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OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
SHIRE HALL, WARWICK.

18th June, 1934.

## To the Warwickshire County Council.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Fifteenth Annual Report on the health of the Administrative County of Warwick for the year ending December 31st, 1933.
2. The Report has been drawn up on the lines indicated in Circular 1346 of the Ministry of Health.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

3. **AREA.**—The area of the County since the alteration in boundaries, the last of which took effect on April 1st, 1932, is now 553,777 acres, this figure being divided as between Urban Areas 78,303, and Rural Areas 475,474.
4. **POPULATION.**—The population of the Administrative County, estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of the year 1933, was 362,200, the Urban Districts accounting for 223,700, and the Rural Districts 138,500.
5. **EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.**

<i>Births.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Legitimate ... ..	4,805	2,451	2,354	Birth Rate 13.71
Illegitimate ... ..	162	80	82	
Stillbirths ... ..	180	87	93	Rate per 1,000 total Births 34.97.
Deaths ... ..	4,138	2,030	2,108	Death Rate 11.42.
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth.				From Sepsis ... 12
				Other causes ... 14
				Total ... 26

*Maternal Mortality* per 1,000 births ... .. 5.2

*Death Rate of Infants* under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births:—

Legitimate ... 52.1 Illegitimate ... 2.4. Total ... 54

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... .. 12

" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ... .. 9

" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... .. 13

6. **BIRTHS.**—A further reduction in the Birth-rate is again recorded, 4,967 births being registered, giving a birth-rate of 13.71 per 1,000 of population, as against 15.38 in the previous year. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the County. Of these births 2,950 occurred in the Urban Districts, and 2,017 in the Rural Districts, the Urban rate being 13.18 and the Rural 14.56.
7. *Notification of Births.*—Of the 3,517 Registered Births during the year in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, 40 were unnotified, Midwives being responsible in 7 instances and Doctors in 33. All these unnotified births were followed up, official notification being ultimately received, or appropriate action taken in those cases where the birth was assignable to the area of another Authority.
8. **DEATHS.**—4,138 deaths were registered in the Administrative County, the death-rate being 11.42 per 1,000 of population—in the Urban Districts 11.31, and in the Rural Districts 11.60—as compared with 12.3 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales. The death-rate in the County in 1932 was 11.52.



9. Of the total deaths registered in the County, 855 were attributable to Heart Disease, while Cancer and Malignant diseases accounted for 557 deaths, Pneumonia 225, Influenza 221, and Respiratory Diseases other than Tuberculosis 225.
10. 191 deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.52 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.49 per 1,000 in the previous year.
11. *Infant Mortality*.—271 deaths were registered in children under one year, an Infant death-rate of 54 per 1,000 births, as compared with 55 per 1,000 births in 1932. The death-rate in the Urban Districts was 51, and in the Rural Districts 58 per 1,000 births, as compared with 52 and 60 respectively in the previous year.
12. Of the 271 deaths under one year, 159 or 58.6 per cent. were due to congenital debility, premature birth or malformation at birth. It is in the prevention of these deaths that our efforts should be directed if any further substantial reduction is to be effected in the Infantile death-rate, the mean of the last five years being 54.6 per 1,000 births.
13. It is of interest to note the causes of death in the remaining 112 deaths under one year. They are Pneumonia 32, Bronchitis 10, Influenza 8, Diarrhoea 12, other Digestive Diseases 7, Whooping Cough 4, Measles 2, Tuberculous diseases 4, Violence 4, and other defined diseases 29. Both Measles and Whooping Cough were particularly mild during the year under review, thus accounting for only 6 deaths under one year from these two diseases as compared with 16 in 1932.
14. Many of the deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis must be preventable, if greater care were exercised by parents in the management of infancy, likewise there should not be recorded twelve deaths from Diarrhoea if the utmost care were exercised in the preparation of the infant dietary.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

15. **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.**—A full list of officers was included in my report for 1932, and the following are the changes which have taken place during 1933:—

##### *District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts.*

<i>Guardians</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Change of Officer.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
<i>Committee Area.</i>			
Atherstone ... ..	Polesworth ... ..	Dr. C. A. COWIE <i>vice</i> Dr. W. ANDERSON.	31st Dec., 1933.
Stratford-on-Avon	Brailes & Shipston...	Dr. A. P. HARRIS <i>vice</i> Dr. W. C. C. EASTON.	31st Aug., 1933.
	Chipping Norton ...	Dr. A. P. HARRIS <i>vice</i> Dr. W. C. C. EASTON.	31st Aug., 1933.
Warwick & Leamington.	Warwick ... ..	Dr. H. S. TIBBITS <i>vice</i> Dr. H. TIBBITS. (deceased).	25th Dec., 1933.

##### *Public Vaccinators.*

###### *District.*

No. 34. Great Wolford ... ..	}	Dr. A. P. HARRIS <i>vice</i> Dr. W. C. C. EASTON.	15th Nov., 1933.
„ 35. Brailes and Cherington ... ..			
„ 36. Shipston-on-Stour ... ..			
„ 45. Long Compton ... ..	}	Dr. C. A. COWIE <i>vice</i> Dr. W. ANDERSON.	31st Dec., 1933.
„ 1. Polesworth ... ..			
„ 65. Warwick ... ..		Dr. H. S. TIBBITS <i>vice</i> Dr. H. TIBBITS (deceased).	25th Dec., 1933.

##### *Health Visitors'.*

<i>Superintendent.</i> ... ..		Miss F. M. POLDEN, S.R.N., R. San, I. <i>vice</i> Miss M. S. LOWE, M.B.E.	1st Aug., 1933.
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<i>County Midwives</i> ... ..		M. HUGHES <i>vice</i> M. HAGUE.	1st Aug., 1933.
		A. I. BUTLER, appointed 20th November, 1933.	

# 16. MEDICAL SERVICES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

There has been no material development in the medical services of the Public Assistance Committee during the year and no revision of medical out-relief districts, the areas served remaining the same as during 1933, as shewn in paragraph 16 of my last report.

# 17. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.—

The development of Weston Colony continues to progress, the building of the new villa and structural alterations to existing buildings having been proceeded with during the year. An agreement has been entered into with the Leicestershire and Warwickshire Electric Power Co., for the supply of current to the Colony, for lighting and power purposes for a period of 5 years. The erection of a ferro-concrete Water Tower to store 40,000 gallons and of two new cottages for farm employees is also being undertaken. Arrangements have also been made by the Public Assistance Committee to accommodate 23 female defectives in the Old Infirmary Block at the Alcester Institution, in addition to the approved accommodation for 4 male and 24 female defectives at the Warwick Institution.

# 18. NURSING IN THE HOME.—The District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association and those attached to the Newnham Benefit Nursing Association, have continued to provide a good home nursing service in the County.

1.—*County Nursing Association.*—During the year ended the 31st March, 1934, there were 52 affiliated Associations under the Superintendentship of Miss G. EMLY, S.R.N., R.San.I., Certified Midwife, and the following staff has been employed:—

Queen's Nurses	...	...	...	...	17
Fully trained Nurses with C.M.B. Certificate	...	...	...	...	12
Village nurse midwives with C.M.B. Certificate	...	...	...	...	33
Emergency Nurses in the County Association	...	...	...	...	2
					64

The following is a summary of the nurses' work during the year:—

Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	...	682
Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	242
General cases	...	...	...	...	6,078
Nursing visits	...	...	...	...	120,919
Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	5,114
Ante-Natal Clinic visits	...	...	...	...	70
I.W.C. visits	...	...	...	...	491
Dental Clinic visits	...	...	...	...	153
Casual visits	...	...	...	...	13,919

2. *Newnham Benefit Nursing Association.*—This Association serves 5 districts and employs 6 regular Nurses, engaging others when required. During the year nurses attached to the Association have carried out the following:—

Midwifery cases	...	...	...	...	113
Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	45
„ „ resident	...	...	...	...	2
General Nursing visits	...	...	...	...	4,566
Midwifery visits	...	...	...	...	1,672
Maternity visits	...	...	...	...	653

# 19. LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Bacteriological examinations carried out by the Birmingham University during the last three years are as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Swabs from Suspected Diphtheria cases	2,613	1,340	1,827
Swabs from Diphtheria Contacts	370	99	193
Blood Examination for Typhoid and Para-typhoid	152	182	140
Blood Films for Malaria	—	—	1
Faeces for Typhoid and Para-typhoid	28	20	30
Faeces for Dysentery	3	7	8



Sputa for Tubercle	...	...	...	...	489	459	587
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	...	...	...	...	1	56	36
Special Examinations	...	...	...	...	13	17	37
					3,669	2,180	2,859

Having regard to the fact that until the 31st March, 1932, Dr. L. L. FYFE, Medical Officer of Health for the Stratford-on-Avon District also carried out a certain number of examinations, I do not think the figures set out above call for very much comment. There is, however, a noticeable increase in Diphtheria examinations, accounted for by the increased prevalence of this disease during the latter part of the year, and which unfortunately has continued during the early months of 1934.

The Birmingham University have also undertaken 318 biological examinations of milk samples, and pathological examinations as follows:—Wassermann tests 815, Gonococcus smears 495, Gonococcus complement test 1, Gonococcus fixation test 4; total, 1,315.

In addition, the Warneford General Hospital have carried out examination of 251 Gonococcus smears during the period 1st March to 31st December, 1933.

20. **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.**—There has been no new legislation of any great import during the year.

21. **HOSPITALS.**—The Council continued to take advantage of the principle voluntary hospitals for admission under the County Scheme of complicated maternity cases, Puerperal cases under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, Ophthalmia cases at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, Tonsil and Adenoid Operations under the Education Committee's Scheme, and Orthopaedic cases at the approved Orthopaedic Hospitals under the Orthopaedic Scheme.

There has been no change in hospital administration as affecting the Council during the year, and no action has yet arisen for consultation with representatives of voluntary hospitals under section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929. All the arrangements with voluntary hospitals have continued to work quite efficiently during 1933.

22. **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—Ambulance facilities for Maternity and Puerperal Septicaemia cases have been reviewed during the year and additional ambulances have become available. The following arrangements now exist:—

<i>Owners of Ambulance.</i>		<i>Area served.</i>
Atherstone Rural District Council	...	Atherstone and Tamworth Rural Districts.
Sutton Coldfield Corporation	...	Sutton Coldfield Borough.
Meriden Rural District Council	...	Meriden Rural District.
Nuneaton District Hospital	...	Nuneaton Borough.
Solihull Urban District Council	...	Solihull Urban District.
Coventry Corporation	...	Places immediately adjacent to the City boundary.
Bedworth Urban District Council	...	Bedworth Urban District and Parish of Bulkington.
Daimler Motor Company, Coventry	...	The eastern portion of the Rugby Rural District.
Kenilworth Urban District Council	...	Kenilworth Urban District and the parishes of Ashow and Stoneleigh.
Rugby Corporation and Rugby and Crick Rural Districts jointly	...	Borough of Rugby and approximately the southern half of the rural district.
Worcestershire and Joint Committee of the Red Cross Society	...	Alcester Rural District and the southern part of the Stratford-on-Avon Rural District.
Stratford-on-Avon General Hospital	...	Borough of Stratford-on-Avon and that part of the rural district immediately adjacent to the Borough.
Warwick Corporation	...	Warwick Rural District and any other part of the County as circumstances may require.



### 23. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—

**INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.**—At the end of 1933, there were 37 voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in the County, each staffed by a County Health Visitor acting as Superintendent of the Centre. One new Centre was opened in the year at Napton on the 31st October.

During the year there were 1,355 infants—up to 1 year of age—on the registers of the 37 centres, who made 18,262 attendances, and 566 attendances were made by expectant mothers. There were also 1,108 children between 1 and 5 years of age on the registers, who made 22,309 attendances, a total of 40,571 attendances of infants and children during the year.

15 of the centres are staffed by Assistant County Medical Officers and the remainder by general practitioners. As new centres are formed one is constantly confronted with the difficulty of staffing. The Voluntary Committees invariably appeal to me for the services of an Assistant County Medical Officer, and if this service continues to grow, as it should do, consideration will have to be given to the question of additional medical staff for this and other purposes.

Applications for grant under section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, from new Centres at Long Lawford, Dunchurch, Berkswell and Polesworth, were considered during the year and grants for the second fixed grant period ending 31st March, 1937, were authorised. All new Centres are required to be in operation for one year before any application for grant is considered.

24. ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :—	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Patients on</i>	
		<i>Register.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Arley Miners' Welfare, Gun Hill ...	Dr. AGNES YOUNG ...	45	129
Warwick County Maternity Home, 3, The Butts ...	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT ...	81	335
Rugby County Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road ...	Dr. AGNES YOUNG ...	129	494
Stratford-on-Avon, The Bungalow, Tyler Street ...	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT ...	28	42
Bedworth, Saunders Avenue ...	Dr. AGNES YOUNG ...	54	169
Earlswood, Village Hall ...	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT ...	18	45
Keresley, Church Hut ...	Dr. MARY LITTLEJOHN ...	27	57
Coleshill Town Hall ...	Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT ...	23	64
Wilnecote ...	Dr. AGNES YOUNG ...	91	205
Total ...		496	1,540

25. In addition to the above Clinics, Ante-Natal advice is given to patients admitted to the Solihull Maternity Home, a voluntary institution subsidised by the County Council. Similar advice is given at the Warneford General Hospital, Leamington, and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, this service being available to County patients admitted to either hospital.

26. It is estimated that the above service—9 clinics—reaches only one out of every five expectant mothers who engage midwives for their confinement. Clinic provision would therefore have to be doubled to allow a substantial number of midwives' cases to have the advantage of medical Ante-Natal supervision. As, however, there would remain, even then, many expectant mothers in rural areas unable to take advantage of Ante-Natal clinics, the question of the introduction of a domiciliary medical Ante-Natal scheme as recommended in Memo 156 of the Ministry of Health, issued in 1930, might now well be considered. Such a scheme is already in operation in a number of County areas, and would appear to be the only practicable means of reaching the majority of expectant mothers engaging midwives for their confinement. Any such general practitioner service should not be in substitution for but in addition to our clinic facilities already provided in the more populous parts of the County.



27. **MIDWIVES.**—During 1933 there were 232 midwives practising in the County, 221 being trained and 11 bona fide.

Of these 63 were inspected by neighbouring Local Supervising Authorities and 169 were supervised by the Council, 110 being inspected by the Health Visitors acting as inspectors of midwives and 59—attached to District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association—by the Superintendent of the latter Association.

428 inspections were made during the year and 367 visits in connection with matters arising in the midwives' practice.

1 midwife died and 2 bona fide midwives retired during the year.

28. The Council continue to subsidise one midwife—in the Tamworth Rural District—where there is no nursing association.

The area she serves is rural with cases not very numerous and widely scattered which necessitates the running of a small car. There is a need for a suitably trained midwife in the district and the County Council accordingly afford assistance by way of an annual grant of £30.

29. Midwives without a doctor attended 2,661 births in the area of the Local Supervising Authority, that is 64% of births notified, and 1,014 as Maternity Nurses with a doctor. In 492 cases doctors attended without the services of a registered midwife.

It will therefore be seen that 3,675 women had the services of a registered midwife either with or without a medical practitioner representing 88% of the total births notified, and that 1,506 or 36% were attended by doctors.

30. **MEDICAL HELP FOR MIDWIVES.**—During 1933, medical help was sought by Midwives in 823 cases as against 840 in 1932. Claims from medical practitioners were received in respect of 641 of these cases, representing a total cost of £846 3s. 6d. Contributions were collected from patients amounting to £209 2s. 0d., £133 6s. 0d. being in respect of claims dealt with during 1933, £50 11s. 9d. in respect of claims dealt with in 1932, £19 19s. 9d. in respect of claims received during 1931, and £5 6s. 0d. relating to claims received in 1930.

31. Medical help was sought in the 823 cases for the following reasons:—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	174	Cardiac Weakness	...	...	19
Prolonged Labour	...	...	133	Varicose Veins	...	...	18
Other Abnormal Conditions	...	...	71	Premature Births	...	...	18
Inflammation of Infants' Eyes	...	...	56	Post-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	16
Malpresentation and Difficult Breech				Suspicious skin eruptions	...	...	10
Presentation	...	...	50	Contracted Pelvis	...	...	9
Abortions	...	...	45	Inflammation of Breasts	...	...	7
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	30	Condition of Infant ill-defined	...	...	3
Rise of Temperature	...	...	27	Eclampsia	...	...	2
Albuminuria	...	...	23	Placenta Praevia	...	...	1
Retained Placenta or Membranes	...	...	23	Phimosis	...	...	1
Feebleness of Infant	...	...	23	Illness of Midwife	...	...	1
Condition of mother ill-defined	...	...	21				
Congenital Deformities	...	...	21				
Still-births	...	...	21				
				Total		...	823

32. **COMPENSATION TO MIDWIVES.**—The Council have now in operation a scheme for the compensation of Midwives in necessitous cases where the person engaging a midwife is unable to pay her fee, in cases where a midwife loses the whole or part of her fee as a result of the patient's removal to hospital, and in cases where a midwife suffers financial loss as a result of suspension from practice owing to her being a possible source of infection.

The maximum amount of compensation payable is £1 10s. 0d. per case, or if only part of the fee is lost then £1 for the confinement and 1s. per day for subsequent days' attendance up to the maximum.



During 1933, compensation was paid in 27 cases, 8 being necessitous, 11 as a result of the patients' removal to hospital, and 8 as a result of the midwives' suspension.

With regard to compensation paid in necessitous cases and as a result of patients' removal to hospital the claims referred to in the last paragraph only relate to the last three months of the year as the Council only commenced paying these claims on the 1st October, 1933.

So far as necessitous cases are concerned, 12 claims were received, but 4 were eliminated owing to the fact that maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts was available in each case.

33. **MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—During the year 26 deaths were recorded from child-birth—12 from Puerperal Sepsis and 14 from other causes—giving a Maternal Mortality of 5.2 per 1,000 births, as compared with 3.7 in the previous year. Of the puerperal deaths, 11 occurred in the Urban Districts and 1 in the Rural Districts, while the 14 deaths from other causes were apportioned as to 9 in the Urban Districts and 5 in Rural Districts.

19 of these deaths occurred in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, the remainder being distributed as follows :—

					<i>Puerperal Fever.</i>		<i>Other Puerperal Causes.</i>
Leamington Spa	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nuneaton	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

34. 59 complicated maternity cases were admitted under the County Scheme to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, the Warneford General Hospital, Leamington, the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, the General Hospital, Nuneaton, and the Maternity Hospital, Birmingham; 42 ordinary maternity cases were admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital from the area of the County adjoining the City of Coventry. Consultative help was sought in three cases of complicated midwifery.

35. **PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS.**—Notifications were received of 29 cases of Puerperal Fever as compared with 17 in the previous year, and 44 of Puerperal Pyrexia as against 54 in 1932, a total of 73 under the above Regulations. Of these 24 occurred in the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington Spa and Sutton Coldfield, and were dealt with administratively by the respective Borough Councils.

Of the remaining 49 cases—16 Puerperal Fever and 33 Puerperal Pyrexia—19 were admitted to hospital under the County Scheme and a second opinion was sought in 6 instances.

Unfortunately, 4 of the 19 cases admitted to hospital under the County Scheme, terminated fatally.

Twelve deaths were registered from Puerperal Sepsis in the County, giving a death-rate for this condition of 2.4 per 1,000 births.

36. **HEALTH VISITING.**—The Health Visitors continue to perform more home visiting every year, which is a matter for gratification. During 1933 a total of 22,401 home visits were paid to infants and children up to 5 years of age as compared with 20,728 in 1932 and 17,926 in 1931. This is a particularly good record when it is borne in mind that the personnel remains at 18 health visitors and 1 Superintendent, and that apart from attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, some 600 School Clinic attendances, 800 Inspections at Schools for uncleanness and 700 School Medical Inspections, they also carried out 5,399 home visits to school children.

In point of fact only 62% of the time of Health Visitors is allocated to Public Health work, the remaining 38% being divided as to 30% School Medical Inspection and 8% to the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

37. The 22,401 home visits to children up to 5 years of age were divided as follows :—first visits to infants under one year, 3,183 (slightly less than the previous year's figure of 3,372); re-visits 9,982 (854 more than the previous year's figure of 9,128). First visits to children between one and five years 1,407 (there were 800 in the previous year); re-visits 7,829 (compared with 7,428 in the previous year).



In addition to the above the Health Visitors made 1,192 attendances at Infant Welfare Centres (an increase of 86) and 117 attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics (an increase of 23).

38. The Infant Welfare Centre movement continues to grow, necessitating more and more time of the Health Visitors being devoted to fixed appointments, leaving less time for home visiting and it is only by consistent effort on the part of the whole of the Health Visiting staff that the service is enabled to improve each year. The Infant Welfare Centres are providing a splendid service in giving advice on child nurture and guidance which is of the utmost value to mothers attending the Centres. The growth of this movement should, however, not be allowed to detract from the home visiting, but rather should the staff available be increased to meet the need.
39. There is no doubt that the right type of Health Visitor, having gained the confidence of a mother, and being welcomed into the home, can do an enormous amount of good work in instilling into that mother lessons in healthy living and mothercraft which will reflect themselves in a happier and healthier family life.
40. By arrangement the Staffordshire County Council undertake infant visiting in Bolehall and Glascote and the statistics for the year in this area are:—Infants up to one year old 354 visits, i.e. first visits 33, re-visits 321; children 1-5 years of age, first visits nil, re-visits 395.

41. **INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.**—85 nursed out children were on the County Register on the 1st January, 1933, 7 of whom were associated with the National Orphanage, Sutton Coldfield and 2 with Dr. Barnardo's Homes. 71 names were removed during the year, 7 from the National Orphanage and 64 from among those supervised by Health Visitors, and 71 new cases were added, 1 being associated with Dr. Barnardo's Homes, so that the register still contained 85 names at the end of the year.

82 of the children were on the Home Supervision Register, each case being visited periodically by the Health Visitor for the appropriate district.

The cases were distributed in the following districts:—Alcester 1, Atherstone 4, Bedworth 1, Kenilworth 2, Meriden 11, Rugby 11, Shipston-on-Stour 4, Solihull 12, Southam 2, Stratford-on-Avon 11, Tamworth 7 and Warwick 16.

All new cases were visited and reported upon during the year and 452 re-visits were paid to both new and old cases.

The arrangements mentioned in paragraph 54 of my last Annual Report with regard to the supervision of nursed out children have remained in operation.

42. **MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**

**Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.**

1.	No. of applications for registration in 1933	...	...	...	...	3
2.	No. of Homes registered during 1933	...	...	...	...	2
3.	Total number registered in the County at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	13
4.	No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	...	3
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 Register	...	...	...	...	—
8.	No. of cases in which exemption has been—					
	(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
	(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	—

The exemptions from registration previously granted in respect of the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, and the General Hospital, Stratford-on-Avon, were renewed, and a similar certificate was also granted to the Ellen Badger Hospital, Shipston-on-Stour.

43. COUNTY MATERNITY HOMES.—During 1933 there were 168 maternity cases admitted to the two County Maternity Homes—106 to Rugby and 62 to Warwick, as against 171 in the previous year and 138 in 1931; 31 cases were also attended by the County Midwives on the district in and around Warwick.

Two pupils were trained at the Homes during the year, one of whom secured the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. During the last three months of the year the Council were prevented from receiving pupils so that only one pupil was receiving training at the end of 1933. She will complete her training and sit for the examination of the Central Midwives Board during 1934.

- (i). COUNTY HEALTH CENTRE AND MATERNITY HOME, 16, HILLMORTON ROAD, RUGBY.

The average duration of stay of the 106 cases admitted to this home was 14 days, and in addition 61 cases received 167 days treatment for Ante or Post-natal conditions, an average stay of 2.7 days per case.

19 cases were admitted at reduced fees.

129 new cases made first attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic during the year and these together with old cases made 365 re-attendances; a total of 494 attendances.

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during the year, 3 being of a very mild type, and all unassociated with Sepsis; 2 of these were discharged completely cured at the end of the normal stay in the Home of 14 days, and the other after 3 days Post-Natal treatment. The remaining case was suffering from Pyelitis and was removed to hospital, being discharged after 16 days treatment.

One case admitted to the Home suffering from Eclampsia died immediately after delivery of a macerated foetus, death being notified to the Minister of Health; 1 infant died from lung collapse  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours after birth. There were also 4 still births.

- (ii). COUNTY HEALTH CENTRE AND MATERNITY HOME, 3, THE BUTTS, WARWICK.

The 62 cases admitted to this Home made an average duration of stay of 14 days and 28 cases received Ante or Post-Natal treatment for a total of 219 days or an average stay of 7.8 days per case.

36 cases were admitted at reduced fees.

81 new cases attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and 254 re-attendances were made by these and old cases, a total of 335.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia."

#### CRIPPLING DEFECTS AND ORTHOPAEDICS.

44. The Orthopaedic Service continues to be administered on the lines indicated in my Reports for previous years.

The following table gives the number of attendances at the various Clinics since the inception of the scheme:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases on Register of Clinics.</i>	<i>No. of attendances at Clinics.</i>
1926	114	450
1927	312	2,598
1928	580	4,429
1929	749	6,298
1930	806	7,395
1931	1,015	8,557
1932	1,075	8,860
1933	999	7,720

Of the 999 cases on the Registers during 1933, 779 were children of school age and 220 under school age, the attendances of such cases being respectively 6,389 and 1,331, a total of 7,720 attendances.



45. **HOSPITAL TREATMENT.**—A total of 84 Orthopaedic cases of all types have received Hospital treatment during the year, as compared with 72 in 1932; 66 of these were non-tuberculous cases and 18 were tuberculous cases admitted under the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee's scheme.

In the Rugby Hospital of St. Cross, 11 cases were treated as in-patients and maintained out of Hospital funds, in addition to 8 cases under 16 years occupying the two beds maintained under the County Scheme.

Seventeen children not requiring major operative treatment and suffering from defects of a non-tuberculous character received treatment in the Paybody Convalescent Home, Allesley. The total number of cases receiving in-patient treatment during the year was therefore 101 as against 90 in 1932.

46. **PAYBODY CONVALESCENT HOME, ALLESLEY.**—This Convalescent Home has continued its activities during 1933 on the same lines as laid down in my Report for 1931. The number of beds provided at the Home remains at 40, 20 for boys and 20 for girls.

During the year 17 cases from the County, 9 of school age and 8 under school age, received treatment in the Home, and of these 9 were discharged during the year, 8 remaining in the Home on December 31st, 1933.

All the cases admitted have benefitted from their stay in the Home, the majority having done extremely well. Of the 17 cases, 4 were actually admitted in 1932, the remaining 13 cases being admitted during the year under review.

47. **PARENTS' CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Contributions towards the cost of treatment were received from parents during the year amounting to £453 1s. 8d.; £363 12s. 7d. in respect of children of school age and £89 9s. 1d. in respect of children under school age. Contributions show an increase of £122 19s. 5d. on the figure for 1932, which was £330 2s. 3d.

48. **RESULT OF ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.**—Of 919 cases treated, 133 or 13.4 per cent. were cured or greatly improved, and a further 625 were reported to be improving. It can therefore definitely be concluded that 758 or 82.5 per cent. of cripples dealt with have derived benefit from the treatment they have received.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

49. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, Section 57.**—In addition to the grants mentioned in paragraphs 70 and 71 of my last Annual Report, the Council have, during the year, agreed to make a grant not exceeding £255 per annum towards the cost of the sewerage of Binley in the Rugby Rural District.

50. **RURAL WATER SUPPLIES.**—As this Report deals with the health services of the County for the year 1933, there is little to add to my last Annual Report with regard to this question. Following the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 1338, I was instructed to report on the source, quality and quantity of rural water supplies. Information was collected from the Medical Officers of Health of the various Rural Sanitary Authorities, and the report was submitted in the early part of 1934.

This is a matter which is receiving the earnest consideration of the County Council and Rural District Councils, and I hope to be able to report next year that progress has been made throughout the County not only towards the solving of the difficulties caused by the dry seasons recently experienced, but also the ever present problem of polluted water, which is more acute in some districts than others.

It is imperative that Rural District Councils, whose duty it is to see that the inhabitants of their districts are supplied with pure and wholesome water, should realise that they are faced with a very grave problem which cannot be met by purely temporary measures such as carting water from one place to another until there is a sufficient rainfall to fill the wells, nor as a matter affecting one part of a district which has an unsatisfactory supply and not another part which is fortunate enough to be well supplied with water. This problem can only be solved by discarding the parochial outlook and by utilising the resources of the district as



a whole to fulfil a duty which in some cases has been sadly neglected for very many years. There is no doubt that the difficulties to be surmounted will involve the spending of money, but this side of the question should not be allowed to weigh too heavily against the advantages of a pure water supply, neither should the fact that a parish has a low rate produce prejudice the Rural District Council in the fulfilment of their obligations.

51. **MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.**—During the year the following Inquiries were held in the County, chiefly in connection with applications for loans for sewage disposal schemes :—

- (1) Atherstone Rural District Council—  
£6,842 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal in the Parish of Polesworth.
- (2) Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board.  
(i) £19,661 for extension of Sewage Disposal Works at Barston.  
(ii) £6,175 for the provision of Sewage Disposal Works at Shirley, Solihull.
- (3) Coventry City Council—  
(i) £53,000 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal, including the construction of works of sewerage and sewage disposal in Baginton and Stoneleigh.  
(ii) £306,000 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal at Baginton and Stoneleigh. Of the £306,000, £171,000 represented the cost of Sowe Valley Sewerage, £10,000 Keresley sewerage, £57,000 subsidiary and connecting sewers in the City area and £68,000 additional works at Finham.
- (4) Solihull Urban District Council—  
(i) £9,950 for the construction of a new main, branch sewers, extensions, etc., to enable the outfalls at Olton and Lyndon Road to be diverted into the Cole Valley Sewer.  
(ii) Into an application by the Council for an Order under section 11 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, investing them with all the powers and duties given to a Rural Sanitary Authority by that Act.  
(iii) £6,925 for works of sewerage in the Solihull Lodge Area.
- (5) Sutton Coldfield Borough Council—  
£1,157 excess expenditure in respect of works of sewerage.
- (6) Tamworth Borough and Tamworth R.D.C.—  
£4,790 and £3,702 respectively for works of sewerage and sewage disposal.

#### RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

52. **RIVER TAME.**—The Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board in their report for 1932-33, refer to the daily flow of sewage reaching the works for treatment as amounting to 35½ million gallons. The area of the Board has recently been considerably enlarged and now includes works at Barston, in the Meriden Rural District, and at Knowle, Norton Green, and Catherine-de-Barnes, in the Urban District of Solihull.

53. Improvements continue to be made at the Minworth Works, to which reference is made in the Report as follows :—

“ As a result of the efforts made by Local Authorities operating in the Upper Tame Valley, it may be safely asserted that the purity standard of the River Tame when it reaches the Board's works, shews signs of improvement. The degree of purification required to be effected at the Minworth Works is a matter which consequently needs at all times, careful attention, and the two bio-aeration plants installed at Minworth in late years and other subsidiary works, upon which upwards of £120,000 have been expended, have enabled the Board to meet the situation in a satisfactory manner.”

54. Continuing with reference to developments at the Barston Works, Solihull, the Report states :—

“ Having regard to the fact that they were constructed in 1910 for a population of 7,500, their enlargement has become necessary owing to recent building developments and in planning such extension, arrangements have been made for the eventual abandonment



of an adjacent works at Catherine-de-Barnes, and the diversion of the sewage to Barston. The present scheme is designed for a population of 18,100 (being 5,500 in excess of the existing population.")

55. *RIVER ANKER*.—This River continues in a generally satisfactory condition, although a survey in September, 1933, disclosed some pollution by trade waste during the river's course through the Borough of Nuneaton. The bed of the river has been cleansed below the Nuneaton Sewage Works and from Witherley Bridge, Atherstone, down to its junction with the River Tame, at Tamworth, the river water improves materially and in its lower reaches maintains fish life satisfactorily.
56. *Atherstone Sewage Works*.—These works continue to receive careful attention, but the tendency is for the beds to be overstrained. Additional filter bed accommodation would be an advantage.
57. *Nuneaton Sewage Works*.—These works continue to receive careful attention at the hands of the Borough Engineer and good progress is recorded with the extensions and developments designed to meet the present and future needs of the Borough at least for some years.
58. The new works at Amington and Dosthill referred to in my last Annual Report are continuing to give satisfaction, as also are the two small works at Hurley, all under the supervision of the Tamworth Rural District Council.
59. *RIVER AVON*.—During the year under review, there has been indication of a slight improvement in the River generally, and the question of re-stocking with fish some of the stretches in the neighbourhood of Warwick and Coventry has received attention. Every care, however, must be exercised by those Local Authorities responsible for sewage outfalls into the river, particularly in view of the continued drought and the low level of water in the stream.
60. The Rugby Sewage Works, under the supervision of Mr. SPICER, Borough Surveyor, are being well maintained, and a satisfactory effluent produced.
61. The Coventry Sewage Works at Finham have undoubtedly relieved the pressure on the old Baginton Works, but with their constant extension which is contemplated during the next few years, including provision for the treatment of the Sowe Valley sewage, a concurrent increase in the volume of the effluent entering the Avon via the Sowe must result, and will necessitate the maintenance of a high standard of purity, otherwise history will repeat itself in pollution of a serious nature. Whatever the cost, this must be prevented.
62. Both the Leamington and Warwick Sewage Works are now functioning well and by their continued good management the amenities of the river in the vicinity of Warwick should be adequately safeguarded.
63. Stratford-on-Avon Sewage Works continue to yield a satisfactory effluent and it is gratifying to learn that the Alcester Rural District Council are contemplating additional sewage treatment plant at Alcester, and likewise at Bidford. These improvements are urgently needed for the safety both of the River Arrow and the lower reaches of the River Avon within the County.
64. *SCHOOLS*.—164 departments were closed owing to infectious disease during the year, closure being necessitated in 124 cases owing to the prevalence of Influenza during January and February. The remaining closures were rendered necessary on account of Measles 20, Whooping Cough 7, Mumps 7, Chicken Pox 3, German Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, and Diphtheria 1.
65. All Head Teachers are required to notify the School Medical Officer and the appropriate District Medical Officer of all cases of infectious and contagious disease in school children, the periods of exclusion being set out in a circular letter (circular letter 5) which is periodically revised and circulated to all Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers.

The periods of exclusion are governed by regulations of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education.



## 66. HOUSING.

*Housing Act, 1930, and Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1931.*—No further applications for grant have been received in addition to those referred to in paragraphs 88 and 89 of my last Annual Report.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

67. MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.—Under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 67 herds were notified by various Authorities as producing tuberculous milk, 17 of these notifications being received from our own Food Inspectors. In addition, 13 herds brought forward from the previous year have been dealt with, making a total of 80 herds inspected by the Part-Time Veterinary Inspectors, with results as follows :

1. Cows found tuberculous and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order	52
2. Herds subsequently freed from disease ... ..	71
3. Herds still under observation and investigation not completed at the end of the year ... ..	9

In the course of these inspections the Veterinary Inspectors have examined 1,483 cows-in-milk and have taken 284 samples of milk for biological examination, an average of 3.5 samples per herd inspected. In addition, however, the County Food Inspectors have taken 150 samples of milk during delivery, and of these 18, or 12 per cent., have been found to contain living tubercle bacilli, as against 9.3 per cent. in the previous year.

68. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—During 1933, 45 applications for "Grade A" Milk Licences were received. Of the 45 Licences issued, 37 were in respect of "Grade A" Producers only, and 8 for Producer-Retailers; 16 Licences were issued by the Ministry of Health to Producers of "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk, making a total of 61 Designated Milk Producers in the County.

There is doubtless a great effort being made in Warwickshire to produce a cleaner milk than has obtained in the past, particularly when it is realised how much is being done by the Agricultural Education Committee in the organising of Clean Milk Competitions throughout the County. There are accordingly many producers outside the Grade A. licencees whose standard of cleanliness in milk production is well up to that of graded milk, but on the other hand there are still many, particularly among the small producers, whose methods of production are far from satisfactory, and whose milk is distributed locally throughout the County. Most of the better quality milk goes out of the County into the towns where it is sold in bulk, consequently every endeavour must be made to raise the standard generally and so allow Urban and Rural communities to be treated alike.

69. PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.—During the year, 54 samples were submitted under these Regulations, consisting of 32 samples of milk, 20 samples of cream and 2 of tinned cream. All the samples were found to be free from preservatives and generally of a good standard. Of the 32 milk samples tested for dirt, 9 or 28 per cent. were regarded as definitely unsatisfactory, the result of examination shewing an average moist dirt content of 4.2 parts per 100,000.

70. SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During the year under review, 738 samples were submitted for analysis by the County Inspectors, and 32 by the Inspectors of the District Councils, making a total of 770 for the County. Of these, 70 were found to be adulterated, giving a sample adulteration figure of 9.4 per cent. as compared with 10.7 in 1932. The figure for milk adulteration alone was 10.2 as against 8.7 in the previous year.

71. The 70 adulterated samples were as follows :—Milk 66 (46 vendors), Boiled Sweets 1, Eucalyptus Oil 1, and Licquorice Powder 2.

72. Proceedings were taken in 20 cases, against 8 vendors, the total amount of fines and costs paid being £44 18s. 0d.

73. Mr. W. T. Rigby, County Analyst, gives the following particulars, shewing the average composition of all the samples of milk analysed during the year and the average for each quarter :—



<i>Period.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Non-fatty solids.</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Total solids.</i>
March Quarter ... ..	158	8.7	3.5	12.2
June Quarter ... ..	127	8.7	3.3	12.0
September Quarter ... ..	168	8.6	3.6	12.2
December Quarter ... ..	169	8.7	3.7	12.4
Whole Year ... ..	622	8.6	3.5	12.2
Legal Limits ... ..	—	8.5	3.0	—

74. **SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS.**—Necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and infants have continued to receive free-milk under the Council's scheme during 1933. The usual allowance, which is rarely departed from, and then only in instances of acute need, is one pint per day, or in the case of dried milk from Infant Welfare Centres, one packet per week. No supply is given if the applicants are in receipt of Public Assistance. In the case of the Borough of Warwick, there is a purveyor of "Certified" milk and a purveyor of pasteurised milk and recipients of free milk are required to receive their supply from one of these purveyors.

75. During the year, 397 new applications were granted and supplies were renewed monthly. These, together with cases carried forward from 1932, made a total of 622 families assisted in this manner during 1933.

76. 80,249 pints of milk and 488 packets of dried milk (equivalent to 3,416 pints) were distributed, a total of 10,458 gallons, as compared with 10,734 gallons in the previous year.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### GENERAL.

77. *Smallpox.*—It is gratifying to report an entire absence of this disease from the County during the year 1933.

78. *Vaccination against Smallpox.*—Of 5,274 Registered births in 1932, there were successfully vaccinated during last year 1,354 or 25.6 per cent., as against 25.8 per cent. in the previous year. The certificates of conscientious objection received numbered 3,208, or 60.8 per cent. as compared with 60.7 per cent. in the preceding year.

79. *Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.*—There was a large increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever during the year, 1,198 cases being notified, as against 569 in 1932. The disease, comparatively mild in character, was chiefly prevalent in the Urban Districts, while of the 8 deaths recorded, only one occurred in Rural Districts. Diphtheria was also more prevalent, 217 notifications of the disease being received as against 139 in the previous year. 18 deaths were registered as compared with 8 in 1932. The incidence of Enteric Fever continues to show a reduction, 17 notifications being recorded as against 30 in the preceding year. Of the 17 cases, 6 were of the Para-typhoid variety. No deaths were registered from this disease.

80. *Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza.*—Measles again appeared in mildly epidemic form, particularly in the first half of the year, but the disease was responsible only for 12 deaths, as compared with 25 deaths registered in 1932. There was a reduction in the incidence of Whooping Cough, which accounted for 9 deaths as compared with 29 deaths in the previous year. Influenza, which prevailed in epidemic form throughout the earlier months of the year, resulted in a high death-rate, 221 deaths being registered, as against 162 in the preceding year.

81. *Cerebro-Spinal Fever.*—32 notifications of this disease were received as compared with 61 in the previous year. Of the 32 cases, 12 occurred in the Borough of Nuneaton, 7 in the Atherstone Rural District, and 5 in Bedworth Urban District; 14 deaths were registered, giving a case mortality of 43 per cent.

82. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, Section 63.**—The Minister of Health approved the Council's Scheme under this section for the provision of hospital accommodation for infectious diseases with one material alteration; viz.: the continuance of the Fosse Road Hospital to receive Smallpox cases from the area which the Council suggested should be served by new accommodation to be provided by the Warwick Joint Hospital Board.

83.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS.  
(Previous year's figures given in brackets).

	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>		<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1198 (569)	...	8 (4)
Diphtheria ... ..	217 (139)	...	18 (8)
Enteric Fever ... ..	17 (30)	...	— (3)
Puerperal Fever ... ..	29 (17)	...	12 (7)
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	44 (54)	...	—
Pneumonia ... ..	780 (771)	...	225 (232)
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	32 (61)	...	14 (28)
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	3 (6)	...	10 (8)

TUBERCULOSIS.

84. During the year 1933, 411 Notifications of Tuberculosis were received—297 Pulmonary cases, and 114 other forms of Tuberculosis—these figures shewing an increase over those for 1932, when 245 cases of Pulmonary and 102 other forms of Tuberculosis were notified. The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.52 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.49 per 1,000 in 1932.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths is as follows :—

AGE PERIODS.	DEATHS.		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>	
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ... ..	—	—	4	—
1—5 ... ..	—	—	8	3
5—15 ... ..	—	3	5	5
15—25 ... ..	24	25	3	2
25—45 ... ..	44	40	3	9
45—65 ... ..	32	17	1	2
65 and over ... ..	4	2	—	—
	104	87	24	21
Total ... ..	191		45	

85. The following table records the sex and age distribution of 266 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Primary) and 113 notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis received during the year :—

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS.		<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>	
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ... ..	—	—	4	—
1—5 ... ..	—	—	12	8
5—10 ... ..	2	3	12	11
10—15 ... ..	6	6	8	11
15—20 ... ..	15	15	5	3
20—25 ... ..	19	29	3	6
25—35 ... ..	34	36	11	4
35—45 ... ..	33	15	2	4
45—55 ... ..	18	13	5	2
55—65 ... ..	12	7	1	1
65 and over ... ..	1	2	—	—
	140	126	63	50
TOTAL ... ..	266		113	



86. The number of beds available for tuberculous patients has remained the same as in 1932, viz. 195 beds at the Memorial Sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis and 50 beds in outside institutions for non-pulmonary tuberculosis. As mentioned in my last Annual Report the number of beds in outside hospitals and sanatoria was increased from 40 to 50 in October, 1932, owing to the waiting list for the non-pulmonary type of case remaining lengthy. This still continues despite the increase in the number of beds available, and the Tuberculosis Officer finds difficulty in keeping within the limit of 50.

87. I mentioned in my last Annual Report that the question of the further development of the Memorial Sanatorium was under consideration and during 1933 the scheme which the Joint Committee then had in mind, has been developed.

The Ministry of Health have approved plans of a scheme which will cost approximately £27,776, and which includes provision for an additional two storey building, containing improved administration and clinical accommodation, and a further 30 beds, with considerable extension and improvements to the engineering and electrical services for both the existing and additional accommodation. Tenders have already been accepted for the preliminary work which it is hoped will be commenced in the near future.

88. Anxiety has been experienced in the course of the year in connection with the water supply, the consumption increasing during last summer to 89.5 gallons per head. Notice of a serious water shortage was received in September and the Sanatorium was connected to the Warwick Corporation Water Supply for use in case of emergency. It was not, however, found necessary to draw on this source. Restrictions within the Sanatorium were placed upon the use of water, which resulted in a gradual reduction in the consumption, which, at the end of October, had been reduced to 58.6 gallons per head per day and at the end of the year to 53.7 gallons per head per day. The Sanatorium obtains its water supply from the County Mental Hospital and the average daily consumption is now approximately 15,350 gallons, representing approximately 61 gallons per head per day.

The necessity for a "stand-by" supply and the acute and rapid corrosion of the pipes, caused by the action of the water, is causing anxiety, and proposals are under negotiation with a view to the provision of a water tower and the installation of a water softening plant to serve both the Sanatorium and the County Mental Hospital.

89. Home visiting has continued on the same lines as in previous years, the County Health Visitors having paid 1,719 visits to 921 cases, including 92 visits to Ex-service men. The Health Visitors for the Borough of Leamington have undertaken 308 visits, including 18 to Ex-service men. In 112 cases, home visits were not required. 474 attendances were made by the County Health Visitors, acting as Tuberculosis Nurses at the County Dispensaries.

The following table shews in greater detail the work of the County Health Visitors :—

TUBERCULOSIS WORK OF COUNTY HEALTH VISITORS, 1933.

Total number of Cases notified in 1933.	Total No. of cases visited by Health Visitors.	Unvisited or visit not required.	Visits to Cases notified during the year.		No. of Visits to Cases notified in Previous Years.	No of Visits to Ex-Service Men.	Total No. of all Visits	Deaths during 1933.	No. of Attendances of Health Visitors at Dispensaries.
			No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits.					
432	921	112	320	291	1108	92	1719	211	474

90. Sick nursing has been continued by the nurses attached to the District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and to a lesser extent by the Newnham Benefit Nursing Association; 1,776 visits in all have been paid during the year.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

(Dr. J. McGEAGH WILLIAMS).

91. During the year 1933 the number of new patients, including 33 transfers from other areas, examined at or in connection with the Joint Committee's seven Dispensaries and at the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic was 1038. In 1932, the number of new patients was 1,052, and in 1931, 1,124. The attendances at the seven Dispensaries and the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic numbered 2,605, as compared with 2,646 in 1932, and 2,606 in 1931.
92. 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 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and 2 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 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays; 35, Coton Road, Nuneaton, from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays; 1, Plowman Street, Rugby, from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 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.
93. The only changes in the medical staff occurred at the Memorial Sanatorium. Several medical men held the posts of Senior and Junior Medical Officers during the year. Particulars of the changes have been reported to the House Committee.
94. 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—

Adults	Male ...	13	} 46
	Female ...	18	
Children	Male ...	9	
	Female ...	6	

## New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	10	} 46
Non-Pulmonary ...	3	
Not Tuberculous ...	33	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	0	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933.	TOTAL.
Adults ...	1	1	2
Children ...	2	0	2
}			
4			
Contacts examined	17	Tuberculous 0	Not Tuberculous 17
			Doubtful—under observation 0
Total Attendances of Patients ...			
140*			

\*Including 24 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

*Coventry Dispensary.*

## New Patients—

Adults	Male ...	27	} 82
	Female ...	22	
Children	Male ...	16	
	Female ...	17	

## New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	21	} 82
Non-Pulmonary ...	3	
Not Tuberculous ...	58	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	0	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933.	TOTAL.
Adults ...	3	3	6
Children ...	0	0	0
}			
6			



Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
23	0	23	0
Total Attendances of County Patients ...			842*
Total Attendances of Coventry Patients ...			4,653†
			5,495

\*Including 43 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

†Including 159 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

*Leamington Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Adults	Male ...	36	} 128
	Female ...	30	
Children	Male ...	33	}
	Female ...	29	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	20	} 128
Non-Pulmonary ...	9	
Not Tuberculous ...	92	
Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	7	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933	TOTAL
Adults ...	2	6	8
Children ...	2	0	2
			10

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
35	1	32	2

Total Attendances of Patients ... \*409

\* Including 19 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

*Nuneaton Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Adults	Male ...	89	} 292
	Female ...	84	
Children	Male ...	56	}
	Female ...	63	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	33	} 292
Non-Pulmonary ...	9	
Not Tuberculous ...	250	
Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	0	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933	TOTAL
Adults ...	0	2	2
Children ...	0	0	0
			2

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not-Tuberculous.	Doubtful— under observation.
124	1	123	0

Total Attendances of Patients ... 560\*

\* Including 17 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

*Rugby Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Adults	Male ...	36	} 102
	Female ...	30	
Children	Male ...	15	}
	Female ...	21	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	18	} 102
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	
Not Tuberculous ...	82	
Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	0	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933.	TOTAL
Adults ...	3	4	7
Children ...	0	0	0
			7

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
44	1	43	0

Total Attendances of Patients ... 309\*

\* Including 39 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

*Solihull Dispensary.*

## New Patients—

Adults	Male ...	15	} 49
	Female ...	15	
Children	Male ...	12	
	Female ...	7	

## New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	9	} 49
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	
Not Tuberculous ...	31	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	7	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933.		TOTAL.	
Adults	...	1	...	0	...	1	} 2
Children	...	0	...	1	...	1	
Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful—under observation	
14		0		11		3	
Total Attendances of Patients				...	...	...	125

*Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.*

## New Patients—

Adults	Male ...	14	} 36
	Female ...	12	
Children	Male ...	5	
	Female ...	5	

## New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	11	} 36
Non-Pulmonary ...	0	
Not Tuberculous ...	25	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	0	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933		TOTAL	
Adults	...	1	...	1	...	2	} 3
Children	...	0	...	1	...	1	
Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful—under observation	
10		0		10		0	
Total Attendances of Patients ... ..							144

*Sutton Coldfield School Clinic.*

## New Patients—

Children	Male ...	16	} 34
	Female ...	18	

## New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	0	} 34
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	
Not Tuberculous ...	33	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year ...	0	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-33		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1933.		TOTAL.	
Children	.....	1	.....	0	.....	1	
Contacts Examined.		Tuberculous.		Not Tuberculous.		Doubtful—under observation	
15		0		15		0	
Total Attendances of Patients		...		...		76	



*Patients Visited at their Homes.*

## New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	96	} 269
	Female	...	99	
Children	Male	...	36	
	Female	...	38	

## New Patients—

Pulmonary	...	...	102	} 269
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	29	
Not Tuberculous	...	...	134	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	4	

Contacts examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation
64	1	63	0

These contacts are included in the above totals.

At the end of 1932 there were 16 patients under observation at the Dispensaries, 4 of these were found to be tuberculous during 1933, bringing the total number of patients under consideration to 1,042.

STAGE OF DISEASE.  
(New cases).

Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observation.	Not Tuberculous	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli not present in sputum.	Tubercle Bacilli found in sputum.			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.			
	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.							
36	47	85	59	25	18	5	11	18	738	1,042
227				59						

The non-tuberculous and doubtful cases (756) are omitted from the following tables, which deal with the 286 tuberculosis 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.
13	15	20	28	50	41	32	20	30	14	8	10	5	286

## CONDITION OF TEETH.

Good, up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris.	Dentures, partial or complete.	TOTAL.
166	52	6	62	286

## FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Near relatives affected.	Distant relatives affected.	Negative family history.	TOTAL.
86	25	175	286

Examinations of 998 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.
396	59	543	998
40.0%	6.0%	54.0%	

95. 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	7	17
Atherstone Rural ... ..	19	20	39
Bedworth Urban ... ..	9	17	26
Kenilworth Urban ... ..	4	6	10
Borough of Leamington ... ..	22	16	38
Meriden Rural ... ..	16	26	42
Borough of Nuneaton ... ..	73	52	125
Rugby Rural ... ..	21	29	50
Rugby Urban ... ..	27	60	87
Shipston-on-Stour Rural ... ..	2	4	6
Solihull Urban ... ..	7	26	33
Southam Rural ... ..	9	16	25
Borough of Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	7	7	14
Stratford-on-Avon Rural ... ..	9	13	22
Borough of Sutton Coldfield ... ..	10	19	29
Tamworth Rural ... ..	6	16	22
Borough of Warwick ... ..	12	23	35
Warwick Rural ... ..	6	10	16
	269	367	636

96. 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 :—		
Memorial ... ..	173	165
Colonies :—		
Papworth ... ..	3	2
Hospitals :—		
Birmingham Cripples Hospital ... ..	1	0
Creton, Northampton ... ..	1	0
Forelands, Bromsgrove ... ..	0	1
Heatherwood Hospital ... ..	1	0
Manfield, Northampton ... ..	5	4
Nuneaton Hospital ... ..	0	1
Paybody Convalescent Home, Allesley ... ..	3	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate ... ..	0	1
St.-Cross, Rugby ... ..	15	14
Vicarage Road Auxiliary, Birmingham ... ..	1	2
Warneford, Leamington ... ..	0	1
Warwickshire Orthopaedic, Coleshill ... ..	6	5
Woodlands, Birmingham ... ..	3	1
	212	198

Average duration of treatment—all Institutions ... 40.1 weeks.

Average duration of treatment—Memorial Sanatorium 28.5 weeks.

Deaths in Institutions (included in Discharges) :—

Memorial Sanatorium ... .. 23

St. Cross Hospital, Rugby ... .. 2

25

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



97. **CONTRIBUTIONS BY PATIENTS.**—The Treasurer informs me that during the year the amount received from Warwickshire and Coventry patients was £308 13s. 1d. The amount received in 1932 was £366 11s. 0d., and in 1931, £298 6s. 9d.

98. **SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.**—One hundred and ninety-one (191) of the new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis had tubercle bacilli in their sputum, and in thirty-six (36) cases the bacilli were not found or the patients had no sputum. Nine hundred and sixty-seven (967) specimens of sputum were examined in the laboratory at the Chief Dispensary and sixty (60) specimens were sent to the Birmingham University.

99. **CHILDREN.**—Three hundred and twenty-eight (328) children (up to 15 years of age) were examined at the Dispensaries—162 boys and 166 girls. Eight (8) of these were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and twenty-three (23) from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the remainder, 3 were doubtful cases, and under observation at the end of the year, while 294 showed no definite evidence of tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage T.B. —, 7; Stage 3. T.B. +, 1.

100. **SHELTERS.**—The number of shelters available for the County is 57. The Joint Committee own 39 of these. The number in use by Warwickshire patients on the 31st December, 1933, was 30. During the year 14 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required and 5 were erected at new addresses.

101. **CONTACTS.**—Routine examination of contacts was continued. The number of contacts examined at the Dispensaries and in their homes during 1933 was 346, the number in 1932 being 350.

Contacts examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful— under observation.
346	4	337	5

102. **DISPENSARY TREATMENT.**—The number of patients who attended the Dispensaries for some form of treatment in 1933 was 35. In 1932 the number was also 35.

103. **X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.**—The number of X-Ray examinations of County patients made during the year at the Chief Dispensary was 673. In 1932 the number of examinations was 670.

104. **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 from the Joint Tuberculosis Committee during the year.

105. **AFTER-CARE.**—There were 105 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse was able successfully to deal with 93 of these :—

Financial help	...	...	...	...	31
Clothing supplied	...	...	...	...	12
Nursing arrangements	...	...	...	...	28
Sent to Convalescent Homes	...	...	...	...	7
Social Service	...	...	...	...	15
Unable to help	...	...	...	...	12
					105

106. Five of the patients who were helped financially received grants from the Warwickshire War Relief Fund. From this source £106 was distributed. The sum of £21 2s. 9d. was given by various charitable societies and private persons, making a total of £127 2s. 9d.

107. **EXTRA NOURISHMENT.**—The Joint Committee continue 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 provided extra nourishment for 77 patients. Grants to 28 patients ceased during the period under consideration, and there were 49 patients having extra diet on the 31st December, 1933. The Treasurer informed me that £457 12s. 8d.



was spent on extra nourishment for Warwickshire patients, and £370 5s. 1d. for Coventry patients, during the year, a total of £827 17s. 9d. In 1932 the amount spent for the whole Joint Committee's area was £741 10s. 7d., and in 1931, £792 8s. 2d. Cases of extreme poverty which can only be dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee, are referred to them.

108. NURSE SHAW (the Tuberculosis Nurse) made 249 visits to patients in their homes, 51 of these being to discharged ex-service men. The number of similar visits made by the County Health Visitors was 2,027, of which 110 were to discharged ex-sailors and ex-soldiers.
109. In addition to the above visits 1,776 sick nursing visits were paid to the homes by District Nurses of Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association.
110. 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 1933, the sum of £19 16s. 10d. was spent on County patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulance at the Memorial Sanatorium.
111. Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued to be satisfactory. The number of reports on insured tuberculous persons received from panel practitioners during the year was :—On Form G.P. 17 (initial report), 82 ; on Form G.P. 36 (progress report), 573 ; total, 655. In 1932 the numbers were 81, 555, 636.
112. ORTHOPAEDIC AND LIGHT TREATMENT.—The number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at various Orthopaedic Clinics in the County was 603. In 1932 it was 590. Light treatment for those patients needing it, is given in the out-patient department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these patients in 1933 was 341, and in 1932, 430.
113. The following information relating to the incidence of, and deaths from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the institutional treatment of this disease, is taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and may be of interest.
114. The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis fell from 53,422 in 1922 to 51,836 in 1932, while the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 15,837 to 17,956. There has, however, been a fall in the number of non-pulmonary cases since 1925 (in which year 20,667 patients were notified) up to now. For instance, the number of non-pulmonary cases in 1932 was 422 less than in 1931.
115. The number of deaths registered from tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 42,777 in 1922, to 33,658 in 1932. The deaths in 1932 were 2,160 less than in 1931.
116. In England at the end of December, 1932, the number of beds in Residential Institutions approved for the treatment of tuberculosis was 26,779.

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

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

(DR. CORYDON BUDGE).

117. BUILDINGS.—During the year under review, Pavilions Nos. 5 and 6, and the two four-bedded wards which were transferred from Bramcote Sanatorium, have been repainted by contract. During the early part of 1933, a small boiler, giving a hot water circulation was installed in the two Bramcote Wards, so that the condition of these in the winter months is now much more satisfactory.

The opportunity is taken during re-painting the pavilions to carry out repairs to electric light switches, wireless plugs, and when necessary and possible, re-arrangement of these points, to render the nursing care of the patients easy and efficient and to enhance their comfort.



The outside of the Medical Superintendent's and the Engineer's houses have also been re-decorated.

Patient labour has been employed, under the supervision of the Ex-Patient Painter, in re-decorating the Porters' Quarters, and two bedrooms in the Clerk Storekeeper's house. These rooms had not been re-decorated since the building was erected in Feb., 1927, and the improvement in their appearance is much appreciated.

118. **GROUNDS.**—The grounds are in good order and are much used and enjoyed by all residents at the Sanatorium, for exercise and recreation under suitable weather conditions. Whenever possible small improvements have been effected throughout the year in such matters as the re-turfing of grass edges and the erection of trellis work to preserve these edges, with consequent considerable improvement in the appearance of the grounds. Necessary maintenance work and minor improvements continue to be carried out as required.

119. **RECREATION.**—The Sanatorium is again indebted to many friends who have sent parcels of books and periodicals, toys, fruit and flowers, from time to time throughout the year. All have been suitably thanked. Concert Parties have also provided excellent entertainment to the Sanatorium.

On appropriate occasions, the canteen has provided teas for a large number of visitors, and this service has been much appreciated. During 1933 a large number of visitors were thus accommodated when the Patients' Christmas Concert Party repeated their concert for the benefit of visitors, and again on Sports Day.

Throughout the season the Bowling Green, opened in 1932, has been very much enjoyed. Three matches were played at the Sanatorium by teams composed of patients and staff, one against the "Three Spires Bowling Green Club," Coventry, and two against The Warwick County Officers' Club. These occasions were very pleasant, and it is hoped to arrange further matches in the future.

120. **ELECTRICAL SERVICES.**—The maximum demand upon the Supply Company's mains was 24.5 Kilowatts, an increase of 0.5 Kilowatts over the previous year.

<i>Unit Consumption.</i>	1933.	1932.
From Supply Company's Mains ... ..	86,526	70,828
From Sanatorium plant ... ..	1,295	1,023
Total number of units used ... ..	87,821	71,851

The increase in the consumption of electricity (15,970 units) is attributable to the increased running time of the refrigerating plant, due to the very long hot summer weather, 137 days of increased occupation of night nurses' quarters, increase in operating time and load conditions of large circulating pump in the central heating service, and increase in number of steaming hours of the producer boiler.

The increase in units taken from the Sanatorium plant is largely due to the several periods of interruption of the Supply Company's service.

There have been a number of interruptions on the Supply Company's mains during the year, amounting in all to 31 hours, 39 minutes. The longest period of failure during the year was one of 15 hours. This failure was due to workmen engaged upon the canal works driving an iron stake near to the main high tension cable, and so crushing the cores of the cable together as to cause a complete interruption of the service. The Sanatorium private plant maintained the lighting load, but the central heating and domestic services were entirely closed down.

*Cost of Electricity.*—Although the number of units of electricity has increased during the year, there has been no material increase in the maximum demand. This result has been reflected in the final cost of the unit being practically one penny (1.002 pence).

121. **WATER.**—Throughout the greater part of the year the gradual increase in the number of gallons of water consumed per head per day gave cause for some anxiety, and during the very warm spell of weather experienced during the end of June and early July a consumption of 89.5 gallons per head was recorded. During the first week in September, notice of a serious water shortage was received and immediate steps were taken to deal with the situation. The restrictions placed upon the use of both the hot and cold water services brought about a gradual reduction in the demand per head per day. By the end of October, the demand was reduced to 58.6 gallons per head per day, with a further decline to 53.7 gallons per head per day by the end of the year.

122. **SCHOOL.**—Miss HANCOX continues in charge of the school. The total number of attendances from the 1st April, 1932, to the 31st March, 1933, was 11,171, the maximum attendance being 58 and the minimum being 40 for any one day.

123. **PATIENTS.**—Necessitous patients continue to be helped by grants of clothing from the fund provided by the Committee, by the British Red Cross Society, the United Service Fund and the Coventry City Aid Society.

During the year seven patients received boots and clothing from the Committee at a cost of £9 16s. 2d.

The voluntary contributions towards the cost of treatment during 1933 amounted to £307 15s. 7d.

124. **BEDS.**—The bed allocation at the Memorial Sanatorium is as follows:—

*Male, 96. Female, 65. Children, 34.*

During 1932, however, a long woman's "Waiting List" caused great anxiety, and as there was only moderate pressure on the male beds, it was considered advisable that Pavilion No. 6 should be utilised for women patients.

This change was made on the 1st January, 1933, and continued in force throughout the year, thus resulting in the bed allocation at the Sanatorium during 1933 being as follows:—

*Male, 72. Female, 89. Children, 34.*

TABLE I.  
WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

		<i>In Inst.</i> <i>on Jan. 1,</i> <i>1933.</i>		<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> <i>1933.</i>	
No. of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	M.	0	...	3	...	3	...	0	...	0
	F.	0	...	4	...	4	...	0	...	0
	Ch.	1	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	0
Total		1	...	8	...	9	...	0	...	0
No. of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	M.	30	...	71	...	58	...	13	...	30
	F.	37	...	76	...	60*	...	8	...	44
	Ch.	25	...	13	...	14	...	2	...	27
Total		92	...	165	...	132*	...	23	...	101
Grand Total		93	...	173	...	141	...	23	...	101

\* In addition one patient was transferred to another Sanatorium.



## COVENTRY PATIENTS.

COVENTRY PATIENTS.									
		<i>In Inst.</i> <i>on Jan. 1,</i> <i>1933.</i>		<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> <i>1933.</i>
No. of doubtfully tuber- culous cases admitted for observation	M.	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
	F.	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
	Ch	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Total		0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
No. of definitely tuber- culous patients ad- mitted for treatment	M	36	...	83	...	74	...	2	...
	F	43	...	65	...	60	...	9	...
	Ch	8	...	9	...	5	...	1	...
Total		87	...	157	...	139	...	12	...
Grand Total		87	...	157	...	139	...	12	...

TABLE II.

## WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.		For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.			
		Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.						
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Tuberculous	...	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	
Non-Tuberculous		—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	
Doubtful	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	...	...	—	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2

### COVENTRY PATIENTS.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

*Stages of Disease.*

## WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Class T.B. minus.	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Non- Pulmonary.	Observation.	Total.
17 ...	19 ...	52 ...	36 ...	8 ...	9 ...	141

## COVENTRY PATIENTS.

Class T.B. minus.	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Non- Pulmonary.	Observation.	Total.
8 ...	20 ...	71 ...	39 ...	1 ...	0 ...	139

TABLE IV.

*Condition on Discharge.*

## WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.	Total.
45 ...	87 ...	23 ...	9 ...	164

## COVENTRY PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.	Total.
59 ...	80 ...	12 ...	0 ...	151

TABLE V.

*Duration of Stay.*

## WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1933, who had more than 12 months' treatment	...	20
" " " " " 6—12 months' treatment	...	42
" " " " " 3—6 months' treatment	...	53
" " " " " under 3 months' treatment	...	40
No. of observation cases discharged during 1933, who had under 4 weeks' observation	2	
" " " " " over 4 weeks' observation	7	
		164

## COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1933, who had more than 12 months' treatment	...	18
" " " " " 6—12 months' treatment	...	54
" " " " " 3—6 months' treatment	...	51
" " " " " under 3 months' treatment	...	28
No. of observation cases discharged during 1933, who had under 4 weeks' observation	0	
" " " " " over 4 weeks' observation	0	
		151

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire Patients	...	28.5 weeks.
" " " Coventry Patients	...	29.7 "



## 125. LABORATORY.

The total number of sputum examinations was 1,173.  
 The total number of pathological examinations made was 15.  
 The number of animal inoculations performed was 2.

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

3,427 Screen examinations.  
 253 Photographs.

## 127. TREATMENT.—During the year :—

114 patients have been treated by artificial pneumothorax.  
 24     "     "     "     with sanocrysin.  
 33     "     "     "     by artificial sunlight.  
 26     "     "     "     with other special methods and drugs.

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

1,095 attendances for treatment by artificial pneumothorax.  
 401     "     "     "     "     "     sunlight.  
 14     "     "     "     "     of larynx.  
 17     "     "     "     "     examination.  
 5     "     "     "     "     treatment by gas replacement.  
 4     "     "     "     "     with sanocrysin.  
 5     "     "     "     "     review.

---

1,541 Total attendances.

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## 129. ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.—During the year 1933, 33 patients were treated by artificial sunlight, the cases being as follows :—

Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	5 adults.	4 children.
Tuberculous abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	5 "	1 child.
" joints	...	...	...	...	...	5 "	3 children.
Sinus (Rectal)	...	...	...	...	...	4 "	9 "
Chilblains	...	...	...	...	...	6 "	0 "

## 130. I would specially mention this year, the work which has been done in the Out-patient Department of the Sanatorium during the past three years.

In the main, the cases treated are those which have received treatment by artificial pneumothorax while in residence at the Sanatorium, and whenever possible the treatment is carried on after the patient is discharged. The result of this is, that the improvement which so often follows the protracted and expensive treatment in the Sanatorium is much less frequently nullified in a short time, but in the majority of cases continues for a long period, and is not infrequently followed by further progress.

The effect of pneumothorax treatment is to put the diseased lung at rest, and it is an undoubted fact that for lasting results to be achieved this rest must be continued, not for a period of months, but years.

By the establishment of an Out-Patient Department therefore, those cases which have been suitable for pneumothorax treatment, are able to continue it for as long as may be necessary, and in making the necessary arrangements for each case, the subsequent dates of attendance for refills are fixed so that the treatment can be carried out without interference with the patient's domestic circumstances, and particularly with his employment.

It is thus hoped that a larger number of the cases will progress towards complete arrest of the disease than has formerly been the case, and as far as the other cases are concerned, a longer period of comparative good health usually results from this special treatment, often with the sputum free from tubercle bacilli. This latter point is of great importance, as such cases can no longer be a continual source of infection in their homes.

It is interesting to look at the figures of the actual number of cases which have been thus treated. Taking the month of December in the years 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, the cases attending this department number respectively 13, 26, 48 and 55. This steady increase is satisfactory and shows very clearly that such a department is practical even in an institution situated in the country, and that the patients appreciate the value of the treatment.

Sputum examinations are made in these cases at regular intervals, and of the 55 cases attending in December, 1933, 45 patients gave a negative result when tested, a percentage of 81.8.

In addition to artificial pneumothorax work, the Out-Patient Department also watches the progress of a number of cases complicated with laryngeal tuberculosis, advising periods of rest when necessary.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

131. 31 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during the year as compared with 38 in 1932. Of these 12 were notified in the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington Spa and Sutton Coldfield, which are separate Maternity and Child Welfare areas, leaving 19 notifications in the Maternity and Child Welfare County.

The analysis of these is as follows:—

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
19	17	2	19	Nil	Nil	1

Both the hospital cases were admitted to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, one being paid for under the County Scheme.

132. 56 notices of Medical Help were received from midwives on account of inflammation or watery discharge from the eyes, including cases subsequently notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, involving 47 first visits and 94 re-visits by the County Health Visitors.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

133. The five Clinics under the County Scheme have continued to provide facilities for the treatment of venereal disease and, as will be seen from the following table, 274 new cases attended the Clinics during the year as against 302 in the previous year.
134. 100 persons completed treatment at the Clinics compared with 87 in the previous year, but 137 ceased to attend without completing treatment.
135. The out-patient attendances total 12,339 as against 16,033 in 1932, and the number of in-patient days total 685 as against 662.



## 136. ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CENTRES, 1933.

	Warneford Hosp.		Coventry & War. Hosp.		Gen. Hosp. B'ham.		Hosp. of St. Cross, Rugby.		Nuneaton V.D. Clinic		TOTALS.
1. Persons dealt with at Out-patient Clinic for the first time, suffering from Syphilis	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Soft Chancre	11	6	7	10	9	4	9	1	9	10	76
Gonorrhœa	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ..	28	32	18	8	23	8	6	3	34	30	190
2. Persons discharged from Clinic after completing treatment for:— Syphilis	0	3	7	12	20	10	5	2	19	8	86
Gonorrhœa	5	8	5	7	12	4	6	2	24	5	78
3. Persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment for:— Syphilis	7	8	1	14	6	5	3	2	3	3	52
Gonorrhœa	21	11	7	2	17	4	5	0	10	8	85
4. Total attendances of all Persons at Clinic	670	768	1211	856	1756	551	663	180	4906	698	12,339
Previous year	1433	(1386)	2067	(2046)	2307	(2854)	843	(1000)	5684	(5747)	(16,033)
5. No. of In-patient days of Treatment to persons suffering from:— Syphilis	20	0	0	26	15	0	—	—	—	—	61
Gonorrhœa	116	447	—	—	38	23	—	—	—	—	624
No. of new Cases of Venereal Disease ..	46	39	25	18	32	12	15	4	43	40	274
Previous year	85	(90)	43	(56)	44	(51)	19	(27)	83	(78)	(302)

137. PROPAGANDA.—The sum of £50 was again included in the estimates of the Public Health Committee for local propaganda and the services of the British Social Hygiene Council were again enlisted in this connection. A three days' educational campaign was organised from the 13th to the 15th November, when addresses were given and films shewn both to mixed audiences and men only. The meetings were held at Bedworth, Nuneaton and Kenilworth. The meetings at Bedworth were not attended so well as was expected, but all the meetings at Nuneaton and Kenilworth were extraordinarily well attended.

The film "John Smith and Son" was exhibited to mixed audiences at Bedworth and Nuneaton, and the film "How to Tell" was shewn at the mixed meeting at Kenilworth.

Mens' meetings followed the mixed ones at each of the three places, when the film "Any Evening after Work" was shewn. Each meeting was addressed by Mr. H. WILKINS of the British Social Hygiene Council, the chair being taken at Bedworth by Councillor S. L. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Bedworth Public Health Committee; at Nuneaton by the Mayor, Councillor W. T. SMITH, and at Kenilworth by Dr. W. R. W. ASPLEN, a medical practitioner who is also a member of the County Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

At Nuneaton Dr. P. G. HORSBURGH, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, spoke with regard to the medical aspect, and Dr. ASPLEN did the same at Kenilworth. At both Nuneaton and Kenilworth the rooms at which the meetings were held were packed, many people standing, and large numbers being unable to obtain admission.

This is the first attempt that has been made to extend the campaign to Kenilworth and the support given fully justifies the experiment of holding meetings in a smaller centre than has been the case in the past.

A quantity of literature was disposed of at all meetings and despite the fact that the attendances at Bedworth might have been larger the campaign can be regarded as entirely successful.

138. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—During the year, 5 unmarried mothers suffering from Venereal Disease were given institutional treatment at Cleveland House, Wolverhampton.

## CONCLUSION.

139. 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.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Typhoid Fever Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
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
1931.	15.69	11.06	0.20	0.51	0.01	55
1932.	15.38	11.52	0.22	0.49	0.008	55
1933.	13.71	11.42	0.16	0.52	—	54

140. The figure that stands out most prominently in the above table is that of the birth-rate, 13.71 for the year under review, by far the lowest ever recorded in the County. If this fall should continue, as it has done progressively since the high post-war rate of 1920, the time will soon be reached when the general death-rate, with its tendency to rise, will be even greater than the birth-rate, but fortunately this position has not yet been reached. The birth-rate in 1933 for the whole of England and Wales was 14.4 and the death-rate 12.3 per 1,000 of population.

141. The Infantile Death-rate—children under one year of age—of 54 per 1,000 births, is only one point lower than that of the previous two years, but compares favourably with that for the whole of England and Wales, 64 per 1,000 births.

142. The death-rate from Infectious Diseases was the lowest ever recorded, and it is of interest to note that no deaths were registered during the year from Typhoid Fever.

143. The pulmonary tuberculosis death-rate of 0.52 is a little disappointing, but with improved housing conditions and brighter prospects in employment, a further reduction in this figure may be looked for during the next few years. One hears a good deal of the need for earlier notification of this disease by Medical Practitioners in order to increase the chance



of cure, but what is more urgently needed still, is an appreciation by the general public of the need for seeking medical advice at the earliest possible date, at a time when diagnosis may not be certain, but when skilled and continued observation is of the utmost importance.

144. The further development of our scheme, already in operation, for the medical ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers calls for special consideration at this time, since it has been shewn that the maternal mortality rate in the County—5.2 per 1,000 births—is not being influenced to any appreciable extent by the many and varied facilities provided hitherto for the care and protection of motherhood, and extension of the ante-natal service seems to be the direction in which most benefit would be likely to result.

145. I gladly take this opportunity of thanking all my medical colleagues for their ready and willing help at all times, my Health Visiting and Office Staff for their loyal support, and the County Public Health Committee for their continued confidence and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD,

County Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1933, in the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages and shewing also the Area, Population, and Births therein during the Year, together with Birth, Death and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IN ACRES.	DEATHS AT SURVIVED AGES.										MORTALITY FROM SURVIVED CAUSES.																																							
		POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000.	Census 1931.	Middle of 1933 Estimate of Registrar Gen'l.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and upwards.	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Epidemic Erythema.	Erysipelas.	Exanthema Syclicum.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, malignant diseases.	Diabetes. Cerebral Hemor- rhage, etc.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other (Circulatory Diseases).	Proteus.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory diseases.	Peptic Ulcer.	Diphtheria, etc. (under 5 years).	Typhoid.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Other Diseases of Liver etc.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Other Peritoneal Diseases.	Congenital Deformity of the Neck.	Other deaths from violence.	Other defined Diseases.	Cases ill-defined or unknown.	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Sexuality					
		Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.																																												Zymotic Death Rate.				
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS	783.0	13.18	11.31	0.14	51	215,319	223,700	2,950	253,162	38	37	62	86	246	620	1281	—	1	7	6	8,118	6	7,123	27	340	34	160	531	5	123	113	141	24	27	5	50	6	10	58	68	11	9	103	28	83	215	—	6	13	84	
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS	475.74	14.56	11.60	0.19	58	136,445	138,500	2,017	160,719	27	31	41	62	167	371	789	—	5	1	3	10,103	2	7	68	18	217	22	95	324	1	67	57	84	28	13	8	9	5	11	39	40	1	5	66	16	68	144	2	4	1	65
WARWICK- SHIRE	553.77	13.71	11.42	0.16	54	351,794	362,200	4,967	418,271	65	68	103	147	413	1,001	2,070	—	12	8	9	18,221	10	14,191	45	557	56	265	855	6	190	170	225	55	40	13	29	9	21	97	108	12	14	169	44	151	349	2	10	14	149	



**1933.**  
**B. THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES, Etc., for POPULATION, BIRTHS and DEATHS in the**  
**URBAN and RURAL DISTRICTS, and RATES based thereon.**

	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Infant Mortality.		Congenital Debility and Malformation.		Zymotic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated, middle of 1933.	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.
<b>URBAN :</b>														
Bedworth .. ..	16,909	17,530	307	17.51	175	9.98	22	71	14	0.79	9	0.51	14	0.79
Kenilworth .. ..	7,506	7,830	101	12.89	96	12.25	7	69	6	0.76	1	0.12	3	0.38
Leamington Spa ..	29,662	30,190	360	11.93	433	14.35	15	41	10	0.33	1	0.03	12	0.39
Nuneaton .. ..	46,305	47,100	777	16.47	531	11.25	54	69	32	0.67	11	0.23	33	0.69
Rugby .. ..	34,427	35,070	379	10.80	392	11.17	17	44	16	0.45	4	0.11	18	0.51
Solihull .. ..	25,371	29,290	392	13.38	267	9.11	15	38	11	0.37	3	0.10	14	0.47
Stratford-on-Avon ..	11,616	11,700	142	12.13	142	12.13	4	28	2	0.17	1	0.08	4	0.34
Sutton Coldfield ..	29,921	31,230	313	10.02	308	9.86	9	29	5	0.16	—	—	12	0.38
Warwick .. ..	13,459	13,730	179	13.03	187	13.61	9	50	7	0.50	3	0.21	13	0.94
<b>Total Urban</b> ..	<b>215,319</b>	<b>223,700</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.54</b>
<b>RURAL :</b>														
Alcester .. ..	11,233	11,640	148	12.71	145	12.45	12	81	3	0.25	5	0.42	9	0.77
Alberstone .. ..	21,865	22,050	370	16.78	233	10.56	31	83	24	1.08	3	0.13	14	0.63
Meriden .. ..	24,705	25,630	397	15.48	246	9.59	17	42	9	0.35	4	0.15	16	0.62
Rugby .. ..	17,890	18,300	275	15.02	188	10.27	14	50	6	0.32	7	0.38	5	0.27
Shipston-on-Stour ..	7,683	7,630	98	12.84	101	13.23	6	61	3	0.39	1	0.13	1	0.13
Southam .. ..	11,188	11,300	150	13.27	183	16.19	7	46	5	0.44	1	0.08	5	0.44
Stratford-on-Avon ..	14,114	14,350	193	13.44	198	13.79	8	41	4	0.27	1	0.06	6	0.41
Tamworth .. ..	14,026	13,990	234	16.72	166	11.86	15	64	8	0.57	4	0.28	7	0.50
Warwick .. ..	13,741	13,610	152	11.16	147	10.80	9	59	4	0.29	1	0.07	5	0.36
<b>Total Rural</b> ..	<b>136,445</b>	<b>138,500</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>14.56</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>11.60</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>COUNTY TOTALS</b> ..	<b>351,764</b>	<b>362,200</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>11.42</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0.52</b>

## C.

## Notification of Infectious Diseases.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

Estimated Civilian Population as at June 30th, 1933.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid in cluding Mem- branous Group.	Enteric Fever, (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid).	Cases included in Column 4.	Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro- spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-en- cephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Trench Fever.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Kryopelma.	Tuberculosis		Malaria.		Chicken-Pox.	Measles (ex- cluding Ger- man Measles).	Whooping Cough.		
																						Pulmonary.	Other Forms.	Stated to be Contracted in this country.	Other Cases.					
URBAN :—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Bedworth	...	18	26	...	...	45	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	22	8	...	...	1	...	...		
Kenilworth	...	24	4	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...		
Leamington Spa	...	69	3	3	...	41	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	21	5	...	...	...	...	...		
Nuneaton	...	310	27	1	...	95	...	...	8	5	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	26	53	25	...	...	...	...	...		
Rugby	...	243	11	...	...	79	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	30	10	...	...	...	...	...		
Solihull	...	37	6	5	3	56	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	23	6	...	...	...	...	...		
Stratford-on-Avon	...	14	...	...	...	23	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Sutton Coldfield	...	80	4	...	...	49	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Warwick	...	93	29	2	2	45	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	
RURAL :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alcester	...	52	27	...	...	60	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Atherstone	...	28	19	2	...	87	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	
Meriden	...	35	18	...	...	63	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Rugby	...	55	37	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Shipston-on-Stour	...	10	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Southam	...	70	1	1	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stratford-on-Avon	...	24	2	...	...	29	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	...	8	...	...	...	23	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Warwick	...	28	2	4	1	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS...	...	1198	217	17	6	780	...	...	29	44	32	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	31	120	297	114	...	...	1	118	...		



**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, 1933.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births returned in "Birth List Sheets," as Registered during the year ending 31st Dec. 1932.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated during 1933.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Vaccination Districts	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at end of 1933.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.
1 Atherstone ...	388	90	...	14	...	...	...	58	226
2 Meriden ...	321	122	3	12	...	2	22	32	128
3 Sutton Coldfield ...	347	198	5	11	3	5	7	7	111
4 Tamworth ...	244	97	...	6	2	1	2	6	130
5 Nuneaton ...	910	84	...	37	10	7	42	22	708
6 Bedworth ...	374	56	...	15	1	1	7	26	268
7 Solihull ...	347	114	1	10	...	9	58	46	109
8 Rugby ...	571	101	6	33	7	6	12	16	390
9 Dunchurch ...	128	24	...	1	3	...	7	7	86
10 Leamington Spa ...	467	110	1	21	2	22	1	1	309
11 Warwick ...	287	88	...	7	...	7	1	...	184
12 Kenilworth ...	155	50	1	1	...	...	8	6	89
13 Southam ...	151	31	...	5	...	...	4	...	111
14 Stratford-on-Avon	219	76	...	...	...	3	6	...	134
15 Alcester ...	140	38	...	7	...	...	...	...	95
16 Wellesbourne ...	108	43	...	2	...	1	1	...	61
17 Shipston-on-Stour	117	32	2	7	1	4	2	...	69
TOTALS ...	5,274	1,354	19	189	29	68	180	227	3,208











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