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Contributors

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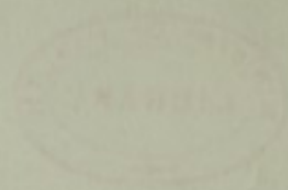
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RUTLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR

1939.
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RUTLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1939

Members of the Public Health, Housing, Maternity & Child Welfare,
and Mental Deficiency Act Committee :-

The Chairman of the Council - Alderman W.L. Sargent.

Alderman - A.R. Beaumont.

Councillors :	C. Bland,	J.J. Healey,
	J.W. Blood,	C.H. Fleetwood-
	Miss A.S. Brocklebank,	Hesketh,
	H. Clarke	T.J. Sharp,
	G.K.F. Ruddle,	W.W. Williamson
Co-opted (Mrs W.W. Williamson,	
Members)	Mrs Makey,	Mrs Goodyear,
	Lady Alice Willoughby,	Dr Edwards.

I judge it advisable to make a few remarks on the character of this Report. On February 16th 1940 the Ministry of Health issued a circular advising that all reports should be curtailed as much as possible. On July 19th 1940 it was decided that only essential and urgent matters should be dealt with. The supply of copies to the Ministry is also curtailed and they should be typewritten. In addition, as the statistical details provided by the Registrar-General were not to hand when this Report was being written, I have been compelled to omit details concerning population both in the County as a whole and in the urban and rural districts. The figures given as regards births and deaths, infant mortality, and infectious diseases are those from local and not central sources, and may possibly not agree with those subsequently to be furnished by the Registrar-General.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVT. MEDICAL OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1887

Members of the Public Health, Local Sanitation & Child Welfare
and Mental Pathology and Lunacy Committees

The Chairman of the Council - Sir James Spence

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|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. C. A. Bland | Mr. J. H. Bland | Mr. J. H. Bland |
| Mr. J. H. Bland | Mr. J. H. Bland | Mr. J. H. Bland |
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| Mr. J. H. Bland | Mr. J. H. Bland | Mr. J. H. Bland |

I judge it advisable to send a few remarks on the character of
this report. On February 18th last the Medical Officer of Health
presented to the Council a report which was considered as well as
possible. On this 18th day it was decided that only essential and
urgent matters should be dealt with. The report of course in the
matter of the Committee and they should be reported.
In addition to the statistical details furnished by the Registrar
General, and to those which I have already reported in my
last report, the only details concerning mental pathology in the County
of York are in the report on the state of the County.
The report gives us a view of the state of the County, but not generally,
but rather in detail, and I have felt that the report should be
not only a general view of the County but also a detailed view of the
County.

Medical Officer

BIRTHS

There were 256 live births in the County, 4 more than last year. There were 5 stillbirths. 175 of these births were notified by midwives and 86 by doctors.

The number of cases notified by each Midwife was as follows :-

Uppingham Nursing Association.	Nurse Silk	13
	" Hetherington	11
	" Windross	4
	" Merchant	1
Oakham Nursing Association	" Linegar	20
	" Royce	5
Barrowden Nursing Association	" Cashen	20
Ketton Nursing Association	" Slater	7
Ryhall Nursing Association	" Jackson	17
Langham Nursing Association	" Keay	14
Greetham Nursing Association	" Kelly	9
	" Kilduff	20
Empingham Nursing Association	" Allen	5
Nurse Green's Home, Oakham	" Barlow	7
	" Wilkinson	5
	" Goodwin	1
Midwives in Private Practice	" Bryan	14
	" Leadbetter	1
	" Lockyer	1

Medical aid was summoned by the midwives in 65 instances: in 19 on account of prolonged and difficult labour; in 18 for ruptured perinaeum; in 5 for premature birth; in 3 for retained placenta; in 3 for rise of temperature; in 2 for stillbirth; in 2 for abnormal presentation, and for one each of the following conditions :- threatened abortion; cyanosis (baby); phimosis (baby); haemorrhage; uterine inertia; miscarriage; deformed feet (infant); swelling of leg; jaundice; albuminuria; inflammation of breast; intestinal obstruction (baby), and rash on face of baby.

43 claims were paid by the County Council under the Midwives Act 1918 during the year. The whole of the fee was recovered from the patients in 40 cases, and a part of the fee in 3 cases.

There were 210 men in the County in 1891, and 215 in 1892.
There were 215 men in 1893, and 220 in 1894.
The number of men in the County in 1895 was 225.

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total
1891	210	100	100	410
1892	215	105	105	425
1893	220	110	110	440
1894	225	115	115	455
1895	230	120	120	470
1896	235	125	125	485
1897	240	130	130	500
1898	245	135	135	515
1899	250	140	140	530
1900	255	145	145	545

The number of men in the County in 1901 was 260.
The number of men in the County in 1902 was 265.
The number of men in the County in 1903 was 270.
The number of men in the County in 1904 was 275.
The number of men in the County in 1905 was 280.
The number of men in the County in 1906 was 285.
The number of men in the County in 1907 was 290.
The number of men in the County in 1908 was 295.
The number of men in the County in 1909 was 300.
The number of men in the County in 1910 was 305.

ANTE-NATAL EXAMINATIONS

Up to the end of the year 54 ante-natal reports had been received, and 5 post-natal reports. 32 were normal in every respect. 8 suffered from varicose veins, 3 from albuminuria, 2 from bacillus coli pyelitis, and one from each of the following conditions :- oedema, vaginal discharge, pelvic contraction, high blood pressure, anaemia, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Only 5 post-natal reports were received. One woman only was in perfect health. One suffered from cervicitis or inflammation of the neck of the womb, one from anaemia, one from discharge, and the last was normal except for very bad teeth.

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE OBSTETRIC SPECIALIST

During the year 1939 five persons were referred to Dr Lilley, as compared with 4 last year. One was an Evacuee aged 23 years with high blood pressure and albuminuria. Labour was induced with a satisfactory result. The second was a case of flat contracted pelvis. A Caesarean section was advised and carried out successfully. The third case was another of albuminuria with vomiting, which Dr Lilley thought was a toxæmia of pregnancy. On admission to Stamford Infirmary Dr Till found that the case was a bacillus coli pyelitis. She recovered completely under appropriate treatment. The fourth case was one in which Caesarean section had been performed in previous years. It was advised that the case be watched and if labour did not progress Caesarean section should be advised. The patient was delivered at home. The fifth case occurred in a woman who had suffered from pelvic inflammation and with a small round pelvis. Observation was advised and Caesarean section may be necessary. She was not delivered till 1940, but a Caesarean section was not found to be necessary.

ANTI-FETAL REACTIONS

Up to the end of the year 54 anti-fetal reports had been received, and 5 fetal-fetal reports. 35 were normal in every respect. 8 suffered from various veins, 5 from albuminuria, 5 from bacillary coli pyelitis and one from each of the following conditions: - diabetes, vaginal discharge, pyelic contraction, high blood pressure, anaemia, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Only 5 anti-fetal reports were received. The women only was in perfect health. One suffered from pyelitis or inflammation of the neck of the womb, one from anaemia, one from discharge, and the last was normal except for very bad teeth.

OBSTETRICS WITH THE GONORRHOIC EPIDEMIC

During the year 1909 five persons were referred to Dr Lilly, as compared with 4 last year. One was an Ewings aged 23 years with high blood pressure and albuminuria. Labour was induced with a satisfactory result. The second was a case of that contracted pyelitis. A Caesarian section was advised and carried out successfully. The third case was another albuminuria with swelling, which Dr Lilly thought was a toxemia of pregnancy. On admission to Stamford Infirmary Dr Lilly found that the case was a bacillary coli pyelitis. She recovered completely under appropriate treatment. The fourth case was one in which Caesarian section had been performed in previous years. It was advised that the case be referred and if labour did not progress Caesarian section should be advised. The patient was delivered at home. The fifth case occurred in a woman who had suffered from pyelic inflammation and with a small renal pelvis. Operation was advised and Caesarian section was performed. She was not delivered till 1909. The Caesarian section was not found to be necessary.

CONFINEMENTS IN INSTITUTIONS

The Council arranged for the admission of 10 cases - 8 at Stamford Infirmary and 2 at Nurse Green's Home at Oakham. Three were referred on account of bad home conditions. One of these woman lived in a recently built Council house which had been allowed to get into such a filthy condition that no doctor or nurse would consent to attend the woman. The second lived in a small caravan, and the third in a practically unfurnished house far away from any village.

Two cases of pregnancies were referred by me. Both were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. One of these women had been referred last year for a surgical abortion. She did well in 1938 and again in 1939.

The other was a case who was doing well as regards her tuberculosis. Unfortunately she became pregnant. Labour was induced but unfortunately she died from puerperal sepsis at Stamford Infirmary. A post mortem was performed and limited disease was found in both lungs, and the remains of infected placenta in the womb.

The sixth case was one of bacillus coli pyelitis already alluded to. The seventh case was one of pyelitis. She discharged herself from Stamford Infirmary and subsequently had a normal confinement at home.

The eighth case was one in which the medical man who attended the case diagnosed cervicitis and raised blood pressure. This was not confirmed at Stamford Infirmary, and I understand that she returned home and was delivered at home. The ninth case was one of dropsy. She was admitted to Stamford Infirmary on October 5th 1939 and did well.

The last was an Evacuee who was treated at Stamford Infirmary.

In addition to these one woman was sent by her own doctor to Stamford Infirmary the day after the confinement had occurred. She died shortly after. One case of puerperal fever was also treated at Stamford Infirmary and two other Rutland cases for the same complaint at Melton Isolation Hospital. One Evacuee was also treated at Melton Isolation Hospital for puerperal fever.

CONSTITUTION IN

The Council arranged for the admission of 10 cases - 5 at Blandford
Infirmary and 5 at Mrs. Green's home at Garsden. These were referred
on account of bad case conditions. One of these women lived in a

poorly built Council house which had been allowed to get into such
a filthy condition that no doctor or nurse would consent to attend the
woman. The second lived in a small cottage, and the third in a

practically uninhabited house far away from any village.
The cases of pregnancy were referred by me. Both were suffering
from primary tuberculosis. One of these women had been referred last

for a surgical abortion. She died still in 1938 and again in 1939.
The other was a case who was doing well as regards her tuberculosis.
Unfortunately she became pregnant. Labour was induced but not done

and died four days later at Blandford Infirmary. A post-mortem
was performed and limited disease was found in both lungs and the
of infected placenta in the womb.

The sixth case was one of bacillary coli pyelitis already alluded to.
The seventh case was one of pyelitis. She discharged herself from
Blandford Infirmary and subsequently had a normal confinement at home.

The eighth case was one in which the medical man who attended the case
diagnosed ectopic pregnancy and raised blood pressure. This was not confirmed
at Blandford Infirmary, and I indicated that she returned home and was

delivered at home. The ninth case was one of pregnancy. She was
delivered at Blandford Infirmary on October 28, 1938 and died still
The tenth case was referred to me for treatment at Blandford Infirmary.

The patient had been referred to me by the medical man who attended her case.
The case of pregnancy referred to me was also treated at Blandford
Infirmary and the other medical cases for the same hospital at Blandford
Infirmary. The patient was also treated at Blandford Infirmary.

The patient was referred to me by the medical man who attended her case.
The patient was referred to me by the medical man who attended her case.
The patient was referred to me by the medical man who attended her case.

At the time of evacuation several pregnant women were sent to Oakham. Arrangements had to be made between the Council and Nurse Green to admit patients to her Nursing Home, and additional equipment had to be provided including 3 beds, 8 sheets, 4 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 6 blankets, 5 bed pans, 24 small bath towels, 1 screen, mackintosh sheeting, maternity outfits, and 6 plates, 6 forks, spoons, and knives. The number of Evacuee women admitted to Nurse Green's Home during 1939 was ten.

Maternity Outfits

You have continued to supply maternity outfits, and during the year 10 dozen outfits were supplied.

Dental Treatment

Fourteen expectant and nursing mothers, and 6 pre-school children received treatment from Mr MacTaggart. 8 artificial dentures were provided for the mothers.

Supply of Milk

731 gallons of liquid milk were supplied free of charge to 32 expectant and nursing mothers.

VACCINATION

I am indebted to Mr Watson for the following report on Vaccination :-

	<u>1939</u>
Number of Births	271
Successfully vaccinated	62
Died Unvaccinated	10
Statutory Declarations received	138
Removed or Outstanding	31

HEALTH VISITING

During the year Nurse L. Edmonds has assiduously visited newly born infants and children under school age. Her findings are detailed below. 62 visits were paid to expectant mothers, 50 of these being first visits. 3,054 visits were paid to infants under 1 year of age, 352 of these being first visits. To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 3,400 visits were paid. Altogether Nurse Edmonds made 6,516 visits during the year, compared with 5,585 last year.

At the time of evacuation several pregnant women were sent to Camp. Arrangements had to be made between the Council and Nurse Green to what patients to her Nursing Room, and additional equipment had to be provided including 2 beds, 2 cots, 4 pillows, 12 glass cases, 2 blankets, 2 bed pans, 24 small bath towels, 1 cot, 1 mattress, 12 sheets, 24 towels, 24 sheets, 24 pillowcases, 24 blankets, 24 bedspreads, and 24 pairs of pajamas.

Materially Dettin

The above mentioned to supply materially dettin, and during the year 1932 10 boxes dettin were supplied.

Early Treatment

Patients dependent and nursing mothers, and 5 pre-school children received treatment for 1932. 2 additional patients were provided for the winter.

Supply of Milk

271 gallons of liquid milk were supplied free of charge to 23 dependent and nursing mothers.

VACCINATION

I am pleased to inform you for the following report on vaccination in

Year	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total
1931	100	100	200
1932	150	150	300
1933	180	180	360
1934	200	200	400
1935	220	220	440

The following table shows the number of patients who have been vaccinated for the following diseases: Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Smallpox. The number of patients who have been vaccinated for each disease is as follows: Diphtheria, 100; Tetanus, 100; Smallpox, 100.

The record cards of 320 infants who were visited for the first time were examined in detail. Six of these were stillborn. The method of feeding of the 314 live born infants was as follows :-

Breast Fed	193
Bottle Fed	94
Breast and Bottle	22
No record	5

Of the bottle fed infants 51 were brought up on cows milk, 15 on "Cow & Gate" milk, 13 on Nestle's milk, 10 on Ostermilk, 2 on Allenbury's Food, 1 on Virol, 1 on Benger's Food, and 1 on Blakey's Food.

A record as regards the use of a comforter or dummy teat was made in 283 cases. 80 made use of this insanitary appliance, and 203 did not. 298 of the 314 live born infants were sturdy, healthy youngsters. 9 were delicate, and 7 died during the period of the Nurse's visits, 4 from prematurity, 1 from convulsions, 1 from broncho-pneumonia, and 1 was a malformed infant who only lived for a few hours. In addition one baby died from broncho-pneumonia early in 1940.

The method of feeding the 9 non-thriving infants was as follows :-
breast fed 2; bottle fed 4; breast and bottle fed 3.

One set of triplets was born in the County in 1939 and are all doing well. One infant had an operation for hare lip, one an operation for intussusception, one for a shoulder blade broken during birth, and one was circumcised. Two infants with club foot are attending the Orthopaedic Clinic at Peterborough. One baby suffering from congenital syphilis was treated by me, but prior to the outbreak of the War returned with her mother to Germany. One infant suffered from hernia, and a belt was provided, one had eczema, and 3 impetigo.

262 of the babies slept in a separate cot, 27 slept in the same bed as the parents, and in 25 cases no record was made.

The clothing of the infants was satisfactory in all but 5 cases.

The record cards of 233 infants who were visited for the first time were examined in detail. Six of these were withdrawn. The method of feeding of the 227 live born infants was as follows :-

Breast Fed	133
Bottle Fed	94
Breast and Bottle	20
No record	8

Of the bottle fed infants 51 were brought up on cow milk, 15 on "Gala" milk, 13 on Nestle's milk, 10 on Osterhoff, 3 on Allensbury's Food, 1 on Vicol, 1 on Benger's Food, and 1 on Biscoy's Food.

A record as regards the use of a condenser or dummy feed was made in 233 cases. 80 made use of this makeshift appliance, and 153 did not. 100 of the 227 live born infants were sturdy, healthy youngsters. 2 were delicate, and 7 died during the period of the Nurses' visits. 4 from pneumonia, 1 from convulsions, 1 from broncho-pneumonia, and 1 was a wellborn infant who only lived for a few hours. In addition one baby died from broncho-pneumonia early in 1940.

The method of feeding the 2 non-breasting infants was as follows :-

Breast Fed	2
Bottle Fed	0

One set of triplets was born in the County in 1935 and are all doing well. One infant had an operation for hernia, and an operation for hydrocephalus, and another child died during birth, and was intermentally. The infants with club feet are attending the

Orthopaedic Clinic at Peterborough. The baby suffering from congenital syphilis was treated by me, but prior to the outbreak of the War returned to the County. One infant suffered from beriberi, and a

girl was provided, and had measles, and 2 hospital.

One of the babies who is a complete club foot is the same but as the parents, and in 1935 came to record and gain

The condition of the infants was satisfactory in all but 2 cases.

The health of the mothers was generally good, but 18 mothers suffered from bad teeth. Several of these had dental treatment under the Council's Scheme; others refused treatment. 3 mothers suffered from constipation, 1 from kidney trouble, 1 from syphilis, 1 from asthma, and one unmarried mother was an inmate of a mental home.

One mother died of eclampsia.

Six of the mothers were described as dirty and slovenly.

The following scanty bedroom accommodation was noted :-

11 persons sleeping in	3 bedrooms	1 case
9 "	" " " 3 "	5 cases
8 "	" " " 2 "	1 case
7 "	" " " 2 "	2 cases
6 "	" " " 2 "	5 "
4 "	" 1 bedroom	1 case

Six houses were described as dirty and neglected. Several houses were damp, and two were very dark.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1929

Nurse Edmonds is the appointed Visitor under this Act.

At the end of the year 11 children were on the Register.

All were well cared for and in a satisfactory condition of health.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

One pre-school child was admitted to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital for bow legs. He was admitted on 25-10-1938 and discharged on 23-1-39. In addition 21 out-patient attendances at the Peterborough Clinic were made by 6 children under school age.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

During the year the County Council has continued to make very liberal grants to the County Nursing Association and to the Rutland Benefit Nursing Association. I have never considered the plan satisfactory whereby nurses should devote themselves both to sick nursing and midwifery. It is fair neither to the sick or to the pregnant mother.

The basis of the reports was generally good. In 19 mothers suffered from bad teeth. Several of them had dental treatment under the Council's scheme others refused treatment. 3 mothers suffered from constipation, 1 from kidney trouble, 1 from syphilis, 1 from cancer, and one unmarried mother was an inmate of a mental home. One mother died of aneurysm.

Six of the mothers were described as dirty and slovenly. The following agency bed-room accommodation was noted:-

1 man	1 bedroom	1
0 women	"	0
1 man	"	1
2 women	"	2
0	"	0
1 man	1 bedroom	1

Six houses were described as dirty and neglected. Several houses were damp, and two were very dark.

CHILDREN AND THEIR PHYSICAL NOTICE

Physical records in the appointed places under this Act. At the end of the year 17 children were on the register. All were well cared for and in a satisfactory condition of health.

CHRONIC DISEASE

The post-mortem child was admitted to the National Dispensary Hospital for two days. He was admitted on 23-10-1922 and discharged on 25-1-23. In addition 21 out-patient attendances at the dispensary clinic were made by 6 children under special care.

PREVENTIVE WORK IN THE HOME

During the year the Council has continued to make very liberal grants to the County Health Association and to the National Health Service. I have never considered the place of preventive work in the home. It is felt to be the most important of all.

Certain sick cases cannot with safety to the confinement case be attended by the nurse, who is also the local midwife. There are constant changes in the staff, which is all the more surprising when compared with the length of service of the County Nurses. Nurse Neal has been with us for 19 years and Nurse Edmonds for 16 years.

It is further to be noted that in Ketton - the third largest community in the County - the call for the nurse's services were so small that it has been thought necessary to merge this Association with the Ryhall Association. In my opinion the work would be more efficiently performed by four whole-time midwives, one of the four to act as Head Midwife and Supervisor.

Details of the work of the various District Nursing Associations are given below :-

Uppingham Nursing Association

The County Council makes a grant of £210 a year to the funds of this Association, which includes a special grant of £20 for the village of Belton. Two fully trained nurse-midwives are employed. The district includes the town of Uppingham, and the villages of Ayston, Belton, Caldecott, Lyddington, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton, Stoke Dry, Thorpe-by-Water, and Wardley.

From October 1st 1938 to September 30th 1939 3,659 visits were made by the nurses to 466 cases, as compared with 4,243 visits in 1938. 19 midwifery and 12 maternity cases were attended.

In addition to the grant from the Rutland County Council the following additional sums were raised in each locality :
Uppingham £198-12-7; Ayston £2- 19-0; Caldecott £10-14-0; Lyddington £12-14-6; Preston £10-8-0; Ridlington £5- 17-0; Seaton & Thorpe £14-7-0; Stoke Dry £2-2-0.
There are approximately 680 members of this Association.

Barrowden & District Nursing Association

The Rutland County Council subsidizes this Association to the extent of £90 per annum. The work is carried out by Nurse Cashen, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate. The Association undertakes work in the villages of Barrowden, South Luffenham, Morcott, Wing, Glaston, and Bisbrooke. During the year ended September 30th 1939 Nurse Cashen attended 11 maternity cases, 8 midwifery cases, 70 general cases, and paid 2,133 visits.

The total number of subscribers is about 263.

County Board cannot willfully to the condition of the
affected by the order, and in such a case, there are
constant changes in the staff, which is all the more surprising when
compared with the length of service of the County Nurses. It has
been with us for 15 years and Mrs. Edwards for 10 years.

It is further to be noted that in relation to the staff of the
in the County - the staff for the nurses' services were so small that
has been thought necessary to bring this Association into the
Association. In my opinion the staff would be more efficiently
performed by four whole-time midwives, one of the four to act as
head midwife and supervisor.

Details of the work of the various District Nursing Associations are
given below.

District Nursing Association

The County Council make a grant of £210 a year to the funds of this
Association, which includes a special grant of £20 for the village of
Belton. Two fully trained nurse-midwives are employed. The district
includes the town of Loughborough, and the villages of Aylestone, Belton,
Osbourn, Loughborough, Polesworth, Hildesheim, Gossop, Stone by Loughborough,
of Water, and Bardon.

From October 1st 1938 to September 30th 1939 2,800 visits were made to
the houses of 488 cases, as compared with 2,300 visits in 1938.
19 midwives and 12 voluntary cases were attended.

In addition to the grant from the Council County Council the following
additional sums were raised in each locality:
Loughborough £15-11-11, Aylestone £3-10-0, Gossop £10-10-0, Loughborough
£10-10-0, Polesworth £10-0-0, Hildesheim £3-17-0, Gossop & Thorpe
£10-0-0, Stone by Loughborough £2-0-0.
There are approximately 600 members of this Association.

District Nursing Association

The District Nursing Council, which is the Association for the relief of
the poor, was formed in 1872 and is now known as the District Nursing
Association. The Association's headquarters are in the village of
Loughborough, and it has branches in Aylestone, Gossop, and Stone by
Loughborough. The Association's work is to provide nursing services to
the poor, and it has a long history of service to the community.
The Association's work is to provide nursing services to the poor, and
it has a long history of service to the community. The Association's
work is to provide nursing services to the poor, and it has a long
history of service to the community.

Ryhall & District Nursing Association

Nurse Jackson, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate, carries out the work of this Association, which receives a grant of £110 per annum from the Rutland County Council, and undertakes work in the villages of Ryhall, Essendine, Belmistorpe, Great and Little Casterton, and Pickworth. The following is the record of the work done from April 1st 1938 to March 31st 1939 :-

Midwifery cases	13
Maternity cases	3
Ante-natal visits	97
General cases	39
General nursing visits	1, 459
Casual visits	1, 242

There are 166 subscribers.

Oakham Nursing Association

Nurse Linegar has resigned and Nurse Royce now undertakes the work of this Association, which is subsidized by the Rutland County Council to the extent of £100 per annum. During the year ended March 1st 1940 28 midwifery, 5 maternity, and 135 general cases were attended. 2,674 visits were paid as compared with 3,542 in the previous year. There are about 550 subscribers to this Association.

Empingham & District Nursing Association

This Association is now subsidized by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum, and undertakes work in the villages of Empingham, Edith Weston, Egleton, Exton, Hambleton, Horne, Lyndon, Manton, Normanton, Whitwell, Gunthorpe, and Martinthorpe.

The work is undertaken by Nurse Allen, C.M.B., and the following is a record of the work done from July 1st 1939 to June 30th 1940 :-

Maternity cases	5
Midwifery cases	16
Ante-natal visits	165
General visits	1,892
Casual visits	340

There are approximately 300 members of this Association.

Langham & District Nursing Association

The County Council makes a grant of £100 per annum to the funds of this Association, which undertakes work in the villages of Ashwell, Barleythorpe, Burley, Langham, Whissendine, and midwifery and maternity work only in Braunston, Brooke, and Leighfield.

Nurse Keay, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate, carries out the work. The following is a record of the work done from August 1st 1939 to July 31st 1940 :-

Midwifery cases	12;	Visits	300;
Maternity cases	3;	"	54
General visits	2,107;		
Ante-natal visits	100;		
Casual visits	739.		

There are about 260 members of this Association.

Woburn & District Nursing Association

The following is a record of the work done from April 1st 1935 to March 31st 1936:-

18	Military cases
2	Maternity cases
27	Home-visit visits
24	General cases
1,402	General nursing visits
1,421	General visits

There are 105 subscribers.

Woburn & District Nursing Association

The following is a record of the work done from April 1st 1936 to March 31st 1937:-

5	Military cases
10	Maternity cases
100	Home-visit visits
1,402	General visits
240	General visits

There are approximately 80 members of this Association.

Woburn & District Nursing Association

The following is a record of the work done from April 1st 1937 to March 31st 1938:-

15	Military cases
20	Maternity cases
100	Home-visit visits
1,402	General visits
240	General visits

There are about 200 members of this Association.

Greetham & District Nursing Association

This Association undertakes work in the villages of Greetham, Clipsham, Cottesmore, Barrow, Market Overton, Thistleton, and Stretton.

Nurse Kilduff carries out the work of the Association, which is subsidized by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum. The following is a record of the work done from July 1st 1939 to June 30th 1940 :-

Number of Maternity Cases	5
Number of Midwifery cases	22
Ante-natal visits	167
General visits	1,308
Casual visits	92.

There are 160 members of this Association.

Ketton & District Nursing Association

This Association receives a grant of £100 from the Rutland County Council, including a special grant of £10 for the services of the Nurse, who assists the County Medical Officer with tuberculosis and venereal disease work when the County Health Visitor is on holiday. The area includes Ketton, North Luffenham, Tixover, Tickencote, and Tinwell.

The following is the record of the work performed from September 1st 1939 to August 31st 1940 :-

Midwifery cases	3;	visits	57;
Maternity cases	2;	"	98;
Ante-natal visits	97;		
General visits	338;		
Casual visits	376.		

1,016 visits were made, as compared with 1,208 in the previous year. There are 230 members of this Association.

Rutland Benefit Nursing Association.

This Association has a staff now of one Nurse, who undertakes general nursing in the homes, and maternity cases in the following villages :- Braunston, Burley, Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Eggleton, Empingham, Exton, Normanton, Glaston & Bisbrooke, Hambleton, Lyndon, Manton, Market Overton, Whissendine, and Whitwell. The Rutland County Council pays this Association the sum of £3 for each maternity case attended.

No details of the cases attended during the year 1939 are forthcoming, but I am informed that about 30 cases were attended - most of them confinements.

This Association has recently appointed a Home Help.

Institutional Treatment of the Chronic Sick

The total number of admissions to the Oakham Public Assistance Institution was 24. 10 persons died and 15 were discharged. 22 beds are provided for men and 16 were occupied. 22 beds are provided for women and 15 were occupied.

2 beds are provided for long standing male mental cases and 2 were occupied. One long stay female mental bed is provided and 1 was occupied.

There are now 14 mental defectives in the Institution, 2 having been transferred - one from St Mary's Home, Alton, and the other from Seaforth Home.

Greenham & District Nursing Association

This Association caters for the villages of Greenham, Clipham, Cottamore, Barrow, Market Garden, Thriplow, and Clifton. Nurse Abbott carries out the work of the Association, which is subsidised by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum. The following is a record of the work done from July 1st 1959 to June 30th 1960 :-

Number of Maternity Cases	5
Number of Midwifery cases	22
Anti-natal visits	187
General visits	1,308
Casual visits	22

There are 100 members of this Association.

Ketton & District Nursing Association

This Association receives a grant of £100 from the Rutland County Council including a special grant of £10 for the services of the Nurse, who assists the County Medical Officer with tuberculous and venereal cases work when the County Medical Officer is on holiday. The area includes Ketton, North Luffield, Tixerter, Titchmarsh, and Tivoli.

The following is the record of the work performed from September 1st 1959 to August 31st 1960 :-

Maternity cases	8	visits	57
Maternity cases	7	"	66
Anti-natal visits	87		
General visits	534		
Casual visits	37		

1,018 visits were made, as compared with 1,208 in the previous year. There are 230 members of this Association.

Rutland Rural Nursing Association

This Association has a staff now of one Nurse, who undertakes general nursing in the homes, and maternity cases in the following villages :- Burton, Barrow, Cottamore, Kettlewell, Ketton, Titchmarsh, Ketton, Overborough, Ketton & Titchmarsh, Tixerter, Titchmarsh, Tivoli, and Tivoli. The Rutland County Council pay this Association the sum of £13 for each maternity case attended.

No details of the cases attended during the year 1959 are forthcoming, but it is reported that about 30 cases were attended - most of them at Titchmarsh.

This Association has recently appointed a Home Help.

Industrial Workers of the County Hospital

The total number of admissions to the County Hospital for the year 1959 was 24. 10 persons died and 10 were discharged. 32 beds are provided for men and 12 were occupied. 22 beds are provided for women and 12 were occupied.

2 beds are provided for long-stay mental cases and 2 were occupied. One long-stay mental bed is provided and 1 was occupied.

There are now 14 mental detentions in the Institution, 2 having been transferred - one from St Mary's Home, Alden, and the other from St. Martin's.

DEATHS

There were 232 deaths in the County of Rutland in 1939. 120 were males and 112 females. The number of deaths recorded in Rutland for the last 40 years are :-

1900 - 266;	1901 - 301;	1902 - 264;	1903 - 253;	1904 - 264;	1905 - 284;
1906 - 281;	1907 - 257;	1908 - 171;	1909 - 295;	1910 - 229;	1911 - 256;
1912 - 213;	1913 - 280;	1914 - 260;	1915 - 307;	1916 - 238;	1917 - 221;
1918 - 311;	1919 - 250;	1920 - 195;	1921 - 241;	1922 - 197;	1923 - 209;
1924 - 218;	1925 - 257;	1926 - 231;	1927 - 203;	1928 - 203;	1929 - 260;
1930 - 200;	1931 - 234;	1932 - 220;	1933 - 264;	1934 - 239;	1935 - 203;
1936 - 249;	1937 - 253;	1938 - 189;	1939 - 232.		

There were no deaths among persons of 100 years and over. Two men and 7 women were over 90 years of age. 22 men and 22 women were over 80.

I record 27 deaths from cancer, as compared with 30 in 1937 and 38 in 1938. 12 occurred in men and 15 in women. The following organs were affected :- stomach 5 cases; intestines 4 cases; rectum 4; breast 4; pancreas 3; ovary 2; cervix 2; prostate 1; lung 1, and pharynx 1.

There were 6 deaths from lobar pneumonia - 5 in women. One of these was complicated by diabetes. There was one male death at 87 years of age.

There were 11 deaths from broncho-pneumonia, 7 in males and 4 in females.

3 of the males were over 70, and 2 under one year of age. One of the women was aged 88, and another was aged 16. There was one death from cirrhosis of the liver due to alcoholism in a male aged 70. There was one death from syphilitic disease of the heart in a male aged 66. I had attended him for some years previous to his death.

There were 3 deaths from suicide - one from hanging in a man aged 70, and 2 from carbolic acid poisoning in a woman aged 34 and a man aged 32.

There were 16 deaths from violence, 13 males and 3 females. There were 6 deaths in males from pre-war aeroplane accidents. There were 4 motor accident deaths, 3 in males and 1 in a female. A lady of 79 died from the effects of a fractured thigh. A male epileptic fractured his skull in a fit and died. A young man of 25 fell from scaffolding and fractured his spine. A man of 23 was accidentally drowned. An elderly man of 67 died from burns, and a man of 64 died from a scalp wound.

DEATHS

There were 228 deaths in the County of Rutland in 1939. 120 were males and 108 females. The number of deaths reported in Rutland for the last 40 years are:-

1900 - 1901	1901 - 1902	1902 - 1903	1903 - 1904	1904 - 1905	1905 - 1906
1906 - 1907	1907 - 1908	1908 - 1909	1909 - 1910	1910 - 1911	1911 - 1912
1912 - 1913	1913 - 1914	1914 - 1915	1915 - 1916	1916 - 1917	1917 - 1918
1918 - 1919	1919 - 1920	1920 - 1921	1921 - 1922	1922 - 1923	1923 - 1924
1924 - 1925	1925 - 1926	1926 - 1927	1927 - 1928	1928 - 1929	1929 - 1930
1930 - 1931	1931 - 1932	1932 - 1933	1933 - 1934	1934 - 1935	1935 - 1936
1936 - 1937	1937 - 1938	1938 - 1939	1939 - 1940	1940 - 1941	1941 - 1942

There were no deaths among persons of 100 years and over. 7 males were over 90 years of age, 23 men and 25 women were over 80.

1 reported 27 deaths from cancer, as compared with 30 in 1937 and 39 in 1938. 15 occurred in men and 12 in women. The following organs were affected:- stomach 5 cases; intestines 4 cases; rectum 4; breast 4;

pancreas 2; ovary 2; cervix 2; prostate 1; lung 1, and pharynx 1.

There were 6 deaths from lobar pneumonia - 5 in women. One of these was complicated by diabetes. There was one male death at 87 years of age.

There were 11 deaths from broncho-pneumonia, 7 in males and 4 in females. 3 of the males were over 70, and 2 under one year of age. One of the women was aged 68, and another was aged 18.

There was one death from alcoholic of the liver due to alcoholism in a male aged 70. There was one death from syphilitic disease of the heart in a male aged 65. 1 had

extended his for some years previous to his death.

There were 2 deaths from asthma - one from hanging in a man aged 70, and 2 from cardiac and pulmonary in a woman aged 64 and a man aged 32.

There were 14 deaths from violence, 13 males and 1 female. There were 2 deaths in males from gas and explosion accidents. There were 4 other

accidental deaths, 3 in males and 1 in a female. A boy of 10 died from the effects of a fractured skull. A male epileptic fractured his skull

in a fall and died. A young man of 23 fell from scaffolding and fractured his spine. A man of 23 was accidentally thrown. An elderly

man of 73 died from burns, and a man of 64 died from a scalp wound.

Heart disease was mentioned in the death certificates in as many as 75. Probably the Registrar-General would not assign so many to diseases of that organ, for in 1937 only 53 persons died and in 1938 only 39.

37 of the 75 were males and 38 females. In 12 cases (7 males and 5 females) the valves of the heart were at fault. In one case valvular disease with ^{an} specification of the valves affected is mentioned.

In 4 mitral stenosis, in 4 mitral incompetency, in 1 aortic regurgitation, and in 1 aortic and mitral disease are the causes assigned. Diseases of the coronary vessels which supply the heart muscle is mentioned as the cause of death in 13 - 8 being males and 5 females - the youngest being 45 and the oldest 88. High blood pressure causing heart failure caused the death of another 13 (7 women and 6 men) the youngest occurring in a youth of 19. But the commonest cause of all deaths under this section is the failure of the heart muscle - myocarditis. It accounted for 37 deaths (16 males and 21 females). It is the cause of death in the old and it was the reason why patients aged 95, 94, 93, 92, and 91 died.

Diabetes was the cause of death in four persons - two in men aged 85 and 65, and two in women aged 65 and 45. I record one death from pernicious anaemia in a man aged 71, and one of lymphatic leukaemia in a woman of 68. There were 7 deaths between the ages of one completed year and 20 years. Six occurred in males and one in a girl of 16 who died from broncho-pneumonia and chronic nephritis.

A boy of 4 died from diphtheria, a boy of 7 from heart failure following an operation for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, a boy of 17 died from pulmonary tuberculosis, and a boy of 13 from renal tuberculosis. A youth of 19 died from chronic nephritis, and another of the same age in a pre-war aeroplane accident.

Heart disease was mentioned in the death certificates in as many as 75
 Probably the Registrar-General would not assign so many to disease of
 that organ, for in 1927 only 68 persons died and in 1928 only 32.
 27 of the 75 were males and 38 females. In 12 cases (7 males and 5
 females) the valves of the heart were at fault. In one case valvular
 disease with specification of the valves affected is mentioned.
 In 4 mitral stenosis, in 4 mitral incompetency, in 1 aortic
 regurgitation, and in 1 aortic and mitral disease are the causes
 assigned. Diseases of the coronary vessels which supply the heart
 muscle is mentioned as the cause of death in 18 - 8 being males and 10
 females - the youngest being 45 and the oldest 88. High blood pressure
 causing heart failure caused the death of another 18 (7 women and 11
 men) the youngest occurring in a youth of 18. But the commonest cause
 of all deaths under this section is the failure of the heart muscle -
 myocarditis. It accounted for 27 deaths (16 males and 11 females).
 It is the cause of death in the old and it was the reason why patients
 aged 65, 64, 63, 62, and 61 died.
 Diabetes was the cause of death in four persons - two in men aged 65 and
 66, and two in women aged 62 and 63. I record one death from
 pernicious anemia in a man aged 71, and one of lymphatic leukemia in
 a woman of 68. There were 7 deaths between the ages of one completed
 year and 25 years. Six occurred in males and one in a girl of 15 who
 died from pneumonia and chronic nephritis.
 A boy of 4 died from diphtheria, a boy of 7 from heart failure
 following an operation for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, a boy of 17
 died from primary tuberculosis, and a boy of 18 from renal
 tuberculosis. A youth of 16 died from chronic nephritis, and another
 of the same age in a pro-var nephrotic accident.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 9 deaths in infants under the age of one year - a mortality rate of 35.1 assuming that the number of live births is 256.

This is a very good result. Four of the 9 were males, and 5 females. One boy died from broncho-pneumonia at the age of 2 months, and another from the same complaint at the age of 4 months. Three died from prematurity, one aged 3 days, and the two others aged one day each. Another aged 10 days died from atelectasis or failure of the lung to expand. A girl aged 4 days died from convulsions, and a boy of the same age died from severe jaundice. A girl aged 6 days died from intra-cranial haemorrhage.

The number of infants succumbing in each year since 1910 are as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of infants dying under 1 year of age.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1910	31	75.0
1911	40	92.3
1912	16	39.6
1913	34	56.0
1914	32	86.7
1915	33	86.7
1916	24	77.1
1917	21	76.9
1918	18	68.9
1919	22	90.1
1920	25	62.9
1921	16	44.4
1922	12	35.9
1923	17	55.5
1924	23	72.5
1925	23	79.3
1926	18	60.2
1927	16	62.9
1928	12	45.9
1929	22	84.2
1930	12	44.6
1931	7	23.2
1932	9	33.5
1933	12	52.4
1934	12	50.8
1935	10	41.1
1936	11	43.3
1937	13	52.0
1938	9	35.7
1939	9	35.1

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 9 deaths in infants under the age of one year - a mortality rate of 85.1 assuming that the number of live births is 235. This is a very good result. Four of the 9 were males, and 5 females. One boy died from broncho-pneumonia at the age of 3 months, and another from the same complaint at the age of 4 months. Three died from pneumonia, one aged 3 days, and the two others aged one day each. Another aged 10 days died from atelectasis or failure of the lung to expand. A girl aged 4 days died from convulsions, and a boy of the same age died from severe jaundice. A girl aged 3 days died from intra-cranial haemorrhage.

The number of infants succumbing in each year since 1910 are as follows:

Year	Number of infants dying under 1 year of age	Rate
1910	81	75.0
1911	40	82.3
1912	19	39.8
1913	34	86.0
1914	33	84.7
1915	33	86.7
1916	34	77.1
1917	31	79.9
1918	19	69.9
1919	22	60.1
1920	28	61.8
1921	18	44.4
1922	16	35.9
1923	17	37.6
1924	28	70.8
1925	28	75.3
1926	18	60.3
1927	19	67.9
1928	19	67.9
1929	23	64.0
1930	17	44.4
1931	17	44.4
1932	17	44.4
1933	17	44.4
1934	17	44.4
1935	17	44.4
1936	17	44.4
1937	17	44.4
1938	17	44.4
1939	17	44.4
1940	17	44.4

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were 8 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, an increase of 3 on last year's figure. One of these deaths occurred in a well-to-do farmer aged 70, whose certificate was worded "Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion." I did not see him. Another case occurred in a woman aged 42 who had recently come into the County and lived in a caravan. She developed acute tuberculous broncho-pneumonia. The diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination. She was never seen by me. The remaining 6 cases had all been under my care.

The first of these 6 cases occurred in a youth of 19 who had lost one brother from the same disease. He had had very suspicious signs when aged 7 years in the year 1926, when he appeared to be suffering from a broncho-pneumonia, which cleared up slowly. Ten months later his chest cleared completely and on leaving school he appeared normal. 9½ years later I saw him again when he had advanced left sided disease and commencing disease on the right. Within a month he was admitted to Creaton Sanatorium where he remained for over a year.

An artificial pneumothorax was attempted at Creaton but failed.

A death occurred in a man who had recently come into the County from London. He had obtained work as a chauffeur. He was in a very advanced stage of the disease and died shortly after coming to Rutland. The next case was one of very great severity in a girl aged 22.

Prior to going to Creaton Sanatorium she was rested well and there seemed to be a faint chance of further improvement. She returned very much worse and died under my care.

The fourth case occurred in another recent arrival to the County. He had a fairly large farm, suffered greatly from indigestion, and was emaciated. He was sent to the advanced section at Papworth and died there. The fifth case occurred in an employee of one of the aerodromes.

HEMORRHOIDAL THROMBOSIS

There were 8 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, an increase of 2 on last year's figure. One of these deaths occurred in a well-to-do farmer aged 70, whose certificate was worded "Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion". I did not see him. Another case occurred in a man aged 42 who had recently come into the County and lived in a caravan. He developed acute tuberculous broncho-pneumonia. The diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination. The case was seen by me.

The remaining 6 cases had all been under my care. The first of these 6 cases occurred in a youth of 19 who had lost on brother from the same disease. He had had very suspicious signs the aged 7 years in the year 1928, when he appeared to be suffering from a broncho-pneumonia, which cleared up slowly. Ten months later his chest cleared completely and on leaving school he appeared normal.

2 1/2 years later I saw him again when he had advanced left-sided disease and bronchial disease on the right. Within a month he was admitted to Greater Manchester where he remained for over a year.

An artificial pneumothorax was attempted at Greater but failed. A death occurred in a man who had recently come into the County from London. He had obtained work as a chauffeur. He was in a very advanced stage of the disease and died shortly after coming to this

The next case was one of very great severity in a girl aged 22. Prior to going to Greater Manchester she was posted well and there seemed to be a faint chance of further improvement. She returned very much worse and died under my care.

The fourth case occurred in another recent arrival to the County. He had a fairly large lobe, suffered greatly from indigestion, and was emaciated. He was sent to the advanced section at Papworth and died there.

The fifth case occurred in an employee of one of the aerodromes.

He was admitted to St John's Hospital, Peterborough where I carried out artificial pneumothorax treatment. Adhesions prevented a complete collapse so he was admitted to Creton for the division of the adhesions. Refills became more difficult. Signs of intestinal involvement developed and I had him admitted to Stamford Infirmary, where he died from meningitis.

The sixth case was the most disappointing of all. She was a young married woman of 36 who for the last two or three years had worked very hard in looking after her family and caring for lodgers occupied on Government work. When I first saw her she was suffering from disease in both lungs. She was admitted to St John's Hospital Peterborough where she made the most wonderful progress under complete rest in bed. Unfortunately on returning to her home she became pregnant and I advised that this be terminated. She was admitted to Hospital. Unfortunately she became septic and died.

The following cases were notified during the year :-

<u>Males</u>				<u>Females</u>			
(1)	P.H.	Aged	27	(6)	I.P.	Aged	34
(2)	J.G.	"	36	(7)	M.C.	"	19
(3)	J.S.	"	44				
(4)	A.B.	"	60				
(5)	B.S.	"	33				

No. 2. P.H.

Was a chauffeur-valet who had recently come into the County from Ireland. He had had the first signs of disease a year before. When seen by me in January 1939 he had well marked disease in both lungs. He was admitted to Creton Sanatorium, where he still is. There is nowhere for him to go. He requires artificial pneumothorax refills.

Such cases as this are a constant difficulty to your Committee. Servants are engaged by well-to-do persons who are natives of Ireland, Scotland, or distant parts of England. On arrival in Rutland they are found to be in an advanced stage of disease and make application for Sanatorium treatment, whither they are sent.

No. 2. J.G.

This patient was in similar employment, but died before admission to an Institution could be arranged.

He was admitted to St John's Hospital, Peterborough where I carried out artificial pneumothorax treatment. Adhesions prevented a complete collapse so he was admitted to Greaton for the duration of the adhesions. Rattis became more difficult. Signs of tubercular involvement developed and I had him admitted to Greaton infirmary where he died from meningitis.

The sixth case was the most disappointing of all. She was a young married woman of 35 who for the last two or three years had worked very hard in looking after her family and caring for lodgers, occupied on Government work. When I first saw her she was suffering from disease in both lungs. She was admitted to St John's Hospital Peterborough where she made the most wonderful progress under complete rest in bed. Unfortunately on returning to her home she became pregnant and I advised that this be terminated. She was admitted to Hospital. Unfortunately she became septic and died.

The following cases were notified during the year :-

Males		Females	
(1)	P.H. 27	(6)	I.P. 24
(2)	J.G. 36	(7)	M.O. 19
(3)	J.S. 44		
(4)	A.B. 60		
(5)	B.S. 88		

No. 3. P.H.

Was a short-cut-valve who had recently come into the County from Ireland. He had had the first signs of disease a year before. When seen by me in January 1933 he had well marked disease in both lungs. He was admitted to Greaton Sanatorium, where he still is. There is nowhere for him to go. He requires artificial pneumothorax Rattis.

Such cases as this are a constant difficulty to your Committee. Several are engaged by well-to-do persons who are natives of Ireland, Scotland, or distant parts of England. On arrival in Greaton they are found to be in an advanced stage of disease and make application for Sanatorium treatment, whether they are not.

No. 4. J.S.

This patient was in similar employment, but died before admission to an institution could be arranged.

No.3. J.S.

Was a farmer who had recently taken a farm in Rutland. His condition was very grave from the first. He was admitted to Papworth where he died.

No. 4. A.B.

Was an agricultural labourer with tubercle bacilli in the sputum. He was admitted to Creton but was discharged owing to the War. He is now in full work as an agricultural labourer and is doing well.

No.5. B.S.

Was a soldier whose home was in Northamptonshire. He was referred to that Authority for Sanatorium treatment, as tubercle bacilli were present in his sputum.

No.6. I.P.

A married woman who was said to have had pleurisy after an operation. When I saw her there was no sign of activity.

No.7. M.C.

A girl of 19. She had extensive disease in the right lung and tubercle bacilli in her sputum. Under complete rest in bed she has done extremely well and her sputum is now negative.

The number of definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the Registers during 1939 was 29 - comprising 15 men, 13 women, and 1 child.

There are 11 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the Register - 6 adults (5 males and 1 female) and 5 children (4 males and 1 female).

During the year 64 patients were examined by me, as compared with 61 in 1938. 631 examinations were made, as compared with 469 in 1938. 27 consultations were held with medical men. Seven X-ray photographs were taken. 50 artificial pneumothorax refills were performed, and 2 patients were treated by Gold injections. A set of artificial dentures was provided for a male patient. 76 samples of sputum were examined.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Six cases of surgical tuberculosis were seen during the year, comprising 2 of disease of the kidneys, one of the peritoneum, and 3 of the glands of the neck. Both of the cases of renal tuberculosis died. One of them came from London in an advanced stage of the disease, and the other had been sent by you some years ago to the Charing Cross Hospital where the diseased kidney was removed.

Case 1. The patient was a male, aged 45 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. He was admitted to the hospital in the month of June.

Case 2. The patient was a female, aged 35 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. She was admitted to the hospital in the month of July.

Case 3. The patient was a male, aged 55 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. He was admitted to the hospital in the month of August.

Case 4. The patient was a female, aged 25 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. She was admitted to the hospital in the month of September.

Case 5. The patient was a male, aged 65 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. He was admitted to the hospital in the month of October.

Case 6. The patient was a female, aged 40 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. She was admitted to the hospital in the month of November.

Case 7. The patient was a male, aged 75 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. He was admitted to the hospital in the month of December.

Case 8. The patient was a female, aged 30 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. She was admitted to the hospital in the month of January.

Case 9. The patient was a male, aged 50 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. He was admitted to the hospital in the month of February.

Case 10. The patient was a female, aged 60 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. She was admitted to the hospital in the month of March.

Case 11. The patient was a male, aged 40 years, who had been ill for several months with a fever, weight loss, and cough. He was admitted to the hospital in the month of April.

He was feeble minded, but was fairly well for some years till the second kidney was affected. One of the gland cases was operated on by Mr de Bruyn at Stamford Infirmary and recovered, and the other was treated in the same Hospital without operation.

One case of tuberculous peritonitis was also treated at Stamford Infirmary and is now in full work.

Sanatorium Treatment

On January 1st 1939 seven persons were resident in approved institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, viz.,

Creaton Sanatorium, Northampton	3
Preston Hall Colony	1
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital Northampton	1
Stamford Infirmary	1
Papworth Colony	1

During the year 11 patients were admitted, viz.,

Creaton Sanatorium, Northampton	4
Papworth Colony	1
St John's Hospital, Peterborough	1
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton	1
Stamford Infirmary	4

During the year 1 male died at Papworth, and 13 persons were discharged from the approved Institutions, viz.,

From Creaton Sanatorium	6
" Preston Hall Colony	1
" Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	1
" Stamford Infirmary	4
" St John's Hospital, Peterborough	1

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, and the number of deaths under these two headings are given in the following table :-

Age Period	<u>New Cases Notified</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5- 10	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
10- 15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15- 20	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
20- 25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
25- 35	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
35- 45	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
45- 55	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
55- 65	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals :-	5	2	7	3	5	3	2	0

The first case was reported in 1930, but was fairly well for some years till the
 second attack was reported. One of the gland masses was removed
 and by the help of standard laboratory and roentgen, and the
 was treated in the same hospital without operation.
 The case of tuberculous peritonitis was also treated at St. John's
 Hospital and is now in full cure.

Statistical Summary

On January 1st 1930 seven persons were resident in approved
 institutions for the treatment of tuberculous, viz.,

3	Queen's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton

During the year 11 patients were admitted, viz.,

4	Queen's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
4	St. John's Hospital, Northampton

During the year 11 patients were admitted at Loughborough, and 13 persons were discharged from the approved institutions, viz.,

8	Queen's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
4	St. John's Hospital, Northampton
1	St. John's Hospital, Northampton

The number of new cases of tuberculous peritonitis and mesenteric
 lymphadenitis notified during the year, and the number of deaths in
 these two diseases are given in the following table:—

Deaths

Year	Tuberculous Peritonitis		Mesenteric Lymphadenitis	
	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1929	1	1	1	1
1930	1	1	1	1
1931	1	1	1	1
1932	1	1	1	1
1933	1	1	1	1
1934	1	1	1	1
1935	1	1	1	1
1936	1	1	1	1
1937	1	1	1	1
1938	1	1	1	1
1939	1	1	1	1
1940	1	1	1	1

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913 and 1927.

On January 1st 1940 fourteen males and twenty-one females were in approved Institutions. Four of the males were at Stoke Park Colony, two at Mountsorrel Public Assistance Institution, two at Princess Christian's Colony, and six at Stretton Hall.

Twelve of the females were accommodated at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution, six at Stretton Hall, one at Stapleton Public Assistance Institution, one at Seaforth Home near Liverpool, and one at St Mary's Home, Alton. One of the females resident at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution deteriorated and had to be removed to the Asylum. Three defectives (2 men and 1 woman) are resident at Oakham Public Assistance Institution and are in receipt of Poor Law Relief. Two males and one female are in the State Institution for Mental Defectives at Rampton.

Five persons (3 males and 2 females) are under Guardianship. Three men and one female are under that of their parents, and one female under the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Twenty-six males and thirty-five females were under Statutory Supervision. Of these 40 are feeble minded (16 males and 24 females); 19 are imbeciles (9 males and 10 females), and 2 are idiots (1 male and 1 female).

The following reports have been received with regard to defectives in Institutions :-

W.J.A. Aged 25. A high grade feeble minded man. His health is good. He has been on Licence at a farm near Tonbridge Wells and is giving every satisfaction to his employer. He wishes to join the Army.

T.T. Aged 37. Is a high grade feeble minded man of very fine physique. His conduct is only fair. He is constantly causing trouble among the other Colonists. He is an agitator with a perpetual grievance. He is good at games and dances well. He attends Church services.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION INTO 1919 AND 1920

On January 1st, 1920, the following names were approved for investigation. Four of the names were at State Park, two at Minnesota Public Assistance Institution, two at Wisconsin State Prison, and six at Detroit Jail.

Five of the names were recommended at the Detroit Public Assistance Institution, six at Detroit Jail, one at Michigan Public Assistance Institution, one at Detroit Jail, and one at St. Mary's Home, Detroit. One of the names resident at St. Mary's Home was determined and had to be removed from the list.

Three detectives (2 men and 1 woman) are resident at Detroit Public Assistance Institution and are in receipt of Poor Law Buletts. Two other names are in the State Institution for Men.

Five persons (3 men and 2 women) are under Guardianship. Three men and one woman are under trial of their parents, and one woman under the Michigan Guardianship Society.

Twenty-five names and thirty-five families were under probation supervision. Of these 20 are female (10 males and 24 females) and 10 are male (10 females and 10 males), and 2 are black (1 male and 1 female).

The following reports have been received with regard to Detroit in connection with the names listed above:

Case No. 1. A high grade female named Mrs. [Name] is now in the State Prison at Lansing. She was convicted of murder and is serving a life term. Her husband is in the State Prison at Lansing on a charge of murder. She is very religious and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Case No. 2. A high grade female named Mrs. [Name] is now in the State Prison at Lansing. She was convicted of murder and is serving a life term. Her husband is in the State Prison at Lansing on a charge of murder. She is very religious and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

- C.G. Is a feeble minded woman aged 37 who is employed in the Laundry at Stretton Hall. She plays whist, attends dances and concerts, and also attends religious services.
- E.C. Is a feeble minded woman aged 32 who is employed in domestic service at Stretton Hall. Her recreation consists of skipping, dancing and ball games. She attends religious services.
- A.B. Is an imbecile young person of 18. She is employed in picking. She is a cripple and does not take part in any sport or recreation. She is too noisy to attend religious services.
- O.G. Is a feeble minded man aged 35. He works on the Stretton Hall farm. He plays cricket and football, and attends religious services.
- C.H.R. Is a feeble minded man aged 22. He is employed in domestic work. He plays cricket and football, and is visited by the Roman Catholic Priest.
- H.A.B. Is an imbecile man aged 29. He does not take part in any recreation and does no work. He does not attend religious services.
- M.L. A Mongolian Imbecile aged 14. She attends the School at Stretton Hall. Her recreations are ball games and skipping. She is visited by the Roman Catholic Priest.
- L.M.S. A feeble minded woman aged 33. She is on Licence from Stretton Hall and is doing well.
- G.Y. Is a Mongolian Imbecile aged 23. He is employed in weeding. Takes no part in any form of recreation. He attends religious services.
- B.J.P. Is a feeble minded young woman aged 22. She is employed in domestic work. Her recreations are nett ball and dancing. She attends religious services.
- R.G.W. Is a feeble minded man aged 24. He is employed in domestic work. Plays cricket and cards, and attends religious services.
- R.G.C. Is a feeble minded epileptic young man aged 26. He is employed in bag making. He plays cricket and attends religious services.

The following are men and are in residence at Stoke Park Colony near Bristol :-

- G.P. Aged 30. An Imbecile. His mental age is that of a child aged 3½ years. He works in the clothing repair shop.
- J.T. Aged 21. Is an idiot, noisy, and restless, and is kept busy with simple handwork.
- G.W. Aged 21. Is an imbecile. He is employed in the tailors shop.

Q.1. Is a female named woman aged 27 who is employed in the laundry at the station. She plays bridge, attends dances and dances and also attends religious services.

Q.2. Is a female named woman aged 25 who is employed in the laundry at the station. She plays bridge, attends dances and dances and also attends religious services.

Q.3. Is a female named woman aged 18. She is employed in the laundry at the station. She does not take part in any form of recreation. She is not going to attend religious services.

Q.4. Is a female named woman aged 22. She works on the station. She plays bridge and football, and attends religious services.

Q.5. Is a female named woman aged 22. She is employed in the laundry at the station. She plays bridge and football, and is visited by the Roman Catholic Priest.

Q.6. Is a female named woman aged 22. She does not take part in any form of recreation and does not work. She does not attend religious services.

Q.7. A female named woman aged 14. She attends the School at the station. Her recreation is ball games and singing. She is visited by the Roman Catholic Priest.

Q.8. A female named woman aged 33. She is on licence from the station. She is doing well.

Q.9. Is a female named woman aged 23. She is employed in the laundry at the station. She takes no part in any form of recreation. She attends religious services.

Q.10. Is a female named woman aged 22. She is employed in the laundry at the station. Her recreation is ball games and dancing. She attends religious services.

Q.11. Is a female named woman aged 24. She is employed in the laundry at the station. She plays bridge and cards, and attends religious services.

Q.12. Is a female named woman aged 22. She is employed in the laundry at the station. She plays bridge and cards, and attends religious services.

Q.13. The following are men and are in residence at Stoke Park Colony. Q.13.1. Is a male named man aged 20. His recreation is that of a child and he works in the clothing repair shop.

Q.13.2. Is a male named man aged 21. He is a brick layer, and attends religious services.

Q.13.3. Is a male named man aged 21. He is employed in the laundry at the station.

S.F.S. Aged 20. A low grade feeble minded young man. He is employed in the carpenter's shop and is well behaved. He suffers from osteo-myelitis of the tibia.

The following men are resident at the Public Assistance Institution at Mountsorrel, Leicestershire :-

W.T. A feeble minded man aged 31. He works in the garden and at rug making. He plays outdoor games, darts, and skittles. He goes for walks, attends cinemas, cricket matches, and the meets of the hounds.

W.R. Is an idiot. He does the same work and enjoys the same recreations as W.T.

L.F. Is a feeble minded woman aged 42 who is employed in the kitchen at Stapleton Institution near Bristol. She attends religious services, the cinema, and institutional concerts.

The thirteen female defectives at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution comprise one moral defective aged 49. She is employed in domestic duties. Twelve others are classified as feeble minded, but two of these are imbeciles and are unable to do any kind of work. One woman is employed as a ward maid, one as a laundry maid, two as scullery maids, one as a matron's maid, and the others in domestic duties. They go for walks, attend religious services and the cinema, and listen to the wireless and gramophone sets in the Institution.

In regard to the defectives under Statutory Supervision, as many as 13 help their parents in domestic duties. One woman is employed as a servant and is doing well. Three men are employed as gardeners, 3 assist their parents in their shops, one woman is employed in a laundry, one man in a quarry, one as a window cleaner, one on a farm, and one woman as a charlady.

W.F.B. aged 20. A low grade feeble minded young man. He is employed in the carpenter's shop and is well behaved. He follows the orders of the staff.

The following men are resident at the Public Assistance Institution at Westborough, Massachusetts :-

W.T. A feeble minded man aged 31. He works in the garden and at the same time. He plays outdoor games, darts, and billiards. He goes for walks, attends cinema, cricket matches, and the weekly of the house.

F.R. Is an idiot. He does the same work and enjoys the same recreation as W.T.

J.F. Is a feeble minded woman aged 42 who is employed in the kitchen at St. Stephen's Institution near Westboro. She attends religious services, the cinema, and institutional concerts.

The thirteen female delinquents at the Eastern Public Assistance Institution comprise one mental defective aged 49. She is employed in domestic duties. Twelve others are classified as feeble minded, but two of these are idiotic and are unable to do any kind of work. One woman is employed as a ward maid, one as a laundry maid, two as scullery maids, one as a kitchen's maid, and the others in domestic duties. They go for walks, attend religious services and the cinema and listen to the wireless and gramophone sets in the institution.

In regard to the delinquents under Statutory Supervision, as regards help their parents in domestic duties. One woman is employed as a scullery maid and is doing well. Three are employed as laundry maids. One woman is employed in a laundry, one man in a quarry, one as a wireless cleaner, one as a farm, and one woman as a shopkeeper.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Twenty-eight patients presented themselves for treatment for the first time during the year 1939. They had not attended other centres, but three additional cases attended at Ketton for the first time who had attended other clinics for the same infection.

Nine of these 31 patients were suffering from syphilis, 8 from gonorrhoea, and 14 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease. One male with syphilis and 2 males with gonorrhoea who had been marked off in previous years as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment for the same infection.

On January 1st 1939 twenty-seven cases were under treatment, 19 for syphilis and 8 for gonorrhoea, so that 61 patients were examined or treated during the year.

Two cases of syphilis were discharged as cured during the year, and 4 cases of gonorrhoea. One male suffering from syphilis of the heart died during 1939. Six cases of syphilis and 10 cases of gonorrhoea ceased attending before completion of treatment. Six cases (4 of gonorrhoea and 2 of syphilis) were transferred to other centres.

At the end of the year 1939 sixteen cases of syphilis and 2 of gonorrhoea were still under treatment.

873 attendances were made - 826 for attendances by the Medical Officer and 47 for intermediate treatment.

412 of these 873 attendances were made by Rutland patients, 230 by Kesteven patients, 152 by Soke of Peterborough patients, 19 by Holland (Lincs) patients, 50 by Northamptonshire patients, 1 by an Isle of Ely patient, and 1 by a Traveller.

One Rutland female patient suffering from gonorrhoea received 119 in-patientx days treatment. 414 injections of arsenic were given, as compared with 376 in 1938: 379 injections of Bivatol were also given.

REPORT ON GONORRHOEA

Twenty-eight patients presented themselves for treatment for the first time during the year 1933. They had not attended other clinics but three additional cases attended at Ketter for the first time and 122 attended other clinics for the same infection.

Nine of these 31 patients were suffering from syphilis, 4 from gonorrhoea, and 14 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease. One male with syphilis and 2 males with gonorrhoea who had been noted off in previous years as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment for the same infection.

On January 1st 1933, twenty-seven cases were under treatment, 13 for syphilis and 6 for gonorrhoea, so that 51 patients were examined or treated during the year.

The cases of syphilis were diagnosed as cured during the year, and 4 cases of gonorrhoea. One male suffering from syphilis of the heart died during 1933. Six cases of syphilis and 10 cases of gonorrhoea ceased attending before completion of treatment. Six cases (4 of gonorrhoea and 2 of syphilis) were transferred to other clinics.

At the end of the year 1933 sixteen cases of syphilis and 3 of gonorrhoea were still under treatment.

873 attendances were made - 623 for attendance by the Medical Officer and 250 for intraservice treatment.

412 of these 873 attendances were made by British patients, 250 by Latvian patients, 155 by Gals of Peterborough patients, 10 by Hellenic (Greek) patients, 50 by Northamptonshire patients, 2 by an Irish patient, and 1 by a Traveller.

One British female patient suffering from gonorrhoea resided 119 in-patient days treatment, 414 in-patient days of treatment were given compared with 275 in 1932. 873 injections of Bistol were also given

The following samples from the Clinic were examined pathologically :-

51 samples of blood for the Wassermann reaction;
1 sample of blood for the Kahn reaction;
4 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid;
6 exudates for the S. Palida;
30 smears for the gonococcus;
17 samples of blood for the Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test.

Total 109 samples.

In addition 53 samples were sent by medical practitioners, viz.,

35 for the Wassermann reaction of the blood;
2 cerebro-spinal fluids;
11 smears for gonococci;
5 samples of blood for the Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test.

Eleven samples of urine and pus were examined by the County Medical Officer for the gonococcus.

The new treatment for gonorrhoea and the absence of many of the younger members of the population may for a time reduce the number of attendances at the venereal disease centres.

BLIND PERSONS ACT

At the beginning of the year 1939 there were 35 registered blind persons in Rutland. 28 of these were in receipt of old age pensions, and 1 other received a pension from the Royal Blind Society.

29 were in receipt of a weekly grant from the Leicester Institute for the Blind. One person is in the care of St Dunstan's, and one is in a Home for the Blind. 22 blind persons were at home.

Four are Braille type readers, and one a Moon type reader. 38 lessons in raised type reading were given during the year. 478 visits were paid to the Rutland blind persons by the Home Teacher - Miss E. Knowles, to whom I am much indebted for this information.

During the year 1939 three new cases were registered, two blind persons died, two removed from Rutland, and one case was de-certified.

33 persons were on the Register at the end of the year.

The following samples from the Clinic were examined pathologically:

- 21 samples of blood for the Wassermann reaction;
- 1 sample of blood for the Kahn reaction;
- 4 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid;
- 5 samples for the P. test;
- 30 samples for the Wassermann reaction;
- 17 samples of blood for the Wassermann reaction.

Total 100 samples.

In addition 25 samples were sent by medical practitioners, viz.,

- 25 for the Wassermann reaction of the blood;
- 2 cerebro-spinal fluid;
- 11 samples for Wassermann;
- 2 samples of blood for the Wassermann reaction.

Eleven samples of urine and two were analysed by the County Medical Officer for the Wassermann reaction.

The new treatment for gonorrhoea and the absence of many of the younger members of the population may for a time reduce the number of admissions at the venereal disease centres.

BLIND PERSONS - 1927

At the beginning of the year 1927 there were 35 registered blind persons in England. 25 of these were in receipt of old age pensions, and 10 other received a pension from the Royal Blind Society.

29 were in receipt of a weekly grant from the Lancaster Institute for the Blind. One person is in the care of St. Beckett's, and one is in the care of the Blind. 25 blind persons were at home.

Four new cases of blindness were reported, and one a case of blindness was reported during the year. 478 visits were paid to the blind persons by the Home Teacher - Miss E. Keast. 10 were in receipt of a grant for this instruction.

During the year 1927 there were 25 registered blind persons. 25 were removed from the list, and one was re-certified.

At the end of the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The following samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act during the year 1939 :-

Milk	16
Butter	2
Rice	2
Coffee and Chicory	2
Barley Sugar	1
Chocolate Liquid	1
Cake Mixture	1
Cheese	1
Lard	1
Suet	1
Fruit Cake	1
Sugar	1
Tea	1
Currants	1
Self Raising Flour	1
Cream of Tartar	1
Vinegar	1
Cydrax	1

Total :- 36

All were taken formally. No prosecutions were undertaken, as all samples were satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year :-

Scarlet Fever	28
Diphtheria	23
Pneumonia	15
Erysipelas	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	6
Enteric Fever	<u>1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>85</u>

In addition to the above 3 cases were notified among non-civilians, viz.

Measles	1
Malaria	1
Diphtheria	1

The Rutland County Council is now undertaking immunization against diphtheria. Already over 100 children have received this treatment, and it is proposed to make this a part of the routine work of the Public Health service.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The following amounts were expended under the Food and Drugs Act during the year 1937:

10	Meat
10	Butter
10	Eggs
10	Flour and Cereals
10	Pastry Biscuits
10	Confectionery
10	Alcohol
10	Drugs
10	Medical Appliances
10	Medical Instruments
10	Medical Supplies
10	Medical Books
10	Medical Journals
10	Medical Periodicals
10	Medical Lectures
10	Medical Conferences
10	Medical Exhibitions
10	Medical Travelling
10	Medical Accommodation
10	Medical Transport
10	Medical Insurance
10	Medical Legal Expenses
10	Medical Miscellaneous
10	Total

All were paid for in full. The provisions were undertaken on all accounts with satisfaction.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year:

22	Scarlet fever
22	Diphtheria
18	Typhoid
15	Typhus
5	Enteric typhus
1	Relapsing fever
63	Total

In addition to the above 6 cases were notified among non-residents.

1	Measles
1	Whooping cough
1	Scarlet fever

The Health Officer General is now undertaking investigations against infectious diseases. The only case notified has received this treatment and it is reported to be a full state of recovery.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Returns received from the District Medical Officers show the following cases treated during the year :-

Dr Barton	- -	22	cases	
Dr Edwards	- -	33	"	
Dr Clapperton	-	46	"	
Dr Hutton	-	10	"	
Dr Williams	-	5	"	(but only makes returns for 3 of the quarters)
Total	-	116	"	

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT

The work under this Act has been in abeyance, but since my last Report four houses have been re-conditioned, viz.

No. 77 Exton.

This house has a good living room and parlour and an excellent scullery, with sink, copper and drying board and a good coal house outside. There are 3 bedrooms. I understand that a fireplace will be inserted in one of the bedrooms.

No. 78, Exton.

Is exactly similar to the above but a fireplace has been inserted in one of the bedrooms.

South Luffenham

Two houses have been finished at South Luffenham. At my inspection in the early part of the year when much snow was about they were very damp. One is an excellent 5 roomed, electric lighted house, with a good garden. It has an excellent kitchen. The other has only two bedrooms. The kitchen is a good room with a satisfactory scullery and pantry adjoining.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER

There are four Tuberculin Tested herds in the County and 28 accredited herds. 130 herds were examined, containing 2,469 cows. 153 samples of milk were examined, and 28 methylene blue tests performed.

29 samples were examined for the tubercle bacillus. One was positive and 28 negative.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON.

Ketton,
Stamford

1921

Dr. Williams	10
Dr. Hutton	10
Dr. Chapman	40
Dr. Roberts	25
Dr. Gordon	25
Total	110

(but only sales returns for 2 of the quarters)

REVENUE (RENTAL) BY

The first quarter this year has been a very good one, but since my last Report four months have been a disappointing one.

As a result of a good dividend from the various companies and an excellent analysis of the market, the first quarter has been a very successful one. The results will be inserted in one of the quarters.

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REVENUE (RENTAL) BY

There are four substantially tested bonds in the County and 22 securities. 100 bonds were sold, containing 2,000 shares. All were excellent, and the results are as follows.

REVENUE (RENTAL) BY