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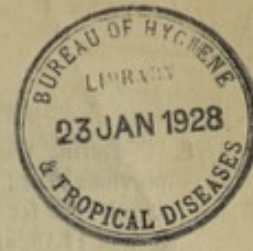
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AC 4495

370,600
1926

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK,

June 14th, 1927.

To the Warwickshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Eighth Annual Report on the health of the Administrative County of Warwick for the year ending December 31st, 1926.
2. This Report will be of a less comprehensive character than the Survey Report of last year, and will deal mainly with those activities for which the County Council is primarily responsible.

AREA.

3. The area of the County in acres, taken from figures in previous Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, is as follows:—Urban Districts, including Boroughs, 48,340; Rural Districts, 502,411; giving a total for the County of 550,751 acres.

POPULATION.

4. The Registrar General has estimated the population for the middle of 1926 at 370,600, as against 361,700 for the previous year, an increase of 8,900 in one year and 27,267 since the Census of 1921.

BIRTHS.

5. There has been a further fall in the number of births registered, 6,493 as against 6,677 in the previous year. Of these, 2,537 were in the Urban Districts, and 3,956 in the Rural Districts, the reduction occurring mainly in the Urban areas. The Birth-rate of 17.52 is the lowest ever recorded, and is slightly lower than the average Birth-rate of 17.8 for the whole of England and Wales. In the Urban areas the rate was 15.85, while in the Rural it was 18.78, the highest rate being recorded in the Nuneaton Rural, 35.21, and the lowest in the Farnborough Rural District, 9.25, followed by Sutton Coldfield Borough with 12.47.
6. 133 Births were registered as illegitimate, the percentage of total births being 3.3 as compared with 3.1 in 1925.
7. *Notification of Births.*—The Notification of Births Act, in so far as notification is concerned, has been on the whole well administered by the District Councils. Ninety-six per cent. of all registered Births have been notified in accordance with the requirements of the Act, compared with 94 per cent. in the previous year. Improvement is, however, still looked for at Foleshill, Meriden and Atherstone Rural Districts.

DEATHS.

8. During the year under review, 3,902 deaths were registered as against 4,035 in the previous year; 1,712 occurred in the Urban Districts and 2,190 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate for the whole of the County was 10.52, a reduction on the previous year when it was 11.15, and the lowest rate recorded with the exception of the year 1923, when it was 10.29. The County Death-rate compares favourably with that for England and Wales which was 11.6 per 1,000 of population.
9. In the Urban Districts the Death-rate was 10.70, as against 11.54 in 1925, and in the Rural Districts 10.39, as against 10.85 in the previous year. The lowest Death-rate in the Urban Districts was recorded at Bulkington with 8.12, followed closely by Nuneaton with 8.16, and in the Rural Districts at Coventry with 6.38, and Nuneaton Rural with 7.69.
10. *Infant Mortality.*—Only 356 deaths occurred in children under one year, as against 416 in 1925, giving the very low Infant Mortality of 54 per 1,000 births, as against 62 in the previous year. This is by far the lowest Infant Mortality ever recorded in the County and compares very favourably with that for the whole of England and Wales, which for 1926 was 70 per 1,000 Births.
11. In the Urban Districts the lowest Infant Mortality was recorded at Bulkington with 18, followed closely by the Borough of Stratford-on-Avon with 20 per 1,000 births. In the Rural Districts, Farnborough, for the second year in succession, records no deaths under one year, the next lowest being Brailes with 32 and Solihull with 33 per 1,000 births.
12. The rates recorded in the Urban and Rural Districts were very similar, being 53 and 55 respectively. Compared with the previous year there is an improvement, especially in the Rural Districts, where the rate last year was 66 per 1,000 Births. This is very gratifying, since it points to the fact that the gospel of infant hygiene is being spread, even to remote parts, and is not the heritage only of the town dweller.
13. While there were 356 deaths of infants under one year, it is of interest to note that 176, or 50 per cent., were due to Congenital Debility, Malformation or Premature Birth. Many of such casualties must be, and actually are, preventable, and one looks forward to the time, possibly at no distant date, when the effect of ante-natal instruction, through the medium of the practising Midwife and the Obstetrician, will be reflected in a still lower Infant Mortality than that recorded to-day. It is especially in this direction and in the prevention of the spread of infection, particularly Measles and Whooping Cough, that we must look for improvement in future. But health education among mothers and among the older girls in our Elementary Schools, must likewise be continued if every child born into the world is to have a fair chance, not only of living, but of securing a sound and healthy existence during the first year of life.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS, 1926.

				Total Cases Notified.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
						1925.	1926.
14.	Small Pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	681	1	0.01	0.002
	Diphtheria ...	...	...	504	31	0.09	0.08
	Enteric Fever ...	...	...	8	2	0.005	0.005
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	532	210	0.77	0.56
	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	33	21	0.07	0.05
	Tuberculosis—						
	(a) Pulmonary ...	...	...	341	243	0.70	0.65
	(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	...	...	125	62	0.20	0.16
	Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	17	8	1.64	1.38
						Per 1,000 Births.	Per 1,000 Births.

15. *Small-pox*.—It is gratifying to record an entire absence of this disease from the County during the year under review, particularly in view of the fact that the disease was distinctly on the increase throughout the country generally during 1926. This apparent immunity is, however, the result of good luck rather than good guidance, as the vaccination returns for the County can hardly be regarded with satisfaction. The return shown on Table D of the Appendix refers to the year ending 30th June, 1926, and records the result during that period of Infantile Vaccination only. It shews that less than one-third of the registered births in the County are at present successfully vaccinated, and that 56 per cent. of the parents obtained certificates of conscientious objection as compared with 54 per cent. in 1925 and 50 per cent. in 1924.
16. *Scarlet Fever*.—While 681 cases of this disease were notified during the year as against 787 in the previous year, only one death was recorded, giving a mortality per 1,000 of population of 0.002, as compared with 0.01 in 1925. There is recorded, therefore, a reduction both in incidence and in severity. The disease was distributed fairly generally throughout the County.
17. *Diphtheria*.—This disease has remained prevalent throughout the year, although there has been a slight reduction in the number of notifications—504—as compared with the previous year's figures of 542. It has continued in epidemic form since 1925 in the Rural Districts of Atherstone and Tamworth, where there have been notified in 1926, 191 and 122 cases respectively, the number of deaths in these two districts being also respectively 6 and 10. The mortality for the whole County was 0.08 per 1,000 of population, as against 0.09 in 1925, and the case mortality 6.1 per cent., the total deaths registered being 31.
18. *Enteric Fever*.—The number of notifications and deaths registered from this cause were the same as recorded in the previous year, eight notifications and two deaths, giving the low mortality of 0.005 per 1,000 of population. Three of the eight cases were found to be of the Para-Typhoid type, the remaining five being true Typhoid.
19. *Encephalitis Lethargica*.—33 notifications of this disease were received, 14 in the Urban and 19 in the Rural Districts. There were 21 deaths registered, giving a mortality of 0.05 per 1,000 of population and a high case mortality of 63.6 per cent. Of the remaining 12 survivors, there is little doubt but that the majority will be left with some permanent defect, mental, moral, or physical, which will handicap both patients and relatives for the remaining years of the patient's life. The age distribution of the 21 deaths is of interest, no death being registered under the age of 2 to 5 years.

Age Period.				No. of Deaths.	
0—1 years	—
1—2 "	—
2—5 "	2
5—15 "	5
15—25 "	3
25—45 "	2
45—65 "	7
65—75 "	2
75 and over	—
Total				...	21

20. *Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis*.—Of these two diseases there were 25 notifications and 5 deaths. The age periods of these deaths is unfortunately not recorded in the Registrar General's tables, but I am informed they were as follows:—

Age Period.				No. of Deaths.	
0—1 years	—
1—2 "	—
2—5 "	2
5—15 "	2
15—25 "	1

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

21. Of the seven diseases designated Zymotic, Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Infantile Diarrhoea, 117 deaths were registered, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.31 as against 0.42 in the previous year.
22. Infantile Diarrhoea accounted for 24 deaths, 10 in the Urban and 14 in the Rural Districts, giving a death-rate per 1,000 births of 3.69 as against 4.1 in the previous year and 8.7 for the whole of England and Wales.
23. Whooping Cough still remains responsible for a comparatively large number of deaths under 5 years. During the year under review there were 43 deaths from this disease, 24 of which occurred in children under one year, giving a death-rate of 0.11 per 1,000 population. This high mortality, especially in children during the first twelve months of life, invariably results from accompanying disease of the Respiratory System, Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

24. The following inquiries were held during the year in respect of matters relating to Public Health:—
- (1) Application by the Atherstone Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £3,000 for sewerage and sewage disposal for part of the village of Dordon, in the vicinity of the Birch Coppice Colliery (September 9th, 1926).
 - (2) Application by the Warwick Rural District Council for sanction to borrow a further sum of £5,000 towards the cost of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Stoneleigh (September 10th, 1926).
 - (3) Application by the Bulkington Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £8,929 for works of water supply. This was in addition to a previous loan of £1,500 for the sinking of a bore-hole (November 9th, 1926).

RIVER POLLUTION.

25. RIVER TAME.—This River, an important tributary of the River Trent, passes through Warwickshire after receiving considerable pollution from towns on the North-West of Birmingham, the effluent from the Birmingham Tame and Rea Works entering it shortly after crossing the County boundary. While it is true that the energies of the Upper Tame Basin Joint Committee have been in a degree successful in improving the quality of the River before reaching the County boundary, a great deal still remains to be done. Surveys of the River undertaken in July and September of last year shewed a low oxygen content on both occasions, the slight improvement recorded on leaving the County being due largely to the beneficial effect on the stream of the River Anker, which enters at Lady Bridge, Tamworth, rather than to any self-purification effected during its course through the County. On each of these occasions the River Anker had an oxygen saturation of 79 and 93 per cent. respectively, whereas the River Tame above its confluence with the River Anker had only 10 and 28 per cent. on these two dates. These low percentages at this point were found during these two surveys to have been influenced by the outfall from the Paper Mills at Kettlebrook, the oxygen saturation of the River being reduced 9 points in July and 11 points in September. It is hoped that every endeavour will be made by the owners to improve the quality of this difficult trade waste, which apparently so readily denudes the River of its already meagre supply of dissolved oxygen.

26. The River Tame, within the area of the County, receives effluents from (1) The Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board Works, (2) Tamworth Joint Sewage Works, (3) Kingsbury Village, and indirectly into the Rivers Cole and Blythe, (4) Colehall Sewage Works (City of Birmingham), (5) Acocks Green (City of Birmingham), (6) Solihull, (7) Olton, and (8) Coleshill.

27. *Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Works.*—These extensive works, yielding an effluent of 27 million gallons daily, continue to maintain a high engineering standard. Mr. H. C. Whitehead, Engineer to the Board, has kindly supplied the following information as to work at present in progress and extensions contemplated for the near future:—

“New sludge sedimentation tanks have been constructed at Minworth, and were brought into operation in March last.

“The provision of these tanks now makes it possible to subject the whole of the sludge obtained on the Minworth Works to a digestion process, and will obviate any further discharge of untreated liquid sludge on to lands in the vicinity of Water Orton and Curdworth.

“Satisfactory progress has been made with the construction of the first large bio-aeration unit. This unit—which will give partial purification to $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of sewage per day—will be brought into operation towards the end of next month.

“Work is in progress at Acocks Green to provide further bacteria bed accommodation in anticipation of the development of a new Housing Estate by the Corporation of Birmingham.

“Application is being made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to certain extension work at the Sludge Treatment Works, Minworth.”

28. *Birmingham, Colehall Sewage Works.*—These Works, dealing with a daily flow of $2\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons of sewage, continue to produce a highly satisfactory effluent. There is a filter area of seven acres, with nineteen rectangular and three circular Filter Beds. Treatment here consists in sedimentation, distribution over bacteria beds, settling of the effluent in Humus Tanks, and final rough filtration through long grass, the resultant effluent being invariably of a high standard.

29. *Birmingham, Acocks Green Sewage Works.*—These Works serve a population of about 10,000, which will shortly be increased by about 2,500. The dry weather flow is one quarter of a million gallons daily. In view of the increasing population the filter area at these Works is being extended and some improvements are contemplated at a small adjoining Works dealing with 10,000 gallons daily of laundry waste. The effluent, which has been found to be of very fair quality, enters a neighbouring brook, a tributary of the River Cole.

30. *Tamworth Joint Sewage Works.*—These works, in the early part of the year, were found to be producing an unsatisfactory effluent, but conditions have lately shewn some improvement, which it is hoped will be maintained. The filter effluent appears to be largely dependent for its purity on its subsequent irrigation over land, which for this purpose must be kept in good condition.

31. *Kingsbury Sewage Works.*—These small works, which are invariably well managed, have shewn evidence of over strain during the year, and accordingly call for attention.

32. *RIVER ANKER.*—Effluents enter the River Anker from Hinckley, via the Sketchley Brook, from Nuneaton, Atherstone, Polesworth, Alvecote and Amington. For the protection of this River, which contains a plentiful supply of coarse fish in its lower reaches, it is essential that the responsible local authorities should exercise the greatest care in the management of their Sewage Works.

33. *SKETCHLEY BROOK*.—This brook, which receives the effluent from the Hinckley Sewage Works in Leicestershire, enters the County on the East side of the Borough of Nuneaton, and shortly afterwards joins the River Anker. The Hinckley Works, which have in the past depended entirely for treatment on land irrigation, have recently been reconstructed and are now provided with filter beds, together with a mechanical mixer for preliminary lime precipitation. The new Filter Beds, although now shewing signs of maturing, have unfortunately not yet dealt effectively with the colour nuisance, and some further filtration for this purpose appears to be inevitable. Sand streaming filters for the final treatment of the filter effluent, were included in the original proposals, but I understand they were not allowed by the Ministry of Health when the Ministry's approval was given to the scheme.
34. *Nuneaton Sewage Works*.—The dry weather flow of sewage pumped up to the works at Hartshill averages 1,100,000 gallons per 24 hours. The treatment continues to receive the careful attention of the Borough Engineer, and the results are encouraging. It is, however, of the greatest importance that an effluent of a high standard should be produced from these works in view of the small dilution obtainable in the River Anker at this point, making the problem of treatment a difficult one.
35. *Atherstone Sewage Works*.—Treatment at these works is partly through Bacterial Filters and partly by land irrigation. Recent inspection of the River Anker below the outfall, together with chemical analysis of a sample of the river water, showed no evidence of pollution, but there is admitted difficulty at times in dealing effectively with the sewage at these works, and I understand that extension of the filter area is contemplated in order to relieve the over-taxed land which at present has to treat about two-thirds of the whole flow.
36. *Polesworth Sewage Works*.—Bacterial filtration at these works is rendered somewhat difficult by the fact that the sewage does not reach the works by gravitation but is pumped up by ejectors. It is fortunate, therefore, that land is available for secondary treatment of the filter effluent, which at the last inspection was found to contain an excessive quantity of suspended matter. This, however, was effectually retained before reaching the River Anker.
37. *Bedworth Sewage Works*.—These works have recently been considerably improved by the re-building of the Bacterial Filters and by the provision of storm water tanks and new sludge lagoons. Trade waste from Dye Works, however, adds to the difficulty of treatment, and this doubtless accounts for the excessive amount of suspended matter found to be invariably present in the filter effluent. It is important, therefore, that measures should be taken to guard against pollution of the Wem Brook by an effluent of this character.
38. *RIVER AVON*.—Repeated surveys of the Avon have been made during the year under review at points likely to be influenced adversely by sewage outfalls, and on July 27th a complete survey of the River, including its important tributaries, was made at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the results of which are of interest :—

					Percentage of Dissolved Oxygen.
River Avon.	Dow Bridge, above Rugby	...	...	...	75
"	Below Rugby Sewage Works	...	...	...	47
"	Church Lawford	...	...	...	73
"	Wolston Bridge	...	...	...	86
"	Ryton Bridge, above Coventry	...	...	...	88
"	Bubbenhall Mill, below Coventry	...	...	...	38
"	Cloud Bridge, Stoneleigh	...	...	...	48
"	Stare Bridge, Stoneleigh	...	...	...	61
"	New Bridge, Stoneleigh	...	...	...	51
"	Chesford Bridge	...	...	...	55
"	Guy's Cliffe Mill (above weir)	...	...	...	68
"	Portobello Bridge, above River Leam	...	...	...	71

						Percentage of Dissolved Oxygen.
River Leam.	Below Leamington Pumping Station	...	...	...	...	20
River Avon.	Warwick Castle Bridge	...	...	...	...	28
"	Barford Bridge	...	...	...	...	48
"	Hampton Lucy Bridge	...	...	...	...	67
"	Clopton Bridge, Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	72
River Stour	...	...	...	...	...	92
River Avon.	Below Stratford and River Stour	...	...	...	...	109
"	Binton Bridge	...	...	...	...	90
"	Bidford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	96
"	Cleve Prior Mill	...	...	...	...	86
"	North and Middle Littleton	...	...	...	...	92
River Arrow.	Alvechurch Bridge	...	...	...	...	86
"	Above Redditch	...	...	...	...	95
"	Below Redditch	...	...	...	...	60
"	Washford Bridge	...	...	...	...	67
"	Studley Bridge, below weir	...	...	...	...	81
"	Sperrall Bridge	...	...	...	...	77
"	Coughton Footbridge	...	...	...	...	86
"	Above Alcester	...	...	...	...	99
"	Below Alcester	...	...	...	...	90
"	Wixford Bridge	...	...	...	...	89
"	Broom Bridge	...	...	...	...	102
"	Salford Bridge, above junction with Avon	...	...	...	...	89

39. The above results shew clearly the effect on the River Avon of outfalls from the towns of Rugby, Coventry and Leamington, and on the River Arrow from the town of Redditch in Worcestershire. Careful observation on these points has been kept since the date of the July survey, and it is gratifying to find improvement both below Rugby and below Leamington. Pollution at the latter point during the Summer months was admitted to be the result of the coal shortage affecting adversely the pumping of the sewage up to the farm. The inadequacy of the pumping arrangements also contributed to this untoward condition, but suitable provision is now being made by the Borough of Leamington to prevent the recurrence of any such pollution by increasing the capacity of the pumps, and laying down Filter Beds capable of treating the whole of the town's sewage.

40. *Rugby Sewage Works.*—These Works have shewn considerable improvement since the recent addition to the Filter Bed area, the Filters now being capable of dealing with the whole of the flow. There are now ten Filter Beds at the Low Level and four at the High Level Works, the effluent from each of which passes directly into the River.

41. *Coventry Sewage Works.*—Although the twelve Filter Beds at these works were designed to deal with two million gallons daily, they are found to be capable of treating only $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The Activated Sludge plant was likewise designed to treat 2 million gallons, but in practice it can deal only with an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. Two million gallons daily have therefore still to be treated by irrigation over land which is admittedly unsuitable for satisfactory treatment. There cannot accordingly be that continued improvement in the quality of the effluent that was hoped for and anticipated when the works were extended some two years ago, unless immediate steps are taken to provide for the Bacterial treatment of the whole of the sewage, preferably by increasing the area available for Bacterial Filtration.

42. *Warwick Sewage Farm.*—The sewage from the Borough is pumped up to the Corporation Farm and there irrigated. Extensive drainage improvements are being undertaken at the present time throughout the greater portion of the farm, which should produce a more consistently satisfactory effluent than has been possible in the past.
43. *Leamington Sewage Works.*—Proposed improvements at these works have already been referred to in para. 39 on pollution of the River Avon. It is, however, gratifying to record a considerable improvement in the quality of the lower Leam since the Autumn of last year, and since it was possible to return to more normal but admittedly still inadequate pumping arrangements.
44. *Stratford-on-Avon Sewage Works.*—These works continue to yield a highly satisfactory effluent, under the careful management of the Borough Surveyor, and at no time have the works given any cause for complaint during the year under review.
45. Extensions have recently been carried out at the Foleshill Sewage Works, where two Secondary Filter Beds and one new Humus Tank have been added, and at Kineton one new Filter Bed and Humus Tank have also recently been added. At Studley new works are in process of construction, and at Bidford-on-Avon a sewer has been laid for the purpose of draining those houses on the river side which hitherto have drained directly into the River.
46. Other Bacterial Works at Alcester, New Bilton, Wootton Wawen, Kenilworth, Solihull, Wood End, Hurley Common and Dordon, do not call for special comment beyond the fact that they continue to operate satisfactorily.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

47. *Sale of Food and Drugs Act.*—During the year 1926, 733 samples were submitted by the County Inspectors, 58 by District Inspectors, making a total of 791 samples for the County. Of these 51 were adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration figure of 6.44. The adulterated samples consisted of the following:—Milk, 21; Camphorated Oil, 2; Seidlitz Powders, 3; Apples, 8; Whiskey, 6; Rum, 5; Beef Suet, 1; Brandy, 1; Cream of Tartar, 1; Meat, Fish Pastes, etc., 1; Iron Pills, 2.

Dealing with the question of Milk Adulteration, Mr. Rigby, the County Analyst, gives the following table showing the average composition of all the samples analysed during the year, and also the average for each quarter.

Period.	No.	Non-fatty Solids.	Fat.	Total Solids.
March quarter ...	162	8.78	3.75	12.54
June quarter ...	95	8.82	3.62	12.44
September quarter...	121	8.76	3.69	12.45
December quarter ...	76	8.90	3.82	12.72
Whole year ...	454	8.81	3.72	12.53
Legal Limits ...	—	8.50	3.00	—

The above Table includes all the samples of Milk, whether adulterated or not, and shows that the average composition is well above the legal limits.

48. *Milk and Cream Regulations.*—During the year 1926, 78 samples of milk, 18 samples of cream, and 4 Preserved Cream were analysed for the presence of preservative. Preservative was reported present in one case.

The County Analyst reports on these Regulations as follows :—

1. Milk and cream not sold as preserved cream.

	(a) No. of samples analysed for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	78	—
Cream	18	1

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) I. Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	4
II. Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	4

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.

I. Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	4
II. Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	4

3. All the samples of Preserved Cream and Cream were free from any sign of thickening substances.

4. Milks (Test for Dirt) Satisfactory	57
" " Unsatisfactory, i.e. contained 2 or more parts per 100,000 of dirt	21
Total	78

49. *Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.*—Seven samples were analysed, all of which were found to comply with the Regulations.

50. *Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.*—Procedure under this Act has been continued during the year in close co-operation with procedure under the Tuberculosis Order. The policy adopted by the County Council was to investigate all cases of Tuberculous Milk reported by outside authorities as being produced within the County, and to take fifty bulk samples in the course of ordinary sampling under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, with a view to the detection of Tubercle Bacilli in such samples, and taking any subsequent action found to be necessary.

51. Ten notifications of Tubercle-infected milk were received from outside authorities, and after investigation the following action was taken :—

- (1) Three cows in separate herds were found to be tuberculous and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.
- (2) Six herds found free from Tubercle.
- (3) One herd—evidence of Tubercle insufficient—no action taken.

52. Fifty-one bulk samples were taken for biological examination and all were found free from Tubercle.

53. *Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.*—During the year 19 samples were submitted for Bacterial Count, and of these two from one vendor were found to contravene the Regulations. The remaining seventeen were quite satisfactory. The one offender has been sampled on three occasions since with entirely satisfactory results.

TUBERCULOSIS.

54.						Notifications	
						Pulmonary	Other Forms
	1922	...	...	...	...	403	122
	1923	...	...	...	...	437	124
	1924	...	...	...	...	423	142
	1925	...	...	...	...	352	137
	1926	...	...	...	...	341	125

The above figures record a gratifying reduction in the notifications of Tuberculosis during 1926, the total notifications of both Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis being lower than at any time during the last five years.

55. With this reduction in notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis there is also a slight reduction in the number of deaths, 243 as against 256 in the previous year, giving a Phthisis Death-rate of 0.65 as compared with 0.70 in 1925.
56. Of the 466 cases notified, 341 Pulmonary and 125 of other forms, 384 have been visited in their homes by the County Health Visitors. To these 337 re-visits have been paid and 869 re-visits to old cases, making a total of 1,590 home visits paid during the year. An analysis of these visits appears in Table K of the Appendix.
57. As a result of these visits improvements in ventilation were effected in 77 of the homes occupied by Tuberculous patients.
58. At the six Branch Dispensaries usually held weekly, and in some instances twice weekly, the County Health Visitors have made 468 attendances.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

59. During 1926 the number of new patients, including transfers from other areas examined at or in connection with the Joint Committee's seven Dispensaries and at the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic was 1,005. In 1925 the number was 906, and in 1924, 941. The attendances at the seven Dispensaries and the School Clinic numbered 3,365, as compared with 3,214 in 1925 and 3,482 in 1924.
60. The Dispensaries are open as follows:—
Atherstone from 1-30 to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays; Coventry from 5 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays—other days by appointment; Leamington from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and from 6 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays; Nuneaton from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays; Rugby from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Mondays; Solihull from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursdays; Stratford-on-Avon from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays; and the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic is usually open on a Monday in each month, the actual dates and times being arranged to suit the Medical Officer of Health for Sutton Coldfield and his Staff.
61. There was no change in the personnel of the Joint Committee's Medical Staff during the year.
62. The Joint Tuberculosis Committee have 191 Sanatorium beds available in their own Sanatoria—150 at the Memorial Sanatorium and 41 at Bramcote. In addition they have 35 Hospital beds available for patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The Joint Committee also send suitable cases to Colonies for treatment and training.
63. In my Report for 1925, I briefly referred to a Memorandum of the Ministry of Health which requires that new and more detailed returns be prepared and submitted to them each year. From a further Memorandum issued in October, 1926, the purpose of which is to explain points difficult of interpretation in the previous Memorandum, it would appear that in some areas the first Memorandum was not fully understood. The tables of returns, which have to be sent to the Ministry on or before the last day of February in each year, contain information concerning the whole of the Joint Committee's area, but as this Report deals with Warwickshire patients only, the relevant figures have been extracted from the returns and will be found in the Appendix to this Report (Tables E, F, G, H.)

64. The following tables give the usual information about the Warwickshire patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's Scheme :—

Atherstone Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	23	} 65
	Female	...	20	
Children	Male	...	8	
	Female	...	14	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	15	} 65
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	4
Not Tuberculous	...	...	38
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	8

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926.		TOTAL
Insured	...	1	...	0	...	1
Uninsured	...	2	...	1	...	3
						4

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation
8	1	4	3

Total Attendances of Patients ... 193

Coventry Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	64	} 219
	Female	...	61	
Children	Male	...	43	
	Female	...	51	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	35	} 219
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	9
Not Tuberculous	...	...	174
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	1

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926		TOTAL
Insured	...	0	...	4	...	4
Uninsured	...	0	...	0	...	0
						4

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation
97	3	94	0

Total Attendances of County Patients ... 1,216

Total Attendances of Coventry Patients ... 2,951

4,167

Leamington Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	28	} 131
	Female	...	40	
Children	Male	...	35	
	Female	...	28	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	18	} 131
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	3
Not Tuberculous	...	...	101
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	9

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926		TOTAL
Insured	...	4	...	0	...	4
Uninsured	...	10	...	6	...	16
						20

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation
51	6	44	1

Total Attendances of Patients ... 472

Nuncaton Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	72	} 221
	Female	...	67	
Children	Male	...	40	
	Female	...	42	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	31	} 221
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	8
Not Tuberculous	...	...	159
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	23

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926		TOTAL
Insured	...	0	...	0	...	0
Uninsured	...	13	...	3	...	16
	Contacts examined	61	Tuberculous	0	Not Tuberculous	49
					Doubtful— under observation	12

Total Attendances of Patients ... 691

Rugby Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	42	} 112
	Female	...	28	
Children	Male	...	22	
	Female	...	20	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	18	} 112
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	1
Not Tuberculous	...	...	82
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	11

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926.		TOTAL.
Insured	...	1	...	0	...	1
Uninsured	...	8	...	0	...	8
	Contacts examined	33	Tuberculous	1	Not Tuberculous	31
					Doubtful— under observation	1

Total Attendances of Patients ... 441

Solihull Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	12	} 32
	Female	...	10	
Children	Male	...	7	
	Female	...	3	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	10	} 32
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0
Not Tuberculous	...	...	20
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	2

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926.		TOTAL.
Insured	...	1	...	0	...	1
Uninsured	...	2	...	0	...	2
	Contacts examined	12	Tuberculous	0	Not Tuberculous	12
					Doubtful— under observation	0

Total Attendances of Patients ... 84

Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	18	} 51
	Female	...	14	
Children	Male	...	6	
	Female	...	13	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	10	} 51
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	1
Not Tuberculous	...	...	36
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	4

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-26		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926.		TOTAL
Insured	...	0	...	0	...	0
Uninsured	...	1	...	2	...	3
						3
Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation
26		4		21		1
Total Attendance of Patients						177

Sutton Coldfield School Clinic.

New Patients—

Children	Male	...	18	} 27
	Female	...	9	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	0	} 27
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	1
Not Tuberculous	...	...	24
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	2

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not-Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
7	0	7	0

Total Attendances of Patients 91

Patients Visited at their Homes.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	59	} 147
	Female	...	53	
Children	Male	...	20	
	Female	...	15	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	62	} 147
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	24
Not Tuberculous	...	...	59
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	2

At the end of 1925 there were 31 patients under observation at the Dispensaries. During 1926 it was found that four of these were tuberculous, and particulars concerning these patients are included in the following tables, bringing the total number of patients under consideration to 1,009.

STAGE OF DISEASE.

(All new cases).

Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observation.	Not Tuberculous	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Tubercle Bacilli Present.			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peri-pheral Glands.			
	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.							
32	39	56	76	30	5	6	10	62	693	1,009
203				51						

The non-tuberculous and doubtful cases (755) are omitted from the following tables, which deal with the 254 tuberculous cases.

AGE PERIODS.

0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60	TOTAL.
9	14	14	43	33	35	24	26	18	14	8	12	4	254

CONDITION OF TEETH.

Good, up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris.	Dentures, partial or complete.	TOTAL.
134	37	24	59	254

FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Near relatives affected.	Distant relatives affected.	Negative family history.	TOTAL.
73	22	159	254

Examinations of 548 patients who were known to us for a period of at least six months, were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity:—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	TOTAL.
397	39	112	548
72.5%	7.1%	20.4%	

65. PATIENTS (INCLUDING NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES) VISITED IN THEIR HOMES.

Sanitary District.	New Cases	Old Cases	TOTAL.
Alcester Rural	11	9	20
Atherstone Rural	9	12	21
Brailes Rural	1	1	2
Bulkington Urban	1	1	2
Coventry Rural	0	4	4
Farnborough Rural	1	1	2
Foleshill Rural	8	23	31
Kenilworth Urban	1	1	2
Borough of Leamington	14	7	21
Meriden Rural	12	12	24
Monks Kirby Rural	2	1	3
Borough of Nuneaton	25	46	71
Nuneaton Rural	2	3	5
Rugby Rural	4	21	25
Rugby Urban	9	45	54
Solihull Rural	5	7	12
Southam Rural	9	4	13
Borough of Stratford-on-Avon	4	1	5
Stratford-on-Avon Rural	5	7	12
Borough of Sutton Coldfield	5	22	27
Tamworth Rural	12	12	24
Borough of Warwick	3	2	5
Warwick Rural	4	4	8
	147	246	393

66. *Institutional Treatment.*—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and the institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables:—

	Admissions.	Discharges.*
Sanatoria:—		
Bramcote	86	77
Memorial	155	149
Colonies:—		
Papworth (Cambridge)	0	1
Hospitals:—		
Coventry	0	1
Forelands, Bromsgrove	2	0
Nuneaton	1	0
Oswestry	1	0
Rugby	26	19
Warneford	8	8
Woodlands, Northfield	3	4
	282	259

*Including deaths and transfers.

Average duration of Treatment—all Institutions ..	21.20 weeks.
Average duration of Treatment—Bramcote Sanatorium	12.08 weeks.
Average duration of Treatment—Memorial Sanatorium	26.70 weeks.

Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—

Bramcote Sanatorium	18
Memorial Sanatorium	3
Rugby Hospital	1
Warneford Hospital	1
	<hr/>
	23

Details as to the immediate results of treatment will be found in Table F of the appendix to this Report.

67. *Contributions by Patients.*—The Treasurer informs me that during the year the total amount received from Warwickshire and Coventry patients was £266 5s. 3d. The amount received in 1925 was £239 4s. 11d., in 1924 £576 14s. 1d., and in 1923 £688 3s. 3d.

68. *Sputum Examination.*—One hundred and seventy-one (171) of the 203 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis had tubercle bacilli in their sputum and in 32 cases the bacilli were not found or the patient had no sputum. Three hundred and twenty-two (322) specimens of sputum from County patients were examined in the laboratory at the Chief Dispensary and 418 specimens of sputum were sent to the Laboratory at Birmingham University from patients attending the Dispensaries.

69. *Contacts.*—Routine examination of contacts was continued. In 1925, 86 per cent. of the contacts who were asked to attend the Dispensaries for examination, did so. In 1926, 90 per cent. attended. The actual number of contacts examined in 1926 was 254, the number in 1925 being 227.

70. Details as to appointments, and the results of examination are given in the following tables :—

Dispensaries.				Appointments		Attendances	
Atherstone	...	...	...	8	...	8	
Coventry	...	...	...	101	...	97	
Leamington	...	...	...	56	...	51	
Nuneaton	...	...	...	66	...	61	
Rugby	...	...	...	33	...	33	
Solihull	...	...	...	20	...	12	
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	32	...	26	
Sutton Coldfield School Clinic	...	...	...	7	...	7	
				<hr/>		<hr/>	
				323		295	90 per cent.
				<hr/>		<hr/>	
Contacts Examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation	
295		15		262		18	

71. *Dispensary Treatment.*—The number of patients who had this form of treatment in 1926 was 59. In 1925 it was 102, and in 1924, 98.

72. *X-Ray Examinations.*—The number of X-Ray Examinations of County patients made during the year at the Chief Dispensary was 538. Five hundred and twenty-six (526) examinations of the chest were made, and 12 examinations of other parts. There were 526 screen examinations and 12 photographs were taken.

Children.—Three hundred and fifty-nine (359) children (up to 15 years of age) were examined at the Dispensaries, 179 boys and 180 girls. Five (5) of these were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 4 from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis; of the remainder 29 were doubtful cases, and under observation at the end of the year, while 321 children showed no definite evidence of Tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I., 5; Stage II., 0; Stage III., 0.

73. *Shelters.*—The number of shelters available for the County is 64. The Joint Committee own 38 of these. The number in use by Warwickshire patients on the 31st December, 1926, was 53. During the year 18 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and 16 were erected at new addresses.

74. *Dental Treatment.*—Particulars of the dental treatment at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria appear in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of these institutions. During 1926, one Dispensary patient had dental treatment from the Joint Committee at a cost of £3 5s. 0d.

75. *After-Care.*—There were 50 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse was able to deal successfully with 34 of these cases :—

Financial Help	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Employment Found...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Clothing Supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Relief from Guardians	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Special Nursing Arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Assistance to Ex-Soldiers in connection with Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Care of Children while Parents in Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Parcels from Mayor of Coventry's Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							—
							34
Unable to Help	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
							—
							50

76. *Extra Nourishment.*—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per 1,000 of the population of the area. During the year the Committee granted extra nourishment to 39 patients. Grants ceased to 23 patients during the period under consideration, and there were 35 patients having extra diets on the 31st December, 1926. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £557 11s. 9d. was spent on extra nourishment for patients in Warwickshire and Coventry in 1926. In 1925 the amount spent was £348 13s. 9d., and in 1924, £380 14s. 11d. As a general rule the Committee do not give extra nourishment to patients, whose total family income after deducting the rent exceeds 10s. per head per week. Cases of extreme poverty, which can only be dealt with by outdoor relief, are referred to the Guardians.

77. Nurse Shaw (Tuberculosis Nurse) visited 168 patients (18 of whom were discharged soldiers) in their homes. The number of similar visits made by the County Health Visitors was 1,684.

78. *Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.*—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria, and during 1926 the sum of £36 15s. 11d. was expended for this purpose on County patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulances at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria.

79. *Sanocrysin.*—In my last Annual Report I referred to the use of sanocrysin, a gold containing substance, in the treatment of tuberculosis. This preparation has been extensively used on the Continent, and is being tried experimentally in this country. From the summer of 1925 to the end of 1926, 50 patients were treated with sanocrysin at the Memorial Sanatorium, and 42 had completed their treatment at the end of 1926. It may be of interest briefly to review the results. In five cases the treatment was found to be unsuitable and was discontinued. Twenty-two (22) patients showed definite improvement, six showed no improvement, three became worse and six died. If the improvement which took place in the condition of 22 patients out of a total of 50 is lasting, it may, I think, be concluded that sanocrysin is of benefit in a certain proportion of cases. Years, however, must elapse before the final results can be judged with accuracy.

80. The following information relating to the incidence of and death-rate from Tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of the disease may be of interest. The statistics are taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1925. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 90,592 in 1915, to 81,437 in 1925, and the number of deaths registered from Tuberculosis fell from 54,295 in 1915, to 40,387 in 1925. The fall of over 5,000 in the number of deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis is particularly striking, as during the ten years under review there has only been a decrease of 1,616 in the number of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In England in 1925, there were in existence 428 Dispensaries provided by Local Authorities and 55 Voluntary Dispensaries, all of them approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis, and the number of approved residential institutions was 474, providing 21,423 beds.

81. In 1922 the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Pensions introduced a scheme of vocational training for tuberculous ex-service men. The last of the training centres was closed in April, 1925. The number of trainees from the British Isles who passed through the training centres was 1,252, of whom 996 were resident in England. One hundred and six men were discharged from the training centres as clinically unsuited for training, that is the disease was too advanced. Two hundred and fifty men failed to complete their courses for reasons other than medical, and some were discharged as suffering from other diseases. Five hundred and seventy-four trainees completed their training satisfactorily and it was found in November, 1925, that 433 were fit for work, 126 had relapsed and 15 were dead. A further analysis is made in the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Minister of Health of the 170 men who were known to have made some attempt to follow the occupation in which they had been trained, and it was found that the number of men who materially benefited industrially from their courses of training does not exceed 70, i.e. 7 per cent. of the 996 men admitted from England for training. On the whole the results of the training are disappointing.

(Signed) J. McG. WILLIAMS,
Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

82. During the year 3,669 Bacteriological Examinations were made of material submitted by Medical Practitioners, as against 4,631 in the previous year.

	1924.	1925.	1926.
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases	1938	2435	2170
Swabs from Diphtheria Contacts	459	1109	456
Blood examinations for Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	175	102	100
Blood films for Malaria	1	—	2
Faeces for Typhoid	6	4	2
Faeces for Dysentery	3	4	—
Sputa for Tubercle	831	970	932
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	—	4	3
Special Examinations	3	3	4
Total	3416	4631	3669

83. The above figures shew that the reduction in the total has been effected particularly in respect of Diphtheria Contact Swabs, and that notwithstanding the continued epidemic of Diphtheria in the Atherstone and Tamworth Rural Districts. This reduction is no doubt the result of my circular letter to Practitioners in February of last year and referred to in detail in my last Annual Report.

84. While during the year 1926, 2,170 swabs were sent from suspected Diphtheria cases, 504 were actually notified as Diphtheria, a proportion of just over 1 in 4.

85. The Virulence Test for Diphtheria was applied in only three instances, no such test being undertaken without first receiving authorisation from me.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

86. A slight increase is recorded in the number of new cases of Venereal Disease attending the Clinics, 267 as against 250 in the previous year. Increases are recorded at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, and the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, and slight decreases at Birmingham General Hospital and at Nuneaton Clinic.
87. It is of interest to note that 76 persons attended the Clinics for diagnosis and were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.
88. While there is only a slight increase in the number of new cases of Venereal Disease, the total attendances at the Clinics have almost doubled. Increases in attendances are recorded at Coventry, Rugby and Nuneaton, the latter Clinic, which is not attached to any Hospital, shewing an increase from 2,138 attendances to 5,155. Attendances at the Clinics appear to be dependent principally on the number of Gonorrhoeas, on the facilities provided for irrigation, and on the personality of the Medical Officer. At Nuneaton there were 43 males and 8 females in attendance for Gonorrhoea, as compared with 8 and 7 at Rugby, 23 and 4 at Coventry, and 20 and 3 at Leamington. The 43 males alone at Nuneaton made 4,000 attendances during the year, an average of 93 per case or a daily attendance for a period of 3 months.
89. At the five Treatment Centres, only 91 new cases were women as against 176 men.

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CENTRES, 1926.

	Warneford Hosp.		Coventry Hosp.		Gen. Hosp. B'ham.	Hosp. of St. Cross, Rugby.		Nuneaton V.D. Clinic		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Persons dealt with at Out-patient Clinic for the first time, suffering from Syphilis	5	7	13	19	13	27	11	14	22	131
Gonorrhoea	20	3	23	4	20	8	7	43	8	136
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	—	—	14	4	21	5	3	24	5	76
2. Persons discharged from Clinic after completing treatment for:— Syphilis		1	6	2	—	1	0	0	1	11
Gonorrhoea		1	7	1	—	2	2	19	1	33
3. Persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment for:— Syphilis	4	9	15	4	—	4	0	6	4	46
Gonorrhoea	13	3	15	3	—	6	1	8	3	52
4 Total attendances of all Persons at Clinic	1778		1881		638	898		5155		10,350
5. No. of In-patient days of Treatment to persons suffering from:— Syphilis	0	86	126	206	18	151	0	—		
Gonorrhoea	11	65	—			0	9	—		672
No. of new Cases of Venereal Disease	162		332		33	160		57	30	267
	25	10	36	23		35	18			

90. *Institutional Treatment of Unmarried Mothers.*—During the year 3 cases were admitted to Venereal Disease Hostels, 2 to Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, and 1 to St. Mary's Home, Leicester, either for confinement and subsequent treatment or for both.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

91. *Inspection of Midwives.*—There were 200 Midwives practising in the County during the year as against 225 in the previous year. Of this number 118 have been inspected by the County Inspectors of Midwives and 41 by the Superintendent of the County Nursing Association in respect of Midwives of affiliated Associations, while 41 Midwives living outside the Administrative County but practising within it were inspected by other County or County Borough authorities.

92. Of the Midwives inspected, 171 were trained and 29 were bona fide, a reduction of 1 bone fide Midwife on the previous year.
93. 388 Inspections were made of bags, appliances, registers, etc., and in addition 334 visits have been paid in connection with various matters pertaining to the practice of midwives, making a total of 722 visits to midwives during the year.
94. Of the 6,493 births, 4,887 or 75 per cent. were attended by midwives, and 1,606 or 25 per cent. were attended by Doctors either alone or with the help of handy women. This latter percentage was 27 in the previous year.
95. As a result of inspections there were found unsatisfactory, bags 4, appliances 4, registers 1, the practice of the midwives being described as good in 141, fair in 12, and poor in 6 instances.
96. Eighteen midwives resigned during the year, 6 to take up other work, one on account of bad health, 3 went abroad and 8 left the County. One Midwife died during the year and 2 were removed from the Roll of the Central Midwives Board as a result of old age.
97. *Training and Provision of Midwives.*—During the financial year 1926-27, £376 was included in the Council's Estimates to assist District Nursing Associations and the County Nursing Association in the training and provision of Midwives. In view, however, of the extended period of training dating from 1st May, 1926, this sum has been increased to £480 in the Estimates for 1927-28, allowing for the provision of 16 grants of £30 each.
98. Maintenance grants in respect of midwifery services have also been made during the past year to the County Nursing Association to the extent of £300 to assist affiliated District Associations undertaking midwifery, but no grant has been made towards the formation of any new Association or extension of an existing Association.
- Further grants are also made towards staff salaries of £145, making a total estimated amount payable in grants to the County Nursing Association and to one unaffiliated Association of £925. This, it must be remembered, is in respect of Midwifery Nursing services only, other grants from public funds being available for Medical Attendance before, during, or after confinement, for special services in the event of Pyrexia or Septicaemia developing during the puerperium, and for the Nursing or Hospital treatment of the baby should Ophthalmia occur shortly after birth.
99. *Maternal Mortality.*—These grants referred to above, are provided for the express purpose of benefitting motherhood, for encouraging safe delivery and for securing improvement in the health of parturient women. It is therefore gratifying to be able to record a reduction in the maternal mortality during the year under review, 22 deaths associated with child-birth being registered as against 34 in the previous year. Of the 22 deaths, 8 were due to Puerperal Septicaemia or Fever, and 14 to other accidents and diseases of parturition, giving a maternal mortality of 3.3 per 1,000 births as against 5.0 per 1,000 births in 1925.
100. *Stillbirths.*—95 notices of stillbirth have been received as compared with 91 in the previous year. Of these 22 occurred in or near the Borough of Nuneaton, 18 in the Bedworth and Bulkington Districts, 7 in the Rugby District, 7 in the Atherstone Rural District, and 11 in the Districts of the County Nursing Association.
101. It is of interest, particularly to all practising Midwives, to know that the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, makes registration of Still-births compulsory after 1st July, 1927. Failure to register carries a penalty of 40s.
102. *Ante-Natal Clinics.*—The two principal Ante-Natal Clinics are those associated with the County Maternity Home, 3, The Butts, Warwick, and the County Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby. These are under the medical supervision of Dr. Katherine

16000
990

Scott, who also attends a third but smaller Clinic at Stoke Heath, Coventry. Dr. L. L. Fyfe is responsible for an Ante-Natal Clinic at Stratford-on-Avon, run in conjunction with the Stratford Infant Welfare Centre. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, available for County patients prior to admission to the Maternity Ward, at the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, for the attendance of complicated cases, and at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, for similar cases from the County area.

103.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1926.

			New Cases.	Attendances.
Warwick, Maternity Home	...	...	95	298
Rugby, Maternity Home	...	...	83	276
Stoke Heath	...	...	6	17
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	17	97
Total	...	...	201	688

81
83
6
170

104. Dr. Katherine Scott, reporting on her work at the Ante-Natal Clinics says:—

"*Warwick*.—During the year there have been 81 expectant mothers on the register, and these have made 255 attendances, an average of 3.15.

"Some 9 or 10 cases have shown albuminuria but none developed Eclampsia and there were no still-births due to this condition. One particular case of twin pregnancy with albuminuria, which was taken into the Home for ante-natal treatment, and which resulted in healthy living babies and the mother's recovery, reflects great credit on the nursing staff.

"*Rugby*.—The large attendances of last year at this Clinic have been maintained if not surpassed. There have been 83 names on the Register and 276 attendances in all. On several occasions there have been as many as 22 attending at one session. Eight of these cases were albuminuric, but only two had to be admitted to the Home for ante-natal treatment. Here again there was no resulting eclampsia and no still-births. Both in Rugby and in Warwick there have been several cases of Venereal Disease, particularly Gonorrhoea, but these have nearly all come under observation too late for effective ante-natal treatment, and it is extremely difficult to get such cases to apply for treatment post-natally. In Rugby it is slowly becoming more common for the Midwives practising in the town to send or bring patients to the Clinic.

"*Stoke Heath*.—As in previous years the attendance at this Clinic has been very small. The six expectant mothers on the register have made 17 attendances. None of these cases presented anything abnormal and all resulted in live births."

105. *Medical Help for Midwives*.—The effect of Sec. 2 (2) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, in which a time limit of 2 months is now imposed on Doctors' claims for payment, has already been felt to a slight extent by an increase in the number of claims received.

106. 990 notices of sending for Medical Help were received as against 885 in the previous year, and of these 357 were submitted as claims for payment by Medical Practitioners, amounting to £518 5s. 6d., compared with 229 claims in the previous year.

107. During the year £92 7s. 6d. of the total fees paid to Practitioners was received from the patients, the money in many instances being secured with difficulty. Fees amounting to £159 9s. 6d. were remitted and claims totalling £161 8s. 6d. were sent to the husbands of the patients, the amount outstanding at the close of the year being £71 3s. 6d. At the time of going to print, however, a considerable amount of this money has been received.

There were 5 claims rendered by Practitioners in respect of attendances on cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and, acting on the advice of the Ministry of Health, the Council decided that no contributions should be asked for from such cases, the Doctors' fees in this connection amounting to £3 12s. 6d.

108. With regard to outstanding cases in respect of the year 1925, further contributions amounting to £35 12s. 0d. have been collected during the year under review, and in 3 cases the circumstances were reconsidered and the contributions amounting to £2 were remitted.
109. *Complicated Maternity Cases.*—Arrangements for the admission of complicated mid-wifery cases to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, and the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, continue as mentioned in my Report for 1925. With regard to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, provision is also made for the admission of normal County maternity cases residing near the City of Coventry, whose home conditions are unfavourable for confinement.
110. During 1926, 65 cases were admitted to the Maternity Wards of the above Hospitals as against 46 in the previous year: 42 to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital; 13 to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington; and 10 to the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. The total cost of the 65 cases was £538 8s. 1d., and of this £242 18s. 0d. was incurred at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital; £174 9s. 7d. at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington; and £121 0s. 6d. at the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. Contributions according to Scale have been recovered from patients amounting to £184 14s. 3d., and at the close of the year contributions amounting to £60 10s. 10d. were still outstanding. At the time of going to print, however, a considerable amount of this money has been received.
111. There was only one case regarded as "necessitous" and consequently no fee recovered.
112. *Orthopaedic Treatment.*—The ascertainment of cripples under the age of five years has been carried out during the year through the County Health Visiting Staff, Infant Welfare Centres, etc., and at the close of the year there were 102 children recorded on the Orthopaedic Register, 62 Boys and 40 Girls.
113. Of the above number, 36 children were referred to the Dunsmoor Clinic, Coventry, for treatment; 22 boys and 14 girls. There were also 11 children treated at the Out-patient Department of the Birmingham Orthopaedic Hospital; 5 boys and 6 girls, and 1 case, that of a boy resident at Priors Hardwick, who received treatment through the Banbury Orthopaedic Clinic.
114. The following table enumerates the crippling defects treated at the various Clinics mentioned above:—

Defect.	Coventry Clinic.	Birmingham Clinic.	Banbury Clinic.
Infantile Paralysis	13	7	1
Rickets	11	1	—
Contraction of Tendo-Achilles	1	—	—
Kyphosis of dorso-lumbar spine	1	—	—
Club foot	2	—	—
Spinal disease	1	—	—
Spastic Hemiplegia	2	—	—
„ Paraplegia	1	—	—
Talipes Equino Varus	2	1	—
Double Knock Knees	1	2	—
Double Metatarsal Varus	1	—	—
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 1

115. With regard to the 36 children attending Dunsmoor Clinic, Coventry, 216 attendances were made during the year and the following treatments given:—

Massage and Electrical Treatment	...	...	...	...	170
Provision of Surgical Appliances	...	...	...	...	26
Minor Operations	...	...	...	...	1
X-Ray Examinations	...	...	...	...	6
Examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeons	...	...	...	...	46

116. *Cost of Treatment.*—The cost of this special service during the calendar year amounted to £192 14s. 6d., this being apportioned as follows:—

<i>Clinic Treatment.</i>					Total.
Coventry Clinic	...	...	...	...	£43 1 0
Birmingham Clinic	...	...	...	...	£1 11 0
					£44 12 0
<i>Hospital Treatment.</i>					
Manfield Hospital, Northampton	...	...	...	...	£132 0 0
Wingfield Hospital, Oxford	...	...	...	...	£16 2 6
					£148 2 6

117. In addition to the above, £6 14s. 2d. was allowed to necessitous cases towards travelling expenses.

During the earlier part of the year there were practically no contributions to be collected, but as the Scheme developed during the year the contributions then due could not be collected, owing mainly to the Coal Strike. I would, however, point out that at the time of going to press a large proportion of the arrears have been collected, and in several instances the total contributions due up to the 31st December, 1926, have been paid.

118. *Extension of Orthopaedic Scheme.*—Proposals for the extension of the Orthopaedic Scheme, with a view to providing ultimately for the whole County, have recently been before the County Council. These proposals, with the necessary estimates, although agreed to by the County Council, are still awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education. They include the provision of Orthopaedic Clinics by local voluntary Committees at selected places in the County. One of these has already been referred to—the Dunsmoor Orthopaedic Clinic, Coventry, and another, the Rugby Orthopaedic Clinic, has recently been formed. It is hoped to develop other Clinics at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick and Leamington, Atherstone, Solihull, or at other suitable places.

119. With regard to Hospital accommodation, advantage is already taken of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, and as the scheme extends it is hoped to make use of the St. Gerard's Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill, near Birmingham, the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, and any other approved Orthopaedic Hospital in the neighbourhood.

120. WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, ETC.

(TABLE I.)

Health Visiting Staff.—This whole-time staff, increased during 1925 by one to sixteen and the Superintendent, remained numerically the same during 1926, one of the number then being appointed Assistant Superintendent. This increase was made in 1925 on the strong recommendation of the Ministry of Health, who then recognised the inadequacy of the staff in view of the constantly increasing duties imposed on the Health Visitors through new health legislation and the continued development of existing services. It is regrettable therefore that one of the number should have resigned recently, her place at the time of going to print not yet having been filled, but it is hoped that this deficiency will shortly

be met in a manner that will not lead to a weakening of the staff. Especially is this important when it is remembered that Warwickshire held a pioneer position in the initiation of the Health Visiting system, and was the model on which many other Counties have since developed their health visiting service.

121. The work during the year under review was rendered exceptionally difficult through the serious illness of two members of the Staff, additional duties being willingly undertaken by the remainder, the result being shewn in the detailed record given in Tables I., J., K. and L. of the Appendix. It is gratifying also to record that the two Health Visitors in question have both made a good recovery and are once more restored to health.
122. *Infant Visiting.*—In the Maternity and Child Welfare County, that is, the Administrative County, excepting the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington and Sutton Coldfield, 4,912 births were registered, and of these first visits were paid to 3,135. In addition, 1,616 visits were paid to children between 12 months and 5 years, and with 6,416 re-visits a total of 11,102 visits were paid during the year to infants and children under 5 years. This represents an average of 653 home visits per health Visitor, bearing in mind that only half her time is devoted to Infant Welfare.
123. In addition to home visiting, much of the Health Visitors' time is occupied at Infant Welfare Centres, at which 862 attendances were registered, and at Ante-Natal Clinics 57 attendances and 1,017 home visits were paid to expectant mothers, a record that may well be appreciated when it is remembered that the Infant Mortality has reached the abnormally low figure of 54 per 1,000 Births.
124. Of the 3,135 births visited, 74 per cent. of the infants were found to be entirely breast-fed, 8 per cent. were partly breast fed, and 16 per cent. were entirely bottle fed.
125. The health of the babies visited was satisfactory in 88 per cent., but 34 were found to be wasting and 5 were neglected. Four of these latter cases were reported to the N.S.P.C.C., who dealt with them in an appropriate manner.
126. The number of mothers employed in factories before and after confinement was respectively 57 and 23, as against 67 and 23 in the previous year.
127. In the course of their home visits, the County Health Visitors reported 113 houses to the Local Sanitary Authorities for the remedying of structural defects or for the abatement of nuisances.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

128. No addition has been made to the 34 Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres referred to in my last Annual Report, but two new Centres, at Birdingbury near Rugby and Earlswood in the Solihull Rural District, are at present seeking approval by the Ministry of Health.
129. At most of these Centres a County Health Visitor attends each time the Centre is open and acts as Superintendent, thereby ensuring uniformity of management and co-ordinating the work of the Voluntary Committee with that of the County Council under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. In some few instances a District Nurse-Midwife conducts the Centre, a County Health Visitor paying a visit monthly for purposes of supervision.
130. At these Centres the County Health Visitors have made 862 attendances and the total attendances of Mothers and Infants have been respectively 22,750 and 28,014. During the year under review, there were on the registers of these Centres 1,829 mothers and 1,243 infants under 12 months.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Name.	Situation.	Provided by	Attendances of Mothers.	Attendances of Infants.
CENTRES. WELFARE INFANT	Alcester	Baptist School	Voluntary Comm'tee	367	645
	Atherstone	Parish Room	"	1109	1200
	Bedworth	The Hut, Park Road	"	2853	2999
	Bilton	Church Hall	"	225	258
	Binley	Vicarage Coach-house	"	219	307
	Bulkington	Council Hall	"	715	853
	Bidford-on-Avon	Co-operative Hall	"	561	561
	Castle Bromwich	Victory Hall	"	283	360
	Coleshill	St. Peter's House, Church Hill	"	572	669
	Dordon	Church School	"	587	638
	Emscote	Avon Street, Warwick	"	234	268
	Glascote	Methodist Sunday School	"	243	284
	Great Alne	Women's Village Institute	"	206	242
	Hampton-in-Arden	Women's Village Institute	"	215	276
	Hartshill	Congregational Chapel	"	794	817
	Henley-in-Arden	Parish Room	"	214	298
	Hillmorton	Dorothy Fenwick Clubroom	"	288	371
	Holbrooks Lane	1st Block of Hutments, nr. Foleshill Station	"	704	829
	Kenilworth	Parochial Hall	"	906	1263
	Keresley Colliery	Parish Room	"	555	615
	Knowle	Women's Institute	"	385	529
	Longford	Salem Schoolroom	"	1001	1032
	New Bilton	Wesleyan Chapel	"	2538	3037
	Minworth	Social Clubroom	"	375	464
	Rugby	16, Hillmorton Road	"	1809	1883
	Shirley	Church House	"	701	902
	Solihull	I.W.C., Warwick Road	"	1711	2029
	Stockton	Working Girls Club	"	233	278
	Stoke Heath	Mission Hut	"	915	1024
	Stratford-on-Avon	The Bungalow, Tyler Street	"	1062	1247
	Stretton-on-Fosse	Stretton-on-Fosse	"	162	162
	Walsgrave-on-Sowe	Potter's Green School	"	832	1027
	Warwick	3, The Butts	"	1375	1712
	Wilnecote	Church Schoolrooms	"	569	627

	Name.	Situation.	Provided by
SCHOOL CLINICS	Arley	Men's and Boys' Club	Warwickshire
	Arley	Gun Hill	County Council
	Atherstone	Dr. Pracy's Surgery	Education Committee
	Bedworth	I.W.C. Hut, Park Road	"
	Foleshill	Windmill Lane Boys' School	"
	Kenilworth	Parochial Hall	"
	Rugby	16, Hillmorton Road	"
	Stockton	Working Girls' Club	"
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES	Stratford-on-Avon	The Bungalow, Tyler Street	"
	Warwick	3, The Butts	"
	Chief Dispensary	4, The Quadrant, Coventry	Joint Committee for Tuberculosis
	Nuneaton Branch	Coton Road, Nuneaton	"
	Leam'ton Branch	6, Portland Street	"
	Stratford-on-Avon	Henley Street	"
VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS	Rugby Branch	Plowman Street	"
	Solihull Branch	opposite P.O., Warwick Road	"
	Atherstone Branch	5, Market Street	"
	Leamington	Warneford Hospital	Warwickshire County Council
	Nuneaton	Central Avenue	"
CLINICS	Rugby	Hospital of St. Cross	"
	Coventry	Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital	"
	Birmingham	General Hospital	"

MATERNITY HOMES.

131. *The Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.*—Part I. of this Act referring to the practice of unqualified persons, compensation to suspended Midwives and claims for medical attendance, came into operation in August, 1926. Part II. of the Act, dealing with the Registration of Maternity Homes, came into operation on 1st January, 1927.

132. Twenty-eight applications were received for registration of Maternity Homes, and of this number 19 have been granted Certificates of Registration, 3 have been refused, and 6 applications were withdrawn for reasons that were entirely satisfactory.

133. *County Maternity Homes.*—133 Maternity cases were admitted to the two County Homes during the year: 97 at 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby, and 36 at 3, The Butts, Warwick. In addition, however, 120 cases were attended on the District from the Warwick Maternity Home, making a total of 253 cases attended during the year.

134. Both Homes therefore continue to serve a useful purpose, since they are intended for the reception of uncomplicated cases only, complicated cases being admitted to approved Hospitals at Leamington, Coventry, and the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. Uncomplicated cases from the neighbourhood of Coventry are, however, also admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

135. The training of Pupil Midwives has been continued as formerly at the two County Maternity Homes, reference to this activity and to the administration of the Homes being made in the following Reports by Miss M. S. Lowe, Superintendent of Health Visitors and of Inspectors of Midwives:—

136. "*County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 3, The Butts, Warwick.*"

"One hundred and fifty-six cases were attended by the County Midwives during the year ending 31st December, 1926. Of these, 36 were admitted to the County Maternity Home. This shews an increase of 14 cases attended, 142 being the figure for the previous year.

"For actual confinement the average duration of stay in the wards was fifteen days. In addition thirteen patients received ante-natal or post-natal treatment for an average number of 11 days. The value of ante-natal treatment is becoming more and more apparent each year. In the year under consideration thirteen patients were treated as compared with six in the previous year. Such treatment could not have been carried out in the patients' own homes. Every patient was discharged in good health.

"*Ante-Natal Clinics.*—The total attendance made during the year was 298. Of this number 95 were new patients.

"*Pupil Midwives.*—Three pupil midwives were received for training, principally for district experience. Owing to the extended period of training to twelve months these pupils will not sit for examination until 1927.

"*Infant Welfare Centre.*—During the year 1,609 attendances were made by mothers and 1,980 attendances were made by infants. This shews an increase on the previous year of 192 mothers and 143 infants.

"The Voluntary Committee, assisted by the Health Visitor and Nursing Staff of the Home have done excellent work and are to be commended for their untiring efforts.

"*Income.*—The total amount of money received from all sources, including rents, amounted to £685 6s. 10d. Of this sum £292 9s. 4d. was taken in patients' fees.

"Six patients were admitted on reduced fees according to the County Income Scale.

"The activities connected with the County Home and Health Centre have been carried on during the year in a very satisfactory manner, as I think the foregoing figures shew. Although the number of cases admitted has not materially increased, the value of the work done cannot, I think, be over estimated. The long coal strike has affected our income somewhat, as patients who under ordinary circumstances would have paid full fees were unable to do so.

"I should again like to offer my very sincere thanks to the Chairman and the House Committee for their sustained interest and help during the past year."

137. *"County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby.*

"During the year ending 31st December, 1926, 97 cases were admitted to the wards, the average duration of stay for actual confinement being 14.5 days. In addition fourteen of these cases received ante-natal or post-natal treatment in the Home with an average stay of 6 days.

"*Ante-Natal Clinic.*—The total attendance for the year was 241. Of this number 82 attendances were made by new patients.

"*Pupil Midwives.*—Two pupils were trained during the year. One sat for her examination and was successful. The other one is taking twelve months' training and will sit for her examination in February, 1927.

"*Maternity Work.*—The progress made in this Home has been very considerable, as not only has a much larger number of cases been admitted but a greater number of bookings for 1927 has taken place. The increase in the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics is very gratifying.

"*Infant Welfare Centre.*—The Rugby Infant Welfare Centre, in conjunction with two other Infant Welfare Centres in the neighbourhood, has done remarkable work during the year, in that an Exhibition was organized and held in November at which over 5,000 people were present. This Exhibition dealt with Maternity and Child Welfare, General Hygiene, Orthopaedics, etc., etc. The effect of the Exhibition has been to give a very marked impetus to the interest taken by the community in matters pertaining to public health work. The Voluntary Committee is to be very sincerely congratulated on the success of their effort.

"*Income.*—The total receipts from all sources, including rents, amounted to £902 15s. 7d. Of this sum £556 7s. 0d. was taken in patients' fees.

"Twenty-one cases were admitted on reduced fees in accordance with the scale of income authorised by the County Council. The coal strike affected certain classes of workers in Rugby considerably, and owing to the reduction in wages they were unable to pay full fees.

"I am very much indebted to the Chairman and the House Committee for all their support and interest which has been so generously given during the past year."

(Signed), M. S. LOWE,

County Superintendent.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

138. The supply of free milk to necessitous Mothers and Infants has been continued as formerly in accordance with Circular 185 of the Ministry of Health.

			Cases.		Pints.		Packets.
January	...	...	119	...	3548	...	40
February	...	...	128	...	3360	...	41
March	...	...	131	...	3810	...	38
April	...	...	124	...	3451	...	46
May	...	...	140	...	3080	...	53
June	...	...	251	...	5126	...	97
July	...	...	274	...	7470	...	124
August	...	...	156	...	4230	...	74
September	...	...	153	...	3753	...	76
October	...	...	147	...	3584	...	101
November...	...	...	147	...	3648	...	86
December	...	...	163	...	4350	...	85
			1933		49410		861
							7
							or
							Pints.
							6027

139. The reduced figure of £560 was allowed in the Estimates for this purpose during the financial year 1926-27, but the total expenditure on the supply of milk for this period amounted to £737 19s. 1d., which is an excess expenditure over the sum estimated of £178 (approximately).

140. This increased cost is accounted for by the Coal Strike during the months of May, June and July, 1926, during which period the number of cases eligible for the supply of free milk increased from 124 in April to 274 in the month of July.

141. During the calendar year, 415 new applications for free milk have been granted, together with 1,518 renewals, representing a supply of 55,437 pints of milk (or its equivalent of dried milk). The actual apportionment of dairy milk and dried milk was as follows:—

Dairy Milk	...	...	...	...	...	49,410 pints.
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...	861 packets,

representing a supply of milk during the year of 6,929½ gallons.

142.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	38	33	5	38	Nil	Nil	Nil

143. Thirty-eight notifications of Ophthalmia were received as against 30 in 1925, 34 in 1924, and 40 in 1923. Of these 16 occurred in the Urban Districts and 22 in the Rural Districts. The cases were distributed as follows:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.				CASES.	RURAL DISTRICTS				CASES.
Nuneaton ...	...	...	...	9	Foleshill...	...	...	...	5
Leamington ...	...	...	...	3	Southam...	...	...	...	3
Sutton Coldfield ...	...	...	...	2	Tamworth ...	...	...	...	3
Rugby ...	...	...	...	1	Atherstone ...	...	...	...	2
Warwick ...	...	...	...	1	Rugby ...	...	...	...	2
					Solihull...	...	...	...	2
					Warwick...	...	...	...	2
					Alcester ...	...	...	...	1
					Coventry ...	...	...	...	1
					Meriden ...	...	...	...	1
Total ...				16	Total ...				22

144. While 38 cases were notified through the District Medical Officers of Health as Ophthalmia, 13 additional cases of slight inflammation of the eyes were reported by Midwives.

145. Fifty-one first visits were paid by the County Health Visitors to these cases, which included inflamed eyes of any degree, and 62 re-visits, making a total of 113 visits during the year.

146. The majority of the cases were mild in character and all made complete recovery. Of the five cases receiving Hospital treatment, 3 were admitted to the Eye Hospital, Birmingham, 1 received out-Patient treatment at the Coventry Hospital, and 1 was treated at the Rugby Poor Law Institution.

147. *Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926.*—These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1926, place solely upon the Medical Practitioner the duty of notifying a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and an obligation on the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Sanitary Authority to forward a copy of any such notification received by him to the County Medical Officer of Health within twenty-four hours. The present Regulations relieve Midwives of the duty of notifying cases of Ophthalmia occurring in their practices to the Local Sanitary Authority, but point out that the duty still remains for a Midwife to notify the Local Supervising Authority when she has had to send for medical help on account of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes of an infant during the period of her ten days attendance after birth.

148. The Regulations urge the desirability of making provision for Hospital Treatment, and this the County Council have since done by including the sum of £50 in the Estimates for this purpose.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

149. Seventeen notifications of Puerperal Fever were received as against 24 in the previous year. Eight deaths were registered from this disease, giving a case fatality of 47 per cent. and a Puerperal Mortality of 1.23 per 1,000 births as against 1.64 per 1,000 births in 1925.

150. Although the number of cases has decreased the fatality or seriousness of the disease remains unaltered, and it will remain to be seen whether the new Regulations referred to below will materially affect the course of the disease or not.

151. In addition to the 17 cases of Puerperal Fever notified throughout the year, 20 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the last three months of 1926, that is, after the Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926.

152. *Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.* In these Regulations Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage, in which a temperature of 100.4°F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.
153. The Practitioner notifying the case is given the opportunity of asking for (1) a second opinion on the case, (2) a bacteriological examination, (3) admission of patient to hospital, (4) services of a trained nurse.
154. These facilities have since been provided by the County Council and the administration of the Regulations has so far given satisfaction.
155. The larger Hospitals in the County have agreed to the admission of such Puerperal cases at a cost of £3 3s. per week. Bacteriological examination of discharges, etc., has been arranged for with the Pathological Department of the University of Birmingham, and the consultants for a second opinion at present appointed by the County Council and approved by the Ministry of Health are Professor Beckwith Whitehouse of Birmingham, and Dr. G. G. Alderson of Leamington.

HOUSING.

156. *The Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.* Although this Act is dated 15th December, 1926, the explanatory circular accompanying it was not issued until January, 1927, and its administration was not considered by the County Council until early in the present year. The Act is designed to secure a contribution to the improvement of housing conditions for agricultural labourers and for other persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as such labourers, by facilitating the reconditioning of old houses and by the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose.
157. It is obvious therefore that the Act does not provide in any way for the erection of new buildings, such being essentially the function of the Local Sanitary Authorities and of private enterprise.
158. The duty of administration is imposed upon Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, but power is given to District Councils to make application to the Ministry of Health to be the local authority under the Act to the exclusion of the County Council.
159. In view of the fact that such applications have been made by the majority of the District Councils of the County, and since it is the opinion of the County Council that Rural District Councils have more appropriate facilities and better knowledge of local conditions and requirements than the County Council for the proper administration of the Act, it has been decided to transfer the County Council's powers under the Act to the Urban and Rural District Councils throughout the County.
160. *Housing Returns.*—The following extract from the Housing Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health is of interest, in that it shews in what districts house construction has been active during the year, and the extent to which inspection of houses is being carried out under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

HOUSING RETURNS, 1926.

HOUSING RETURNS, 1920.

DISTRICT.	NEW HOUSES.			No. In- spected	Remed- ied without formal notice	Formal notices	Remed- ied after formal notice	Closing Orders.
	Private Enterprise		Muni- cipal					
	Sub- sidised	Non-Sub- sidised						
URBAN :—			In course of erection.					
Bulkington ..	7	..	20	85	23	..	..	..
Kenilworth ..	36	13	23	85	27	33	23	9
Leamington Spa	5	23	56	287	177	72	59	..
Nuneaton ..	159	10	96	735	497	44	141	..
Rugby ..	46	2	40	950	327	..	..	..
Stratf'd-on-Avon	52	14	10	195	126	11	11	4
Sutton Coldfield	195	51	38	1517	693	11	11	..
Warwick ..	11	2	36	149	76	14	14	3
RURAL :—								
Alcester ..	22	..	..	80	59	635	580	..
Atherstone ..	54	7	..	148	25	10	10	..
Brailes ..	4	6	8	..	1	..	..	1
Coventry ..	..	..	..	107	4	..	..	..
Farnborough ..	..	1	..	180	4	8	8	..
Foleshill ..	342	38	105	260	94	28	25	..
Meriden ..	216	251	..	91	37	..	..	..
Monks Kirby	..	..	..	19	6	..	..	..
Nuneaton ..	75	4	..	185	75	..	..	..
Rugby ..	77	33	16	272	236	26	26	1
Solihull ..	..	..	..	317	12	..	..	8
Southam ..	24	4	..	157	121	6	5	1
Stratf'd-on-Avon	17	6	6	124	54	9	7	1
Tamworth ..	66	11	40	357	48	2	2	..
Warwick ..	199	41	..	951	1235	9	9	..
TOTALS ..	1607	517	494	7251	3957	918	931	28

CONCLUSION.

161. The following Table, which it has been the custom to include in past Reports, is of the greatest interest as indicating the gradual improvement that has taken place in the health of the County during the last 30 years :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tubercu- losis.	Typhoid Fever.	Infant Mortality.
1897.	28.70	15.23	2.00	0.99	0.09	144
1898.	28.33	16.31	1.88	0.97	0.13	151
1899.	27.98	15.93	1.94	1.03	0.25	142
1900.	27.00	16.72	1.76	0.99	0.22	142
1901.	27.84	14.48	1.40	0.81	0.13	133
1902.	27.07	13.45	1.08	0.66	0.09	116
1903.	26.34	13.69	1.15	0.91	0.04	125
1904.	26.96	14.18	1.48	0.80	0.07	133
1905.	25.58	12.87	0.90	0.72	0.04	109
1906.	25.70	13.50	1.49	0.80	0.07	124
1907.	25.08	12.48	0.84	0.78	0.07	99
1908.	25.70	12.80	0.87	0.83	0.02	100
1909.	24.40	13.03	0.89	0.77	0.03	97
1910.	23.70	11.60	0.75	0.80	0.03	89
1911.	22.80	12.60	1.70	0.77	0.03	115
1912.	23.10	12.00	0.80	0.59	0.02	79
1913.	24.17	12.12	0.87	0.58	0.02	88
1914.	23.07	11.9	0.81	0.66	0.02	87
1915.	22.45	13.45	0.94	0.83	0.01	86
1916.	21.01	13.29	0.68	0.81	0.01	80
1917.	18.51	13.33	0.71	0.83	0.006	79
1918.	18.47	15.92	0.55	0.93	0.006	80
1919.	18.04	11.90	0.39	0.86	0.006	77
1920.	25.18	10.62	0.41	0.65	0.008	65
1921.	22.27	10.73	0.46	0.64	0.002	65
1922.	21.16	11.04	0.33	0.68	0.003	60
1923.	19.75	10.29	0.50	0.66	0.02	30
1924.	18.76	10.98	0.30	0.69	0.01	60
1925.	18.46	11.15	0.42	0.70	0.005	62
1926.	17.52	10.52	0.31	0.65	0.005	54

162. The outstanding features of the Health administration of the County for the year 1926, are (1) the exceptionally low Birth-rate of 17.52, the next lowest 18.04 being reached in the last of the war years, 1919. (2) The lowest Infant Mortality ever recorded in the County, 54 per 1,000 births. Twenty years ago the Infant Mortality was 124 per 1,000 births, and had this figure obtained in 1926, instead of 356 deaths under one year of age, there would have been registered 805, a saving of 549 lives. (3) The lowest Maternal Mortality, 22 deaths of mothers as against 34 in the previous year, giving a Maternal Mortality of 3.3 as compared with 5.0 per 1,000 births. (4) The development of the Orthopaedic scheme for the treatment of children of school age and under, with the prospect of facilities being provided over the whole County for the early treatment and prevention of crippling, and (5) The Registration of Maternity Homes, a measure that has long been called for and one that is likely to lead shortly to the further protection of the public against abuse and mismanagement of Nursing Homes in general.

163. For the achievement of the satisfactory year's work recorded in this Report and in my Report on the School Medical Service for the year 1926, I have to thank all my Medical and Dental colleagues, the District Medical Officers of Health, and the County Health Visiting Staff. To my clerical staff I am also deeply indebted for the help so willingly given me at all times.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the temperature of the water on the rate of the reaction between the potassium permanganate and the oxalic acid. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:—

Temperature of water (°C.)	Time taken for reaction to complete (min.)
10	15
20	10
30	7
40	5
50	4
60	3
70	2
80	1

It will be seen from the above table that the rate of the reaction increases as the temperature of the water increases. This is due to the fact that the molecules of the potassium permanganate and the oxalic acid move more rapidly at higher temperatures, and thus come into contact more frequently.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the concentration of the potassium permanganate solution on the rate of the reaction with the oxalic acid. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:—

Concentration of potassium permanganate (g./l.)	Time taken for reaction to complete (min.)
0.1	15
0.2	10
0.3	7
0.4	5
0.5	4

It will be seen from the above table that the rate of the reaction increases as the concentration of the potassium permanganate solution increases. This is due to the fact that there are more molecules of the potassium permanganate present in a given volume of solution at a higher concentration, and thus the probability of a collision between a potassium permanganate molecule and an oxalic acid molecule is increased.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the concentration of the oxalic acid solution on the rate of the reaction with the potassium permanganate. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:—

Concentration of oxalic acid (g./l.)	Time taken for reaction to complete (min.)
0.1	15
0.2	10
0.3	7
0.4	5
0.5	4

It will be seen from the above table that the rate of the reaction increases as the concentration of the oxalic acid solution increases. This is due to the fact that there are more molecules of the oxalic acid present in a given volume of solution at a higher concentration, and thus the probability of a collision between an oxalic acid molecule and a potassium permanganate molecule is increased.

1926.

B. THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES &c., for POPULATION, BIRTHS and DEATHS in the URBAN and RURAL DISTRICTS, and RATES based thereon.

	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Infant Mortality.		Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth.		Zymotic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Census, 1921.	Estimated, middle of 1926.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
URBAN.														
Bulkington	2,250	2,462	54	21.93	20	8.12	1	18	—	—	—	—	2	0.81
Kendworth	6,790	7,598	119	15.66	80	10.52	7	58	3	0.39	4	0.52	2	0.26
Leamington Spa ..	28,560	30,040	410	13.64	441	14.67	31	75	14	0.46	13	0.43	16	0.53
Nuneaton	42,720	45,260	861	19.04	369	8.16	43	49	24	0.54	8	0.17	27	0.59
Rugby	25,220	25,450	380	14.90	252	9.90	20	52	15	0.58	4	0.15	15	0.58
Stratford-on-Avon ..	8,950	10,720	148	13.80	125	11.66	3	20	1	0.09	2	0.18	8	0.74
Sutton Coldfield ..	22,840	24,850	310	12.47	268	10.78	16	51	9	0.36	3	0.12	10	0.40
Warwick	12,820	13,680	255	18.64	157	11.47	14	55	7	0.51	4	0.29	8	0.51
TOTAL URBAN ..	150,060	160,000	2,537	15.85	1,712	10.70	135	53	73	0.45	38	0.23	88	0.55
RURAL.														
Alcester	12,260	12,880	200	15.52	147	11.41	8	40	6	0.46	1	0.07	18	1.39
Atherstone	21,210	22,200	448	20.18	227	10.22	39	87	19	0.85	15	0.67	18	0.81
Brailes	5,650	5,710	91	15.93	78	13.66	3	32	2	0.35	—	—	2	0.35
Coventry	5,200	6,737	187	27.75	43	6.38	11	58	4	0.59	2	0.29	4	0.59
Farnborough	1,402	1,404	13	99.25	20	14.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.42
Foleshill	33,840	39,410	859	21.78	355	9.08	43	50	18	0.45	13	0.32	35	0.88
Meriden	16,970	19,740	320	16.21	195	9.87	16	50	10	0.50	3	0.15	11	0.55
Monks Kirby	1,609	1,522	21	13.79	18	11.82	2	47	1	0.65	—	—	—	—
Nuneaton	3,402	5,197	183	35.21	40	7.69	7	38	3	0.57	2	0.38	1	0.16
Rugby	19,410	21,130	367	17.36	228	10.78	22	59	10	0.47	4	0.18	18	0.85
Southall	20,840	23,430	386	16.47	265	11.31	13	33	4	0.17	6	0.25	12	0.51
Southam	10,000	9,840	207	21.03	134	13.61	15	72	6	0.60	3	0.30	9	0.91
Stratford-on-Avon ..	10,750	10,030	157	15.65	122	12.16	7	44	4	0.39	3	0.29	8	0.79
Tamworth	18,130	18,090	317	17.52	177	9.78	17	53	8	0.44	18	0.99	12	0.66
Warwick	12,700	13,280	200	14.94	141	10.61	18	90	8	0.60	8	0.60	5	0.37
TOTAL RURAL ..	193,273	210,600	3,956	18.78	2,190	10.39	221	55	103	0.48	78	0.37	155	0.73
COUNTY TOTALS ..	343,333	370,600	6,493	17.52	3,902	10.52	356	54	176	0.47	116	0.31	243	0.65

C.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

	Estimated Civilian Population as at June 30th, 1926.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria in cluding Mem- branous Croup.	Bacterial Fever, (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid).	Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-en- cephalitis.	Infectious Mononucleosis.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Kryospias.	Tuberculosis			Malaria.	Chicken-Pox.	Measles (ex- cluding Ger- man Measles).	Pertussis.	Paratyphoid Cases included in Column 4.
																					Pulmonary.	Other Forms.	Stated to be Contracted in this country.	Other Cases.				
URBAN :—		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bulkington	2,462	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	17	...	...	...
Kenilworth	7,598	...	11	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington Spa	30,040	...	43	13	...	33	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuneaton	45,200	...	105	48	...	104	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	42	...	...	101	...	...	...
Rugby	25,450	...	35	14	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	10,720	...	15	4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutton Coldfield	24,850	...	31	23	...	48	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	13,680	...	18	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
RURAL :—																												
Alcester	12,880	...	14	9	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atherstone	22,200	...	108	191	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brilles	5,710	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coventry	6,737	...	12	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnborough	1,404	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foleshill	39,410	...	57	22	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meriden	19,740	...	42	13	...	44	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monks Kirby	1,522	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuneaton	5,197	...	3	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rugby	21,130	...	20	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solihull	23,430	...	38	11	...	24	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southam	9,840	...	42	9	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	10,030	...	19	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	18,090	...	51	122	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	13,280	...	8	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	370,600	...	681	504	8	532	...	...	17	3	21	4	33	...	...	...	...	...	38	118	341	125	...	...	607	34	20	2

D. RETURN shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1926.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1926.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Bulkington	62	13	...	1	1	1	1	...	45
Kenilworth	120	58	...	5	3	...	2	3	49
Leamington Spa	452	157	3	32	4	2	3	...	251
Nuneaton	914	55	...	33	15	27	25	32	727
Rugby	386	48	...	18	1	2	11	13	293
Stratford-on-Avon	142	50	...	3	1	...	1	...	87
Sutton Coldfield	293	208	4	11	...	5	2	2	61
Warwick	262	96	...	8	2	4	6	...	146
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Alcester	214	82	...	8	...	...	3	1	120
Atherstone	517	161	...	26	...	...	55	356	275
Brailes	49	9	...	...	5	...	...	1	34
Coventry	140	13	...	7	1	9	...	16	94
Farnborough	20	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
Foleshill	789	151	...	37	...	...	9	65	527
Meriden	274	177	1	10	21	6	3	4	52
Monks Kirby	25	4	...	1	...	...	1	5	14
Nuneaton	166	35	...	16	3	4	14	20	74
Rugby	366	87	1	22	1	...	8	10	237
Solihull	343	219	...	13	3	6	8	18	76
Southam	174	46	...	4	...	2	1	...	121
Stratford-on-Avon	170	84	...	5	3	...	1	5	73
Tamworth	350	113	...	15	7	1	6	14	194
Warwick	175	100	...	8	1	1	2	...	63
TOTALS	6,403	1,976	9	283	72	71	162	565	3,622

E. ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1926.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous	98	73	5	3	14	14	14	7	112 57 110	87 29 103	19 33 60	10 24 59
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous	6	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	6 3 21	5 4 55	1 12 83	2 18 85
C.—CASES WRITTEN OFF the Dispensary Register as :— (a) Cured (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error ..)	39 ..	20 ..	5 ..	0 ..	10 ..	3 ..	6 ..	3 ..	49 174	23 193	11 175	3 167
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :— (a) Diagnosis completed (b) Diagnosis not completed	456 ..	291 ..	33 ..	42 ..	55 ..	48 ..	42 ..	29 ..	511 16	339 13	75 18	71 3
E.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1119											
F.—Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	21											
G.—Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	126											
H.—Died during the year	171											
I.—Number of observation cases under A. and B. above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	50											
J.—Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	6											
K.—Number of attendances at the Dispensaries (including Contacts)	3365											
L.—Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for :— (a) Light treatment (b) Other special forms of treatment	(a) (b)	(a) 159 (b) 61										
M.—Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensaries	70											
N.—Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At homes of applicants (b) Otherwise												(a) 181 (b) 508
O.—Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes	212											
P.—Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1852											
Q.—Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work												(a) 740 (b) 538
R.—Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	637											
S.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st of December	233											
T.—Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 (b) Form G.P. 36												(a) 27 (b) 714

F. Return showing the immediate results of treatment of Tuberculosis Patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1926.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institutions.												Total
			Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. not present.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	
	Improved ... ..	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	12	
	No material improvement	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Died in Institutions ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Class T.B. present. Group 1.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	8	
	Improved ... ..	...	4	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	No material improvement	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Class T.B. present. Group 2.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Improved	12	4	...	11	2	...	10	9	...	2	1	...	51	
	No material improvement	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	12	
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Class T.B. present. Group 3.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
	Improved	6	2	...	5	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	22	
	No material improvement	18	9	...	8	4	...	5	6	2	1	...	1	54	
	Died in Institutions ...	10	4	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	20	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
		Improved	1	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	4	19
		No material improvement	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
		Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
		Improved ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	5
		No material improvement	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
		Improved ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
		No material improvement	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Peripheal Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
		Improved	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Died in Institutions ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Under 1 week			1—2 weeks.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.			
	Observation for purpose of diagnosis.	Tuberculous	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	8
		Non-tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	8
		Doubtful ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.	
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)
DISCHARGED AS CURED.	M.	34	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	18	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASE ARRESTED.	M.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASE NOT ARRESTED.	M.	81	20	14	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	48	18	6	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEAD.	M.	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	M.	44	33	35	46	114	9	26	23	24	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	43	16	37	19	72	12	9	23	17	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condition not ascertained	M.	10	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	10	1	1	4	6	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	M.	5	9	8	42	59	1	0	6	19	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	8	3	9	37	49	1	0	1	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..	M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..	M.	55	6	14	3	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	97	20	24	3	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..	M.	499	132	150	159	441	31	36	53	73	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ALIVE

H.

NON-PULMONARY.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.				
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Discharged as Cured.	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	5	1	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disease Arrested.	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	12	5	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disease Not Arrested.	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	8	1	1	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dead.	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	4	2	2	2	10	3	0	0	0	3	6	1	2	3	12	8	1	0	4	13	3	6	0	0	0
Transferred to Pulmonary	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condition not ascertained	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	Adu. Its.	Chil. dren.																							
	91	30	11	38	170	30	5	6	10	51	30	5	6	10	51	30	5	6	10	51	30	5	6	10	51

ALIVE

Report by Health Visitors on Infants Visited, 1926.

Total No. of Visits.	Total No. of 1st Visits.	Total No. of Re-visits.	No. of Cases attended by Doctors.	No. of Cases attended by Midwives.	No. of Cases attended by Doctors and Midwives.	No. of cases attended by Doctors and Handy Women.	No. of attendances at L.W.C's. Health Visitors.	Total No. of Mothers on Register.	Total No. of Infants under 12 months on register.	Total No. of attendances of Infants up to 5 years old.	Total No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.
Under 12 Months 3,462	Under 12 Months 4,751	Under 12 Months 6,416	328	2,094	653	60	862	1,829	1,243	28,014	57
11,102	4,110	3,135	1,516	3,804	2,612						
Under 12 Months 3,462	Under 12 Months 4,751	Under 12 Months 6,416									
Under 12 Months 3,462	Under 12 Months 4,751	Under 12 Months 6,416									

ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Sub-Divisions.	Visits		No. of Cases attended by				Feeding of Infants				Mode of Feeding				Clothing of Infant				Health of Infant				Health of Mother			Cases Reported to N.S.P.C. ¹⁾				Instructions Carried out.			Employment of Mother				Housing Conditions				Sanitary Conditions			Houses Reported to Sanitary Authorities
	No. of 1st Visits	No. of Re-Visits	Doctors	Midwives	Doctor and Midwives	Handy Woman	No. Breast fed	No. Partly Breast fed	Bottle fed	Improperly fed	Bottle	Long-tubed Bottle	Spoon	Otherwise	No. of Cases where Conformer is not used	No. of Cases where Cor is used	Woolen	Cotton	Both	Badly Colored	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Waiting	Neglected	Good	Medium	Bad	..	210	91	46	11	11	23	313	227	93	27	164	148	40	3		
I	Miss Hughes	347	530	37	97	213	..	253	32	62	3	86	291	278	248	..	92	7	298	46	3	..	246	77	24	..	210	91	46	11	11	23	313	227	93	27	164	148	40	3		
II.	Miss Stevenson	76	261	8	12	54	2	50	18	8	..	24	..	2	34	35	70	..	6	6	61	15	3	..	58	18	5	..	10	60	6	2	..	8	66	38	38	5	19	56	1	1		
III.	Miss Chorlton	254	258	8	31	215	..	215	10	29	5	38	1	..	97	76	226	8	25	1	232	19	3	..	216	19	19	..	12	29	19	20	284	218	39	9	239	..	15	6		
IV.	Miss Pakes	200	547	..	5	194	1	146	35	19	2	53	1	..	31	14	9	17	174	2	193	7	..	3	167	24	13	..	15	138	3	200	149	41	10	142	46	12	2		
V.	Miss Baker	454	254	1	49	402	2	342	20	92	2	109	..	1	224	297	437	..	17	..	418	36	402	49	3	1	24	80	1	8	4	1	441	414	24	6	440	12	2	4		
VI.	Miss Jeffrey	237	589	32	118	87	..	168	14	65	..	74	..	2	3	167	156	208	8	20	1	231	4	2	..	194	45	3	3	174	61	2	1	..	7	229	189	42	6	208	29	..	19	
VII.	Miss Butler	161	352	21	32	108	..	111	13	37	..	49	1	..	120	123	112	..	48	1	116	41	4	1	129	26	6	..	157	4	2	159	131	19	11	156	..	6	6		
VIII.	Miss Hunter	77	262	33	23	21	..	66	3	8	5	9	..	2	44	39	50	1	26	..	67	8	2	..	58	20	4	..	171	99	7	14	63	61	22	4	25	47	5	8		
IX.	Miss Wheatley	116	260	80	12	74	..	86	11	19	10	26	..	4	62	66	83	5	28	..	96	15	5	..	90	21	5	..	178	89	6	25	91	80	23	13	79	22	15	44		
X.	Miss Halford	91	306	10	25	51	5	80	5	6	..	6	..	1	72	51	20	..	71	..	89	2	86	4	1	..	87	4	91	77	13	1	77	14		
XI.	Miss Hodges	125	160	..	37	62	26	65	26	34	14	61	3	..	35	29	5	..	110	10	82	43	41	46	38	..	15	82	28	125	119	5	1	118	4	3	6		
XII.	Mrs. Perren	211	102	16	13	182	..	178	13	20	3	30	120	46	203	1	7	1	201	7	2	..	181	23	7	..	201	10	211	203	3	5	211		
XIII.	Miss Stevenson	54	235	4	7	32	11	31	10	13	..	23	17	16	46	..	8	8	45	9	1	..	41	9	4	..	2	47	5	1	1	12	41	17	32	5	13	39	2	2		
XIV.	Miss Tustin	133	238	20	10	103	..	117	8	8	..	7	1	..	83	96	90	1	42	..	126	5	2	..	130	3	100	20	13	..	3	4	126	120	3	10	80	30	20	6		
XV.	Miss Fletcher	174	1046	58	26	90	..	122	13	39	4	41	..	4	136	89	104	2	68	2	144	25	5	..	134	22	12	..	159	15	170	143	27	4	100	58	16	6		
XVI.	Miss Phipps	122	227	47	43	32	..	96	9	17	..	25	80	42	96	10	16	..	110	10	1	1	110	10	2	..	100	22	122	90	22	10	70	30	32	..		
XVII.	Miss Tustin	20	12	3	2	15	..	15	3	2	..	5	10	8	18	..	2	..	20	20	18	2	20	10	10		
Miss Golby (Staff H.V.)	283	284	..	111	169	13	206	25	52	1	73	1	..	8	186	174	246	6	31	6	254	28	1	..	197	76	10	..	99	87	4	14	4	12	255	156	120	7	128	128		
Totals	3135	5973	328	653	2094	60	2337	268	630	47	739	8	16	8	1810	1635	2271	54	791	45	2782	320	34	5	2190	492	156	4	1732	946	140	57	23	108	2937	2432	576	134	2275	658	169	113		

REPORT BY INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES, 1926.

No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives Practising.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives Practising.	No. Illiterate Midwives Practising.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	No. of Cases taken by Midwives.		No. of Suspensions for Disinfection.
							Midwifery	Maternity	
201	200	171	29	10	388	722	3,796	1,091	12

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Sub-Districts.	No. of Midwives Inspected by other Councils.	No. of Midwives Inspected by C.N.A.	No. of Midwives Practising Inspected by W.C.C.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. of Illiterate Midwives.	No. of Cases attended.	No. of Inspections made.	No. of Visits.	EQUIP.		REGISTER.				CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFE.			CLEANLINESS OF ROOM.			No. of Notices for Medical Help.	No. of Notices of Still-birth.	No. of Notices of Death of Mother or Child.	No. of Postnatal Cases.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of cases of antiseptic feeding.	Suspensions.						
										Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.								Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.
I. Miss Hughes	..	1	7	8	8	1	189	16	70	7	1	1	7	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	28	6	..	1	3	2	..		
II. Miss Stevenson	..	4	2	4	5	3	144	5	25	4	..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	3	..
III. Miss Chorlton	..	5	1	9	11	3	274	18	38	8	1	..	9	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	69	7	..	2	..	6	..		
IV. Miss Pakes	1	16	13	2	989	58	130	16	..	..	16	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	252	22	..	11	..	11	..		
V. Miss Baker	..	27	2	12	35	4	689	15	38	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	11	..	..	..	..	147	7	..	2	..	12	..
VI. Miss Jeffrey	3	5	4	1	61	8	32	5	..	..	5	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	3	..	..				
VII. Miss Butler	14	12	2	453	40	53	14	..	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	76	7	..	..	4	..	..				
VIII. Miss Hunter	..	3	3	2	4	1	22	4	23	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..				
IX. Miss Wheatley	6	5	1	124	11	26	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	1	..	..	..			
X. Miss Halford	3	3	3	..	33	6	12	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	3	..	..				
XI. Miss Hodges	6	5	4	1	49	9	13	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	18	..	..	2	..	..				
XII. Mrs. Perren	1	13	10	3	474	22	38	11	2	..	10	3	10	..	12	..	2	71	1	1	..	6	..					
XIII. Miss Stevenson	1	2	1	1	52	2	5	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..			
XIV. Miss Tustin	3	6	5	1	315	18	23	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	51	4	..	1	..	7	..		
XV. Miss Fletcher	4	6	4	2	73	21	27	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	1	..	1	..		
XVI. Miss Phipps	..	1	1	7	6	2	156	28	36	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	51	4	..	2	..	1	..
XVII. Miss Tustin						
Miss Grant, C.N.A....	41	..	940	107	133	41	..	..	41	..	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	153	11	..	4	..	8	..				
Totals	41	41	118	171	29	10	4,837	388	729	155	4	155	4	154	5	156	3	152	7	..	141	95	45	16	53	58	12							

No. of MIDWIVES.

Resigned.	Cause.		Died.	Removed from Roll.		Cause.
17	Other work		1	2	1	Old age. Health.

DISTRICTS.	Total number of Cases notified in 1926.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domiciliary Treatment.	Disinfectant Provided.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.	No. of Attendances of Health Visitor at Dispensary.
1. MISS HUGHES ...	30	27	11	37	75	15	20	11	5		18	2	1	44
2. " STEVENSON ...	36	35	12	63	110	15	20	9		1	20	5		
3. " CHORLTON ...	28	28	26	20	74	9		7	4		4			48
4. " PAKES ...	71	68	34	351	453	31		37	17		30	3		1
5. " BAKER ...	58	46	24	21	91	27	34	4	1		20	9	1	
6. " JEFFREY ...	15	13	8	68	89	3	8	4		1	5	2		...
7. " BUTLER ...	46	34	19	48	101	37	9	29	1		22	12		75
8. " HUNTER ...	2	2	7	22	31		2				5			...
9. " WHEATLEY ...	16	13	15	33	61	8	4		1	1	8	3		46
10. " HALFORD ...	7	5	4	24	33	5	2			2	7	1	1	13
11. " HODGES ...	49	28	43	40	111	7	12		12	1	23	10	1	...
12. MRS. PERREN ...	23	6	5	24	35	13	3	11		1	14	16		103
13. MISS STEVENSON ...	12	6	5	19	30	2	3	2			5	6		...
14. " TUSTIN ...	25	14	26	18	58	14	10	22			9	2	1	87
15. " FLETCHER ...	17	14	66	58	138	10	10	3		3	7	2		15
16. " PHIPPS ...	23	20	20	10	50	11	13	24	20	4	8	3		2
17. " TUSTIN ...	4	3	6	13	22	4					1			...
MISS GOLBY (Staff Health Visitor)	4	22	6		28	1	17	10	16		5	2	6	34
	466	384	337	869	1590	212	167	173	77	14	211	78	11	468

L. Annual Report on Cases of Inflammation of Eyes visited by Inspectors of Midwives, 1926.

Total No of Cases.	No. of Cases reported by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases reported by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors as Ophthalmia.	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Trained Midwife attended at Birth.	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Bona-fide Midwife attended at Birth.	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Handy Woman attended at Birth.	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in one Eye.	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in both Eyes.	No. of Cases of total Blindness of one Eye.	No. of Cases of total Blindness in both eyes.	No. of Patients seen by Midwife before Confinement	No. of Cases found not notified.
51	42	4	23	3	...	3	45	51	62			

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Sub-Districts	No. of Cases in Districts	No. of Cases Reported by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Reported by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases of Ophthalmia Notified by Doctors	No. of Cases of Ophthalmia Notified by Midwives.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Trained Midwife at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Bona-fide Midwife at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Handy Woman at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Midwife at Birth.	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-Visits	No. of Cases of purulent discharge during pregnancy	No. of Cases sent to Hospital	No. of cases of Complete Recovery	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in one Eye.	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in both Eyes.	No. of Cases of total Blindness of one Eye.	No. of Cases of total Blindness in both eyes.	No. of Patients seen by Midwife before Confinement	No. of Cases found not notified.
I. Miss Hughes	5	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	6	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
II. Miss Stevenson	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	3	..
III. Miss Chorlton	7	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	10	..
IV. Miss Pakes	..	14	4	6	..	1	..	1	..	5	4	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Miss Baker	18	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Miss Jeffrey	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Miss Butler	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
X. Miss Halford	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
XI. Miss Hodges	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
XII. Mrs. Perron	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Miss Stevenson	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. & XVII. Miss Tustin	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
XV. Miss Fletcher	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..
XVI. Miss Phipps	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Miss Golby (Staff H.V.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	51	42	4	23	..	3	45	51	62	13	5	49	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..