers do appreciate the administration of a general anæsthetic for extractions, in very many cases requesting it, and from the academic point of view it is very often necessary on account of the septic conditions present.

Attendances	...	...	...	...	494
Extractions	...	...	...	...	1,405
Fillings	...	...	...	...	21
Sessions	...	...	...	...	53
Sundries	...	...	...	...	157

WATER.

The average daily consumption of water in the Borough during 1938 was 1,150,069 gallons, which is 89,494 gallons less than in 1937. The maximum consumption in any one day was 1,717,000 gallons.

During the year a Water Tower over the new Reservoir at Tuttle Hill was put into commission to cope with the growth of

the high level area in the Camp Hill Road district, on the northern boundary of the Borough.

Work on the new filtration plant, situated at Whittleford, to deal with the free CO_2 and the removal of iron and manganese from the raw water, has proceeded. The object of the plant is to supersede the existing slow sand filters at Robinson's End, which have been adversely affected by subsidence due to mining operations.

No additions to water storage, apart from the Tower, have been carried out during the year.

The extensions of mains totalled 76 yards of 3" pipes, 1,270 yards of 4" pipes, 88 yards of 5" pipes, 873 yards of 6" pipes and 450 yards of 9" pipes, details of such extensions being as follows:—

Brookdale Road	58 yards 4"
Vernons Lane Estate	289 " 6"
	242 " 4"
Niton Road	350 " 6"
	66 " 4"
Holly Stitches Road	81 " 4"
Hall End Place	36 " 3"
Shanklin Drive	73 " 4"
Marner Road	88 " 5"
	42 " 4"
Hinckley Road	234 " 6"
	150 " 4"
Carisbrook Road	102 " 4"
Brookdale Road	40 " 3"
Arlon Avenue	160 " 4"
Henry Street	30 " 4"
Greenmoor Road	450 " 9"
New Street off Shanklin Drive	266 " 4"

Various samples taken for analysis show the water to be satisfactory, and appended are the results of the latest analyses.

Bacteriological examination of Thornton water before and after chlorination:—

	Before	After
Organisms per c.c. at 37° C.	38 ...	22
Organisms per c.c. at 20° C.	22 ...	13
Organisms indicative of sewage contamination	} Absent from 100 c.c.	

Bacteriological examination of Whittleford water:—

Organisms per c.c. at 37° C.	... ..	2
Organisms per c.c. at 20° C.	... ..	8
Organisms indicative of sewage contamination	} Absent from 100 c.c.	

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Thornton. Chlorinated and Filtered.	Whittleford.
Free and Saline Ammonia ..	Trace	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.016	0.004
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.100	3.900
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.330	0.055
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate at 80° F. in 4 hours ..	0.179	0.046
Total Solids dried at 100° C. ..	26.000	69.000
Hardness: Temporary	1.2	18.00
Permanent	15.6	23.00
Total	16.8	41.00
Appearance *	*Bright—few small particles. Chlorine absent.	*Bright and Clear. Chlorine absent.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

At the sewage works at Hartshill, a sludge digestion scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health and the works are proceeding. It is hoped they will be put into operation in September, 1939. One part of the scheme, viz., the sludge concentration tanks, was completed and is in operation. This has had the effect of reducing the bulk of sludge dealt with by at least 20 per cent. The operation of these tanks has to this extent eased the strain on the existing sludge lagoons.

Sewer extensions have been carried out as follows:—

By Corporation.

Stockingford Sewerage Scheme No. 2

	24", 21", 18" and 12" diameter	1,730 yards
Bridge Street, Coton	18" ..	33 ..
Highfield Road	6" & 9" ..	330 ..
Castle Road	6" ..	120 ..
Queen's Road (relay)	9" ..	40 ..
Weddington Lane	9" & 12" ..	60 ..
The Long Shoot	6" ..	40 ..

By Private Enterprise.

Green Lane Estate	6" & 9" ..	820 ..
Arlon Avenue	6" & 9" ..	350 ..
Berrington Road	9" ..	130 ..
New Street off Shanklin Drive	6" & 9" ..	240 ..
Glenfield Avenue	6" ..	50 ..

SANITARY CONVENIENCES, ETC.

St. Nicholas Ward.	Sewers available.		Sewers not available.	
	Ashpits.	Privies.	Ashpits.	Privies.
Burgage	—	—	—	1
Higham Lane	—	—	—	1
Hinckley Road	—	—	5	5
Oaston Road	—	—	1	1
Weddington Lane	—	—	3	3
Total ...	—	—	9	11
Attleborough Ward.				
Lutterworth Road	—	—	2	4
Total ...	—	—	2	4
St. Mary's Ward.				
Tuttle Hill	—	—	1	3
Total ...	—	—	1	3
Arbury Ward.				
Arbury Lane	—	—	7	7
Astley Lane	—	—	7	7
Bull Ring	—	—	1	2
Bermuda	—	—	5	6
Coventry Road	—	—	1	4
College Street	—	—	2	2
Griff Village	—	—	20	30
Harefield Lane	—	—	6	6
Heath End Road	—	—	2	3
The Lawns, Arbury	—	—	3	4
Mill Gardens	—	—	4	4
Avenue Road	—	—	2	2
Bridge Street	—	—	2	4
Total ...	—	—	62	81
Galley Common Ward				
Church Road	—	—	1	1
Whittleford Road	—	—	2	2
Bucks Hill Road	—	—	2	2
Camp Hill Road	—	—	4	4
Chancery Lane	—	—	2	3
Galley Common	—	—	12	23
Hickman Road	—	—	4	4
Plough Hill Road	—	—	8	12
Rappers Hole	—	—	2	5
Robinson's End	—	—	7	10
Tunnel Road	—	—	2	2
Total ...	—	—	46	68

Stockingford Ward.	Sewers available.		Sewers not available.	
	Ashpits.	Privies.	Ashpits.	Privies.
Arbury Road	—	—	1	1
Croft Road	—	—	1	1
Total ...	—	—	2	2

TOTALS.

St. Nicholas Ward	—	—	9	11
Attleborough Ward	—	—	2	4
St. Mary's Ward	—	—	1	3
Arbury Ward	—	—	62	81
Galley Common Ward	—	—	46	68
Stockingford Ward	—	—	2	2
Total ...	—	—	122	169

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The approximate weight of refuse collected during the year was 12,270 tons.

The weight dealt with by the destructor plant was 11,043 tons, which was an increase of 683 tons on the previous year.

No alterations have been made to the destructor plant during the year, with the exception of the erection of a new chimney shaft to isolate the refuse destructors from the ordinary Lancashire boilers.

As reported last year, the Ministry of Health approved the erection of a plant to deal with slaughterhouse and trade offals, diseased meat, and sewage screenings. This plant was put into operation in October, and it has been successful in converting these waste products into a valuable fertilizer. Slight additions to the original plant have been put down, particularly to reduce the fat content of the fertilizer. There is a sale for these fats and the final product has been greatly improved by the additional plant.

A scheme for weekly collection of waste paper from householders is now in operation by arrangement with the Thames Mill Board Company, and during the year 209 tons have been collected and sold.

I give below a table of conversions carried out between the years 1922 and 1938:—

District	PRIVIES CONVERTED																	Total
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
St. Nicholas	7	2	2	2	1	1				2	3							20
Attleborough	17	10	11	4	1	1			5	1		3						53
St. Mary's	15	13	25	3	2	1												59
Stockingford	12	30	65	9	12													128
Galley Comm.		13	10	17	110	2				1	1	1			1			156
Coton E	3	10	12	3														28
Coton W	8	5	14	12	10	8	5	101	4		1							168
Arbury														3				3
Total	62	83	139	50	136	13	5	101	9	4	5	4	—	3	1	—	—	615

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER, DECEMBER, 1938.

Description of Workshop.	Attleborough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stockingford	TOTAL
Tailoring		2		1					3
Millinery		1		1					2
Wagon builders and repairers		1		1					2
Carpenters		1		1			1		3
Saddlers		1	1						2
Shoeing smiths		1							1
Motor and cycle repairers ..		3	1			1	1		6
Scale repairer		1							1
Bakers	1				1	1			3
Watch repairers		2	1	1					4
Photographers		2	2						4
Agricultural implement repairer		1							1
Gut scraper		1							1
Upholsterer		1							1
Cleaners and dyers		1							1
Sweetmaker	1								1
Marble masons		2							2
Beer bottler							1		1
Acetylene welder							1		1
Plumbers		1	2						3
Rope maker						1			1

FACTORIES ON REGISTER DECEMBER, 1938.

Description of Factory.	Attleborough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stockingford	TOTAL
Gas works		1							1
Electric repairs			1			1			2
Undertakers		1							1
Hosiery		1	1	1		3	1		7
Tailoring		1	3	1		1			6
Needle making		1							1
Hat making				1					1
Boot repairing		2	1	1		1	2	1	8
Cardboard box making ..			1	1					2
Forage		2							2
Fellmonger		1							1
Weaving	3	1							4
Worsted mills	1								1
Sports requisites	1	1							2
Signs and posters		1							1
Dye works		1							1
Engineering and motor repairing		9	2	3	2	5	1		22
Cycle repairing								1	1
Timber works		2			1				3
Printing		6	1			2			9
Flour mills		1							1
Electricity works						1			1
Laundry	1	1							2
Silk winding			1						1
Mineral water works		1				1			2
Beer bottlers			1						1
Baker and confectioners ..	1	6	4	4	1	2	2	3	23
Sausage making	1	2		1					4
Coach painting					1				1
Joinery	1	1	1	1		3			7
Brick making and pipe making					4			5	9
Ice making		1							1
Blacksmith		1							1
Dressmaking		1							1
Wagon repairing		1							1
Quarrying				1	2				3
Chamois leather					1				1
Firewood	1							1	2
Dairy			1						1

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	20	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	28	1	—

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	—

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

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1938.

To Dwelling Houses:—

Disinfections after infectious disease	263
Disinfections for vermin	72
Re infectious diseases	243
For drain testing	39
Inspections under Housing Acts	410
Re-inspections under Housing Acts	436

To other Premises:—

Factories and Workshops	28
Lodging House	2
Knacker's Yard	4
Offensive Trades	5
Van Grounds and Van Inspections	6
Smoke Observations	24

To Food Preparing Places:—

Meat Preparing Places	552
Fried Fish Shops	16
Slaughterhouses	1335
Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds	77
Abattoir	225
Bakehouses	17
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, and Vans	599

Miscellaneous Visits:—

Miscellaneous Visits	3249
Samples of Water for Analysis	7
Visits re Rat Repression	41

NUISANCES ABATED, 1938,

Dwelling Houses—

Defective walls and ceilings repaired	220
Roofs repaired	149
Chimneys repaired	35
Spouting repaired or new provided	52
Filthy houses cleansed	17
Defective floors repaired or renewed	128
Dangerous stairs repaired	56
New sculleries built	9
Windows made to open	180
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	78
Coppers repaired or rebuilt	50
Sinks and waste pipes provided	87
Houses provided with damp-proof courses	46
New water services provided	49
Yard paving repaired	194
Houses re-pointed	120

New wash-houses provided	...	...	...	...	4
New doors provided	...	...	...	...	36
Dangerous walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...	5
Food storage accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	13
New pantries built	...	...	...	...	22
Drainage, etc.—					
Drainage cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	...	124
Drainage inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	29
New drainage provided	...	...	...	...	37
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	52
Ventilating shafts improved	...	...	...	...	11
Defective drains relaid	...	...	...	...	24
Closet Accommodation—					
Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	36
Water closets thoroughly repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	18
New w.c. basins and traps provided	...	...	...	...	45
Domestic Refuse—					
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	206
Other Nuisances—					
Polluted wells closed	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	9
Rat infested premises cleared	...	...	...	...	26
Nuisances from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	9
Factories and Workshops—					
Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	1

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year 67 shops were inspected. Eleven shops were found to be without adequate sanitary accommodation and three of them had no facilities for personal washing. Seven of the shops had no means of regulating the temperature.

All these defects were remedied informally and in no case was it necessary to institute proceedings.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no manufacturers of rag flock within the Borough. One upholstery firm, however, uses this kind of flock in their business. Supplies of the material used bear the certificate of the manufacturing firms.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year twenty-four fixed observations, in addition to many general observations, have been made on the various works' chimneys in the Borough.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Number of houses found to be infested with bugs 72

In each of the above-mentioned instances disinfection was carried out by means of spraying with liquid insecticide after the removal of skirting boards, picture rails, architraves, etc.

No marked prevalence of animal or insect pests has occurred during this year.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

HOUSING.

This important branch of Public Health work has, during the year under review, occupied quite a prominent place in the programme of the Department.

The provision, by the Corporation, of new houses for the rehousing of families displaced by action under the Act, has proceeded steadily and during the year 152 houses were completed.

During the year under review the Council saw fit to deal with 65 houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. This Section deals with individual houses, and by the terms of the Section the Council may either:—

- (a) make demolition orders requiring the demolition of the property, or
- (b) accept undertakings that the properties will cease to be used for human habitation.

The appropriate action taken in respect to the houses enumerated above was as follows:—

Number of demolition orders made	...	...	31
Number of undertakings accepted	...	...	34

In addition to the action quoted above, the Council dealt with eighty-nine houses represented to them as Clearance Areas and made Orders as follows:—

- Hall End Clearance Area. No. 29.—12 houses.
- Mill Street Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order. No. 30.—3 houses.
- Camp Hill Hall Drive Clearance Area. No. 31.—3 houses.
- Bull Street Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 32.—4 houses.
- Garrett Street Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 33.—13 houses.
- Upper Abbey Street Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 34.—6 houses.
- Midland Road Clearance Order, No. 35.—7 houses.
- Court 8 Upper Abbey Street Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 36.—19 houses.
- Arbury Road Clearance Order, No. 37.—8 houses.
- Whittleford Road Clearance Order, No. 38.—4 houses.
- Bridge Street, Coton (Canal side) Clearance Order, No. 39.—3 houses.

Heath End Road Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 40.—3 houses.

Heath End Road Clearance Order, No. 41.—2 houses.

Croft Road Clearance Order, No. 42.—2 houses.

During the year the Ministry of Health made inquiry into the Clearance Orders Numbers 12 to 28. This inquiry was held on the 1st February and was conducted by P. A. Hopkins, Esq., O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. All the Orders received confirmation with the exception of three properties which were excluded from the Clearance Order Number 28.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1389
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without the Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	169
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	33
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	27
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit ...	—
4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	249
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	273
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	2145
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	29
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	226
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ...	—

BUILDING PROGRESS.

The following table shows the progress of house building in the Borough between the years 1921 and 1938:—

	Corporation		Private Enterprise	
1921	122	.....	39	
1922	92	.....	33	
1923 .....	—	.....	89	
1924	34	.....	90	

1925.								
New Houses	Nuneaton	Attle-	St.	Stock-	Galley	Coton	Coton	
	borough	Marys	ingford	Common	East	West	Total	
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	25	—	33	23	—	73	—	154
Non-Subsidised ...	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	9
Municipal	—	34	—	9	—	—	—	43
	30	34	36	32	—	73	1	206

1926.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	24	15	9	20	1	52	38	159
Non-Subsidised ...	1	4	—	3	—	2	—	10
Municipal	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	96
	25	19	9	119	1	54	38	265

1927.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	23	18	37	3	3	52	14	150
Non-Subsidised ...	1	3	—	3	1	3	2	13
Municipal	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	134
	24	21	37	140	4	55	16	297

1928.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	10	12	16	2	—	31	4	75
Non-Subsidised ...	9	7	3	4	1	2	11	37
Municipal	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	80
	19	19	99	6	1	33	15	192

1929.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	16	18	31	3	3	14	2	87
Non-Subsidised ...	4	8	1	11	3	4	9	40
Municipal	—	232	9	—	—	—	—	241
	20	258	41	14	6	18	11	368

New Houses	1930.							Total
	Nuneaton borough	Attle- borough	St. Marys	Stock- ingford	Galley Common	Coton East	Coton West	
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Non-Subsidised ...	16	9	12	23	4	29	8	101
Municipal	—	41	—	66	—	—	—	107
	16	50	12	89	4	29	12	212

1931.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Non-subsidised ...	21	27	12	18	—	25	5	108
Municipal	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	21	27	18	18	—	25	7	116

1932.									
	Attle- borough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stock- ingford	Tota
Private Enterprise:—									
Subsidised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-subsidised .	26	39	11	25	12	3	15	—	131
Municipal	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	88
	26	39	11	25	100	3	15	—	219

1933.									
Private Enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised .	43	87	36	9	46	5	18	22	266
Municipal	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	128
	43	87	36	9	174	5	18	22	394

1934.									
Private enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised .	29	138	45	9	69	1	28	29	348
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29	138	45	9	69	1	28	29	348

Private enterprise:—	1935.								
Non-subsidised .	15	160	25	3	28	3	83	34	351
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
	15	160	25	3	28	3	83	62	379

Private enterprise:—	1936.								
Non-subsidised .	22	93	2	22	36	3	63	29	270
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	49
	22	93	2	22	36	3	63	78	319

1937.

Private enterprise:									
Non-subsidised	18	190	1	41	51	11	81	6	399
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57
	18	190	1	41	51	11	81	63	456

1938.

Private enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised	42	74	4	82	108	17	46	1	374
Municipal	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	130	152
	42	74	4	82	130	17	46	131	526

Rateable Value of Houses at the 1st October, 1938.

£6 and under	£7	£8	£9	£10	£11
868	635	835	1,555	2,295	1,959
£12	£13	£14	£15	£16	£17
785	665	481	391	295	522
£19	£20	£21	£22	£23	£24
265	147	87	180	45	107
	£26 and over	Total.			
	686	13,177			

If the limit of rateable value of working-class houses is taken as £13, it will be seen from the table that there are within the Borough 9,597 houses at or under that figure.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of cowkeepers and persons registered to sell milk within the Borough is 138 allocated as follows:—

Premises in Borough in which cows are kept	67
Number of milk retailers resident in the Borough (other than cowkeepers)	51
Number of milk producers (wholesale) whose premises are situate outside the Borough	11
Number of retailers whose premises are situate outside the Borough	9

During the year 77 visits of inspection were made to the various premises. A number of structural improvements to cowsheds were carried out.

Accredited milk is delivered and sold as such within the Borough from two farms, situate in the surrounding district.

Twenty-six farms are licensed to produce accredited milk.

Tuberculin tested milk is delivered within the Borough from one farm situate outside the Borough.

Pasteurised milk continues to be produced within the Borough, the average daily amount being 2,710 gallons.

Examination of milk supplies for Bacteriological count:—

Number of samples obtained	...	...	...	15
Number of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	12
Number of samples unsatisfactory	...	...	...	3

Repeat samples taken of the unsatisfactory supplies showed improvement. In one instance the supply ceased to be delivered within the Borough.

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNED, 1938.

	lbs.
Carcases and offals of ten beasts (Tuberculosis) ...	6,810
Beasts' heads, tongues, and various offals (Tuberculosis)	6,772
Carcases and offals of three pigs (Tuberculosis) ...	150
Pigs' heads and various offals (Tuberculosis) ...	2,130
Carcases and offals of four pigs (Anasarca) ...	226
Carcase and offal of pig (Pneumonia) ...	85
Carcase and offal of pig (Sapraemia) ...	136
Carcase and offal of pig (Inflammation) ...	65
Carcase and offal of sheep (Anasarca) ...	50
Carcase and offal of sheep (Emergency slaughter) ...	50
Carcase and offal of goat (Septicæmia) ...	50
Beasts' heads and tongues (Actinomycosis) ...	47
Beasts' livers (Abscesses) ...	101
Beasts' livers (Cirrhosis) ...	45
Beast liver (Angiomatosis) ...	16
Beast liver (Distomatosis) ...	14
Beast lungs (Cystitis) ...	14
Pigs' offals (Cirrhosis) ...	22
Pigs' offals (Pneumonia) ...	14
Sheep offals (Cystitis) ...	38
Pork (Bruising) ...	16
Mutton (Bruising) ...	9
Total (lbs.)	16,860

Unsound Food:—

	lbs.
Beef (Unsound) ...	560
Imported beef (Unsound) ...	177
Imported mutton (Unsound) ...	14
Imported pork (Unsound) ...	27
Imported ham (Unsound) ...	37
Bacon (Unsound) ...	32
Tinned beef (Unsound) ...	19
Boiled ham (Unsound) ...	8
Imported liver (Unsound) ...	6
Rabbits (Decomposition) ...	nine rabbits

It will be noted that all the above meat and foods were voluntarily surrendered upon request.

SUMMARY OF DISEASED MEAT CONDEMNED.

	Number of carcasses examined.	Number of affected carcasses.	Weight (lb.) condemned.	
			Tubercular	Non-Tubercular
Cattle (excluding cows)	1,403	93	13,582	237
Cows ..	378	41		
Calves ..	274	—		
Sheep ..	5,252	16	2,280	138
Pigs ..	3,896	123		548
Total ...	11,203	273	15,882	923

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected ..	1,403	378	274	5,252	3,896
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	12	6	—	14	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	.86	1.58	—	.3	.51
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	2	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	73	33	—	—	100
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	5.77	9.2	—	—	2.65

SCHOOLS.

All schools in the area are on town water supply, which has been of a satisfactory character throughout the year.

No major sanitary defects have been reported upon.

The fact that your School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health makes it easy to remedy minor sanitary defects which at times occur at schools.

The general provision for the control of infectious disease, and the supervision of contacts have remained as in previous years. No school was closed on account of infectious disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

All the notifiable infectious diseases, with the exception of diphtheria, shows a decline over 1937.

The general organisation for the treatment of infectious diseases, including the issuing of anti-toxin for diphtheria and scarlet fever, remains as in past years.

Notification of infectious disease has been prompt by all practitioners.

No radical change has taken place in the general organisation for the admission of cases of infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. The practice of dealing with infectious disease cases in the patient's home, where the home condition is satisfactory, has remained in operation.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was a marked drop in the incidence of scarlet fever during 1938, 96 cases being notified as against 168 in the preceding year.

The type remained mild in character.

Of the 96 notified cases, 64 were admitted to Bramcote Isolation Hospital, either on account of housing conditions, or the severity of the disease. As previously mentioned, the disease, on the whole, was mild. Admission to hospital was carried out in the main because of the lack of accommodation for adequate isolation in the homes.

Of the 64 cases admitted to hospital, no fatalities occurred.

One death was recorded in a case which was retained at home.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria was notified to the department as occurring in 119 individuals. This is a slight increase on the previous year's figure of 109.

The main incidence of this disease was in the first and last quarters of the year. Many of the cases notified showed a positive swab but no clinical signs of the disease. A great proportion of these cases were admitted to hospital.

Eighty-eight cases out of the 119 were admitted to Bramcote Isolation Hospital.

During the first quarter of the year it was found impossible to accommodate all the cases requiring hospital treatment in Bramcote Hospital, consequently cases were admitted to the Coventry Fever Hospital.

Six deaths occurred from diphtheria; 5 at Bramcote and one in the patient's own home.

Trachyotomy had to be performed on 6 cases, all of which recovered.

All fatal cases arrived in an extremely grave condition, and the chances of recovery were remote from the beginning.

ERYSIPELAS.

Of the 22 cases of erysipelas occurring in the Borough, all were treated at home with the exception of one. This case was admitted to Bramcote on account of its home conditions.

No deaths were recorded from this disease.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases of this disease (spotted fever) were notified during the year under review.

One was a very severe case and was treated in the Isolation Hospital.

The patient recovered.

MEASLES.

We did not suffer from a severe epidemic of measles during 1938, although the end of the year showed some increase.

Forty-two first notifications were received.

Notifications are only received of the first case occurring in the house, of children under 5 years of age. Other cases of measles are traced through the schools, etc.

All cases were treated in their homes, with one exception, which was admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering with the all too frequent complications of broncho pneumonia.

No deaths occurred from this disease during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARDS

Disease	Ward								Total
	Attleborough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stockingford	
Scarlet Fever	6	15	14	13	9	18	5	16	96
Diphtheria	20	19	10	12	8	16	4	30	119
Pneumonia	12	4	8	9	17	8	7	15	80
Measles	2	7	3	—	6	10	4	10	42
Erysipelas	5	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths									
	0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65+		Total		Cases admitted to Hospital	
Smallpox ...	2	13	46	21	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	64	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3	20	64	18	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	88	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	11	4	14	11	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Measles ...	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	AtHome	Hospital				
6	6	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

All forms of tuberculosis are notifiable to the Local Authority.

These notifications are passed on to the County Medical Officer of Health, as the Tuberculosis Committee of the Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the scheme dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

The County Council, through the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Tuberculosis Committee, maintain a Tuberculosis Dispensary in the town. This Committee also maintains sanatoria.

The closest co-operation still exists between the officers of the Joint Tuberculosis Committee and your Medical Officers of Health.

In the main, the cases that your Health Department refer to the Tuberculosis Officers are children under fourteen years of age. Any such child having the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis is sent to the local dispensary.

We still continue to re-house patients suffering from tuberculosis who live in unsuitable surroundings, where it is at all possible. The Housing Committee have always taken a sympathetic view of cases referred to them by the Health Department.

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases that occur in residents of the town are dealt with by an arrangement with the Joint Tuberculosis Committee at your Orthopaedic Clinic. This arrangement continues to work satisfactorily.

New Cases.					Deaths.			
Age Period.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1			1				1	
1-5			1	1				1
5-10	1		1	1				1
10-15			1	1				
15-20	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	1
20-25	4	4	2		3	4	1	
25-35	5	10	1		4	8		
35-45	4	2			4	3		
45-55	4	2		1	7	2	1	1
55-65	3	2	1		2	1		1
65-over	2				2			
Totals	27	28	9	5	24	19	4	5

	Lungs		Other	
Not notified	4	1	= 5
Left the district	4	5	= 9
Cured	6	12	= 18

Dr. McG. Williams has kindly submitted the following report on cases of Tuberculosis:

**PATIENTS ATTENDING NUNEATON DISPENSARY,
Year 1938.**

New Patients:

Adults—Male	..	..	..	..	74
Female	..	..	..	..	92
Children—Male	..	..	..	..	50
Female	..	..	..	..	76
					<hr/> 292
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	45
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	9
Not Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	235
Doubtful	..	..	..	..	3
					<hr/> 292

Stage of Disease:

Pulmonary T.B.				Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful	Not tuberculous	TOTAL
Stage T.B.—	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Abdomen	Other Organs	Peripheral glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
18	4	10	13	2	1	2	4	3	235	292

Age Period:

0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35
2	5	5	14	8	7	1
35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60	Total.
1	2	4	0	4	1	54

Teeth:

Good up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhoea alveolaris.	Dentures.	Total.
37	12	0	5	54

Family History:

Near Relative(s).	Distant Relative(s).	Negative.	Total.
19	4	31	54

Contacts:

		Male.	Female.	Totals.
Under 15	..	17	39	56
Over 15	..	29	56	85
Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful.	
141	5	136	0	

Children:

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful, under observation 31/12/38.	Totals.
Boys	1	6	43	0	50
Girls	4	1	71	0	76

Stage of Disease (Children Only):

Pulmonary T.B.				Non-Pulmonary				Under Observation 31-12-38	Not tuber- culous	TOTAL
Stage T.B.—	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Ab- dom- inal	Other Or- gans	Peri- pheral glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
5	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	114	126

Working Capacity of Old Cases (Including Home Visits):

Doing some work.	Not working but fit for light work.	Unfit for any work.
107	1	173

Dispensary Treatment:

	On Dispensary Treatment 1/1/38.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1938.			
Adults	1	..	2	3
Children	2	..	1	3
						6

Total Attendance .. 505*

*Including 20 attendances for Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

HOME VISITS NUNEATON DISPENSARY.

Year 1938.

New Patients:

Adults—Male	..	..	..	..	..	20
Female	..	..	..	..	..	24
Children—Male	..	..	..	..	..	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	4
						50
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	23
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	5
Not Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	22
Doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	0
						50

Stage of Disease:

Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Doubt-ful	Not tuber-culous	TOTAL
Stage T.B.—	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Ab-domen	Other Or-gans	Peri-pheral gla-ds			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
8	2	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	22	50

Age Periods:

0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35
0	4	0	7	3	4	3
35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60	Total.
2	3	0	2	0	0	28

Teeth:

Good up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhoea alveolaris.	Dentures.	Total.
19	4	0	5	28

Family History:

Near Relative(s).	Distant Relative(s).	Negative.	Total.
4	1	23	28

Contacts:

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Over 15	1	2	3
Under 15	0	0	0
Examined.	Not Tuberculous.		Doubtful.
3	0		0

Children:

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful, under observation 31/12/38.	Totals.
Boys	0	1	1	0	2
Girls	1	2	1	0	4

Stage of Disease (Children Only):

Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Under Observation 31-12-38	Not tuber- culous	TOTAL
Stage T.B.—	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Ab- dom- inal	Other Or- gans	Peri- pheral glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	6

Total Number of Home Visits (Borough of Nuneaton) .. 85

(a) New Patients .. 36

(b) Old Patients .. 49

NUNEATON VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Nuneaton Treatment Centre.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T'tls
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	12	14			46	12			58	26	84
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection		1			1	1			1	2	3
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	—	—							—	—	—
Syphilis, secondary	—	1							—	1	1
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection	—	—							—	—	—
Syphilis, all later stages	1	—							1	—	1
Syphilis, congenital	—	—							—	—	—
Soft Chancre											
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection					39	13			39	13	52
Gonorrhœa, later											
Conditions other than venereal							13	8	13	8	21
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection	3				2				5		5
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	16	16			88	26	13	8	117	50	167
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see item 15).	4	6			26	12	13	8	43	26	69
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary											
Syphilis, secondary											
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection											
Syphilis, all later stages		1								1	1
Syphilis, congenital		4								4	4
Soft Chancre											
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection					7				7		7
Gonorrhœa, later					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure (see item 15)					16	2			16	2	18

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T'tls
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	1	1			8	2			9	3	12
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	11	8			31	10			42	18	60
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	16	16			88	26	13	8	117	50	167
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary ...											
Syphilis, secondary ...											
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection ...											
Syphilis, all later stages ...											
Syphilis, congenital ...											
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer ...	166	126			1064	140	59	45	1289	311	1600
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation dressing ...					1873	55			1873	55	1928
Total Attendances ...	166	126			2939	195	59	45	3162	366	3528
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	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BRAMCOTE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

No additions have taken place during 1938 in respect to the bed accommodation at the Isolation Hospital.

The extensions to the nurses' home was completed in the early part of the year, which allows increased staff being suitably housed for future extensions to the hospital.

The nursing staff now have amenities which compare favourably with other hospitals.

During the year plans were approved and building commenced on the new (12 bed) cubicle block. This should be completed in 1939 and will serve a much needed want.

During the year the hospital dealt with 168 cases, 12 of which were admitted from outside the Borough boundary.

I have dealt with the different diseases admitted to the hospital in the notes under their appropriate headings.

The following table gives the details of the cases admitted.

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Borough Cases						Outside Authorities Cases					
	Admitted			Deaths			Admitted			Deaths		
	M	F	T'tl.	M	F	T'tl.	M	F	T'tl.	M	F	T'tl.
Scarlet Fever	29	35	64	—	—	—	6	6	12	—	—	—
Diphtheria	43	45	88	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ditto observation	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	74	82	156	1	4	5	6	6	12	—	1	1

DISINFECTIONS.

The disinfection of all premises, houses, bedding, etc., is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors after cases of infectious disease. Steam disinfection is available for bulky goods, such as bedding, etc. Spraying or fumigation with Formalin is the method employed in houses.

Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	263
Number of articles steam disinfected	...	...	370



