

[Report 1930] / Medical Officer of Health, Warwickshire County Council.

Contributors

Warwickshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1930

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OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK,
September 9th, 1931.

To the Warwickshire County Council.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Twelfth Annual Report on the health of the Administrative County of Warwick, for the year ending December 31st, 1930.
2. The form of the Report will differ somewhat from previous publications, since a request has been made that for the year 1930 it should follow the lines indicated in Circular 1119 of the Ministry of Health, and should introduce for the first time a reference to those services transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

3. **AREA.**—The area of the County in 1930 was 541,872 acres, or approximately 846 square miles. This record is of interest since the alteration in County Boundaries occasioned under Sec. 46 of the Local Government Act will influence this figure. The area according to the 1931 Census is now 560,702 acres.
4. **POPULATION.**—All statistics bearing upon population have been compiled in this Report from the Registrar General's estimate of 1929—357,140—since the estimate for 1930 cannot be computed without reference to the Census figures of 1931. The population of the Urban Districts was 174,400, and of the Rural Districts 182,740. In the year 1928 a reduction of approximately 15,000 was effected through the transfer of territory to the City of Coventry under the Coventry Corporation Extension Act, 1928, but the 1931 Census now gives the population of the Administrative County as 365,323, a percentage increase of 11.9 over the 1921 figures, or an actual increase of 38,857.
5. **SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**—Broadly speaking the County of Warwick can be regarded as industrial in the North and agricultural in the South, the chief industry in the extreme North being coal mining, and in the Borough of Nuneaton Textile industries, Brick and Tile Works, but particularly coal mining.
6. The County Borough of Coventry is situated in the centre of the Administrative County, its industries, chiefly the motor and cycle trade, artificial silk and general engineering, employing large numbers of the Rural population in the immediate neighbourhood of the City. The Urban District of Rugby, situated in the South-East of the County, has as its chief industry Engineering, but in addition is largely scholastic.
7. The principal residential towns are Sutton Coldfield in the North, adjoining the City of Birmingham, Leamington Spa in the centre, adjoining Warwick the County town, and Stratford-on-Avon in the South-West. The remainder of the County is largely Rural in character, with agriculture as the chief industry.
8. There is no occupation in Warwickshire that can be regarded as in any way particularly detrimental to health, this being borne out by reference to statistics, which compare favourably with those of the country generally.

9. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births :	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Legitimate	5,713	2,870	2,843	} Birth Rate 16.63
Illegitimate	227	114	113	
Still-births	248	130	118	Rate per 1,000 total Births 41.7
Deaths	3,865	1,999	1,866	Death Rate 16.82
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ...				From Sepsis ... 10 Other causes ... 17
Maternal Mortality, per 1,000 Births				4.5
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births :—				
Legitimate ... 46.7.	Illegitimate ... 116.9.			Total 49.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				30
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)				10
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				19

10. BIRTHS.—It is gratifying to find the Birth-rate slightly higher than in the previous year, 16.63 as against 16.29. In the Urban Districts the highest rate was recorded at Bulkington 26.12, and the lowest at Sutton Coldfield, followed closely by Rugby, with rates respectively of 12.31 and 12.77. In the Rural Districts the highest Birth-rate, 31.31, was recorded at Nuneaton Rural, and the lowest at Brailes, 13.39.

11. Notification of Births.—Since the 1st April, 1930, Notifications of Births have been made direct to me as County Medical Officer of Health, under the Notification of Births (Transfer) Order, 1930, instead of to the District Medical Officers of Health as in the past. The procedure adopted for ascertaining and investigating un-notified births has worked well, the majority of the delinquents being Medical Practitioners resident either in the City of Coventry or in the City of Birmingham, whose practice extends into the County and who have not appreciated their responsibility in this matter or have not been familiar with County procedure. I am hopeful, however, that there will be few such delinquents in future, since each one has been communicated with and a supply of notification cards sent for future use in respect of County births.

12. During the year 1930 there were 222 births un-notified in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, which means that 95 per cent. of the births were notified as compared with 91 per cent. in the previous year. It is of interest to note that of these 222 un-notified births, only 59 occurred during the nine months from April 1st to December 31st, 1930.

13. DEATHS.—Of the 3,865 deaths registered, 1,930 occurred in the Urban Districts and 1,935 in the Rural Districts.

14. Heart Disease proved to be the most common cause of death, 698 deaths having been recorded from this condition.

15. Cancer and Malignant Disease followed closely with 513 deaths as against 467 in the previous year.

16. Influenza accounted only for 44 deaths as against 274 deaths in 1929.

17. Infant Mortality.—Only 296 deaths were recorded of infants under one year of age as compared with 352 in the previous year. The Infant Mortality of 49 per 1,000 births is the lowest rate ever recorded in the County, the next lowest being 54 recorded in the year 1926. The rate during 1930 for the whole of England and Wales was 60 per 1,000 births as against 70 in the previous year. The figure 49 recorded in Warwickshire is therefore most creditable, particularly when it is noted that the total number of births has increased as compared with 1929.

18. *Maternal Mortality*.—27 deaths were registered from conditions associated with parturition, 10 from Sepsis and 17 from other causes, giving a maternal mortality of 4.5 per 1,000 births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

19. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACTS :—

ANDREW HAMILTON WOOD, M.D. Ed., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, AND ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS :—

HERBERT C. H. BRACEY, M.B.Ch.B. Birm., D.P.H.

(Senior Assistant).

MICHAEL J. KELLY, M.B.Ch.B., N.U.I., D.P.H.

KATHERINE SCOTT, M.B.Ch.B., Glas.

(Maternity and Child Welfare).

AGNES H. M. YOUNG, M.B.Ch.B., Glas., D.P.H.

MARY V. LITTLEJOHN, M.B.Ch.B., Aber., D.P.M. Lond., D.P.H.

L. L. FYFE, M.D., Glas., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

(M.O.H. for Borough and Rural District of Stratford-on-Avon and Assistant School Medical Officer).

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS :—

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, WARWICKSHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS :—

J. MCGEAGH WILLIAMS, M.D. Belf., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS :—

RICHARD J. CYRIAX, M.D. Brux., L.M.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.

ARCH. OGG, M.A., M.B.Ch.B. Glas., D.P.H.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick :—

CORYDON H. BUDGE, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS :—

Professor H. BECKWITH WHITEHOUSE, M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.

Dr. G. G. ALDERSON, B.A. Camb., M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng.

DENTAL SURGEONS :—

B. M. MARTIN, L.D.S.

R. C. VIRGO, L.D.S.

A. TOPPING, L.D.S.

S. P. MEACOCK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

D. H. COUCH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

A. G. FINCH, L.D.S., half-time.

} Half-time.

VENEREAL DISEASES OFFICERS (Part-time) :—

P. G. HORSBURGH M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Nuneaton Clinic.

L. L. FYFE, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

R. F. BURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.

T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond. } Warneford Hospital, Leamington.

A. HAWLEY, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. Birm., Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry.

MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—

KATHERINE SCOTT, M.B.Ch.B., Glas.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS (Part-time) :—

W. H. BRAZIL, M.D. Lond., B.Sc., D.P.H., Warwick Eye Clinic.

R. F. JONES, M.A., M.B.Ch.B., Tamworth Eye Clinic.

E. L. HOWELL JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Shipston-on-Stour Eye Clinic.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS UNDER POOR LAW ACTS :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Atherstone	Atherstone	H. R. FISHER.
	Polesworth	W. ANDERSON.
Meriden	Coleshill and Maxstoke	A. CANT.
	Fillongley	H. P. THOMASON.
	Meriden	A. O. ENGLISH.
	Castle Bromwich	W. SUMMERS.
Nuneaton	Arley	H. P. THOMASON.
	Anstey	A. A. CARRUTHERS.
	Bedworth	L. E. ORTON.
	Burton Hastings	C. O'DONOVAN.
	Chilvers Coton	L. E. PRICE.
	Exhall	H. P. THOMASON.
	Foleshill	H. G. WEBSTER.
	Wolvey	A. A. CARRUTHERS.
	Nuneaton	A. A. WOOD.
	Walsgrave-on-Sowe	H. G. WEBSTER.
	Rugby	Bilton	D. WARDROP.
*Brinklow		H. C. W. ALLOTT.
Dunchurch		R. A. EDMONDSON.
Monks Kirby		H. C. W. ALLOTT.
Marton		A. H. N. TODD.
Rugby		C. H. GREGORY.
*Wolston		H. C. W. ALLOTT.
Solihull		Knowle	J. O. HOLLICK.
	Solihull and Lyndon	E. F. PAGE.
	Tanworth	F. SANGER.
Stratford-on-Avon	Alcester	W. F. BUCKLE.
	Alveston	R. L. GREENE.
	Bickmarsh	H. M. CRAWFORD.
	Bidford	H. M. CRAWFORD.
	Brailes and Shipston	W. C. C. EASTON.
	Chipping Norton (Warwickshire portion)	J. J. O'SHEA.
	Halford	P. K. WALKER.
	Kinton	L. J. H. OLDMEADOW.
	Snitterfield	P. T. SUTCLIFFE.
	Stratford	R. L. GREENE.
	Studley	S. BODGER.
	Welford	D. S. MURRAY.
	Wellesbourne	E. FITZPATRICK.
	Wootton Wawen	R. V. FARR.
Sutton Coldfield	T. BETTERIDGE.	
Tamworth	Austrey	J. R. SALMOND.
	Fazeley	W. C. WHITESIDE.
	Kingsbury	W. F. MOORE.
	Tamworth	W. LOWSON.
Warwick and Leamington	Burton Dassett	E. P. HASLUCK.
	Cropredy (Warwickshire portion)	L. J. BARTLETT.
	Harbury	J. PIRIE.
	Hornton (Warwickshire portion)	H. HILL.
	Kenilworth	J. A. D. THOMPSON.
	Leamington	W. E. FOGARTY.
	Priors Marston	J. PIRIE.
	Southam	E. W. ORMEROD.
	Warwick	H. TIBBITS.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>
ALLOTT, Dr. H. C. W. ...	Monks Kirby.
do. ...	Brinklow.
do. ...	Wolston.
AGAR, Dr. WILLOUGHBY	Wootton Wawen.
ANDERSON, Dr. W. ...	Polesworth.
BURY, Dr. R. F. ...	Leamington Spa.
BODGER, Dr. S. ...	Studley.
BUCKLE, Dr. W. F. ...	Alcester.
do. ...	Alcester Poor Law Institution.
BETTERIDGE, Dr. THOS.	Sutton Coldfield.
BARILETT, Dr. L. J. ...	Farnborough.
CARRUTHERS, Dr. A. A.	Shilton.
do. ...	Bulkington.
CANT, Dr. A. ...	Coleshill.
CRAWFORD, Dr. H. M. L.	Bidford-on-Avon.
ENGLISH, Dr. A. O. ...	Meriden.
do. ...	Meriden Poor Law Institution.
EDMONDSON, Dr. R. A.	Dunchurch.
EASTON, Dr. W. C. C. ...	Stretton-on-Fosse.
do. ...	Brailes.
do. ...	Shipston-on-Stour.
FISHER, Dr. H. R. ...	Atherstone
FITZPATRICK, Dr. E. ...	Wellesbourne.
GREGORY, Dr. C. H. ...	Rugby.
GREENE, Dr. R. LATIMER	Clifford Chambers.
do. ...	Alveston.
do. ...	Stratford-on-Avon.
do. ...	Alderminster.
HOLLICK, Dr. J. O. ...	Knowle.
HASLUCK, Dr. E. P. ...	Fenny Compton.
HILL, Dr. HILARY ...	Ratley.
LOWSON, Dr. W. ...	Amington and Glascote.
MALINS, Dr. HERBERT	Warwick Poor Law Institution.
MURRAY, Dr. D. S. ...	Marston Sicca.
do. ...	Binton.
do. ...	Stratford Poor Law Institution.
MOORE, Dr. W. F. ...	Kingsbury.
ORTON, Dr. LIONEL E.	Bedworth.
O'DONOVAN, Dr. CHAS.	Burton Hastings.
ORMEROD, Dr. E. W. ...	Southam.
O'SHEA, Dr. J. J. ...	Long Compton.
OLDMEADOW, Dr. L. J. H.	Kineton.
PRICE, Dr. L. E. ...	Chilvers Coton.
PAGE, Dr. E. F. ...	Solihull.
do. ...	Solihull Poor Law Institution.
PIRIE, Dr. JAS. ...	Harbury.
do. ...	Priors Marston.
SUMMERS, Dr. W. ...	Castle Bromwich.
SANGER, Dr. F. ...	Tanworth-in-Arden.
SUTCLIFFE, Dr. P. T. ...	Snitterfield.
SALMOND, Dr. J. R. ...	Austrey.
STEIN, Dr. C. ...	Shipston-on-Stour Poor Law Institution.
THOMASON, Dr. H. P. ...	Exhall and Keresley.
do. ...	Fillongley.
do. ...	Arley.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS—(continued).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>
THOMPSON, Dr. J. DOUGLAS	Kenilworth.
TIBBITS, Dr. H. ...	Warwick.
TOLAND, Dr. C. K. ...	Copston Magna.
TODD, Dr. A. H. N. ...	Frankton.
WEBSTER, Dr. H. G. ...	Foleshill.
WOOD, Dr. A. A. ...	Nuneaton.
WARDROP, Dr. D. ...	Rugby and Bilton.
WALKER, Dr. P. K. ...	Butlers Marston.
do. ...	Newbold-on-Stour.
WHITESIDE, Dr. W. C. ...	Wilnecote.

COUNTY ANALYST :—

W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS AND FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS :—

JOHN EDWARD PRESTON, Chief Inspector.
 JAMES JOHNSTON (retired), Assistant Inspector.
 THOMAS DOLAN, Assistant Inspector.
 H. F. SPOONER (1st May, 1931), Assistant Inspector.

VACCINATION OFFICERS :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Mr. W. E. THOMAS ...	Foleshill.
„ W. HARRIS *... ..	Meriden.
„ T. G. MORETON ...	Nuneaton.
„ F. PEACH ...	Solihull.
„ A. H. SUMMERS ...	Tanworth-in-Arden.
„ P. W. P. HALL ...	Southam.
„ E. M. COY ...	Leamington Spa.
„ P. COY ...	Warwick.
„ E. H. THORNETT ...	Kenilworth.
„ F. SPOONER ...	Alcester.
„ A. E. SHRIMPTON ...	Atherstone.
„ E. HALL ...	Long Compton.
„ W. J. JACOB ...	Rugby and Monks Kirby.
„ C. REASON ...	Shipston-on-Stour.
„ W. ELLIS ...	Stratford-on-Avon and Marston Sicca.
„ R. R. WIMPERIS ...	Tamworth.
„ J. C. KEEN ...	Sutton Coldfield.
„ J. A. BENSON ...	Farnborough.
„ W. L. HARRIS ...	Ratley.
„ A. E. AMOS ...	Stratford-on-Avon.

HEALTH VISITORS :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Qualification Reference Number*.</i>
Miss M. S. LOWE, M.B.E., Fellow of Royal Sanitary Institute (Superintendent) ... ..	... 1, 2, 4.
BAKER, A. W. ... ..	... 1, 2, 9.
BUTLER, C. A. ... ..	... 1, 2, 4, 5.
DENT, M. A. ... ..	... 1, 8.
DILCOCK, M. G. O. ... ..	... 1, 3, 6.
FLETCHER, A. ... ..	... 1, 2, 5, 10.
GOLBY, E. ... ..	... 1, 3.
HALFORD, E. M. ... ..	... 1, 2, 3, 6.

HEALTH VISITORS—(continued).

Name.	Qualification	Reference Number.
HODGES, D. M.	1, 2.
HUGHES, A. C.	1, 2, 3.
HUNTER, S.	1, 2, 7.
PERREN, L.	1, 2, 10.
PHIPPS, M. A.	1, 2, 3.
SHAKSPEARE, M.	1, 3.
SHAW, E. H.	1, 2, 3, 6.
TUSTIN, K.	1, 2, 4.
WATTERSON, M.	1, 2, 8, 10.
WHARTON, M.	1, 2, 3, 6.
WHEATLEY, A.	1, 2, 7.

All the above Health Visitors act jointly as Health Visitors and School Nurses, they visit Tuberculosis cases, have been appointed Infant Protection Visitors and are Inspectors of Midwives in their own districts. Each has an allotted district with the exception of one who acts as Relief Health Visitor. They attend the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in the capacity of Superintendent of the Centre and assist at Tuberculosis Dispensaries and all School Clinics.

- *1. C.M.B. Certificate.
- 2. R.S.I. Certificate.
- 3. State Registered Nurse.
- 4. General Training.
- 5. Inspector of Nuisances Certificate.
- 6. Fever Nursing or Sick Children's Training.
- 7. Maternity Hospital Certificate.
- 8. Board of Education Health Visitor's Certificate.
- 9. Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.
- 10. School of Hygiene Certificate or other Sanitary Certificate.

COUNTY MIDWIVES :—

- ROSE, G., C.M.B., S.R.N. and Certif. R.S.I. (Sister, County Maternity Home, Rugby).
- KITTLE, D., C.M.B., S.R.N. (Sister, County Maternity Home, Warwick).
- PAYNE, A., C.M.B. Certificate.
- WHITEHOUSE, E. A., C.M.B. Certificate.
- BROWN, A., C.M.B. Certificate.

DENTAL NURSES :—

- DINGLEY, P.
- EVANS, D. G.
- SMART, S.

In addition to the above three whole time appointments, Dental Nursing is also carried out by many of the District Nursing Associations.

20. NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General*.—The activities of the County Nursing Association, with Miss G. EMLY, S.R.N., C.M.B., R.San.I. as Superintendent, extend over five-sixths of the County, the remainder being nursed by the Newnham Benefit Association. There are 49 Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, employing 62 Nurses :—

Queen's Nurses	13
Fully trained Nurses with C.M.B....	9
District and Cottage Nurse Midwives C.M.B.	38
Emergency Nurses	2

62

33 District Nursing Associations undertake Dental Nursing for the County Education Committee.

21. (b) *Infectious Diseases*.—It is not the practice of District Nursing Associations to attend Infectious cases, since the great majority of the Nurses act also as Midwives. They do, however, nurse advanced Tuberculosis cases or surgical Tuberculosis requiring dressing, for which the Associations receive a grant from the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis. During the year 1930 2,048 visits of this description were paid to County patients.
22. The Newnham Benefit Nursing Association, unaffiliated to the County Nursing Association, covers a large Rural area on the eastern side of the County. There are six Nurses employed for sick nursing and midwifery, all holding the C.M.B. Certificate and general training experience.
23. Under the County Nursing Association's scheme for the nursing of Insured Persons a number of Associations have benefitted to the amount of £32 5s. 0d.

Summary of Nurses' Work during the year :—

24. (a) County Nursing Association (Affiliated Associations) :—

No. of Midwifery cases	...	...	...	786
No. of Maternity cases	...	...	...	290
No. of General cases	...	...	...	5,580
No. of Nursing visits	...	...	...	108,315
No. of Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	4,978

25. (b) Newnham Benefit Association (Unaffiliated).—

No. of Midwifery cases	...	...	...	175
No. of Maternity cases	...	...	...	58
No. of General Nursing visits	...	...	...	4,210
No. of Maternity visits	...	...	...	2,936

26. **MIDWIVES**.—There were 219 Midwives practising in the County during the year, and of these 38 were inspected by neighbouring Local Supervising Authorities, the remainder—181—being under the direct control of the Warwickshire County Council. Of these 119 were inspected by the County Health Visitors, who hold the combined position of Inspectors of Midwives, and 62 were inspected by the Superintendent of the County Nursing Association, who is responsible to the Local Supervising Authority for the Midwives of the affiliated associations.

27. Of the 219 practising Midwives, 201 were trained and 18 bona-fide. Of the latter, two resigned during the year, leaving 16 as compared with 21 two years ago, and only 4 are regarded as illiterate. This is an undoubted sign of progress, particularly when it is noted that it is now exceptional to have to reprimand a trained Midwife for any serious breach of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. Inspection must not, however, on this account be relaxed, since such visits paid in the proper spirit prove helpful not only to the beginner, but also to the matured midwife, who is constantly meeting with problems that have to be solved or difficulties that require help and guidance.

28. 410 visits of inspection were paid to Midwives during the year, and in addition 576 visits in connection with matters arising in their practice.

29. Of the 5,940 births registered, 3,472 or 58 per cent. were attended by Midwives alone and 1,127 were attended by Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses. That means that 77 per cent. of all births had Midwives in attendance, and 23 per cent. were attended by Doctors, either alone or with Nurses unqualified in midwifery or with handywomen. Surely the time has come for every lying-in woman to have the advantage of an attendant skilled in

midwifery, such skilled nursing being particularly important during the first ten days after birth. It is for the Local Authority to see that a sufficient number of Midwives is provided throughout the County, either through District Nursing Associations or by subsidising those independent Midwives who, through a paucity of cases, are unable to earn a satisfactory living.

30. While the County Council offers substantial financial assistance to District Nursing Associations in respect of their midwifery service, only one independent Midwife is subsidised, and that to the extent of £30 per annum. In this particular district no nursing association has yet been organised. Subsidy in this form is not, however, to be encouraged, and should be resorted to only in exceptional instances. Better service will be secured by assisting in the provision of new Nursing Associations or in the extension of existing associations, since not only will midwifery be provided for but sick nursing as well, and the grant will have the advantage of serving a double purpose.
31. Two bona-fide Midwives resigned during the year owing to advancing years and one trained Midwife died.
32. In no instance was it necessary to report a midwife to the Central Midwives Board on account of contravention of the Rules, but legal action was taken against a woman in July, 1930, for contravention of the Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1926, in that she was acting as a midwife without being qualified as such, and for failing to notify births attended by her. She was duly convicted of both charges and was fined £20 or two months imprisonment. This case proved a useful object lesson and was the means of persuading other unqualified persons in the County to discontinue their practice.
33. **MEDICAL HELP FOR MIDWIVES.**—There were issued during the year 1,069 notices of Medical Help, as against 925 in the previous year. This represents medical help sought in approximately one out of every three cases attended by midwives. Of these notices, Doctors submitted as claims 630 amounting to £888 9s., as compared with £639 16s. 6d. in the previous year. That means that 439 claims, representing approximately £614, were not submitted at all to the County Council but were paid for by the patients privately.
34. During the year contributions asked for from the patients amounted to £250 15s. 6d., and up to December 31st, 1930, £129 14s. 6d. had been received, leaving a balance of £121 1s. 0d. still to be collected. Outstanding fees have been collected in respect of the years 1929 and 1928 amounting to £56 18s. 6d., making a total of £189 17s. 6d. collected during the year.
35. Only one Midwife received a subsidy from the County Council, amounting to £30 per annum, her district being a scattered one where there is no District Nursing Association.
36. Suspension of Midwives on account of infection was necessitated in 28 cases, compensation being paid under the Midwives Acts to the amount of £39 16s. 0d. Compensation has recently been extended to include Midwives' cases in attendance at an Ante-Natal Clinic who have been recommended by the Medical Officer of the Clinic for admission to Hospital for confinement. The County Council has undertaken to compensate to the amount of the Midwife's fee so that no loss will be suffered either by an independent practising midwife or a nurse midwife employed by a Nursing Association.
37. **NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.**—The Warwickshire Insurance Committee have continued their interest in Health Propaganda and during the year under review issued to Libraries at Kenilworth, Leamington Spa, Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, 10,700 book markers bearing terse health maxims. To each of the same libraries were sent six well chosen books on health topics. Film displays attended by over 2,000 school children were arranged during Health Week at Balsall Common, Alcester, Bishops

Itchington, Coleshill and Solihull, and again at Arley and Earlswood films were shown to mothers and children from the respective Infant Welfare Centres. The "National Health Journal" was supplied to the Leamington Spa Public Library for the year and copies of "Better Health" have been sent through the Director of Education to Head Teachers of Elementary Schools in the County. The organising of this Health Propaganda is in the able hands of Mr. W. P. WHITEHEAD, Clerk to the Warwickshire Insurance Committee, who, with the Director of Education, I wish to thank for their ready help and co-operation.

38. POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.—The following table sets out the Guardians Committee Areas and the Districts comprised in those areas, with acreage and population :—

No.	Name of Area.	Districts.	Area. Acres.	Population.	Total.
I.	Atherstone	Atherstone R.D.	21,330	22,260	22,260
II.	Meriden	Meriden R.D.	54,698	21,080	21,080
III.	Nuneaton	Nuneaton Borough	10,595	45,490	80,785
		Bedworth	2,165	12,970	
		Bulkington U.D.	4,892	2,637	
		Foleshill R.D.	15,085	13,780	
		Nuneaton R.D.	12,235	5,908	
IV.	Rugby	Rugby U.D.	1,671	24,350	46,962
		Monks Kirby R.D.	10,365	1,442	
		Rugby R.D.	61,481	21,170	
V.	Solihull	Solihull R.D.	41,807	27,370	27,370
VI.	Stratford-on-Avon	Stratford Borough	6,900	10,500	39,103
		Alcester R.D.	39,242	12,600	
		Brailes R.D.	45,998	5,673	
		Stratford R.D.	58,242	10,330	
VII.	Sutton Coldfield	Sutton Coldfield Borough	13,179	27,450	27,450
VIII.	Tamworth	Tamworth R.D. (part)	22,560	17,770	17,770
IX.	Warwick & Leamington	Leamington Borough	2,816	29,450	74,360
		Warwick Borough	5,613	13,830	
		Kenilworth U.D.	5,914	7,723	
		Farnborough R.D.	9,730	1,381	
		Southam R.D.	52,797	9,886	
		Warwick R.D.	42,948	12,090	
					357,140

39. With reference to the Medical Out-Relief Districts the Public Assistance Committee have decided to retain the District Medical Officers in their existing districts pending the review of the whole of the arrangements for medical relief in the County. This review has not yet been undertaken.

40. Since the 1st April, 1931, an alteration has been made in the above Districts in that the Shipston District of Worcestershire has been added to Brailes Rural District and the new District is now known as the Shipston Rural District. This extended District still remains in the Stratford-on-Avon Guardians Committee Area. This area has also had added to it the Marston Sicca Rural District of Gloucestershire—now in Warwickshire—and has given to Worcestershire the Parish of Ipsley in the neighbourhood of Redditch and part of the Parish of Bickmarsh.

41. LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Bacteriological examinations are carried out for the County Council by the Birmingham University at agreed fees, and Medical Practitioners throughout the County continue to take full advantage of the facilities offered. Examinations for Diphtheria, Typhoid and Paratyphoid, Tubercle in Sputum, Dysentery, Cerebro Spinal Fever, etc., are all made free of cost to the patient or practitioner.

42.	<i>Examinations at University of Birmingham.</i>				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Swabs from Suspected Diphtheria					
Cases	2,170	1,741	2,030	2,785	3,435
Swabs from Diphtheria Contacts ...	456	273	502	603	827
Blood Examination for Typhoid and Para-typhoid	100	247	278	132	226
Blood films for Malaria	2	2	4	—	—
Faeces for Typhoid	2	12	48	15	26
Faeces for Dysentery	—	—	6	2	5
Sputa for Tubercle	932	975	1,143	1,108	525
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	3	4	4	—	1
Special Examinations	4	15	33	13	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,669	3,269	4,048	4,658	5,075
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

43. Among the special examinations were the following :—Virulence test for Diphtheria, 6 ; Puerperal Fever Swabs, 20 ; Urine for Typhoid, 3 ; Urine for Tubercle, 1.
44. In addition to the above Dr. L. L. FYFE, Medical Officer of Health for the Stratford-on-Avon District carried out 136 examinations :—Diphtheria, 64 ; Sputa for Tubercle, 59 ; Cerebro-Spinal Fluid, 3 ; Swabs for Gonorrhoea, 10.
45. From the above figures it will be seen that the number of swabs in connection with Diphtheria and Suspected Diphtheria has increased steadily since 1927, the year after I circularised all Practitioners on the question of Diphtheria Swabs, and particularly on swabs from Contacts.
46. There is, however, a definite relationship during the past year between the number of swabs taken and the prevalence of Diphtheria, 574 notifications being recorded as compared with 435 in the previous year, and it must also be remembered that included in the total number of swabs taken are those from all Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the County to which Diphtheria cases are admitted. The practice of two consecutive negative swabs before discharge is still common at most of these Hospitals, and in some instances cases are not discharged until a negative result has been given in nose as well as throat, which again increases the number of swabs per case.
47. Little heed appears to have been taken by the profession to the recommendations made by the Medical Research Council in their Report on the value and limitations of Laboratory Diagnosis in Diphtheria, 1923. In the circular letter referred to above I drew attention to their conclusion in connection with Diphtheria Convalescents, which was as follows :—“ Swabbing of Diphtheria Convalescents need be undertaken only in those cases shewing chronic nasal discharge, chronic sore throat or any other clinical signs of infectivity, freedom from infection being assumed when clinically all diphtheria infected surfaces have returned to the normal and infective discharges have ceased.” This procedure places a responsibility on the practitioner which experience shews he is not prepared to take, consequently he continues to place responsibility on the shoulders of the Bacteriologist. In this he is undoubtedly encouraged by the public, who want to know “ the result of the swab,” and who themselves look for confirmation of the doctor's opinion when given on clinical grounds alone.
48. Medical Officers in charge of Infectious Diseases Hospitals will in all probability continue their procedure of two consecutive negative swabs before discharge, since the method of discharge by reliance on clinical signs only would place much greater responsibility on the Medical Officer, but the responsibility should not be any greater than he has to take at present in the discharge of Scarlet Fever patients.
49. On the other hand it has been pointed out to me that virulent Diphtheria germs may remain in a throat that is clinically normal. If that is so then such a case must be rare, and so extremely unusual as to have little influence indeed on the method of discharge of Diphtheria Convalescents suggested by the Medical Research Council.

50. HOSPITALS.	Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Beds.	Percentage of Cases from Outside County.	Management.	Medical Officers, etc.	Nursing Staff Accommodation.
	Coventry & Warwickshire General Hosp.	Coventry	General	307	63%	Voluntary	Physicians, Surgeons, Hon. Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeons, Hon. Radiol., Hon. Pathol., Hon. Anaesthetists	—
	Hospital of St. Cross	Rugby	"	114	60%	"	Gynaecol. Physicians, Surgeons, Radiol., Hon. Pathol., Hon. Orth. Surg., Hon. Dent. Surg. and Hon. Anaesthetist.	—
	Nuneaton General Hospital	Manor Court Rd., Nuneaton	"	74	70%	"	6 Medical Officers	—
	Stratford-on-Avon General Hospital	Stratford-on-Avon	"	34	5.5%	"	6 Med. Officers, Ophthalm. Surgeon, Pathologist, Radiologist	—
	Warneford, Leamington & South Warwickshire Gen. Hospital & Bathing Institution	Radford Rd., Leamington	"	143	5%	"	Hon. Phys. and Surgeons, Ophthalm. Surgeon, Surg. Ear, Nose and Throat, Hon. Pathol. and Hon. Radiol.	—
	Sutton Coldfield District Nursing Home & Cottage Hospital	Birmingham Rd., Maney, Sutton Coldfield	"	27	—	"	8 Hon. Surgeons, Hon. Radiologist	—
	Ellen Badger Hospital	Shipston-on-Stour	"	21	2%	"	4 Hon. Med. Officers, Hon. Surg. Dentist, Hon. Ophthalm. Surgeon	—
	Tamworth Gen. Hospital	Hospital St., The Leys, Tamworth, Staffs.	"	50	34%	"	7 Hon. Medical Officers	—
	Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital	Coteshill, B'ham	Children	84	76.8%	"	Orthopaedic Surgeons— Mr. Naughton Dunn, Mr. F. G. Allan—Radiologist (1), Dent. Surgeon (1)	—
	Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	Northampton	Orthopaedic Treatment	128	95%	"	Mr. F. Wilson Stuart, Orthopaedic Surgeon and Clinical Director, Radiologist (1)	—
	Alcester Public Assistance Institution	Alcester, Warwickshire	General	60	—	Warwickshire County Council Public Assistance Committee	Dr. W. F. Buckle, M.B., M.D.	Head Nurse, 2 Assistant Nurses
	Atherstone Public Assistance Institution	189, Long Street, Atherstone	"	40	—	Ditto	Dr. H. R. Fisher, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Head Nurse, 1 Assistant Nurse
	Meriden Public Assistance Institution	Meriden, Coventry	"	26	—	Ditto	Dr. A. O. English, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Matron, 2 Assistant Nurses
	Rugby Public Assistance Institution	Rugby	"	94	—	Ditto	Dr. C. H. Gregory, M.D., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Superintendent Nurse, 3 Trained Nurses, 7 Assist-

Shipston-on-Stour Public Assistance Institution	Shipston-on-Stour	20	—	Ditto	ditto	Dr. C. Stein, M.B., C.M., M.D.	Matron, 2 Assistant Nurses
Solihull Public Assistance Institution	Solihull, Birmingham	107	—	Ditto	ditto	Dr. E. F. Page, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.	Superintendent Nurse, 1 Trained Nurse, 5 Probationer Nurses, 2 Assistant Nurses
Stratford Public Assistance Institution	Stratford-on-Avon	67	—	Ditto	ditto	Dr. D. S. Murray, M.B., Ch.B., M.D.	Superintendent Nurse, 5 Assistant Nurses
Nuneaton Public Assistance Institution	52, College Street, Nuneaton	—	—	Ditto	ditto	Dr. E. N. Nason, B.A., M.D., M.B., M.R.C.S.	—
Warwick Public Assistance Institution	Union Rd., Warwick	194	—	Ditto	ditto	Dr. H. Malins, B.A., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.	Superintendent Nurse, 5 Trained Nurses, 14 Probationer Nurses
Alcester Joint Infectious Diseases & Hertford Memorial Hosp.	Kinwarton Road, Alcester	13	Approx. 30%	Alcester & Fecknam R.D.C.'s Joint Hosp. Committee	Infectious Diseases	Dr. R. H. Spencer	6 Nurses
Atherstone Isolation Hospital	Archer's Hill, Grendon, Atherstone	20	—	Atherstone Rural District Council	"	Dr. H. R. Fisher	3 Nurses
Birmingham Corporation City Isolation Hospital	Little Bromwich, Yardley Road, Birmingham	466	Approx. 97%	City of Birmingham Corporation	"	Med. Supt., Dr. E. H. R. Harries	170 Nurses
Bramcote Isolation Hospital	Bramcote, Nuneaton	33	—	Borough of Nuneaton	"	Dr. P. G. Horsburgh	5 Nurses
Coventry City Infectious Diseases Hosp.	Stoney Stanton Rd., Coventry	102	Approx. 83%	City of Coventry Corporation	"	Dr. A. Massey	22 Nurses
Rugby Joint Hospital Board Infectious Diseases Hospital	Harborough Magna Rugby	13	4%	Rugby Joint Hosp. Board	"	Dr. H. C. W. Allott	5 Nurses
Shipston-on-Stour Isolation Hospital	Shipston-on-Stour	8	66%	Brailes and Shipston-on-Stour Joint Isolation Hospital Committee	"	Dr. W. C. C. Easton	3 Nurses
Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hosp.	Catherine-de-Barnes Solihull	33	—	Solihull and Meriden R.D.C.'s Joint Isolation Hospitals Committee	"	Dr. St. John Whitehouse	7 Nurses
Stratford-on-Avon Joint Isolation Hospital	Birmingham Road, Stratford	25	Approx. 6%	Stratford-on-Avon Joint Hospitals Committee	"	Dr. L. L. Fyfe	5 Nurses

Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Beds.	Percentage of Cases from Outside County.	Management.	Medical Officers, etc.	Nursing Staff Accommodation.
Tamworth Joint Isolation Hospital	Moor Lane, Bolehall, Tamworth	"	15	Approx. 25%	Tamworth Rural District Council	Dr. J. Chalmers	4 Nurses
Warwick Joint Hospital Board Isolation Hosp.	Heathcote, Warwick	"	53	—	Warwick Joint Hospital Board	Dr. W. L. Goldie	7 Nurses
Alcester Joint Smallpox Hospital	Off Kinwarton Rd., Alcester, Warwickshire	Smallpox	34	Approx. 30%	Alcester & Feckenham R.D.C.'s Joint Hosp. Committee	Dr. R. H. Spencer	1 Nurse
Birmingham Corporation Smallpox Hospital	College Rd., Perry Common, Erdington	"	100	Approx. 97%	City of Birmingham Corporation		12 Nurses
Coventry City Smallpox Hospital	Pinley, Coventry	"	18	Approx. 61%	City of Coventry Corporation	Dr. A. Massey, Medical Officer of Health, City of Coventry	4 Nurses
Nuncaton Boro' Smallpox Hospital	Tuttle Hill, Nuncaton	"	22	—	Borough of Nuncaton	Dr. P. G. Horsburgh	4 Nurses
Rugby Joint Hospital Board Smallpox Hosp.	Lawford Heath, Rugby	"	8	4%	Rugby Joint Hospital Board	Dr. H. C. W. Allott	2 Nurses
Solihull and Meriden Joint Smallpox Hosp.	Marston Green, Birmingham	"	10	—	Solihull and Meriden R.D.C.'s Joint Isolation Hosp. Committee		4 Nurses
South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hosp.	Moxley, Wednesbury, Staffs.	"	40	Approx. 97%	South Staffs. Joint Smallpox Hospital Board		Matron and 14 Nurses
Stratford-on-Avon Smallpox Hospital	Alcester Road, Stratford-on-Avon	"	5	Approx. 6%	Stratford-on-Avon Joint Hosp. Committee	Dr. L. L. Fyfe	Will be staffed from Isolation Hospital when necessary
Warwick Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital	Fosse Road, Harbury, Leamington Spa	"	12	Approx. 4%	Warwick Joint Hospital Board	Dr. W. L. Goldie	2 Nurses
County Health Centre and Maternity Home	16, Hillmorton Rd., Rugby	Maternity	8	—	Warwickshire County Council Public Health Committee		6 Nurses
County Health Centre and Maternity Home	3, The Butts, Warwick	"	4	—	Ditto		4 Nurses (District Midwifery also)
Solihull Infant Welfare Centre & Maternity Home	Warwick Rd., Solihull	"	4	—	Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre and Maternity Home Association	Dr. St. John Whitehouse	2 Nurses

51. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

1. No. of applications for Registration during 1930	6
2. No. of Homes registered during 1930 (Maternity and Nursing) ...	3
3. Total number registered in the County (Maternity 16, Nursing 4)	20
4. No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration (Cancellations or re-registration)	2
5. No. of Appeals against such Orders	—
6. No. of cases in which such Orders have been—	
(a) confirmed on appeal	—
(b) disallowed	—
7. No. of Applications for exemption from Registration	—
8. No. of cases in which exemption has been—	
(a) granted	—
(b) withdrawn	—
(c) refused	—

The exemptions previously granted in the case of the following Hospitals were renewed for the Year 1930 :—

Stratford-on-Avon General Hospital.
Rugby Hospital of St. Cross.
Nuneaton General Hospital.
Sutton Coldfield Cottage Hospital.

Delegation of Powers.—The County Council delegated powers under Section 9 (2) of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, to the Council of the Borough of Sutton Coldfield, as from October 1st, 1930—4 Nursing Homes previously registered under the County Council being transferred to the Sutton Coldfield Borough Council as from that date.

(Powers delegated to Nuneaton Borough Council as from April 1st, 1931).

52. COUNTY MATERNITY HOMES.—166 maternity cases have been dealt with in the two County Maternity Homes; 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby and 3, The Butts, Warwick. Of these 123 were admitted to the Rugby Home and 43 to the Warwick Home. In addition to this small number in the Warwick Home, 42 cases were attended by the Warwick County Midwives on the District, that is in the patients' own homes in the Borough of Warwick and neighbouring district. During the year there were registered in the Borough of Warwick 222 births, so that a little over one-third of this number either sought admission to the County Maternity Home or were attended by County Midwives in their own homes. The remainder of the births in the Borough were attended either by Nurses of the Warwick District Nursing Association, by an independent practising midwife or by Medical Practitioners.

53. In the Rugby County Maternity Home 123 cases were dealt with during the year, none being attended by County Midwives on District in this area. A mild outbreak of Puerperal Fever occurred in this Home in March, 1930, which might have been serious but for the prompt measures taken to separate the infective cases as soon as they could be recognised as puerperal. Earlier recognition of the first case by the Practitioner in attendance would no doubt have averted the outbreak entirely, since the Home is provided with a suitable isolation ward for any suspicious pyrexial case, and prophylactic serum is provided by the Council for use in the Home whenever indicated.

54. Miss M. S. LOWE, M.B.E., Superintendent, has submitted the following Reports on the work of the two Maternity Homes and Health Centres during the year under review :—

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

"During the year ending 31st December, 1930, one hundred and twenty-three patients were admitted to the Home.

"The average duration of stay for confinement was fourteen days.

"In addition forty-four patients had treatment for ante or post-natal conditions, making a total stay of one hundred and twenty days, an average stay of 2.7 days per patient. The evidence in our possession goes to prove that efficient ante-natal treatment is one of the chief factors in the reduction of the maternal mortality rate.

"*Ante-Natal Clinics.*—Eighty-six patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and two hundred and twenty-three attendances were made by old patients, making a total attendance of three hundred and nine.

"*Pupil Midwives.*—One pupil midwife (Nurse HARE) commenced her training in July and is due to sit for her examination in August, 1931.

"The work at the Home has been carried out on the usual lines and has been quite successful. This is due to the close co-operation and valuable assistance of the Chairman and House Committee to whom I should like to offer my sincere thanks.

"(Signed), M. S. LOWE,
"Superintendent."

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

"During the year ending 31st December, 1930, eighty-five cases were attended by the County Midwives. Of these forty-three were admitted to the County Maternity Home, the remainder being attended on the district.

"The average duration of stay in the Wards for the purpose of confinement was fourteen days. Twenty-six patients received ante-natal or post-natal treatment, totalling one hundred and sixty-nine days, giving an average stay of 6.5 days.

"The evidence in our possession goes to prove that efficient ante-natal treatment is one of the chief factors in the reduction of the maternal mortality rate.

"In many instances proper ante-natal treatment can only be carried out in Hospitals or Maternity Homes. All the ante-natal patients treated in the Home during the year were discharged in a satisfactory condition, no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia or Puerperal Fever having occurred.

"*Ante Natal Clinics.*—The facilities provided at the Ante-natal Clinic have resulted in seventy-one new patients attending the Clinic, with one hundred and forty-one attendances by old patients, making a total number of attendances of two hundred and twelve.

"*Pupil Midwives.*—One Pupil Midwife (Nurse E. WHITEHOUSE) sat for her examination in February and was successful in obtaining her Certificate. Two new Pupil Midwives were admitted for training, but one was called home immediately after the commencement of her training and has been unable to return.

"*Infant Welfare Centres.*—During the year at the two Infant Welfare Centres at which the County Midwives attend, two thousand, six hundred and sixty-four attendances were made by infants.

"Again I should like to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for the valuable assistance and interest accorded by the Chairman and Committee during the past year.

"(Signed), M. S. LOWE,
"Superintendent."

57. **MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—Twenty-seven deaths occurred among women in or associated with child-birth, 10 resulting from Puerperal Sepsis and 17 from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition, giving a Maternal Mortality of 4.5 per 1,000 births. It is regrettable that this figure is not yet lower considering the measures that have been taken during recent years to improve the midwifery service in the County. The number of trained practising Midwives has increased, Nursing Associations, particularly in Rural

districts, have been encouraged and helped financially. Medical help required before, during or after confinement can now be obtained at the cost of the Local Supervising Authority, two County Maternity Homes have been provided for the admission of non-complicated cases, and arrangements have been made with four Hospitals for the admission of complicated maternity cases at the cost primarily of the County Council, contributions being asked from patients only in accordance with their means, eight ante-natal clinics have been provided in the more populous parts of the County, but notwithstanding this notable advance in Maternal Welfare, these maternal deaths continue much the same as twenty years ago.

58. The solution is to be sought probably through an improvement in and development of our ante-natal services and in the better training of our medical students in the art of obstetrics. Medical help will then be sought by Midwives earlier than at present and potential complicated cases admitted to Hospital through our Ante-natal Clinics for confinement under expert supervision and in suitable surgical environment. The importance of ante-natal supervision will also receive fuller appreciation by the medical profession generally, and a reduction in the number of cases in which medical help is required at the time of delivery will in all probability follow.

59. With a view to developing the Maternity service on these lines the Ministry of Health issued Circular 1167 in December of last year, together with Memorandum 156/M.C.W. on which I submitted a special report dated December 18th, 1930. In my concluding observations I said :—" The chief points therefore for consideration in connection with the development or extension of our present Maternity service are as follows :—

" 1. Whether the Local Authority is prepared to provide the doctor's fees for ante-natal examination, as an urgent public health measure in the interests of motherhood, at a cost approximately of £1,400 per annum.

" 2. To encourage the service of a trained midwife in addition to a doctor where such has been engaged for confinement to the extent of 30s. per case, involving an estimated annual expenditure of £1,500, or to the extent of half that sum, the patient being responsible for the remainder of the fee, representing an annual expenditure of £750.

" 3. To provide for 20 consultations in complicated maternity cases at an approximate annual cost of £100.

" 4. To extend hospital provision for complicated maternity cases, to include the Maternity Hospital, Birmingham, to serve the Northern part of the County, at an approximate annual cost of £100.

" 5. To provide at our Ante-natal Clinics sterilized maternity outfits for distribution to necessitous cases at an annual cost of £30."

60. The County Public Health Committee on considering this Report agreed to recommendations 3, 4 and 5, and these have since been put into operation. They agreed also to the development of the present ante-natal clinic system, but did not favour the paying of Medical Practitioners for ante-natal examinations nor the provision of the services of a trained midwife in addition to a doctor, although further investigation is to be made into both these questions, when they will be reported upon at a future date.

61. **PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS.**—Under these Regulations 24 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and of these 10 terminated fatally, giving a case mortality of 41.6 per cent. In addition there were notified 47 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. A full enquiry has been made into every case of Puerperal Fever and every case of Pyrexia which on investigation was found to be of an infective character. Maternal deaths have also been enquired into whether from Sepsis or from other accidents or diseases of parturition or pregnancy, and details have been forwarded to the Ministry of Health on the recognised forms for research purposes.

62. Under these Regulations 20 cases have been admitted to Hospital under the County Scheme. Of these cases 3 were admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, 4 to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, 7 to the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, 2 to the General Hospital, Birmingham, 3 to the General Hospital, Nuneaton, and 1 to the Stratford-on-Avon Joint Isolation Hospital.
63. A second opinion was sought in 5 cases and Bacteriological Examinations have been undertaken in 20 instances.
64. **INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.**—The only provision made for unmarried mothers by the County Council is through the Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee, for the admission of unmarried expectant mothers suffering from venereal disease to the Cleveland House Hostel, Wolverhampton, and St. Mary's Diocesan Home, Leicester. During the year under review 3 cases have been admitted to Cleveland House, none to St. Mary's Home, Leicester, but 1 case has been maintained at the Southwark Diocesan Home, Stockwell Park Road, London, this being a Warwickshire girl admitted previously to this Home from the City of Birmingham and subsequently transferred to the Warwickshire County Council for maintenance. No provision is made for homeless children other than through the Public Assistance.
65. **HEALTH VISITING.**—In July, 1930, two additional appointments were made to the Health Visiting Staff, Miss SHAW and Miss WHARTON, both commencing duty on September 1st, thus bringing the strength of the staff up to nineteen; Miss M. S. LOWE, M.B.E., Superintendent, seventeen Health Visitors with definite districts and one acting as Relief Health Visitor.
66. It is with deep regret that I have to record the death in December, 1930, of Miss E. M. STEVENSON, for many years County Health Visitor in the Sutton Coldfield Area. Her place has since been filled by Miss M. WATTERSON, appointed February 23rd, 1931.
67. **INFANT VISITING.**—Of the 4,312 births registered in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, first visits were paid by the Health Visitors to 3,463, as against 2,550 in the previous year. In addition 990 first visits were paid to children between 12 months and 5 years; 5,556 re-visits were paid to children under 12 months, making a total of 9,019 home visits to infants as against 6,924 in 1929. To children between 12 months and 5 years, 3,940 re-visits were paid, making a total of 4,930 home visits to children of those ages. Visits to infants and to children up to 5 years of age have accordingly numbered 13,949, as compared with 10,665 in the previous year. These visits show a marked increase on the previous year, due largely to the increase in staff made on 1st September, 1930.
68. Details of visits as carried out by each Health Visitor are given in Table G of the Appendix, recording the mode of feeding, health of infant and of mother, the use of a comforter or not, employment of mother, housing conditions, etc.
69. **INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.**—In addition to home visiting of infants the County Health Visitors act as Superintendents of the 36 Infant Welfare Centres in the County, and at these they made 1,054 attendances, and at Ante-natal Clinics 64 attendances.
70. On the registers of the Infant Welfare Centres there are 1,486 Infants under 12 months, and 2,405 Mothers. The Infants made 33,733 attendances and the Mothers 25,958; 578 attendances were also made by Expectant Mothers.

71. Although there are at present 36 Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in the County, each closely associated in its administration with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the County Council, it would help towards the completion of this scheme if new centres could be opened at Kingsbury, Meriden, Brinklow, Kineton, Fenny Compton, Shipston-on-Stour, Studley and Lapworth. A suggestion on these lines has already been made to the Warwickshire Federation of Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres, and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Federation of Women's Institutes they may materialize during the coming year.

72. THE WARWICKSHIRE FEDERATION OF VOLUNTARY INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—There are now affiliated to this Federation 40 Infant Welfare Centres, a few being situated outside the area of the Maternity and Child Welfare County. In the Sixth Annual Report of the Federation reference is made to the Annual Meeting and Conference held at the Shire Hall, Warwick, on February 23rd, 1931. The Mildred Lowe Shield was presented for the year 1930, and gained by the Earlswood Infant Welfare Centre after very keen competition.

73. At the Annual Conference, under the Chairmanship of Professor A. Bostock Hill, an interesting address was given by Dr. REES of the Tavistock Square Clinic on the "Psychology of the Parent," by Professor Johnstone, C.B.E., of Edinburgh University on "Maternal Mortality," and by Miss NORAH MARCH, Secretary to the Health and Cleanliness Council, on the "Place of Health Education in the Child Welfare Movement." The Conference was well attended by those interested in Child Welfare and the various addresses and the remarks of the Chairman were much appreciated.

74. CHILDREN ACT, 1908.—The supervision of children from infancy up to 7 years of age and nursed out for reward under Part I. of the Children Act, has been undertaken entirely by the County Council in the Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare area since April 1st, 1930. Prior to that date the Districts handed over to the County Council by the then Boards of Guardians for supervisory purposes under the above Act included Warwick Borough, Kenilworth Urban, Warwick Rural, Stratford-on-Avon Borough, Stratford-on-Avon Rural, Southam Rural and Solihull Rural.

75. The number of nursed-out children on the County Council register on December 31st, 1930, was 117, but of these 34 were associated with the National Orphanage at Sutton Coldfield, and these have by agreement been supervised by the Orphanage Authorities. There are accordingly 83 children on our Register, who have been visited periodically by the County Health Visiting Staff distributed in County Districts as follows :—

Alcester	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atherstone	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brailes	...	...	...	...	...	4
Foleshill	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kenilworth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meriden	...	...	...	...	...	9
Monks Kirby	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuneaton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rugby	...	...	...	...	...	18
Solihull	...	...	...	...	...	6
Southam	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	4
Warwick	...	...	...	...	...	11
						<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	83
						<hr/>

76. Since April 1st, 1930, 16 new cases have been registered, all of which have been visited and reported upon in detail, and in addition 305 re-visits have been paid, including those to infants previously on the register, a detailed report being submitted by each County Health Visitor on the home conditions and general well-being and safety of the infant concerned.

77. In order to familiarise the public with the requirements of this Act in respect of the nursing of infants for reward, notice was given in the local press throughout the County in March, 1930, and again early in 1931. This action was taken with a view to impressing upon the public the fact that the County Council is now the responsible Authority for the administration of Part I. of the Children Act.

78. **SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS.**—The supply of free milk, either dairy or dried, to necessitous mothers and infants, is a child welfare activity of which it is difficult to estimate the full value. It is one of a number of measures which together have contributed to the low infantile death-rate of 49 per 1,000 births recorded during the past year. As a result of this assistance infants who might otherwise suffer are given a good start in life, the additional feeding at this critical period warding off rickets and other nutritional disturbances that too often leave their mark in later years. This is truly a preventive measure against ill-health in childhood and should be encouraged and extended so long as the need for such help exists.

79. All applications are carefully scrutinised and free milk, not exceeding one pint per day to any one house, or one quart in the case of bottle fed twins, is given only in strict accordance with an income scale approved by the County Council. Applications have naturally a definite relation to trade, the present depression giving rise to a considerable increase in the number of families seeking relief through this fund. By agreement with the Public Assistance Committee no person in receipt of out relief can at the same time draw upon this assistance, but their out-relief is increased if necessary to meet the needs of the mother or infant.

80. A sum of £750 was allocated for this service for the financial year 1931-32.

81. The following supplies were issued during each month of the calendar year, 1930 :—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Packets.</i>
January	145	3612	29
February	153	3726	23
March	166	4535	43
April	157	4189	45
May	159	4312	54
June	156	4165	54
July	151	4272	55
August	151	4457	38
September	162	4344	44
October	149	4128	40
November	155	4394	26
December	167	5014	28
	1871	51148	479 Packets or 3353 Pints.

82. The total cost of milk supplied during this period was £706 16s. 10d., or an average of £58 11s. 4d. per month.

83. During the calendar year 282 new applications for free milk have been granted, together with 1,589 renewals, representing a supply of 54,501 pints of milk (or its equivalent of dried milk).

84. The actual apportionment of dairy milk and dried milk is as follows :—

Dairy milk	...	...	...	...	51,148 pints.
Dried milk	...	...	...	...	... 479 packets.

equalling a supply of 6,812½ gallons, as compared with 5,228 gallons in the previous year.

85. HEALTH EDUCATION.—Arrangements were made for the celebration of Health Week in the County, commencing October 5th, 1930, in a manner similar to previous years. A Health Week letter, in which I stressed the importance of the personal factor in health received wide circulation in the local press. Head Teachers in the Elementary Schools were asked to make special reference to health matters during the week and a number of the Clergy and Ministers of Religion helped in a similar manner from the pulpit.

86. A large supply of suitable Health literature was obtained for distribution at local meetings organised throughout the County, and each Health Visitor assisted further in the distribution of leaflets in the homes on subjects such as Influenza, The Common Cold, Rheumatism, The Care of the Teeth, Cancer and the Management of Children up to 5 years of age.

87. Addresses on Health topics have been given by Mr. WILSON STUART at Bedworth, Dr. COOLE KNEALE at Stratford-on-Avon, Dr. HORACE BRACEY, Assistant County Medical Officer, at Warwick and Bishops Itchington; Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Assistant County Medical Officer, at Arley and Bulkington; Mr. MARTIN, School Dentist, at Alcester; Mr. HARPER, School Dentist, at Southam; Mr. VIRGO, School Dentist, at Ansley; Mr. RANDALL, L.D.S., Coventry; and Miss STEELE, Organising Secretary, Diocesan Council, at Binley; Miss LOWE, Superintendent Health Visitor, at Warwick, Rugby (Fathers' Council) and Stretton-on-Fosse, and by myself at Kenilworth and Henley-in-Arden.

88. Earlier in the year a well attended Health Exhibition was held at Arley under the auspices of the Federation of Infant Welfare Centres, and organised as a combined Baby Week and Health Week. Health Films were shewn principally for mothers in attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres and an address was given by Mr. WHITEHEAD, Clerk to the Warwickshire Insurance Committee.

89. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—Of the twelve Infectious Diseases Hospitals, eleven have motor ambulances, and the Smallpox Hospitals avail themselves of these facilities. For non-infectious cases there are Corporation Ambulances at Coventry, Nuneaton, Leamington (Police), Sutton Coldfield and Warwick. The Stratford-on-Avon General Hospital owns its own Ambulance, and in various parts of the County Red Cross Ambulances serve the districts. The Memorial Sanatorium provides its own motor ambulance for the transport of tuberculous patients to and from the Sanatorium.

90. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :—

<i>Name and Situation,</i>	<i>Provided by.</i>	<i>Date Centre is open.</i>
Alcester, Baptist School	Voluntary Committee	Alternate Fridays.
Arley, Miners' Welfare Hall, Gun Hill	"	Alternate Tuesdays.
Atherstone, Parish Room	"	Wednesdays.
Bedworth, The Hut, Park Road	"	Mondays and Thursdays.
Bilton, Church Hall	"	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Binley, Colliery Club	"	Alternate Tuesdays.
Bishops Itchington, Memorial Hall	"	Alternate Fridays.
Bolehall, Amington Road, Tamworth	"	Alternate Thursdays.
Bulkington, Council Room	"	Wednesdays.
Bidford-on-Avon	"	Tuesdays.
Birdingbury, Birdingbury Hall	"	Alternate Fridays.
Castle Bromwich, Victory Hall	"	Alternate Mondays.
Coleshill, Town Hall	"	Alternate Mondays.
Dordon, Church School	"	Alternate Mondays.
Earlwood, The Village Hall	"	Alternate Mondays.
Emscote, Avon Street, Warwick	"	Wednesdays.
Great Alne, Women's Village Institute... ..	"	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Hampton-in-Arden, Women's Village Institute	"	Thursdays.
Hartshill, Ansley Common Club Room... ..	"	Wednesdays.
Henley-in-Arden, Parish Room	"	Mondays.
Hillmorton, Dorothy Fenwick Clubroom	"	Alternate Mondays.
Kenilworth, Parochial Hall	"	Fridays.
Keresley, Church Hut	"	Alternate Thursdays.
Knowle, Women's Institute	"	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
New Bilton, Wesleyan Chapel	"	Wednesdays.
Minworth, Social Clubroom—Transferred to Sutton Coldfield 1/4/31	"	Alternate Tuesdays.
Rugby, Adults School, Regents Place	"	Tuesdays.
Shirley, Church House	"	Thursdays.
Solihull, Warwick Road	"	Mondays.
Southam, Village Hall	"	Alternate Tuesdays.
Stockton, Working Girls' Club	"	Alternate Wednesdays.
Stratford-on-Avon, The Bungalow, Tyler Street	"	Wednesdays.
Stretton-on-Fosse, Stretton-on-Fosse	"	Alternate Mondays.
Walsgrave-on-Sowe, Potter's Green School	"	Wednesdays.
Warwick, 3, The Butts	"	Fridays.
Wilnecote, Church Schoolrooms	"	Alternate Mondays.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :—

	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Patients on</i>	
		<i>Register.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Arley, Miners' Welfare, Gun Hill (April, 1931)	Dr. AGNES YOUNG ...	—	—
Warwick, County Maternity Home, 3, The Butts	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT	71	212
Rugby, County Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT	86	309
Stratford-on-Avon, The Bungalow, Tyler Street	Dr. L. L. FYFE ...	12	15
Bedworth, Saunders Avenue	Dr. AGNES YOUNG ...	62	207
Earlwood, Village Hall	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT	21	39
Minworth, Social Club Room (transferred to Sutton Coldfield, 1/4/31)	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT	16	31
Keresley, Church Hut	Dr. MARY LITTLEJOHN	54	93
Coleshill, Town Hall (April, 1931)	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT	—	—
	TOTAL ...	322	906

SCHOOL (MINOR AILMENTS) CLINICS.

<i>Name and Situation.</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Arley, Miners' Welfare, Gun Hill	Warwickshire County Council.
Atherstone, Dr. Pracy's Surgery, Market Street	"
Bedworth, I.W. Centre Hut, Saunders Avenue, Park Road ...	"
Binley, Binley Council School	"
Bolehall, Amington Road, Tamworth	"
Kenilworth, Parochial Hall	"
Keresley, Keresley Council School	"
Rugby, 16, Hillmorton Road	"
Stockton, Working Girls' Club	"
Stratford-on-Avon, The Bungalow, Tyler Street	"
Warwick, 3, The Butts	"

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS :—

	<i>Provided by.</i>	<i>Names of Surgeons.</i>
Banbury, High Street, Banbury ...	Voluntary Organisation	Mr. GIRDLESTONE.
Birmingham	" "	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN. Mr. F. WILSON STUART Mr. P. MILLS. Mr. G. LEATHER and Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Bedworth, I.W.C. Hut, Park Road ...	" "	Mr. F. WILSON STUART
Coleshill, Town Hall, Coleshill ...	" "	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN & Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Coventry, 55, Holyhead Road ...	" "	Mr. F. WILSON STUART.
Nuneaton, Newdegate Place ...	Municipal Authority	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN & Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Redditch, Drill Hall	Voluntary Organisation	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN & Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Rugby, Hospital of St. Cross ...	" "	Dr. C. R. HOSKYN.
Solihull, The I.W. Centre, Warwick Road	" "	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN & Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Stratford-on-Avon, The Bungalow, Tyler Street	" "	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN & Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Tamworth and District, The Hospital	" "	Mr. NAUGHTON DUNN & Mr. F. G. ALLAN.
Warwick, 3, The Butts	" "	Mr. F. WILSON STUART.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES :—

	<i>Provided by</i>
Chief Dispensary, 4, The Quadrant, Coventry	Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.
Nuneaton Branch, Coton Road	" "
Leamington Branch, 6, Portland Street	" "
Stratford-on-Avon Branch, Henley Street	" "
Rugby Branch, Plowman Street	" "
Solihull Branch, Lode Lane	" "
Atherstone Branch, 5, Market Street	" "

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS :—

Leamington, Warneford Hospital	Warwickshire County Council.
Nuneaton, Central Avenue	" "
Rugby, Hospital of St. Cross	" "
Coventry, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital	Coventry City Council.
Birmingham, General Hospital	Birmingham City Council.

91. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.—On April 1st, 1930, the following Poor Law Institutions were transferred and have since that date been administered by the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council :—Alcester, Atherstone, Meriden, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick, and since April 1st, 1931, Shipston-on-Stour. The Tamworth Institution, situate in the Borough of Tamworth is administered by the Staffordshire County Council.
92. All Institutions in the County are of the mixed type, there being no Hospitals recognised by the Ministry as separate establishments for the reception and maintenance of the sick. The Warwick Infirmary, with 156 beds and a Children's Block with 38 beds, is a recognised training school for Nurses, preliminary for the General Nursing Council.
93. Experience has already shewn that it is not practicable for the time being to re-classify materially the institutional accommodation available, nor has it been deemed desirable to take any action under Sec. 5 (1) of the Act, which provides for the transfer of certain Poor Law functions from the Public Assistance Committee to other Committees of the Council. This ideal will no doubt come about all in good time. It has been the endeavour of the County Council to effect the transfer of the various activities of the Poor Law from the old Boards of Guardians to the County Council with as little inconvenience as possible, either to the transferred officials or to those persons seeking or already in receipt of relief under the Poor Law. At one Institution—Alcester—where there is some spare accommodation in the Infirmary, arrangements are being made for the reception there of 30 mild lunacy cases from the Mental Hospital, Hatton.
94. Occasion has not yet arisen for the holding of consultations between the County Council and representatives of Voluntary Hospitals under Sec. 13 of the Act.
95. In addition to the transfer of Poor Law functions, those functions referred to in Section 2 of the Act, the Public Vaccination service and the administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, have been effectually dealt with under the County Public Health Committee since 1st April, 1930. The appointment of Vaccination Officers will, however, still remain in the hands of the Public Assistance Committee.
96. Under Section 57 (1) of the Act, the following applications have been made by Rural District Councils for financial help from the County Council during the year under review :—
- (1) Brailes Rural District Council :—Public Water Supply Scheme for the parishes of Halford, Oxhill and Whatcote—Cost, £4,000.
 - (2) Foleshill Rural District Council :—Provision of well for village of Ansty—Cost £65.
 - (3) Warwick Rural District Council :—Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for the parish of Cubbington—Cost £10,500.
97. Although a report has been submitted on Sec. 58 of the Act—“ Provision as to Medical Officers of Health restricted from engaging in private practice ”—consideration of this question has rightly been deferred until the alterations occasioned by the review of County Districts have come into operation on April 1st, 1932. The problem will then be rather less complicated than at present.
98. Action under Sec. 61—Notification of Births Act—has already been referred to, notification now being made direct to the County Medical Officer of Health.
99. Under Sec. 62 applications have been made by the Boroughs of Leamington, Nuneaton and Sutton Coldfield to be appointed Local Supervising Authorities in their respective districts, but this power has been granted only to the Borough of Nuneaton, dating from April 1st, 1931.

100. A Report has been submitted on the question of Isolation Hospital accommodation, under Sec. 63 of the Act, and is under consideration at the time of going to print.

101. Under Sec. 101—Scheme of Contributions towards the expenses of Voluntary Associations providing Maternity and Child Welfare services—the following Infant Welfare Centres have received additional grants during the financial years 1930-31 and 1931-32 :—

	£	£
Atherstone I.W.C.	from 5	to 15 per annum.
" "	" 15	to 25 " "
Bidford-on-Avon I.W.C.	" 18	to 42 " "
Dordon I.W.C.	" 13	to 23 " "
Hartshill I.W.C.	" 20	to 30 " "
Bishops Itchington I.W.C. (initial grant)	5	—

102. The scheme provides for the payment by the County Council during each of the three financial years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, of annual contributions to the following Voluntary Associations :—

	£
The County Nursing Association	1,456
Newnham Cottage Benefit Association	174
Solihull Maternity Home	126
33 Infant Welfare Centres	537
District Councils not entitled to payment under the proviso to Sec. 3 of M. & C.W. Act, 1918	456
TOTAL	£2,749

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

103. MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.—The following Inquiries have been held into applications for loans for water supply, sewerage or sewage disposal during the year 1930 :—

- (1) Warwick Borough, £1,900, land for sewage disposal works.
- (2) Bedworth U.D.C., £17,110, works of water supply, including the provision of supply and distribution mains and an elevated reservoir on a site at the Newdegate Colliery.
- (3) Solihull R.D.C., £16,835, works of sewerage in the Parish of Solihull, the proposed sewer to link up with the new Sewage Disposal Works at Barston.
- (4) Tamworth R.D.C., £6,400 and £900, works of sewage disposal in the Parish of Amington and Shuttington.
- (5) Brailes R.D.C., £4,000, works of water supply for the contributory places of Halford, Oxhill, and Whatcote.
- (6) Nuneaton Borough, £4,797, works of sewerage and small self-contained sewage disposal works for an isolated group of houses in the Borough.
- (7) Stratford-on-Avon R.D.C., £3,600, for the purchase of the Kineton water undertaking, belonging to Lord Willoughby de Broke.

104. RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—During the year under review 35 visits of inspection have been made to Sewage Disposal Works, and the principal rivers and their tributaries have been surveyed periodically; 94 samples have been submitted for chemical analysis and in connection with river surveys many estimations of dissolved oxygen have been carried out at the river side with the aid of portable chemical apparatus.

105. *River Tame*.—This tributary of the River Trent, partly in Staffordshire and partly in Warwickshire, was surveyed during the months of June, July, August and September, by Mr. WARDMAN, Inspector of the Upper Tame Basin Joint Committee, and by chemists of the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, the former dealing with the lower Tame, and the latter the Upper Tame. Results show that conditions are slowly improving, due largely to the better treatment now being given to the sewage of many of the large industrial towns of the Black Country, but much still remains to be done before the Tame is made capable of maintaining fish life. The works of the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, although constantly increasing in size, appear to be capable now of producing a satisfactory effluent without creating serious nuisance to the immediate neighbourhood, due no doubt to improved methods in the treatment of sludge and to the greater use of the Bio-flocculation process which enables the Tank effluent to be distributed over the Bacteria Beds at double the rate that is employed when dealing with untreated liquor. Mr. H. C. WHITEHEAD, Engineer to the Board, informs me that two-thirds of the total flow is now subjected to this partial purification treatment in the Bio-flocculation Tanks before being finally treated on the Bacteria Beds. Atmospheric pollution is thus being gradually reduced to a minimum.
106. *River Anker*.—A detailed survey of this important tributary of the River Tame was carried out in March of last year, and a report was submitted to the County Public Health Committee, emphasising the need for cleansing of the bed, particularly between Witherley Bridge and the Nuneaton Sewage Works at Hartshill. A further survey of the River was carried out in September, which showed clearly the points at which the dissolved oxygen was lowest and where the River was suffering most from pollution. The question of cleansing was considered by the Land Drainage Committee, but was deferred in view of appropriate action being taken under the Land Drainage Act, the River Anker being included in the catchment area of the River Trent.
107. *Hinckley Sewage Works (Sketchley Brook)*.—It is gratifying to record a marked improvement in the quality of the effluent from these works, and which passes into the Sketchley Brook and eventually into the River Anker. With a view to removing colour from the effluent, the tank liquors instead of passing directly on to the Bacterial Filters are first subjected to filtration through coke containing a thin covering of sand. This treatment, although still experimental, is capable of removing 75 per cent. of the colour, the Bacterial Filters now producing an effluent that is well oxidised and in every respect satisfactory.
108. *Bedworth Sewage Works*.—These works, by careful management, are just able to hold their own, but there is no doubt that additional filter area is needed. Since secondary filtration over land is impossible, an endeavour has been made to reduce the humus by passing the filter effluent through a series of shallow humus tanks and finally through an ash strainer before entering the Wem Brook, a tributary of the River Anker, and with this method a certain degree of success has been attained.
109. *Polesworth Sewage Works*.—These small works, managed by the Atherstone R.D.C., have not been entirely satisfactory during the year, the system adopted rendering treatment difficult. Careful management is essential to prevent that excess of humus that is characteristic in the filter effluent at these works. Fortunately, filter treatment is followed by land irrigation, which at present keeps a good deal of the suspended matter out of the River Anker.
110. *Dordon Sewage Works*.—These small works, also under the management of the Atherstone R.D.C., have also been reported on adversely during the year, Dr. H. C. H. BRACEY stating in one report that the works were "outgrown, outworn, and a constant menace to the purity of the brook."

111. *The River Avon.*—The Warwickshire Avon, which enters the River Severn at Tewkesbury, has been kept under observation during the year, and particularly during the summer months. It is influenced by effluents from the Rugby Sewage Works, from the City of Coventry Sewage Works at Baginton, from the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, and from the Stratford-on-Avon Sewage Works at Milcote. It is further influenced by the River Sowe, which is at present receiving considerable pollution from that part of the Foleshill Rural District shortly to be absorbed by the City of Coventry. This pollution should, however, be dealt with effectually by the provision of the Sowe Valley Sewer, which when completed will drain that area extending from Bedworth and Exhall to Walsgrave, Wyken and Binley and will terminate at Whitley, where it will connect up with the main leading to the new works at Finham.
112. *Coventry Sewage Works.*—Difficulty is still being experienced at the Baginton Sewage Works in dealing with the Coventry sewage, amounting to approximately six million gallons daily Dry Weather Flow, and this difficulty must continue until the new works at Finham, designed to deal with three million gallons, are completed. It is intended then to reduce the flow to Baginton by this amount, when it is anticipated that the Baginton effluent will improve and materially help in reducing the pollution of the River Avon. It is gratifying to find that even working under these present difficulties there has been no further deterioration of the River during the year under review. The recent introduction of sludge digestion tanks has done a great deal to reduce the aerial nuisance so frequently complained of in the past and it is hoped that the area of these tanks will be increased to deal with the whole of the sludge both from Baginton and from the new works at Finham when they come into operation early in 1932. All the sludge from the new Finham Works will be pumped up to Baginton to be dealt with there so that aerial nuisance at Finham should be reduced to an absolute minimum.
113. *Leamington Sewage Works.*—Conditions at these works have been recently greatly improved, particularly in respect of sludge disposal. All lagoons previously constructed in close proximity to the effluent channel have been dried off and discontinued. In their place a number of walled-in sludge drying beds have been constructed, which are capable of extension as and when required. The works now yield a satisfactory effluent and appear to be well managed.
114. *Stratford-on-Avon Sewage Works.*—These works continue to yield an effluent of very good quality. They are well managed and free from nuisance of any description.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

115. **MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND ORDER.**—Administration under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, has been continued as in past years, part-time Veterinary Surgeons being employed, as under the Diseases of Animals Act, to inspect those herds whose milk has been shewn on bacteriological examination to contain living tubercle bacilli. Information as to infected milk is obtained from outside Authorities—principally from the City of Birmingham and the London County Council, but also from those Local Sanitary Authorities within the County who have undertaken to take milk samples for Tubercle, and from the County Council Food Inspectors who are authorised to take 150 samples for the detection of Tubercle, in addition to the samples taken by them for adulteration under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act is closely co-ordinated with that of the Tuberculosis Order, although the former is administered by the County Public Health Committee and the latter by the Agricultural Committee.
116. Immediately a Veterinary Inspector discovers under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act an animal giving tuberculous milk or shewing signs of tuberculosis, he notifies the case under the Tuberculosis Order, thus enabling the animal to be slaughtered. The result of post-mortem examination is then ascertained and the facts are reported by me to the Authority who first laid the complaint that milk produced within the County was tubercle-infected.

117. The bacteriological examination of milk samples for Tubercle is carried out at the Birmingham University, and during the year 144 samples were submitted by Veterinary Inspectors under the Milk and Dairies Act and Order, at a cost of £151 4s. 0d.
118. In connection with the taking of these samples the Veterinary Inspectors have on advice from me inspected 1,519 cows, a very small proportion of the estimated number of cows in milk throughout the County—36,000.
119. The results of inspection of 53 herds notified to me during the year by outside Authorities as producing tuberculous milk are as follows:—
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Cows found tuberculous under Milk and Dairies Act and Order, and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, and herds subsequently regarded free from disease | 46 (from 41 herds). |
| 2. Herds reported free from disease after action has been taken under the Milk and Dairies Act and Order ... | 12 |
120. It is accordingly shewn that of all the cows examined by the Veterinary Inspectors, 3 per cent. were found to be giving milk containing living tubercle bacilli. This is rather higher than the figure given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under similar circumstances—1 to 1.5 per cent.—and quoted in Report No. 63 on Bovine Tuberculosis in Man.

121. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—During the year 1930, 28 Licences were issued by the County Council for the production of Grade A Milk, as against 13 in the previous year. With a view to maintaining the Grade A standard in milk produced by holders of this licence, the County Inspectors took 76 samples during the year, 9.2 per cent. of which were found to be unsatisfactory. Under the instructions of the Weights and Measures Sub-Committee, we are now authorised to take only 10 samples from producers, and that only after information has reached me from a Sanitary Authority that a certain Grade A milk does not reach the standard required by the Order. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that distributors holding a retailer's licence issued by the Local Sanitary Authority will be sampled periodically by the responsible Local Sanitary Authorities, and notification sent to me of any case in which the milk is found unsatisfactory, and which is shewn not to be due to any default on the part of the retailer. Such cases will then be followed up at the source of production and every endeavour taken to put matters right.

122. THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 to 1927.—Under these Regulations 54 samples of milk and 24 of cream were analysed for the presence of preservative. None of the milk samples shewed preservative but 2 cream samples were unsatisfactory, one being artificial cream and one tinned cream. Of 54 samples of milk examined for dirt, only 1 was definitely unsatisfactory.

123. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During the year 1930, 804 samples were submitted by the County Inspectors, and 22 by District Inspectors, making a total of 826 for the County. Of these, 64 were adulterated, giving an adulteration figure of 7.7 per cent. Among the adulterated samples were the following:—Milk 42, Prepared Calomine 7, Dilute Nitrate Mercury Ointment 3, Sausage 4, and Whiskey 2. Proceedings were taken in 26 cases against 13 vendors, fines and costs amounting to £104 9s. 0d. In connection with milk adulteration, Mr. RIGBY, the County Analyst, gives the following table shewing the average composition of all the samples analysed during the year, and also the average for each quarter:—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Non-fatty</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Solids.</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Solids.</i>
March Quarter	153	8·7	3·6	12·3
June Quarter	75	8·8	3·4	12·2
September Quarter	161	8·7	3·7	12·4
December Quarter	181	8·8	3·7	12·5
Whole year	570	8·7	3·6	12·3
Legal limits	—	8·5	3·0	—

HOUSING.

124. HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.—This Act, which relates to the reconstruction or re-conditioning of old houses for agricultural labourers and other country workers is administered in Warwickshire by the Councils of County Districts to the exclusion of the County Council, with the full concurrence of the County Council, and with the approval of the Ministry of Health. Applications for assistance have been received and granted by the Rural Districts of Alcester, Brailes (now Shipston Rural), Rugby, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, assistance having been promised in respect of 61 houses with grants, amounting to £3,356. At the end of the year 1930 no applications had been received from the Rural Districts of Atherstone, Farnborough, Monks Kirby, Nuneaton and Solihull.

125. HOUSING ACT, 1930.—This Act came into operation on 1st August, 1930, and since that date active steps have already been taken by the County Council under Sec. 32, which requires the Councils of every County to have constant regard to the housing conditions of persons of the working classes within the Rural Districts, to enquire into the question of overcrowding or other unsatisfactory housing conditions, and to ascertain whether the steps which the Rural District Councils have taken or are proposing to take are sufficient to remedy those conditions, and to provide further housing accommodation. Returns have already been received from the various Rural District Councils shewing the number of houses already built in their districts, the number under construction at the end of December, 1930, and the number (if any) contemplated under the Housing Act, 1930. The results of the survey of existing houses carried out during the year 1929, with the number of Closures, etc., have also been given. Questions have also been asked relative to Sec. 34 of the Act, to ascertain the number of houses contemplated for the agricultural population or for the working class population who draw wages similar to the agricultural population.

126. Sec. 34 of the Act renders it obligatory upon a County Council to make a contribution to a Rural District Council of at least £1 per house for a period of 40 years, such payment to be made in respect of those houses that have been during the year under review provided and are occupied for a period of or exceeding nine months by members of the agricultural population. This same section also empowers County Councils to make grants in respect of houses provided for persons other than the agricultural population. The amount of the grant, however, is not specified in this case, but is to be decided upon by agreement.

127. In a recent report to the County Public Health Committee, the housing needs of the Rural Districts under the 1930 Act and the 1924 Act are as follows :—

(1) Alcester Rural District Council have made arrangements for the provision of 84 houses during 1931, under the Housing Act, 1924, and already sites have been bought for 8 in Salford Priors (agricultural), 30 in Bidford-on-Avon, 16 in Alcester and 30 in Studley.

(2) Atherstone Rural District Council contemplate the provision of 70 houses (with subsidy) for general use, none being for aged persons and none for the agricultural population. Under the Nelson Yard improvement scheme 70 houses have recently been demolished and 70 have been erected on another site to re-house the persons dispossessed.

(3) Shipston Rural District Council (Brailes) contemplate the provision of 10 houses, all of which are for the agricultural population.

(4) Farnborough Rural District require no new houses at present.

(5) Foleshill Rural District is carrying out an inspection of the district in respect of overcrowding, and cannot say at present how many houses are likely to be required. None are contemplated under the 1930 Act.

(6) Meriden Rural District say that the demand for houses is being met by private enterprise, and that there is no call for houses for aged persons or for the agricultural population.

(7) Monks Kirby Rural District contemplates the provision of 14 houses with subsidy for the agricultural population.

(8) Nuneaton Rural District say that the agricultural population is amply provided for and that the needs of the district generally are being met by private enterprise.

(9) Rugby Rural District Council will not commit themselves in view of impending changes in the district boundaries.

(10) Solihull Rural District Council consider that another 100 houses are required, but there is little if any shortage of houses for the agricultural population.

(11) Southam Rural District contemplate the provision of 42 houses, but none are required for the agricultural population.

(12) Stratford-on-Avon Rural District contemplate the provision of 72 houses. It has been shewn that there are 64 unfit houses throughout the district which should be replaced by new houses. These are mostly for the agricultural population.

(13) Tamworth Rural District are of opinion that more houses are required, but only a few in the agricultural districts are of poor quality.

(14) Warwick Rural District say there are no urgent needs for the requirements of the district, and no houses required for the agricultural population.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

GENERAL.

128. *Small-pox.*—This disease was prevalent in the Borough of Nuneaton during the first six months of the year, the epidemic commencing with 3 cases in December, 1929. There were 92 cases in the Borough in 1930, the disease spreading to the Atherstone Rural District where there were 10 cases. A local epidemic of mild type occurred in the village of Willoughby in the Rugby Rural District early in July. Only seven cases were notified and these were admitted to the Lawford Heath Smallpox Hospital. All cases in the Nuneaton area were treated at the Bramcote Isolation Hospital. Only one death was registered from this disease, and that in a child in the Borough of Nuneaton. The low death-rate is evidence of the mild character of the disease.
129. *Vaccination against Small-pox.*—No vaccinations were performed by the District Medical Officers of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. All vaccinations and re-vaccinations in connection with the epidemics at Nuneaton and at Willoughby were carried out by the Public Vaccinators for the districts.
130. Records for the year 1930 shew a still further reduction in the number of infants successfully vaccinated, 27.9 per cent. of the births as against 28.5 per cent. in 1929, and a gradually increasing number of conscientious objectors, 3,459 or 61.8 per cent. as compared with 57.2 per cent. in the previous year.
131. *Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.*—Both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have increased in prevalence during the year, so also has Enteric Fever to a slight extent. While there were only 2 deaths from Scarlet Fever out of 814 notifications, there were 27 deaths from Diphtheria and 574 notifications.
132. Enteric Fever was fortunately mild in type, 21 cases out of 39 notified being of the Para-typhoid type. Only 3 deaths were registered from this disease.

133. *Influenza*.—Only 44 deaths were registered from this disease as against 274 deaths in 1929. There was only a mild epidemic during 1930, in the early part of the year. There was also a great reduction in Pneumonia, 589 notifications as compared with 1,003 in the previous year when influenza was so prevalent.

134. *Cancer*.—Cancer and Malignant Disease was responsible for 513 deaths, 275 in the Urban Districts and 238 in the Rural Districts, giving an Urban Death-rate of 1.5 and a Rural death-rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of population. It will be noticed that there is not a great difference between the two rates although the Urban is slightly higher, and that in spite of the better facilities for hospital treatment that are afforded the town dwellers. Similar rates were recorded in the previous year. It will be of interest to note as time goes on whether our efforts in the direction of Cancer education or publicity will have any material effect on this death-rate, particularly in the towns where facilities for Hospital treatment, operative and radiological, are undoubtedly better than in the Rural districts. It is hoped, however, that our educational methods will reach the rural dwellers as well as the urban, and that, with improved transport services, the rural population will take advantage of those hospital facilities equally with their urban fellows.

135. Investigation into Cancer histories is being undertaken at present by some of the Voluntary Hospitals in the County in co-operation with the County Council on the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Cancer. The Hospitals have undertaken to give certain information on Hospital Cancer cases on the prescribed forms, and the County Council have agreed to the utilisation of the Health Visiting Staff in connection with domiciliary cases. That the Council have viewed this matter sympathetically is shewn in their reference to radiological facilities now available at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington. They say, "If the success already attending this treatment is maintained, its extension at this Hospital or its introduction to other Hospitals in the County might well be considered as a public health measure of great moment and usefulness, and one that might well be assisted by the Local Authority."

136. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS, 1930.

	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Small-pox	111	1
Scarlet Fever	814	2
Diphtheria	574	27
Enteric Fever	39	3
Puerperal Fever	24	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	47	—
Pneumonia	589	209

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

137. 36 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during the year, as against 43 in the previous year; 16 in the Urban and 20 in the Rural Districts. The distribution was as follows:—

<i>Urban Districts.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Rural Districts.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
Bedworth	2	Alcester	—
Bulkington	1	Atherstone	2
Kenilworth	—	Brailes	—
Leamington Spa	2	Farnborough	—
Nuneaton	4	Foleshill	2
Rugby	4	Meriden	5
Stratford-on-Avon	—	Monks Kirby	—
Sutton Coldfield	2	Nuneaton	3
Warwick	1	Rugby	1
	—	Solihull	—
	16	Southam	3
	—	Stratford-on-Avon	1
		Tamworth	3
		Warwick	—
			20

138. Although 36 cases occurred throughout the whole administrative County, only 28 notifications were received from the Maternity and Child Welfare Area of the County, that is excluding the Boroughs of Leamington, Nuneaton and Sutton Coldfield. The analysis of these 28 cases is as follows :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	28	24	4	28	Nil	Nil	Nil

139. On Table J of the Appendix will be found an analysis of 61 cases of Inflammation of the Eyes, including the 36 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 40 of which were notified by Midwives to the Local Supervising Authority as Medical Helps. To these cases the County Health Visitors paid 49 first visits and 57 re-visits, a total of 106 visits to Inflammation of the Eyes. Although on this Table 13 cases are shewn to have received Hospital treatment, only 4 were admitted as in-patients to the Birmingham Eye Hospital, with which the County Council has an agreement for the treatment of such cases. The remaining 9 cases attended local Hospitals as out-patients only.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

140. Treatment at the various Clinics referred to in Para. 142 has been continued as previously without addition or alteration during the year. The populous centres where Hospitals are provided have received first consideration under this scheme, Clinics being associated with Voluntary Hospitals at Leamington, Rugby, Coventry and Birmingham. A very active "ad hoc" Clinic is, however, in operation at Nuneaton, its main disadvantage being that there is no associated hospital for in-patient treatment. Another, but perhaps less serious disadvantage, is that the premises used are not the property of the County Council, who are alone responsible for the administration of all Venereal Disease Clinics.

141. Even with five available Clinics for the treatment of Warwickshire patients, the Rural population cannot be said to be catered for. What the Rural needs are in this connection is difficult to ascertain since Venereal Disease has not yet been made a Notifiable Disease in this country. Reference to the incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 20 notifications in the Rural Districts and 16 in the Urban Districts, shews that treatment at least of Gonorrhoea has not been very effectual in the Rural areas. But Local Authority Clinics serving a sparsely populated area would be costly to administer and one naturally looks in future to the possibilities of the Public Assistance Institutions for accommodation for a specialist service such as this, these Institutions being each the centre of defined Rural areas. On the other hand the Rural general Practitioner should be in a position to give this treatment on modern lines free of cost to the patient just as it is given at Treatment Centres in the populous areas. At present the only facilities granted to General Practitioners are free supplies of Arseno-benzene Compounds, and laboratory facilities for blood tests for Syphilis, for Gonorrhoeal smears and other pathological specimens from venereal or suspected venereal patients. Little advantage appears to be taken by Rural Practitioners of such facilities, there being extremely few applications either for blood outfits or for arseno-benzene compounds. There must therefore be many Rural patients who still receive quack treatment or treatment of a quality that does not compare with that given at the recognised Venereal Treatment Centres.

142. ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CENTRES, 1930.

	Warneford Hosp.		Coventry & War. Hosp.		Gen. Hosp. B'ham.		Hosp. of St. Cross, Rugby.		Nuneaton V.D. Clinic		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Persons dealt with at Out-patient Clinic for the first time, suffering from Syphilis	10	5	10	16	14	10	10	4	12	13	104
Gonorrhœa	31	52	21	2	31	6	15	2	37	20	217
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ..	—	—	9	3	15	15	13	1	17	6	79
2. Persons discharged from Clinic after completing treatment for:— Syphilis	—	—	3	2	—	—	12	8	3	3	31
Gonorrhœa	—	—	4	3	6	3	10	0	16	5	47
3. Persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment for:— Syphilis	2	0	4	9	5	2	1	2	4	7	36
Gonorrhœa	0	2	9	0	9	0	8	1	22	8	59
4 Total attendances of all Persons at Clinic	526	556	1180	481	1723	532	1268	199	5791	1005	13,261
	1082		1661		2255		1467		6796		
5. No. of In-patient days of Treatment to persons suffering from:— Syphilis	—	—	—	—	41	51	—	—	—	—	95
Gonorrhœa	0	124	46	0	154	126	14	0	—	—	464
No. of new Cases of Venereal Disease	41	57	31	18	45	16	25	6	49	33	321

From the above figures it will be noted there were 321 new cases of Venereal Disease treated at the Centres during the year, these cases, together with those on the books at the end of the year making a total of 13,261 attendances. Of this number 6,796 attendances were made at the Nuneaton "ad hoc" Clinic, 2,255 at the Birmingham General Hospital (Warwickshire patients), 1,661 at the Coventry Hospital (Warwickshire patients), 1,467 at the Rugby—Hospital of St. Cross—Clinic, and 1,082 at the Leamington—Warneford Hospital—Clinic.

143. *Venereal Disease Propaganda.*—A successful propaganda campaign was held during the week commencing February 2nd, 1931, at Nuneaton, Bedworth, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, where meetings were organised and suitable films shewn by a representative from the British Social Hygiene Council.

The films shewn dealt entirely with the subject of venereal disease, some shewing the dreadful effects of untreated disease and particularly the part played by venereal disease on the innocent sufferer. There were depicted on the screen blindness in children, mental deficiency, chronic invalidism from joint and bone infection, nervous disorders and even insanity, all resulting from venereal disease and all being preventable through the exercise of continence, the avoidance of promiscuity or through the acceptance of early and skilled treatment if risk of infection has been run.

This knowledge was spread during that one week to 2,094 persons who attended the meetings, films being shown and addresses given both to mixed audiences and afterwards to men only. The attendances were indeed encouraging, and I am confident that the best possible use has been made of the £50 available for local propaganda purposes in the County. With such a small sum for so important a cause, little can be done beyond a four days campaign and a week of organising. This is regrettable since it is known that each year approximately 270 new cases of venereal disease seek treatment at our Clinics and 14,000 attendances are recorded by those receiving treatment.

The titles of the films shewn during the week's campaign were (1) "The Tragedy of Ignorance"; (2) "Venereal Disease Cash Register" and (3) "Third Party Risks."

Free literature was distributed at each of the Meetings and a considerable quantity was also sold.

TUBERCULOSIS.

144.

Year.	NOTIFICATIONS.				Total.
	Pulmonary.		Other Forms.		
1926	...	341	...	125	466
1927	...	331	...	126	457
1928	...	285	...	108	393
1929	...	316	...	121	437
1930	...	298	...	124	422

There appears to have been little reduction in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the last five years, nor is there any improvement in the incidence of non-pulmonary or other forms of Tuberculosis. In the prevention of this disease there is still a great deal to be learned, particularly in connection with the pulmonary form so common in young adults between the ages of 15 and 25. Unsatisfactory housing and overcrowding are no doubt largely responsible for the spread of this disease, accentuated possibly by the continued recurrence of Influenza during the winter months and particularly during the early months of the year. Influenza, with its biennial prevalence during recent years most certainly has an effect on the phthisis death-rate and it may possibly also have an effect on the causation of the disease.

145. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis is nearly 1 per 1,000 of population in the Urban districts, and 0.6 per 1,000 in the rural districts, and for the whole County there is an incidence rate of 0.8 per 1,000.

146. Although the notifications have fallen only slightly during the year under review, the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has fallen from 251 in 1929, to 185 in 1930, the phthisis death-rate now being 0.51 as against 0.7 in the previous year. A similar fall is recorded in the deaths from other forms of tuberculosis—43 as against 61 in the previous year, or a mortality of 0.12 per 1,000 population. The age and sex distribution of the deaths is as follows:—

AGE PERIODS.	DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	1	3
1—	1	—	4	4
5—	4	6	4	1
15—	18	29	9	4
25—	40	33	5	4
45—	28	17	—	1
65 and over	4	5	3	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	95	90	26	17
	185		43	

147. The following Table records the sex and age distribution of 280 Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Primary) and 121 notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis:—

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	1	1
1—5	—	1	8	4
5—10	5	4	13	9
10—15	6	7	9	15
15—20	14	16	11	8
20—25	26	26	3	8
25—35	38	45	10	4
35—45	19	16	3	5
45—55	20	9	4	2
55—65	13	4	1	1
65 and over	4	7	1	—
	—	—	—	—
	145	135	64	57
TOTAL	280		121	

148. The treatment of Tuberculosis as affecting the County of Warwick is dealt with at length in the Report of the Chief Tuberculosis Officer—Dr. J. MCGEAGH WILLIAMS—and in the Report of Dr. BUDGE, Medical Superintendent of the Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick. Reference is made to the number of beds available at the Sanatorium—195—64 of which are reserved for advanced cases. Even with this number of beds there is always a considerable waiting list, which makes one fear that in some instances the patient's chances of the earliest possible treatment may be materially influenced by delay in admission. This, however, is avoided as far as possible by careful manipulation of the discharges and admissions by the Tuberculosis Officer and the Superintendent of the Sanatorium. But I believe it would be in the interest of the Tuberculous public if the number of beds at the Sanatorium for advanced cases were reduced and negotiations opened with the County and City Authorities for accommodation for advanced cases at the Public Assistance Hospitals or Institutions.
149. It is not probable that accommodation would be available at the present moment at many of the County Institutions, but the question might well be pursued as I cannot believe the Sanatorium is the right place to be filled with late stage cases at the expense of those who, if treated early, have every chance of recovery.
150. The home-visiting of tuberculosis has been continued by the County Health Visiting Staff, 332 first visits having been paid to newly notified cases, notifications in the Borough of Leamington Spa—30—being followed up in the homes by the Borough Health Visitor. To these new cases 212 re-visits were paid during the year, and 750 visits have been paid to old cases, making a total of 1,294 visits to tuberculosis cases during 1930.
151. The County Health Visitors have made 444 attendances at the six branch Dispensaries at Leamington, Rugby, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Stratford-on-Avon and Solihull.
152. The nursing of Tuberculosis in the patients' own homes has been carried out by Nurses of the District Nursing Associations, and for this service the Joint Committee has given a grant of £35 to the County Nursing Association for distribution among those Associations undertaking this work.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

(Dr. J. MCGEAGH WILLIAMS).

153. During 1930 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 Clinic, was 1,122. In 1929 the number was 1,135, and in 1928, 1,090. The attendances at the seven Dispensaries and the School Clinic numbered 2,524, as compared with 2,879 in 1929, and 3,009 in 1928.
154. The Dispensaries are open as follows:—5, Market Street, Atherstone, from 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays; 4, The Quadrant, Coventry, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays—other days by appointment; 6, Portland Street, Leamington, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Wednesdays, and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Thursdays; 35, Coton Road, Nuneaton, from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays; 1, Plowman Street, Rugby, from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays; 1, Lode Lane, Solihull, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursdays; 47, Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays; and the School Clinic, 9, Holland Street, Sutton Coldfield, 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.
155. The Joint Committee built a new Dispensary at 1, Lode Lane, Solihull, which was taken into use on the 26th June, 1930, the lease of the former premises in Warwick Road, Solihull, being terminated at the end of March, 1930.

156. Dr. HEAF resigned his post as Medical Superintendent of the Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium, and Dr. BUDGE, who was appointed in his place, commenced duties at the end of July, 1930. Dr. SCOTT, Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Sanatorium, left in May, 1930, and Dr. VINCE was promoted from Junior to Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. MCQUEEN commenced his duties as Junior Assistant Medical Officer in May, 1930, and was promoted Senior Assistant in December, 1930, when Dr. VINCE left. Dr. MACKENZIE was appointed Junior Medical Officer in December, 1930.

157. The number of beds at the Memorial Sanatorium is 195, of which 64 are reserved for advanced cases, and the number of beds provided in Hospitals by the Joint Committee for non-pulmonary tuberculosis is 35. A few suitable patients are sent to colonies for treatment and training. Seven patients received their sanatorium treatment during the year at the Liverpool Sanatorium, Frodsham, Cheshire.

158. In addition to the following tables which give the usual information about the Warwickshire patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme, further tables will be found in the Appendix to this Report (Tables E. and F.)

Atherstone Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	Male	...	17	Pulmonary	...	...	8
	Female	...	22		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	4
Children	Male	...	11	Not Tuberculous	...	...	50
	Female	...	12	Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	0
				} 62			

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-30.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1930.		TOTAL.
Adults	...	3	...	2	...	5
Children	...	1	...	0	...	1
						} 6
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous		Doubtful—under observation
	36		0	36		0
Total Attendances of Patients						176*

*Including 10 attendances of patients for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Coventry Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	Male	...	40	Pulmonary	...	...	32
	Female	...	56		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	4
Children	Male	...	34	Not Tuberculous	...	...	124
	Female	...	30	Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	0
				} 160			

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-30		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1930		TOTAL.
Adults	...	2	...	0	...	2
Children	...	0	...	0	...	0
						} 2

Solihull Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	Male	...	7	Pulmonary	...	...	6
	Female	...	7		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	1
Children	Male	...	6	Not Tuberculous	...	...	20
	Female	...	8	Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	1
			28				28

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-30.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1930.	TOTAL.
Adults	0	1	1
Children	0	0	0
			1

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
9	0	8	1
Total Attendances of Patients			63

Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	Male	...	13	Pulmonary	...	...	5
	Female	...	11		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	5
Children	Male	...	13	Not Tuberculous	...	...	36
	Female	...	10	Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	1
			47				47

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-30	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1930	TOTAL.
Adults	0	1	1
Children	0	0	0
			1

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
22	0	22	0
Total Attendances of Patients			137

Sutton Coldfield School Clinic.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Children	Male	...	28	Pulmonary	...	...	0
	Female	...	37		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	2
			65	Not Tuberculous	...	...	61
				Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	2
							65

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-30	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1930.	TOTAL.
Children	3	1	4

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not-Tuberculous.	Doubtful— under observation
30	0	29	1
Total Attendances of Patients			90

Patients Visited at their Homes.

New Patients—

Adults	{ Male ...	103	}	268
	{ Female ...	88		
Children	{ Male ...	36		
	{ Female ...	41		

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	100	}	268
Non-Pulmonary ...	33		
Not Tuberculous ...	132		
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	3		

Fifty-three (53) contacts were examined in their homes and are included in the figures above.

At the end of 1929 there were 20 doubtful cases of tuberculosis under observation at the Dispensaries, 2 of these were found to be tuberculous during 1930, bringing the total number of patients under consideration for 1930, to 1,125.

STAGE OF DISEASE.

(New cases).

Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observation.	Not Tuberculous	Total.
	Tubercle Bacilli Present.			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.			
	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.							
61	48	84	53	38	14	8	17	15	786	1,124
	246			77						

The non-tuberculous and doubtful cases (911) are omitted from the following tables, which deal with the 324 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.
10	26	32	37	52	43	38	31	18	19	9	2	6	323

CONDITION OF TEETH.

Good, up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhoea, Alveolaris.	Dentures, partial or complete.	TOTAL.
201	68	2	52	323

FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Near relatives affected.	Distant relatives affected.	Negative family history.	TOTAL.
69	29	225	323

Examinations of 1,037 patients 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.
411	48	578	1037
39%	5%	56%	

159. PATIENTS (INCLUDING NON-TUBERCULOUS) VISITED IN THEIR HOMES BY THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Sanitary District.	New Cases	Old Cases	TOTAL.
Alcester Rural	10	14	24
Atherstone Rural	20	24	44
Brailes Rural	1	0	1
Bulkington Urban	1	3	4
Farnborough Rural	0	1	1
Foleshill Rural	18	24	42
Kenilworth Urban	9	12	21
Borough of Leamington	18	19	37
Meriden Rural	16	25	41
Monks Kirby Rural	2	0	2
Borough of Nuneaton	32	33	65
Nuneaton Rural	6	6	12
Rugby Rural	7	8	15
Rugby Urban	29	34	63
Solihull Rural	9	21	30
Southam Rural	13	4	17
Borough of Stratford-on-Avon	6	5	11
Stratford-on-Avon Rural	10	10	20
Borough of Sutton Coldfield	16	25	41
Tamworth Rural	23	6	29
Borough of Warwick	11	22	33
Warwick Rural	11	9	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	268	305	573

160. 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:—		
Liverpool Sanatorium, Frodsham	0	6
Memorial Sanatorium	212	199
Colonies:—		
Papworth	2	0
Hospitals:—		
Birmingham Cripples Hospital	1	0
Creaton, Northampton	1	1
Forelands, Bromsgrove	1	2
Manfield, Northampton	1	4
Nuneaton	2	0
Royal Sea Bathing, Margate	1	1
Rugby	8	9
Shropshire Orthopaedic	0	2
Victoria Park, London	2	2
Warneford	2	0
Warwickshire Orthopaedic	2	1
Woodlands, Birmingham	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	239	231
Transferred to Joint Committee from the Kesteven County Council while in Manfield Hospital		
	1	
	<hr/>	
	240	
Average duration of treatment—all Institutions 25·8 weeks.		
Average duration of treatment—Memorial Sanatorium 29·6 weeks.		
Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges):—		
Memorial Sanatorium		29

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

162. CONTRIBUTIONS BY PATIENTS.—The Treasurer informs me that during the year the amount received from Warwickshire and Coventry patients was £479 12s. 6d. The amount received in 1929 was £443 7s. 10d., in 1928, £376 18s. 11d., and in 1927, £269 19s. 1d.

163. SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—Of the 246 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 185 had tubercle bacilli in their sputum, and in 61 cases the bacilli were not found, or the patients had no sputum. The appointment of a part-time laboratory assistant on the 1st January, 1930, enabled us to examine nearly all the specimens of sputum in the Laboratory of the Chief Dispensary. Seven hundred and eighty specimens of sputum were examined at the Chief Dispensary, and 25 specimens were sent to the laboratory at Birmingham University from patients attending the Dispensaries.

164. CHILDREN.—Three hundred and sixty-nine (369) children (up to 15 years of age) were examined at the Dispensaries—192 boys and 177 girls. Fourteen of these were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 30 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the remainder, 5 were doubtful cases, and under observation at the end of the year, while 320 children showed no definite evidence of tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage, 1, 13; Stage 2, 0; Stage 3, 1.

165. SHELTERS.—The number of shelters available for the County is 60. The Joint Committee own 36 of these. The number in use by Warwickshire patients on the 31st December, 1930, was 42. During the year, 18 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and 15 were erected at new addresses.

166. CONTACTS.—Routine examination of contacts was continued. The number of contacts examined in 1930 was 327, the number in 1929 being 363.

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful— under observation
327	6	318	3

167. DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—The number of patients who attended the Dispensaries for some form of treatment in 1930 was 44. In 1929 the number was 115.

168. X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—The number of X-Ray examinations of County patients made during the year at the Chief Dispensary was 602. These were all screen examinations of the chest. In 1929 the number of examinations was 620.

169. DENTAL TREATMENT.—Particulars of dental treatment given at the Memorial Sanatorium appear in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. Two patients having domiciliary treatment received dental treatment through the Joint Tuberculosis Committee during the year.

170. AFTER CARE.—There were 114 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse was able successfully to deal with 99 of these :—

Financial help	39
Employment found	3
Clothing supplied	26
Nursing arrangements	15
Sent to Convalescent Homes (7) and Dr. Barnardo's Homes (1)	8
Social service	5
Pensions obtained	3
Unable to help	15

171. Eight of the patients who received financial help were dealt with by the Warwickshire War Relief Fund. From this source £90 16s. 0d. was distributed. The sum of £23 6s. 11d. was given by various charitable societies and private individuals interested in certain patients, making a total of £114 2s. 11d. I wish to thank all who assisted, and especially the administrators of the Warwickshire War Relief Fund.
172. **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 their area. During the year, the Committee granted extra nourishment to 31 patients. Grants ceased to 33 patients during the period under consideration, and there were 28 patients having extra diet on the 31st December, 1930. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £356 4s. 2d. was spent on extra nourishment for Warwickshire patients, and £310 14s. 6d. for Coventry patients during the year. In 1929, the amount spent for the whole Joint Committee's area was £654 11s. 10d., and in 1928, £606 3s. 6d. 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 the Public Assistance Committee, are referred to them.
173. **NURSE SHAW** (the Tuberculosis Nurse) visited 214 patients in their homes, 54 of these visits being to discharged ex-service men. The number of similar visits made by the County Health Visitors was 1,658, of which 63 were to discharged ex-sailors and soldiers.
174. **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 1930 the sum of £17 9s. 10d. was spent on County patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulances at the Memorial Sanatorium.
175. Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued on a satisfactory basis. The number of reports on insured persons received from panel practitioners during the year was :—On Form G.P.17 (initial report) 122 ; on Form G.P.36 (progress report) 597 ; total 719.
176. **AFTER CARE VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.**—On the 5th June, 1930, a conference was held in the County Hall, Warwick, to discuss the question of after-care village settlements. The following local authorities sent representatives at the invitation of the Joint Committee :—County Councils : Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire ; Borough Councils : Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Northampton, Worcester ; Joint Tuberculosis Committees : Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley. The Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee was also represented. Papers were read by Dr. A. S. MACNALT of the Ministry of Health ; Sir P. C. VARRIER JONES, Pappworth Village Settlement ; and Dr. MCDUGALL, of the British Legion Village, Aylesford. A general discussion followed and a Committee consisting of one representative from each local authority was appointed further to consider the matter. This Committee met at Warwick on the 30th October, 1930, and it was agreed that a Committee of six representatives of local authorities, together with the appropriate officers, should continue investigations and report later.
177. **ORTHOPAEDIC AND LIGHT TREATMENT.**—Co-operation with the Orthopaedic Clinics continues to expand, the number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at various Clinics in the County being 380. Light treatment for those patients needing it who are not in-patients of the Memorial Sanatorium is given in the out-patient department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these patients during 1930 was 622.
178. The following information relating to the incidence of, and the deaths from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of this disease is taken from the eleventh Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and may be of interest.

179. The number of new cases of tuberculosis fell from 77,616 in 1919 to 75,956 in 1929. The number of non-pulmonary cases increased from 16,357 in 1919 to 18,682 in 1929, while the pulmonary cases fell from 61,154 in 1919 to 57,274 in 1929. The number of deaths registered from Tuberculosis in England and Wales, fell from 46,312 in 1919 to 37,990 in 1929, but the deaths in 1929 were 1,367 more than in 1928.

180. In England at the end of March, 1930, tuberculosis work was being carried out in 461 Dispensaries, and in addition 97 other premises were approved for special forms of treatment, including orthopædics. The number of approved Residential Institutions on that date was 498, providing 23,549 beds.

(Signed) J. MCG. WILLIAMS,
Tuberculosis Officer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

By DR. CORYDON BUDGE, Medical Superintendent.

181. STAFF—EX-PATIENTS.—The Sanatorium continues to employ seven ex-patients on the staff:—1 Typist, 1 Dispenser, 1 Chauffeur, 3 porters, and 1 Painter.

182. BUILDINGS.—The painting of the buildings, together with minor repairs, continues to be done by the ex-patient painter on the staff. He is occasionally assisted by a patient when a suitable one is available.

Speaking generally, the buildings are in a satisfactory state of repair, but minor defects are tending slightly to increase in number, and work has to be constantly done to keep the structure in good condition.

183. GROUNDS.—The grounds are in good order. The lawns and flower beds are being improved and developed, and a small kitchen garden is being established to provide further interesting work for such patients as are suitable.

184. RECREATION.—The Sanatorium is indebted to many friends who have sent parcels of books and periodicals from time to time throughout the year. All have been suitably thanked.

The patients' Canteen is working satisfactorily. Among other things a Kodak Cine Cinematograph machine has been purchased with some of the fund thus raised, and shows are given as frequently as possible throughout the winter months. Another apparatus which is already proving itself of great utility is the microphone, enabling services, concerts, and lectures to be relayed to those patients who are confined to bed. Numerous expressions of appreciation have been received from the patients concerned.

185. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—The Engineer reports:—That the work of reorganisation of the heating, domestic hot water and electrical services commenced in July, 1930. At the end of the year a fair amount of work still remained to be done by the contractors.

The 3in. cast iron flow and return mains carrying the domestic hot water were found to be almost completely blocked with "fur" deposited from the water, and the original calorifier and its tubes were also in bad condition from the same cause. The pipes and calorifier have been thoroughly cleaned, and with the installation of the water softening plant, no further trouble from this cause should be experienced.

Owing to the extensive alterations, various recording meters have been disconnected since November, and reliable figures, of the units of electricity used, and water consumed, are not available for the last months of the year.

186. ELECTRICITY.—For the first ten months of 1930, the output of electrical energy was 29,055 units, showing an increase of 793 units over the same period in 1929.

187. WATER.—The water consumption per head per day has increased from 53.5 gallons in 1929 to 63.0 gallons in 1930.

The above figures include the consumption of electricity and water by the workmen who have been at the institution throughout the last six months of the year. The marked furring of the pipes and calorifier, leading to difficulty in maintaining a good supply of hot water, was a factor in increasing the number of gallons of water used.

188. LAUNDRY.—The work of this department continues to increase. Here again the water softening plant should be valuable in allowing of better work together with a reduction in the quantities of washing powder used.

189. REFRIGERATING PLANT.—The plant is running well, and continues to give very good and useful service.

190. SCHOOL.—Miss HANCOX continues in charge of the School. The total number of attendances from the 1st April, 1929, to the 31st March, 1930, was 9,132, the maximum attendance being 60, and the minimum being 18 for any one day.

191. PATIENTS.—Necessitous patients continue to be helped by grants of clothing from the fund provided by the Committee, by the British Red Cross Society, and the United Services Fund.

During the year 11 patients received boots and clothing from the Committee at a cost of £13 9s. 10d.

Voluntary contributions towards the cost of treatment during 1930 amounted to £463 7s. 6d.

TABLE I.
WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

		<i>In Inst.</i> <i>on Jan. 1,</i> 1930.	<i>Admitted</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Discharged</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>in</i> <i>Inst.</i>	<i>In Inst.</i> <i>on Dec. 31,</i> 1930.
No. of Patients	M.	40	88	61	19	48
	F.	38	87	78	8	39
	M.	12	12	12	0	12
	F.	8	12	6	2	12
No. of Observation Cases	M.	0	4	4	0	0
	F.	0	3	3	0	0
	M.	0	2	2	0	0
	F.	0	4	4	0	0
		98	212	170	29	111

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

		<i>In Inst.</i> <i>on Jan. 1,</i> 1930.	<i>Admitted</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Discharged</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>in</i> <i>Inst.</i>	<i>In Inst.</i> <i>on Dec. 31,</i> 1930.
No. of Patients	M.	47	94	77	19	45
	F.	29	53	59	1	22
	M.	6	2	4	1	3
	F.	8	5	3	1	9
No. of Observation Cases	M.	1	3	3	1	0
	F.	0	2	2	0	0
	M.	0	1	0	0	1
	F.	0	1	1	0	0
		91	161	149	23	80

TABLE II.
Stages of Disease.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.						
Class T.B. minus.	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Non- Pulmonary.	Observation.	Total.
31	17	57	47	5	13	170

COVENTRY PATIENTS.						
Class T.B. minus.	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Non- Pulmonary.	Observation.	Total.
15	25	63	38	2	6	149

TABLE III.
Condition on Discharge.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.					
Quiescent.	Improved.	No material Improvement.	Died.	Observation.	Total.
27	88	42	29	13	199

COVENTRY PATIENTS.					
Quiescent.	Improved.	No material Improvement.	Died.	Observation.	Total.
17	93	33	23	6	172

TABLE IV.
Duration of Stay.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.					
No. of patients discharged during 1930, who had	more than 12 months' treatment	...	17		
"	6-12 months'	..	53		
"	3-6 "	..	59		
"	under 3 "	..	57		
No. of observation cases discharged during 1930 who had	under 1 week's observation		0		
"	1-2 weeks'	..	1		
"	2-4 "	..	2		
"	more than 4 weeks'	..	10		
			199		

COVENTRY PATIENTS.					
No. of patients discharged during 1930, who had	more than 12 months' treatment	...	22		
"	6-12 months'	..	43		
"	3-6 "	..	55		
"	under 3 "	..	45		
No. of observation cases discharged during 1930 who had	under 1 weeks' observation		3		
"	1-2 weeks'	..	0		
"	2-4 "	..	0		
"	more than 4 weeks'	..	4		
			172		

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire Patients—29.6 weeks.
" " " Coventry " 30.1 "

LABORATORY.

The total number of sputum examinations was 856.
The total number of Pathological examinations made was 42.
Since July, 1930, 4 animal inoculations have been performed.

X-RAY WORK.—During the year we have made :—

2,380 Screen examinations.

180 Photographs.

The taking of photographs is a great help in determining the most suitable form of treatment, and has been facilitated by a minor alteration to the stand. Since this was done, the results have conformed more regularly to the best standards obtainable on the apparatus.

TREATMENT.—During the year :—

25 patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax.

35 " " " " with sanocrysin.

1 patient was treated with sanocrysin and artificial pneumothorax.

2 patients were treated with vaccines.

7 " " " " tuberculin.

51 " " " " by artificial sunlight (35 adults, 16 children).

4 " " " sent to Victoria Park Hospital for surgical treatment.

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES MADE BY OUT-PATIENTS FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT AND EXAMINATIONS.

273 attendances for treatment by artificial pneumothorax.

766 " " " " " " " " sunlight.

27 " " " " " " " " with sanocrysin.

71 " " " " " " " " of larynx.

114 " " " " " " " " examinations.

1,251 Total attendances.

192. ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.—During 1930, fifty-one patients were treated by artificial sunlight, the cases being as follows :—

(1)	Lupus	...	...	...	...	9 adult, 3 children.
(2)	Tuberculous	Ischio Rectal Abscesses	...	...	...	1 adult.
(3)	"	Peritonitis	...	...	...	14 adults, 6 children.
(4)	"	Cervical Glands	...	...	...	3 " 7 "
(5)	"	Glands and Laryngitis	...	...	...	1 adult.
(6)	Tuberculous	Laryngitis and Pulmonary	...	...	...	2 adults.
(7)	"	Glands (general)	...	...	...	1 adult.
(8)	Tuberculosis of the Spine	...	...	...	...	1 "
(9)	Sanocrysin Rash	...	...	...	...	1 "
(10)	Tuberculosis of the Knee Joint	...	...	...	...	1 "
(11)	Debility (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	1 "

The treatment by a combination of the Carbon Arc and Mercury Vapour Lamps which had previously been found successful has been continued, and results have remained good.

The best results this year have been obtained in the treatment of lupus and tuberculous peritonitis. Lupus cases have been treated chiefly with the Mercury Vapour Lamp, and those cases which have proved obstinate being further treated by the Kromayer Lamp, with beneficial results.

193. WARD INDUSTRIES.—This branch of Sanatorium activity has been continued throughout the year, and much good work has been done by patients who have been unable to carry out graduated exercise and labour on account of their condition.

Since the departure of the Instructress, the Sisters have helped very largely in stimulating the interest of the patients in their work.

With the increased number of advanced cases admitted for whom this is a very suitable form of treatment, it is proposed to reorganise and extend the activities of the department within the coming year.

194. With the completion of the new heating services, the Sanatorium will be very well equipped to treat both early cases of tuberculosis and those more advanced cases who need a closer approximation to the conditions of hospital life. A strict sanatorium routine is not suitable throughout the year for these latter cases if they are to be made comfortable and happy; but when the new installation is working, they will be able to undergo a fresh air regime without suffering from extreme cold and persistent damp.
195. The additional work thrown on the Engineering staff has been very cheerfully met, and both patients and all grades of staff have shewn a very happy spirit even in the severest weather, in bearing with the inconveniences inseparable from extensive alterations to the services of the institution.
196. All forms of treatment have continued to be applied to suitable cases throughout the year. The value of treatment by artificial pneumothorax continues to be well shewn, and in a number of cases steadily losing ground, the method has restored the patients to moderately good health. Sanocrysin is found to be of particular value in such cases, and is utilised whenever necessary and practicable.

ORTHOPAEDICS.

197. TREATMENT OF NON-TUBERCULOUS CRIPPLING DEFECTS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE AND UNDER.—The Orthopaedic scheme, which has now been in operation for some five years, has developed to such an extent as to cover practically the whole of the Administrative County. There is hardly a village that does not come within the mesh of a Voluntary Clinic, offering facilities for diagnosis and after care, and with the aid of the County Council facilities for Hospital treatment and Surgical Appliances suitable for the needs of individual cases.
198. This is a creditable advance in so short a time, and is due largely to the interest taken in Orthopaedic Treatment by voluntary enthusiasts backed by the financial support of the County Council, and particularly to the zeal displayed by the Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild in opening Branch Clinics at Warwick and Bedworth and by Monsignor Hudson of Coleshill, in organising at Coleshill, Stratford-on-Avon, Tamworth and Solihull, Clinics that are linked up with the Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill.
199. The growth of the work is readily appreciated when the number of cases on the registers and the number of attendances made year by year are noted in the following table:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of cases attending Clinics.</i>	<i>Number of Attendances.</i>
1926	114	450
1927	312	2598
1928	580	4429
1929	749	6298
1930	806	7395

200. The Clinics participating in the County Scheme are (1) the Birmingham Orthopaedic Out-Patient Clinic, (2) Banbury Clinic (Oxfordshire), (3) Bedworth Clinic (branch from Coventry Crippled Children's Guild), (4) Coleshill Clinic, (5) Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild, Holyhead Road, Coventry, (6) Nuneaton Municipal Clinic, (7) Rugby Orthopaedic Clinic, (8) Redditch Clinic (Worcestershire), (9) Solihull Clinic, (10) Stratford-on-Avon Clinic, (11) Tamworth and District Clinic, Tamworth, and (12) Warwick Clinic (branch from Coventry Crippled Children's Guild).

201. The Orthopaedic Hospitals serving these Clinics are (1) the Woodlands Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, (2) the Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill, (3) Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, (4) the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, for short duration cases, and (5) the Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, for cases from the extreme south of the County.

202. Uniformity in record keeping and in accountancy is secured by the County Council keeping in constant close touch with the Clinics and Hospitals, and great care has to be exercised in the control of admissions to Hospitals in order not to exceed at any one time the number of beds allotted at each Hospital for Orthopaedic cases under the scheme, and not to exceed the amount of £3,200 provided in the estimates for this purpose. This is all the more difficult since the sum of £3,200 is apportioned between (a) children of school age, £2,133, and (b) children under school age £1,066, each class of case having to be accounted for separately.

203. The work carried out at the Clinics can be conveniently shown in the three following tables:—

1. NUMBER OF CASES (NON-TUBERCULOUS) ON REGISTERS OF CLINICS DURING 1930.

Clinic.	School Age.			Under School Age.			Grand Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Banbury	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
*Bedworth	15	25	40	4	4	8	48
Birmingham (80 Broad St.)	13	6	19	6	4	10	29
Coleshill	26	8	34	8	11	19	53
Coventry	42	59	101	21	19	40	141
Nuneaton	5	12	17	—	2	2	19
Redditch	2	—	2	2	2	4	6
Rugby	90	88	178	41	48	89	267
Stratford-on-Avon ...	25	32	57	15	10	25	82
Tamworth and District ...	26	26	52	11	8	19	71
*Warwick	40	19	59	12	13	25	84
	289	276	565	120	121	241	806

* Branch Clinics from Coventry Clinic.

2. NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT THE CLINICS:—

Clinic.	School Age.	Under School Age.	Total.
Banbury	8	—	8
Bedworth	397	37	434
Birmingham (80 Broad Street)	270	23	293
Coleshill	560	115	675
Coventry	774	193	967
Nuneaton	131	20	151
Redditch	13	35	48
*Rugby	1090	396	1486
†Rugby Hospital	688	40	728
Stratford-on-Avon	884	249	1133
Tamworth and District	769	195	964
Warwick	402	106	508
	5986	1409	7395

* Clinic held weekly by Voluntary Committee at the Orthopaedic Dept. of the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

† Attendances for Massage, etc., at the Massage Dept. of the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

3. ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE CLINICS :—

(A) — "School Age." (B) — "under School Age."

Clinic.	Attendances for Massage & Remedial Exercises.		Examinations by Surgeon.		Attendances for provision of Appliances and Alterations to Appliances, etc.		Minor Operations.		X-Ray Examinations.		Total.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Banbury	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Bedworth	297	24	61	8	39	5	—	—	—	—	397	37
Birmingham	159	11	76	7	27	2	—	—	8	3	270	23
Coleshill	433	74	115	37	10	1	1	1	1	2	560	115
Coventry	583	142	112	29	58	20	6	1	15	1	774	193
Nuneaton	126	20	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	131	20
Redditch*	—	—	8	29	5	6	—	—	—	—	13	35
Rugby †	1090	396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1090	396
Rugby Hospital	655	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	8	688	40
Stratford-on-Avon	617	175	227	68	39	4	—	—	1	2	884	249
Tamworth	515	140	212	49	39	6	—	—	3	—	769	195
Warwick	246	54	91	35	65	17	—	—	—	—	402	106
	4724	1068	909	262	285	61	7	2	61	16	5986	1409
Totals	5,792		1,171		346		9		77		7,395	

* No Massage, nor X-Ray Examinations are undertaken at Redditch Clinic. This work is carried out at the Birmingham Out-Patient Clinic (80, Broad Street).

† Figures at Rugby Clinic represent attendances for observation.

204. HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—Some two years ago, with a view to controlling expenditure on Orthopaedic Treatment, Hospital Beds were limited as follows:—Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill, 5 beds; Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, 5 beds; Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, 2 beds; Woodlands Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, 2 beds; Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, 1 bed.

205. The Clinics linked to these Hospitals, and to which cases requiring operative treatment are sent are shewn as follows:—

Tamworth Clinic	} Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill, 5 beds.
Coleshill Clinic	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon Clinic	...	...	...
Solihull Clinic	...	...	...
Redditch Clinic (for Warwickshire cases)	...	...	...
Nuneaton Clinic (County cases)	} Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, 5 beds.
Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild (County cases)	...	...	...
Bedworth Clinic	...	...	...
Warwick Clinic	...	...	...
Birmingham Out-Patient Clinic	Woodlands Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, 2 beds.
Banbury Clinic	Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, 1 bed.
Rugby Clinic	Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, 2 beds.

206. From the above it is obvious that the waiting list from those Clinics serving the Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill, must be considerable, since there are only five beds available for six Clinics. Since, however, most of the Birmingham cases have now been transferred to the new Solihull Clinic (opened Jan. 27th, 1931), one bed should be sufficient

209. On receipt of detailed returns from the Clinics at the close of the year it was found that of the 806 cases on the Clinic Registers, 143 had ceased treatment, leaving 663 to be brought forward on January 1st, 1931.
210. Of the 143 cases that had ceased treatment, 101 were discharged as cured, 13 left the district; 2 reached the age of 16 years, 2 were admitted to Special Schools, 16 refused to continue treatment under the Scheme, 3 required no further treatment, 2 died while under treatment and 4 were transferred to the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.
211. On the 1st January, 1931, 663 cases remained on the registers of the Clinics, and 59 new cases ascertained towards the end of 1930 will be referred to the various Clinics during 1931.
212. **PAYBODY CONVALESCENT HOME, ALLESLEY.**—This Convalescent Home, organised by the Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild, has been taken advantage of by the County Council for the first time, and only to a slight extent during the year under review, but the results have already proved so beneficial that the sum allowed for this purpose last year has been increased. The Home provides both open-air treatment and Education, and has been duly approved as a school by the Board of Education. Cases are received after a period of hospital treatment at Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, or they may be admitted direct when operative treatment is not indicated.
213. During the year under review 14 cases, 9 of school age and 5 under school age, were admitted from the County, and of these 8 were discharged during the year, while 6 remained in the Home on December 31st, 1930.
214. **PARENTS' CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Contributions towards the cost of treatment were received from parents during the year amounting to £328 6s. 0d.; £142 11s. 3d. in respect of children of School Age, and £185 14s. 9d. in respect of children under School Age. This shows an increase of £137 5s. 7d. on the previous year. The recovery of contributions is slow owing to the fact that most parents take advantage of the weekly payments of 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., or 5s. which is allowed in accordance with the Scale authorised by the responsible Committee.
215. The recovery of contributions is an arduous task falling upon the clerical staff of my department, but it is gratifying to find that the time and money spent in this process is rewarded by results as shewn by the amounts collected during the last five years.

Contributions collected.

<i>Year.</i>						<i>£ s. d.</i>
1926	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 6
1927	...	...	...	...	...	108 19 7
1928	...	...	...	...	...	169 14 2
1929	...	...	...	...	...	191 0 5
1930	...	...	...	...	...	328 6 0

216. **RESULTS OF ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.**—The following Table records in detail the results of treatment of the various conditions met with at the Clinics and is of particular interest from a medical point of view, and in gauging the effectiveness of the Orthopaedic work generally. Of the 806 cases treated, 260 or 32 per cent. were cured or greatly improved and a further 423 were reported to be improving. It can therefore be definitely concluded that 683 or 84·7 per cent. of all cripples dealt with have derived benefit from the treatment they have received and will at least have a brighter outlook on life than they would otherwise have had. The Table is set out in two parts, (A) dealing with children of School Age and (B) with children under School Age.

(B) UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

DEFECT.	No. of Cases Treated.	Cured.	Greatly Improved.	Improving.	No Improvement.	Refused to continue treatment.	Died.	Awaiting Hospital treatment.	Treatment commenced end of Year.	Slow progress.	Placed under Observation for Six months.	Left the County.	Attained age of 16 years.	Transferred to Special Schools.	Transferred to Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.	No Further treatment advised.	Discharged Incurable.
PARALYSIS.																	
Infantile	13	1	1	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spastic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RICKETS.																	
Rickets (bow legs)	16	3	3	5	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised	85	24	11	38	1	3	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Genu Valgum	21	6	3	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
CONGENITAL DEFORMITIES.																	
Torticollis	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talipes Equino Varus	17	4	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talipes Equino Calcaneus	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocation of Hip	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valgus deformity of feet	22	5	1	13	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRAUMATIC DEFORMITIES.																	
Coxa Vara	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER DEFORMITIES.																	
Pes Planus	9	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pes Cavus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallux Valgus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scoliosis	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyphosis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lordosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER DEFORMITIES (Unclassified)	31	12	2	10	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
INFLAMMATIONS.																	
Osteomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Synovitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epiphysitis of Knee	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erbs Palsy	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perthé's Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS																	
Muscular Atrophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Tuberculous Hip Joint	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteogenesis Imperfecta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	241	62	30	107	3	7	1	6	15	1	—	5	—	—	4	—	—

CONCLUSION.

217. The following Table, which it has been customary to publish in past years, records some of the more important statistical results of the year under review, compared with previous rates for the last 30 years:—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Typhoid Fever Death Rate	Infant Mortality.
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
1927.	17·30	11·25	0·21	0·64	0·007	66
1928.	16·83	10·13	0·23	0·55	0·008	55
1929.	16·29	12·70	0·33	0·70	0·01	60
1930.	16·63	10·82	0·25	0·51	0·008	49

218. Although from the above figures it will be seen that the birth-rate is slightly higher than in 1929, it is still alarmingly low, but the death-rate is also low, particularly compared with the previous year, which was an exceptional one, owing to the heavy mortality from influenza and pneumonia.

219. It is gratifying to find the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate again so low, as is also the Typhoid Fever death-rate, but the lowest recorded rate of all is the Infant Mortality—49 per 1,000 births—which is indeed a record for the County. In 1909, twenty-one years ago, the Infant Mortality was double the present figure, or approximately one out of every 10 children born died during the first twelve months of life, whereas the present figure is now 1 death in every 20 children born. This has been achieved by a gradual building up of our Child Welfare service, and there is little doubt but that the health of infants generally has also improved in a similar manner. In other words, our educational measures in mothercraft are now yielding results that must undoubtedly be reflected in a sturdier childhood and a subsequent healthier community which after all is one of the chief aims of a Health Authority.

220. I should like to thank the Clerk of the Council and all my Medical colleagues of the County Health Service for their help during the past year, also the members of the County Public Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,
County Medical Officer of Health.

1930.

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 1929.	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.														
Bedworth	—	12,970	222	17.11	112	8.63	13	58	4	0.30	7	0.53	12	0.92
Bulington	2,250	2,637	69	26.12	29	10.99	4	57	3	1.13	2	0.75	1	0.37
Kenilworth	6,700	7,723	103	13.33	105	13.72	10	97	5	0.64	2	0.25	5	0.64
Leamington Spa	28,560	29,450	414	14.05	394	13.37	15	36	7	0.23	4	0.13	15	0.50
Nuneaton	42,720	45,490	876	19.25	457	10.04	47	53	31	0.68	21	0.46	36	0.79
Rugby	25,220	24,350	311	12.77	239	9.81	13	41	9	0.36	6	0.24	14	0.57
Stratford-on-Avon	8,950	10,500	175	16.65	155	14.76	5	28	3	0.28	2	0.19	5	0.47
Sutton Coldfield	22,850	27,450	338	12.31	280	10.20	18	53	7	0.25	4	0.14	10	0.36
Warwick	12,820	13,830	222	16.05	158	11.42	10	45	6	0.43	—	—	10	0.72
TOTAL URBAN	150,060	174,400	2,730	15.65	1,930	11.06	135	49	75	0.43	48	0.27	108	0.61
RURAL.														
Alester	12,260	12,600	183	14.52	167	13.25	10	54	5	0.39	2	0.15	8	0.63
Atherstone	21,210	22,260	434	19.49	206	9.25	32	73	17	0.76	6	0.26	6	0.26
Brailes	5,650	5,673	76	13.39	73	12.86	4	52	2	0.35	2	0.35	—	—
Coventry	5,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farnborough	1,402	1,381	22	15.93	23	16.65	—	—	—	—	1	0.72	1	0.72
Foleshill	33,840	13,780	376	27.28	156	11.32	27	71	18	1.30	7	0.50	8	0.58
Meriden	16,970	21,080	323	15.32	185	8.77	12	37	10	0.47	2	0.09	15	0.71
Monks Kirby	1,509	1,442	25	17.33	22	15.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.69
Nuneaton	3,402	5,908	185	31.31	55	9.61	11	59	5	0.84	5	0.84	1	0.16
Rugby	19,410	21,170	341	16.10	200	9.44	13	38	8	0.37	6	0.28	9	0.42
Solihull	20,840	27,370	443	16.17	302	11.03	25	56	16	0.58	4	0.14	9	0.32
Souham	10,000	9,886	181	18.30	120	12.13	7	38	4	0.40	2	0.20	6	0.60
Stratford-on-Avon	10,750	10,330	174	16.84	133	12.87	7	40	5	0.43	3	0.29	6	0.58
Tamworth	18,130	17,770	267	15.02	145	8.15	11	41	9	0.50	3	0.16	4	0.22
Warwick	12,700	12,090	180	14.88	148	12.48	2	11	2	0.16	1	0.08	3	0.25
TOTAL RURAL	193,273	182,740	3,210	17.56	1,935	10.60	161	50	101	0.55	44	0.24	77	0.42
COUNTY TOTALS	343,333	357,140	5,940	16.63	3,865	10.82	296	49	176	0.49	92	0.25	185	0.51

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 31st December, 1930.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 31st Dec. 1929.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated during 1930.	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 end of 1930.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.
Kenilworth	179	63	2	7	3	...	2	7	74
Leamington Spa ...	468	128	3	34	3	8	4	5	305
Nuneaton	1011	90	1	44	1	4	54	56	863
Rugby	712	140	3	23	2	4	14	27	491
Stratford-on-Avon ...	285	88	2	8	5	3	9	3	180
Sutton Coldfield ...	265	172	5	5	3	2	3	...	85
Warwick	280	116	...	9	2	6	2	...	188
Alcester	168	47	...	7	...	2	1	1	117
Atherstone	492	96	1	18	2	2	...	63	266
Brailes	64	11	...	2	2	3	1	...	31
Farnborough... ..	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Foleshill	555	112	...	34	4	2	4	30	370
Meriden	280	146	...	12	12	4	4	14	93
Monks Kirby	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Solihull	369	194	3	14	1	1	26	33	106
Southam	167	46	...	8	2	2	2	...	116
Tamworth	272	107	1	8	7	...	4	3	157
TOTALS ...	5,593	1,564	21	233	49	43	131	242	3,459

E. ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1930.

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	109	79	10	8	16	14	17	19	125	93	27	27	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	20	16	8
(c) Not-tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	120	89	73
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. .. .	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
(c) Not-tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	85	91	101
C.—CASES WRITTEN OFF the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Cured	21	7	2	1	6	6	6	1	27	13	8	2	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	228	193	185
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Diagnosis completed	340	293	37	25	62	66	68	54	402	359	105	79	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	5
<hr/>													
1.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st												901	
2.—Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned												46	
3.—Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"												77	
4.—Died during the year												145	
5.—Number of observation cases under A.(b) and B(b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months												12	
6.—Number of attendances at the Dispensaries (including Contacts)												2524	
7.—Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision												380	
8.—Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purposes of patients for:—													
(a) "Light" treatment (a)												622	
(b) Other special forms of treatment (b)												264	
<hr/>													
9.—Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ..													55
<hr/>													
10.—Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—													
(a) At homes of applicants (a)											247		
(b) Otherwise (b)											674		
<hr/>													
11.—Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes													326
<hr/>													
12.—Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes													2697
<hr/>													
13.—Number of:—													
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (a)											805		
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work (b)											602		
<hr/>													
14.—Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December													494
<hr/>													
15.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December													193
<hr/>													
16.—Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—													
(a) Form G.P. 17 (a)											122		
(b) Form G.P. 36 (b)											597		

No. of Midwives Practising.	219	No. of Midwives practising and residing in County Area.		181	No. of Trained Midwives Practising.		201	No. of Bona-fide Midwives Practising.		18	No. Illiterate Midwives Practising.		4	No. of Inspections.			410	No. of Visits.		No. of Cases taken by Midwives.		No. of Suspensions		
		No. of Midwives 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.	Satisfactory.		Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Gold.	Bad	No. of Pauperal Cases.	No. of Pauperal Pyrexia cases.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of cases of artificial feeding.	No. of Suspensions.
219		181	201	18	4	576	3,472	1,127																

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Sub-District.	No. of Midwives Inspected by other Counties.	No. of Midwives Inspected by C.N.A. for W.C.C.	No. of Midwives 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.	BASE.		APPEARANCE.		REGISTER.		CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE PRACTICE.			CLEANLINESS OF HOME.		No. of Notices for Medical Help.	No. of Notices of Deaths of Mother or Child.	No. of Pauperal Cases.	No. of Pauperal Pyrexia cases.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of cases of artificial feeding.	No. of Suspensions.				
										Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Gold.	Bad								Good.	Kept by Midwife.	Kept by Others.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Gold.	Bad
I. Miss Hughes	3	(10)	9	11	1	..	148	9	49	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
II. Miss Stevenson	1	(8)	17	16	3	..	147	7	24	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7			
III. Miss Shakespeare	5	(1)	5	8	3	..	247	11	18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
IV. Miss Dilcock	..	(3)	17	14	3	2	1095	49	60	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
V. Miss Baker	23	(9)	17	28	3	..	83	13	34	5	1	5	1	6	..	5	5	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
VI. Miss Halford	..	(3)	8	2	1	1	24	10	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
VII. Miss Butler	..	(3)	7	6	1	..	255	22	32	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7			
VIII. Miss Hunter	..	(6)	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	1	(1)	9	9	1	..	174	11	32	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7			
X. Miss Golby	2	(5)	3	5	..	..	35	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
XI. Miss Hodges	1	(6)	3	4	..	..	40	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
XII. Mrs. Ferron	..	(1)	5	4	1	1	274	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
XIII. Miss Stevenson	..	(1)	1	1	..	..	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
XIV. Miss Tustin	..	(3)	19	18	1	..	622	15	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
XV. Miss Fletcher	..	(6)	5	4	1	..	63	20	22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
XVI. Miss Phipps	..	(1)	9	9	1	..	306	29	37	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29			
XVII. Miss Shaw	1	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII. Miss Wharton (see No. 10)	..	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent Miss Lowe (C.N.A.), Miss Emly	1	62	..	63	..	..	1,050	160	195	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Totals	38	62	119	201	18	4	4,599	410	576	181	1	182	3	178	..	174	4	176	2	170	5	3	176	2	1060	85	69	22	52	50	75

No. of Midwives.			
Resigned.	Cause.	Died.	Cause.
1	Age	1	Cause.
1	Age		

I. TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1930.

DISTRICTS.	Total number of Cases notified in 1930.	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.	Sputum flask used.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.	No. of Attendances of Health Visitor at Dispensary.
1. MISS HUGHES ...	21	19	15	73	107	9	12	11	14	5	2	12	2	...	45
2. " STEVENSON ...	39	24	15	33	72	16	23	12	...	2	...	14	15	...	...
3. " SHAKSPEARE ...	13	13	2	18	33	6	11	10	...	...	...	5	1	...	68
4. " DILCOCK ...	76	66	47	138	251	24	23	...	14	12	...	41	10	...	6
5. " BAKER ...	33	31	22	38	91	18	17	...	...	...	2	15	2	...	...
6. " HALFORD ...	23	19	8	42	69	9	23	1	7	...	3	7	4	...	8
7. " BUTLER ...	40	36	5	65	106	30	10	15	7	1	...	20	4	...	82
8. " HUNTER ...	4	3	5	30	38	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9. " WHEATLEY ...	13	11	10	20	41	10	2	4	5	...	1	8	2	...	46
10. " GOLBY ...	8	6	4	3	13	4	1	3	3	3	...	1	2	1	12
11. " HODGES ...	22	19	20	3	42	13	3	3	...	3	...	8	1	2	...
12. MRS. PERREN ...	32	19	...	3	22	13	6	19	8	...	...	12	13	...	62
13. MISS STEVENSON ...	14	9	8	7	24	6	8	4	...	2	...	8	5	...	...
14. " TUSTIN ...	14	12	19	50	81	5	9	9	3	...	...	2	2	...	107
15. " FLETCHER ...	18	16	6	28	50	5	11	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	...
16. " PHIPPS ...	22	21	20	52	93	10	12	15	12	21	4	6	1	...	4
17. " SHAW ...	2	2	4	74	80	1	14	2	2	...	...	14	...	...	3
18. " WHARTON ...	2	2	...	71	73	1	1	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Relief. MRS. DENT ...	...	4	2	2	8	3	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
Totals	396	332	212	750	1294	187	192	111	77	49	13	193	67	4	444

J. Annual Report on Cases of Inflammation of Eyes visited by Inspectors of Midwives, 1930.

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 attended at Birth by Midwife only.	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-visits
61	40	...	35	13	...	3	44	49	57

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Districts	No. of Cases in Districts	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 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 Patients who attended Ante-Natal Clinics.
I. Miss Hughes	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	9	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	5	1
II. Miss Stevenson	7	3	..	3	4	..	..	2	5	8	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Miss Shakespeare	7	7	..	3	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Miss Dilcock	9	6	..	2	..	..	..	6	6	4	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	9	..
V. Miss Baker	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Miss Halford	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Miss Butler	6	2	..	4	4	..	1	1	4	1	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
X. Miss Golby	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
XI. Miss Hodges	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
XII. Mrs. Perren	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Miss Stevenson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Miss Tustin	4	3	..	3	1	..	..	3	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Miss Fletcher	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
XVI. Miss Phipps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII. Miss Shaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII. Miss Wharton	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	61	40	..	35	13	..	3	44	49	57	6	13	51	..	..	..	..	40	2