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Borough of Nuneaton

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1939.

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



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

Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As on 31st December, 1939)

His Worship The Mayor (Councillor J. Bates, J.P.).

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman W. Croshaw).

Chairman: Alderman J. Randle, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor H. J. Deeming.

MEMBERS:

Councillor W. R. Chamberlain.

„ H. Clark.

„ G. Comley.

„ G. Cooper.

„ D. E. Crew.

„ G. W. Fennell.

„ L. C. S. FitzRoy-Newdegate.

„ A. C. French.

„ W. R. Lee.

„ B. H. Mayo.

„ A. H. Moreton.

„ B. Simpson.

„ P. Woodward.

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.
December, 1940.

To The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you a brief statistical report on the work of the Health Department for the year, 1939.

I am sure you will appreciate the difficulties under which this report has had to be made.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, much additional work was thrown on all members of the Health Department staff, and routine matters, such as Annual Reports, had to become secondary considerations, while work of a more urgent nature was carried out.

The general working of the Department remained unchanged until the commencement of hostilities.

Many of the medical services had to be temporarily abandoned during the first few weeks of the war owing to your clinics being taken over by the Civil Defence Services, for First Aid Posts, Ambulance Depots, and First Aid Party Depots. During these few weeks various alterations to buildings had to be put in hand, and it was found impossible to carry on with the welfare centres and special clinics. Fortunately, this state of affairs only existed for a few weeks, and we recommenced the one to five services at the clinics within a short time from the outbreak of war. By October the various clinics had been re-organised and we had dovetailed the Civil Defence Services and the ordinary peace-time services of the clinics in such a manner that all facilities, which had been available prior to the war, were being carried out in spite of the fact that this country was at war.

No outstanding epidemics occurred during 1939, with the exception of an outbreak of food poisoning, details of which will be found later on in this report.

Unfortunately, hostilities have prevented the carrying out of our housing policy. The Corporation's effort in the past had been such that one had hopes that the end of the housing problem would have been in sight at the end of 1939. It will now be impossible, until the conflict is over, to complete our overcrowding and slum clearance programme.

The new cubicle block was opened by His Worship the Mayor at the Isolation Hospital, Bramcote, on August 3rd. This block contains twelve beds, plus an operating theatre, and has proved a very useful adjunct to the existing wards at this hospital. Unfortunately, after a few weeks of the completion of the latest addition to the hospital it had to be disfigured with protection for the patients against war risks.

At the outbreak of war Dr. H. Burns and Mr. R. C. Stuttle (Sanitary Inspector) were called to serve with H.M. Forces. Dr. T. H. Thompson, your Dental Officer, was appointed, temporarily, as Assistant Medical Officer. This was a convenient arrangement in the early days of the war as the Dental Department was not working to full capacity. This, however, was altered early in 1940 by the appointment of a whole time temporary assistant, Dr. G. K. G. Coote, who took over the duties previously carried out by Dr. H. Burns.

All members of the Health Department staff had prior to the outbreak of war joined the Civil Defence Services, and in addition to their ordinary work carried out A.R.P. duties during the period 1939, when the Civil Defence Service was mobilised.

I would like to record my great appreciation of the work carried out, under very trying circumstances, of all members of the Health Department staff who have willingly carried out all duties imposed upon them. I should like to mention especially Mr. Mortimer who was, as you are aware, appointed Deputy First Aid Commandant prior to the war. He has been invaluable to me during these difficult times, and I should like to put on record my special appreciation for his help.

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, 1939.

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.P.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.	} F. G. GANE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspec- tor. S. B. ACTON, Cert. S.I.B. R. C. STUTTLE, Cert. S.I.B.
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 K. T. FLYNN, Cert. C.M.B.
Midwifery Service Supervisor :	Miss D. KING, S.R.N., Cert. C.M.B.
Midwives :	Miss L. DICKSON, 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.
Consultant—Gynæcological Clinic.	{ (Lond.), M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.M. (Birm.)
Consulting Surgeon—Isolation Hospital.	{ G. 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.

*Health Visitor's Certificate.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,684
Registrar-General's estimate of										
(a) resident population, mid-1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,864
(b) average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,670
Number of inhabited houses (end 1939) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,625
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£970
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£254,157

VITAL STATISTICS

		Total		M.		F.	
Live Births:—Legitimate	...	812	...	388	...	424	
Illegitimate	...	24	...	11	...	13	
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1939							16.8

Stillbirths	...	...	...	29	...	17	...	12
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...		...		...	33.5

Deaths	...	...	...	...	515	...	264	...	251
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population									10.3

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

				Deaths				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.1
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.1
Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2.3

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.6

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	71
" Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1

DEATHS

	England & Wales.	Nuneaton.
Rates	12.1	10.3

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1939.

Cause of death.	Males	Females	Total
All causes	264	251	515
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Influenza	6	5	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	1
Tuberculosis—respiratory system ..	18	22	40
Tuberculosis—other forms	4	2	6
General Paralysis Insane	2	—	2
Cancer	40	31	71
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—
Other liver diseases	—	2	2
Other digestive diseases	5	2	7
Appendicitis	2	3	5
Peptic Ulcer	—	2	2
Acute and chronic nephritis	6	5	11
Heart disease	55	50	105
Aneurysm	—	1	1
Other circulatory diseases	15	12	27
Diarrhoea (all ages)	3	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	18	13	31
Bronchitis	12	8	20
Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3
Diabetes	2	10	12
Cerebro Hæmorrhage	12	23	35
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1
Other Puerperal diseases	—	1	1
Congenital Debility }	16	17	33
Premature birth, etc. }			
Senility	5	11	16
Suicide	3	1	4
Other Violence	21	7	28
Other defined diseases	13	16	29

BIRTHS

England & Wales.

Nuneaton.

Birth Rate

15.0

16.8

Ward	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Attleborough ..	36	41	77	2	—	2	38	41	79
St. Nicholas ..	66	68	134	2	2	4	68	70	138
Manor ..	19	25	44	1	—	1	20	25	45
St. Mary ..	43	41	84	—	1	1	43	42	85
Arbury ..	56	43	99	—	2	2	56	45	101
Chilvers Coton ..	37	54	91	2	2	4	39	56	95
Galley Common ..	42	53	95	—	1	1	42	54	96
Stockingford ..	80	86	166	—	4	4	80	90	170
Inward Transfers	9	13	22	4	1	5	13	14	27
TOTALS ..	388	424	812	11	13	24	399	437	836

England & Wales. Nuneaton.
Infantile Mortality Rate 50 65.7

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1939.

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	14	2	1	—	17	1	—	—	—	18
Congenital Defects	5	1	1	—	7	—	2	—	—	9
Inanition	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	2	3	12
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Totals	23	4	6	—	33	6	6	5	5	55

INFANT DEATHS—WARD

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attleborough	3	3	6
St. Nicholas	5	3	8
Manor	4	2	6
St. Mary	2	3	5
Arbury	6	2	8
Coton	3	2	5
Galley Common	—	7	7
Stockingford	6	4	10
Totals	29	26	55

VITAL STATISTICS, 1901—1939.

Year	Popula- tion	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
1939	49,670	515	836	55	10.3	16.8	65.7

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The arrangement for the examination of throat swabs for diphtheria, blood for typhoid, etc., remain as in past years, namely, they are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratories at Birmingham.

The following specimens were examined:—

	Positive	Negative
Typhoid	—	8
Diphtheria	219	581
Tuberculosis	12	48

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

During the first nine months of 1939 the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, was administered by the Warwickshire County Council. This was taken over by the Nuneaton Borough Council, who have an agreement with Messrs. Hill and Rigby for the examination of samples found to require investigation.

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 within the Borough.

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

133 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in the Borough of Nuneaton, of the following articles:

Aspirin Tablets	1
Beef Suet	1
Bismuthated Magnesia	1
Blackcurrant Jelly	1
Blackcurrant Pastilles	1
Boric Ointment	1
Cocoa	1
Coffee	1
Coffee Essence	2
Cornflour	1
Dressed Crab	1
Golden Syrup	1
Ground Ginger	1
Honey	1
Jam	13
Menthol and Eucalyptus Pastilles	1
Milk	90
Milk (tinned)	3
Sausages	8
Self Raising Flour	1
Whiskey	1
Zinc Ointment	1

Total 133

The unsatisfactory samples were as follows:—

(1) i.4, Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam (Informal).

(2) P47, Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam (Official).

Both these samples were taken from the same vendor, and contained 18% of gooseberry fruit and 2% of raspberry, instead of 10% of each. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers of the jam. They could only account for these differences being caused by the jam not being thoroughly mixed whilst in the process of boiling, in which case other jam from the same boiling, would have had more raspberry than gooseberry fruit. The vendors and manufacturers have been cautioned.

(3) i.77, Raspberry and Red Currant Jam (Full Fruit Standard).
(Informal).

(4) P159, Raspberry & Red Currant Jam (Full Fruit Standard).
(Official).

Both these samples were taken from the same source and should have contained 20% of each of the fruits named, instead of which there was not more than 30% of the *mixed* fruit.

Proceedings were taken against the vendor, and also the manufacturers of the jam, under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, for labelling the jam with a false trade description. The vendor was able to prove a warranty and the case against him was dismissed. The manufacturers were fined £5 and ordered to pay £11 11s. special costs.

(5) A255, Milk, adulterated with 25.8% of water (Official). This vendor was fined £5.

(6) D501, Milk, deficient of 10% of fat (Official). This vendor was cautioned, as the deficiency was probably caused by the "strippings" which are rich in fat content, not having been put into the same churn as the foremilk.

(3) 25 samples of milk were tested for Tubercle Bacilli, five of which proved to be positive. These cases were reported to the County Medical Officer of Health for the appropriate action.

J. E. PRESTON

(Chief Sampling Officer).

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(a) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES:

The Corporation have two fully equipped ambulances, the service being administered through the Fire Brigade.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

One ambulance is provided for the removal of cases of infectious disease to the Bramcote Isolation Hospital.

NURSING IN THE HOMES

(a) As in the past the majority of home nursing is carried out by the Nuneaton and District Nursing Association, and I am indebted to the Secretary of this Association for details of the work carried out in connection with pneumonia cases:—

Number of pneumonia cases nursed ... 17

Number of visits paid to these cases ... 255

The Chapel End and District Nursing Association come into the Borough for general purposes in the Galley Common area.

(a) INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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 cases and visits:—

CASES AND VISITS FOR YEAR 1939.

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 ..	8	42	5	16	5	20	2	9	4	20	6	33	4	23	5	21	39	184
Measles ..	48	124	24	54	35	88	11	17	22	43	43	105	88	39	25	72	296	742
Diphtheria ..	1	10	1	6	2	22	2	14	1	13	3	9	1	6	3	25	14	105
Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	6	8
Erysipelas ..	4	8	3	5	2	4	2	10	1	2	3	7	4	7	6	15	25	58
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Total																	382	1099

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.
Ante-Natal Centre	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.

HOSPITAL PROVISIONS

Nuneaton General Hospital.

The arrangements made by this Corporation with the Nuneaton General Hospital for the admission of maternity cases remain as in past years.

The accommodation at this hospital remains unaltered.

Isolation Hospital, Bramcote.

As mentioned in my opening remarks a new cubicle block to accommodate twelve patients was opened by His Worship the Mayor in August, 1939.

No further administrative alterations have taken place.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

No alteration took place during 1939 in the Midwifery Service.

Domiciliary midwifery was carried out by your municipal midwives, plus three private practising midwives.

The Corporation employed eight municipal midwives for district work, and one supervisor of midwives. The Supervisor, Miss King, also carries out the duties at the ante-natal clinics, in conjunction with the midwives on her staff.

The general scheme of admitting cases to the Nuneaton General and Birmingham Hospitals of complicated cases remains in force.

Ante-natal clinics were held throughout the year on four afternoons per month.

At the outbreak of war we lost the services of Mr. Selby Tait, who joined H.M. Forces, but we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Mrs. Willmott Dobbie, F.R.C.S., who has carried on the work at both clinics.

The following tables show the work carried out at the ante-natal clinics, the gynæcological clinic, and the domiciliary midwifery service.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Number of patients seen each quarter, 1939:—

COTON ROAD.				STOCKINGFORD.			
	New	Subsequent		New	Subsequent		
	Patients	Visits	Total	Patients	Visits	Total	
1st quarter ...	76	85	161	... 70	85	155	
2nd quarter ...	71	99	170	... 52	89	141	
3rd quarter ...	43	74	117	... 32	51	83	
4th quarter ...	28	35	63	... 44	54	98	

Totals: 416 new cases; 572 subsequent visits; grand total, 988.

Gynæcological Clinic.

Particulars of work carried out by Sir Beckwith Whitehouse at the Gynæcological Clinic:—

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of cases	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of re-attendances	...	...	...	...	...	17

Midwifery Service.

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

(a) as Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	444
(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	57

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The general work of the Health Visitors remained unaltered.

I give below details of the work carried out by the four Health Visitors:—

Home visiting of babies under 1 year	...	...	6,216
Home visiting of babies between 1—5 years	...	9,987	
Home visiting of expectant mothers	...	243	
Home visiting of measles under 5 years (visits)	...	841	
Home nursing of ophthalmia neonatorum (visits)	...	106	
Diseases of respiratory system	...	281	
Diseases of digestive system	...	160	
Diseases of special senses	...	160	
Surgical Dressings	...	98	
Diseases of the Skin	...	172	
Diseases of breast (mother)	...	34	
Diseases not classified	...	121	
Wholly breast fed	...	651	
Wholly hand fed	...	170	
Mal fed	...	—	

CLINICS

Below will be found details of attendances and the various ailments found at these Centres:—

Welfare Sessions—Nuneaton Centre	...	...	...	125
Attendance of babies	...	...	...	12,094
Welfare Sessions—Stockingford Centre	...	...	...	84
Attendance of babies	...	...	...	4,558

	Nuneaton	Stockingford
No. of babies on register, 1st Jan., 1939	917	529
No. of babies added during 1939	418	213
No. ceased to attend	368	246
No. on register, 1st Jan., 1940	967	496
Total attendances made	12,094	4,558

I give below the various diseases dealt with by the Medical Officers at the Centres:—

	Nuneaton	Stockingford
Normal babies	420	113
Diseases of digestive system	120	363
Diseases of respiratory system	65	92
Diseases of skin	78	100
Diseases of eye	43	36
Diseases of nose, ear and throat	36	71
Congenital diseases	—	4
Hernia and Phimosis	236	93
Orthopædic conditions	27	17
Rickets	6	5
Surgical Cases	59	40
Other diseases	324	79
Dental defects	21	10

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

The number of Infant Life Protection visitors is 4, all of whom are Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of work carried out under the Child Life Protection Act:—

1. No. of foster parents on register:—
At the end of the year 2
2. No. of children on the register:—
At the end of the year 2
Who died during the year —
3. No. of cases in which proceedings were taken —

REPORT ON THE ORTHOPÆDIC WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE NUNEATON ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC FOR 1939

The conduct of the Orthopædic Clinic has remained materially unchanged from past years. The connection with the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital at Coleshill has been maintained, and those cases requiring in-patient treatment have been admitted there during the year.

The outbreak of war brought a temporary closure of the Clinic, yet in spite of the work having been interrupted for a month or more, the numbers treated have shown an increase over the whole period. Owing however to the requirements of A.R.P. making it impossible to utilize the whole of the premises the bi-weekly exercise class which was started last year could not be maintained and children suffering from postural and foot ailments are now treated once only in each week. The needs of these children must now be subservient to the greater need of the community but it is hoped that it will be possible to restore this service at a later time.

In spite of the increased calls on their services the School Nursing Staff have again been most helpful.

The following is a record of the work of the Clinic during the year 1939:—

ORTHOPÆDIC REPORT, 1939.

Disease.	School	Adults	Infants	Total
Tuberculosis	10	10	1	21
Spastic Paralysis	5	—	1	6
Infantile Paralysis	8	—	—	8
Rickets	20	—	25	45
Bone Injuries	34	6	—	40
Spinal Deformities	29	4	—	33
Flat Foot	45	—	8	53
Claw Foot	8	—	2	10
Club Foot	2	—	2	4
Other Conditions	82	—	27	109
No. of New Cases	69	3	44	116
No. of cases carried on from previous year	146	7	39	192
No. treated in Hospital	13	—	3	16
Instruments supplied	39	2	9	50
Clinics by M.O.	—	—	—	10
Attendances at same	349	22	158	529
Treatment Clinics	768	21	271	1,060
Total attendances	1,117	43	429	1,589
Number discharged	72	—	30	102

REPORT ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE, 1939.

One of the biggest tasks before the Public Dental Officer is to instil into his patients the importance of conservative work and to clinch this argument by the permanence and freedom from trouble of his fillings. This will take time in face of the considerable apathy which is not lessened by the non-realisation of the important advances in the technique of dentistry.

However, the most heartening feature of the year's work was a considerable increase of 129 more fillings than in the previous year.

Unfortunately most of these were done for a small section of the more intelligent mothers who thoroughly appreciated what was being done for them. This only shows what could be done if only their good example was followed.

The conservative treatment of mild pyorrhœa is an instance of modern technique, the importance of which is hardly realised at all by the lay public in this country. It has here been carried out in suitable cases with good result but the difficulties are (1) that the great majority of patients are not referred, or themselves defer treatment until the disease is too far advanced when extraction unfortunately becomes the only cure. (2) Co-operation of the patient is essential and is not always forthcoming.

There are still (and will be for many years) far too many mouths that have to be cleared of teeth under gas. Nevertheless one is consoled by the knowledge that very harmful, often dangerous sources of disablement are being removed, however much one may long for the opportunity which could prevent such 'bad teeth' from occurring at all.

Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	301

WATER

The average daily consumption of water in the Borough during 1939 was 1,234,019 gallons, which is 83,950 gallons more than in 1938. The maximum consumption in any one day was 1,574,000.

The new purification plant situated at Whittleford to deal with the free CO₂ and the removal of iron and manganese from the raw water was put into commission in June. This plant is to supersede the slow sand filters affected by mining subsidence.

The extensions of mains totalled 2,533 yards of 4" pipes, 120 yards of 6" pipes, 10 yards of 7" pipes, 4 yards of 9" pipes, 11 yards of 10" pipes, and 240 yards of 12" pipes, details of such extensions being as follows:—

Ryde Avenue	...	...	...	...	288 yards	4"
Berrington Road	...	...	...	...	30	" 4"
Glenfield Avenue	...	...	...	...	86	" 4"
New Street off Glenfield Avenue	...	...	...	...	36	" 4"
Attleborough Hall Estate	...	...	...	...	406	" 4"
New Street off Camp Hill Road	...	...	...	...	48	" 4"
Vernons Lane Estate	...	...	...	...	667	" 4"
					78	" 6"
New Street off Green Lane	...	...	...	...	690	" 4"
Arlon Avenue	...	...	...	...	108	" 4"
Briars Close	...	...	...	...	78	" 4"
Chase Close	...	...	...	...	96	" 4"
Boot Inn Bridge	...	...	...	...	240	" 12"
					11	" 10"
					10	" 7"
					4	" 9"
					42	" 6"

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

Bacteriological examination of water taken from Tuttle Hill Reservoir:—

Organisms per c.c. at 37° C.	...	...	...	35
Organisms per c.c. at 20° C.	...	...	...	9
Organisms indicative of sewage contamination	Absent from 100 c.c.			

Bacteriological examination of Whittleford water:—

Organisms per c.c. at 37° C.	...	...	...	7
Organisms per c.c. at 20° C.	...	...	...	9
Organisms indicative of sewage contamination	Absent from 100 c.c.			

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Tuttle Hill Reservoir Chlorinated and Filtered.	Whittleford.
Free and Saline Ammonia ..	0.003	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.024	0.004
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.0	3.8
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.261	0.058
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate at 80° F. in 4 hours ..	0.372	0.017
Total Solids dried at 100° C. ..	26.000	70.000
Hardness: Temporary	7.9	17.3
Permanent	7.6	24.6
Total	15.5	41.9
Appearance *	*Bright—few small particles. Chlorine absent.	*Bright and Clear. Chlorine absent.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At the sewage works at Hartshill, the scheme of sludge digestion approved by the Ministry of Health is proceeding satisfactorily.

Sewer extensions have been carried out as follows:—

By Corporation.

Greenmoor Road 6" diameter 423 yards

By Private Enterprise.

Hill Top Estate	6", 9", 12"	986	..
Chase Close	6"	80	..
Briars Close	6"	203	..

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 13,012 tons.

The weight dealt with by the destructor plant was 7,916 tons which was a decrease of 3,127 tons on the previous year. The plant was out of commission for twelve weeks owing to a mechanical breakdown. The plant for the disposal of offals, condemned meat, fish etc. for the production of fertilizers and feeding stuffs etc. has been working satisfactorily and has produced the following during the year:—

	Tons	cwts.	qtrs.
No. 1 fertiliser	35	4	2
No. 2 fertilizer	36	15	0
Bone meal	2	5	0
Fish meal	6	3	0
Meat meal	1	10	0
Grease and fats	7	18	0

The scheme for the weekly collection of waste paper from householders has been in operation during the whole of the year and has produced 168 tons which has been sold by arrangement with the Thames Board Mills, Ltd.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER, DECEMBER, 1939.

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	2		6
Scale repairer		1							1
Bakers	1				1				2
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
Florist		1							1
Marble masons		2							2
Beer bottler							1		1
Acetylene welder							1		1
Plumbers		1	2						3
Rope maker						1			1
Building operation	1		1						2
Felt hat trimmer			1						1

FACTORIES ON REGISTER, DECEMBER, 1939.

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		4	1		7
Tailoring		1	3	1		1			6
Needle making		1							1
Hat making				1					1
Boot repairing		1		1		1	2	1	6
Cardboard box making			1	1					2
Forage		1							1
Fellmonger		1							1
Weaving	3	1							4
Worsted mills	1								1
Sports requisites	1								1
Signs and posters		1							1
Dye works		1							1
Engineering and motor repairing		8	3	3	2	5	1		22
Cycle repairing								1	1
Timber works		2			1				3
Printing		6	1			1			8
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	3	2	3	24
Sausage making	2	3		1					6
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
Dairy			1						1
Building Operation		2	1			1		1	5

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)	37	12	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	15	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	52	12	—

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	8	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective	28	28	—	—
not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	36	36	—	—

*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, 1939

To Dwelling Houses:—

Disinfections after infectious disease	180
Disinfestations for vermin	94
Re infectious diseases	156
For drain testing	37
Inspections under Housing Acts	502
Re-inspections under Housing Acts	626

To other Premises:—

Factories and Workshops	52
Lodging House	5
Knacker's Yard	3
Offensive Trades	8
Shops inspected	322
Smoke Observations	7

To Food Preparing Places:—

Meat Preparing Places	395
Fried Fish Shops	26
Slaughterhouses	1,646
Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds	37
Abattoir	360
Bakehouses	54
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, and Vans	524

Miscellaneous Visits:—

Miscellaneous Visits	3,454
Samples of Water for Analysis	1
Visits re Rat Repression	45

NUISANCES ABATED

Dwelling Houses:—

Defective walls and ceilings repaired	170
Roofs repaired	89
Chimneys repaired	45
Spouting repaired or new provided	73
Filthy houses cleansed	7
Defective floors repaired or renewed	118
Dangerous stairs repaired	39
Windows made to open	128
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	51
Coppers repaired or rebuilt	26
Sinks and waste pipes provided	54
Houses provided with damp-proof courses	10
New water services provided	50
Yard paving repaired	74
Houses re-pointed	100
New wash-houses provided	11
New doors provided	35
Dangerous walls rebuilt	1
Food storage accommodation improved	13
New pantries built	13

Drainage, etc.—

Drainage cleared from obstruction	147
Drainage inspection chambers provided or repaired	22
New drainage provided	13
New gullies provided	20
Ventilating shafts improved	9
Defective drains relaid	17

Closet Accommodation—

Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	57
Water closets thoroughly repaired	50
Additional water closets provided	9
New w.c. basins and traps provided	42

Domestic Refuse—

Dustbins provided	269
--------------------------	-----

Other Nuisances—

Polluted wells closed	3
Offensive accumulations removed	8
Rat infested premises cleared	27
Nuisances from keeping of animals	12

Factories and Workshops—

Premises limewashed	8
----------------------------	---

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year 322 shops were inspected. Fourteen shops were found to be without adequate sanitary accommodation and three of them had no facilities for personal washing. Ten 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 seven 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 94

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.

During the year under review 142 new houses for the rehousing of families displaced by action under the Housing Act, and for providing improved housing accommodation for overcrowded families, were completed.

The Council saw fit to deal with twenty-two houses under Section II of the Housing Act, 1936, and took the following action:—

Number of demolition orders made 15

Number of undertakings accepted 7

In addition to this action the Council dealt with six houses included in the Croft Road, Number 43, Clearance Area.

During the year the Ministry of Health made inquiry into the Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders Numbers 29 to 42 (enumerated in my annual report of 1938). All the Orders were confirmed.

Active housing work virtually came to an end, for the time being, in September, following the receipt of Circular No. 1866 dated 8th September, 1939.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

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

(b) Number of inspections made	1328
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

(b) Number of inspections made	1128
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

(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 330

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	164
--	-----

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

(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 ... | — |
| (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 | 15 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition Orders | 18 |

(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 | 180 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 204 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 1663 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | — |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 69 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | 482 |
| (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	Attleborough	St. Marys	Stockingford	Galley Common	Coton East	Coton 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	8	2	18
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

1930

New Houses	Nuneaton	Attleborough	St. Marys	Stockingford	Galley Common	Coton East	Coton West	Total
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	Coto	Galley Common	Stock- ingford	Total
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

1935.

Non-subsidised	15	160	25	3	28	3	83	34	351
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
	15	160	25	3	28	3	83	62	379

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

1939.

Private enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised	26	78	—	19	26	—	34	1	184
Municipal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	142
	26	78	—	19	26	—	34	143	326

Rateable Value of Houses at the 1st October, 1939.

£6 and under	£7	£8	£9	£10	£11
856	635	824	1,557	2,313	2,072
£12	£13	£14	£15	£16	£18
799	672	486	415	324	513
£19	£20	£21	£22	£23	£24
248	138	84	141	46	92
		£26 and over	Total.		
		686	13,265		

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 9,728 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 37 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.

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

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNED.

	lbs.
Carcases and offals of nine beasts (Tuberculosis) ...	7,206
Beasts' heads, tongues, and various offals (Tuberculosis) ...	13,284
Part of beast carcasses (Tuberculosis) ...	963
Carcases and offals of eleven pigs (Tuberculosis) ...	1,380
Pigs' heads and various offals (Tuberculosis) ...	3,641
Carcase and offal of beast (Septicæmia) ...	672
Carcase and offal of pig (Urticaria) ...	100
Carcase and offal of sheep (Parturition) ...	45
Carcase and offals of five sheep (Emanciation) ...	235
Carcases and offals of two sheep (Dropsy) ...	136
Carcase and offal of calf (Emergency slaughter) ...	45
Beasts' offals (Cirrhosis) ...	192
Pigs' offals (Cirrhosis) ...	54
Sheep offals (Cirrhosis) ...	9
Beasts' offals (Abscesses) ...	217
Beasts' livers (Angiomâ) ...	116
Beasts' offals (Peritonitis) ...	155
Pigs' offals (Peritonitis) ...	32
Beasts' offals (Inflammation) ...	17
Pig's offals (Inflammation) ...	52
Beasts' offals (Cysts) ...	44
Pig's offals (Cysts) ...	29
Sheep offals (Cysts) ...	43
Beasts' livers (Distomatosis) ...	68
Beasts' head and tongue (Actinomyces) ...	34
Calf's liver (Tuberculosis) ...	3
Beasts' kidneys (Nephritis) ...	4
Carcase and offal of pig (Swine fever) ...	112

Unsound Food:—

	lbs.
Imported beef (Decomposition) ...	5,969
Prawns (Decomposition) ...	35
Sausages (Decomposition) ...	40
Corned beef (Decomposition) ...	6

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected ..	1,508	488	278	6,418	4,126
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	1	8	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	38	26	—	15	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.51	5.53	0.36	0.35	0.79
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	4	5	—	—	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	136	147	1	—	282
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.28	31.1	0.36	—	7.1

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 180
Number of articles steam disinfected ... 1779

REPORT ON CASES OF FOOD POISONING.

" On the 19th June, the Department was notified that a case of alleged food poisoning had been admitted to the Nuneaton General Hospital. The alleged cause of the trouble was the eating of pork pies on the night of the 16th June.

Two other cases were notified later in the morning of the 19th the cause of the poisoning being indefinite. On enquiries being made these cases were found to have partaken of pork pie, coming from the same source as the case admitted to hospital.

24 persons partook of the pies on Friday the 16th June, and practically the whole of these were taken ill on the 17th, between twelve and fifteen hours after they had eaten the pies.

28 persons partook of the pies on the 17th, the majority of these were taken ill on the 18th.

5 persons partook of pies on the 18th, and these were taken ill some twelve hours afterwards, some late on the 18th and some on the 19th, and three persons partook of pies on the 19th, illness commencing approximately twelve hours afterwards.

From enquiries we obtained knowledge of 27 houses (including that of the baker who prepared the pies) being infected with food poisoning, the number of infected persons totalling 55.

5 persons who were known to have eaten these pies had no ill-effects.

The persons who had eaten of these pies ranged from children to adults.

Blood samples taken from the patients were positive to Gärtner Bacilli.

The symptoms varied considerably from slight attacks of diarrhoea and vomiting to marked diarrhoea and vomiting with temperatures and a certain amount of collapse.

On Thursday 15th June, a consignment of pork arrived in the town from a firm in Birmingham, for the making up into pork pies. This consignment was delivered about noon on Thursday the 15th to four traders in the area. This meat is made up into pies on the premises of the various traders in the town.

From enquiries made, no persons were affected from the eating of pies made from this consignment of meat, other than the original premises suspected.

It was thought reasonable to suppose that the meat itself was not the cause of the food poisoning. Nevertheless, Birmingham Health Department was notified and they investigated, fully, the circumstances under which the meat was distributed to varying centres, and reported to us that our town was the only point where supplies had been delivered, where food poisoning had been reported.

The trader in whose premises the pies, which had caused the outbreak were made, supplied pies to four other traders in the district. These traders' premises were visited and enquiries made on the disposal of the alleged infected food stuffs.

The contaminated pies were made up, as is the usual custom, directly after the meat had been delivered from Birmingham, i.e. the crust is made and gelatine powder mixed and added to the pie. The method of making was fully investigated and the premises inspected.

The lard used for the crust of the pie was the last of a package and none was available for sending away for analysis.

The total number of pies made by this firm was twenty-one large and twenty-seven small.

It will be realized that a commodity such as pork pie is sold very shortly after manufacture, and it was only possible for us to obtain five whole pork pies from premises of retailers for sending away for examination, and these were sent to the Public Analyst, Birmingham, on the 19th June.

We obtained a small portion from a house where the whole pie had not been eaten either on the Saturday or the Sunday, and this, together with a sample of gelatine powder was sent to the Ministry of Health Laboratories, on the 20th instant.

The remains of the gelatine powder were removed from the baker's premises.

In the actual making of these pies only two people were involved, one of whom had eaten some of the pies, and as he was suffering from food poisoning it was thought unlikely that he was involved by virtue of being a carrier. Another operative who had no history of illness was examined and samples of the blood taken. These proved negative.

The results of the analysis of the pies sent to the Ministry of Health showed that the gelatine powder contained Gärtner Bacilli. The pork was negative. This report was received on Thursday, 22nd June. It seemed clear to us that the gelatine must have been the infective agent in this outbreak. This gelatine was not a new consignment. It was in a tin which had been used on a number of occasions previously. The lid of the tin was of the flat type and it is possible that infection could get in if the lid was not securely fastened.

It is impossible to say, exactly, how this gelatine became infected, but it is a possibility that cockroaches or flies may have played a part in this.

The inside of the manufacturer's premises were in a highly satisfactory state of cleanliness. Outside the premises there was an accumulation which might have been a possible source of infection through being carried, either by flies, cockroaches, or the like to the gelatine powder.

Cats kept on the premises for the suppression of vermin had not shown any signs of illness during the preceding weeks. No rat or mice poison had been used in, or around, the premises.

The trader concerned gave all facilities to members of the Health Department. The accumulation near the bake-house was forthwith cleansed, and the yard is now in a satisfactory state.

A new supply of gelatine was obtained forthwith, and the tin has a different form of lid, i.e., of the press down type.

I think it is clear from the foregoing remarks that the occurrence of food poisoning was due to accidental contamination of the gelatine used in the manufacture of pies. How the contamination entered the gelatine it is not possible to state, definitely."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

71 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, as against 96 in 1938. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

62 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. This shows a decrease of 57 as against the notification in 1938.

There were four deaths.

Of the 62 cases notified in 1939, 55 cases were admitted and treated in Bramcote Isolation Hospital.

Erysipelas.

33 cases of this disease were notified, all of which were treated in their own homes, and visited by the staff of the Bramcote Isolation Hospital.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

3 cases of this disease were notified, all of which were admitted to Bramcote Isolation Hospital. Of these cases one died.

Measles.

395 cases of measles were notified. There were no deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARDS

Disease	Ward								Total
	Attleborough	Nicholas St.	Manor	Mary St.	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stockingford	
Scarlet Fever	6	11	5	13	14	4	10	8	71
Diphtheria	4	10	4	3	5	13	5	18	62
Pneumonia	5	11	2	5	9	7	3	15	57
Measles	11	35	24	48	43	22	25	88	296
Erysipelas	1	3	3	9	3	4	5	5	33
Puerperal									
Pyrexia	—	3	3	—	2	1	1	2	12
Ophthalmia									
Neonatorum	1	2	—	1	—	2	1	2	9
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	Hospital				
9	9	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS. **New Cases and Mortality, 1939.**

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1							1	
1-5				2			1	
5-10				1				1
10-15			1	1				
15-25	9	9	3	4	4	10	1	1
25-35	2	6		1	4	4		
35-45	3	2		1	6	5	1	
45-55	6	2			2	2		
55-65	1	1	1		2			
65-over	1	1				1		
Totals	22	21	5	10	18	22	4	2

Lungs. Other

Not notified	2	3	=	5
Of the 1939 notified cases—Left the district	1	1	=	2
Of the 1939 notified cases.—Cured	—	1	=	1

The following table gives the details of the cases admitted to the Isolation 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	14	19	33	—	—	—	15	23	38	1	—	1
Diphtheria	27	28	55	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ditto observation	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	48	48	96	3	1	4	16	23	39	1	—	1



