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Warwickshire (England). County Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1950

**Persistent URL**

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Warwickshire County Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950.

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August, 1951.

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

## To the Warwickshire County Council.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report on the Health of the County of Warwickshire during 1950. The year has been one of consolidation rather than change, and in my report I shall draw attention to the places where progress has been made and to the many problems which still exist.

For the third year in succession there was a fall in the birth-rate, which was 15.7 in 1950 compared with 17.2 in 1949. Other vital statistics follow the satisfactory downward trends of recent years; the stillbirth rate of 18.9 per 1,000 births showed a slight reduction on the 1949 value of 19.4; the maternal mortality rate fell from 0.85 to 0.38, and the infant mortality rate from 28.8 to 26.9 per 1,000 total births.

As in 1949, 5% of all births were illegitimate, and though the illegitimate infant mortality rate of 34.8 was an improvement on the 1949 value of 45.7, the illegitimate stillbirth rate increased to 33.6, compared with 28.0 in 1949.

### Infant Mortality.

As previously stated, the infant mortality rate fell from 28.8 per 1,000 live births in 1949 to 26.9 in 1950; this was again the lowest ever recorded in the county and compares favourably with the provisional figure of 29.8 for England and Wales. It is encouraging to find that the reduction of 8% of the 1949 figure occurred not only at ages over 1 month, but also in the neonatal period, which has previously shown a less marked decrease. The neonatal death rate in 1950 was 17.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with 19.0 in 1949 and it is to be hoped that this healthy sign indicates that we are to see further appreciable reductions in the deaths among very young infants.

The causes of infant deaths are set out in Table 11 and it will be seen that prematurity was again the principal cause, responsible for nearly one death in four. In this group, however, the reduction on the 1949 figure was particularly pronounced; there were 46 deaths, giving a death rate of 6 per 1,000 live births, compared with 68 deaths or 8 per 1,000 live births in the previous year. Other causes with marked improvements were bronchitis and pneumonia, whooping cough and tuberculous diseases, but the numbers in these last two groups are low. In two categories, haemolytic disease and asphyxia, the number of deaths was greater than in 1949.

### Maternal Mortality.

Last year I drew attention to the steady downward trend in the infant mortality rate over the last 40 years, and it is of interest to consider the trend in maternal mortality over the same period. This is shown graphically in Figure 2. Unlike the infant mortality rate, which was reduced by 40% between 1910 and 1930, the maternal death rate remained at the same level throughout this twenty year period, and began to fall only as recently as 1934. Since then, however, the downward trend has been maintained and the rate for England and Wales in 1950 was less than a quarter of the rate in 1935. In Warwickshire, the maternal mortality rate does not differ greatly from the England and Wales value, but because of the small numbers its fluctuations are more marked; in 1949 there were 7 maternal deaths among Warwickshire women, and in 1950 only 3, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.4 per 1,000 births.

### Premature Births.

Table 12 shows in some detail the proportion of premature babies who survive. Of the 7,847 births notified in the county in 1950, 552 or 6.7% were premature, that is, weighed 5½lbs. or less at birth; of these 82 were premature still-births, leaving 470 premature live births, and of these 86% survived the first month of life; in 1949 the figure was 84%. Some idea of the increased susceptibility of these babies to the hazards of the early days of life may be obtained by a comparison with total births in the county, of whom approximately 98% survive the first



month of life. It will be seen from the table that the chance of survival of the heaviest of the premature live-born babies is very high, but that there is a rapid falling off in the survival rate as the weight at birth decreases.

#### **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

There were 407 new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1950, compared with 431 in 1949, and at the end of the year, there were 2,135 notified cases on the register, 245 of whom were children under 15. 122 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, compared with 146 in 1949 and 186 in 1948.

Patients suffering from tuberculosis are classified according to whether they are found to have tubercle bacilli, and also according to severity. The classification at the time of notification was obtained for 246 of the newly notified respiratory cases, and was found to be as follows:—

<i>Stage of disease.</i>		<i>No. of cases.</i>
No bacilli found ...	RA 1 ...	81
	RA 2 ...	32
	RA 3 ...	16
Bacilli found ...	RB 1 ...	25
	RB 2 ...	59
	RB 3 ...	33
		<hr/> 246 <hr/>

The 106 cases who were at stages RA 1 and RB 1 at the time of notification showed only slight constitutional disturbance, but in the other 140 cases, constitutional disturbance was more pronounced. The category RA 3 is anomalous, for though clinically the cases in it are advanced, at the time of notification no tubercle bacilli had been found; it is probable, however, that with more systematic examination bacilli would be found and these cases would then fall into the category RB 3.

Of the 126 persons who died from pulmonary tuberculosis, 11% had not been notified, 21% were notified during the year, and 17% were notified in 1949. 15% of the cases had been notified at least 5 years before death.

Efforts to prevent the spread of this disease can be made in various ways. Perhaps the most important is the rehousing of families living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions, particularly when there are cases of tuberculosis in the household. Progress in this direction is slow. The maximum isolation should of course always be given to the infectious case.

Another preventive measure is the use of Mass Radiography to detect pulmonary tuberculosis in selected groups of people. The mobile unit of the Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Centre made nine surveys in Warwickshire during 1950. Three were industrial surveys, three were in mental institutions, one was at a colliery, one at a school and one at a Polish camp. Altogether, 6,515 people were x-rayed, and 64 of these, or just under 1% were referred to dispensaries as suspected active pulmonary tuberculosis. The proportion referred was highest at the Polish Camp where 13 of the 615 men x-rayed were found to have significant tuberculosis lesions.

A third means of prevention is provided by B.C.G., and a scheme for the vaccination of young children exposed to grave risk of infection is being introduced.

While everything possible is done to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis, new cases continue to be discovered and must be treated. It is heartening to be able to report that in recent months there has been a reduction in the waiting list for the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill; during 1950 the average waiting time for admission was 25 weeks for men and 19½ weeks for women, and at the end of the year, 100 Warwickshire patients were on the waiting list. By 1st May, 1951, this had been reduced to 72, an improvement effected principally by an extension of the practice of treating patients in their own homes, rather than by increasing the number of sanatorium beds.



Each of the 2,135 cases in the county is a potential source of infection to others, and the importance of examining contacts and of establishing a hygienic routine in all homes where tuberculosis is present, cannot be over emphasised.

#### **Smallpox.**

It is again satisfactory to report a complete absence of smallpox in the county during the year. The measures for control of epidemic diseases generally have been reviewed by the Ministry of Health, with particular regard to possible outbreaks of smallpox. As a result, arrangements have been made for the fullest co-operation between Hospitals and Medical Officers of Health and the protection of Hospital staffs.

In 1950 precautionary steps were taken in connection with the incidence of smallpox on the R.M.S. "Chitral," which arrived at Tilbury on 5th March, the S.S. "Cilicia" at Liverpool on April 16th, and the S.S. "Strathnaver" at Port of London on 1st July. Presumed contacts from these vessels travelling to destinations within the County were kept under surveillance for the prescribed period, and no cases were reported.

Although there have been no cases of smallpox in the county for many years, protection against the disease by vaccination is as important as ever. It is therefore disturbing to find that the proportion of children who are not vaccinated is very high. 1950 showed an improvement on 1949 with 1,095 vaccinations of children under one, compared with 889, but this represents only 14% of the live births. A further 830 children were vaccinated at ages one to four, compared with 692 in 1949. It is desirable to maintain a high level of vaccination in the population in order to prevent an outbreak of smallpox in the event of an actual case coming into the county.

#### **Diphtheria.**

During the year 14 cases of diphtheria were notified. 4 of the individuals had been immunised and 10 had not. There was only one death, a woman who had not been immunised.

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

4,441 children completed courses of primary immunisation during the year and 4,502 were given booster doses. The number receiving primary immunisation was the lowest recorded for several years, the reduction on previous years being due to the stopping of all immunisation in the county from the end of June until the end of October, as a precautionary measure during the epidemic of poliomyelitis. This meant that although for the first six months of the year immunisation was carried out as usual and nearly 3,000 children received the full primary course, during the second half year less than half that number were treated. Although it may seem right to discontinue immunisation when poliomyelitis is prevalent, it must be remembered that serious consequences may arise if the level of immunisation in the county is allowed to fall. It will be seen from Table 17 that the situation at present is not satisfactory, for at the end of 1950, only 55% of the children in the county were immunised. The situation is disturbing because the level of immunisation in the lower age groups has already fallen. In particular, of 8,228 children born in 1949, only 3,336 had been immunised by the end of 1950. It is important that this trend should be arrested, for a high level of immunisation is a necessary protection against the spread of diphtheria.

#### **Poliomyelitis.**

The outbreak of poliomyelitis in the county during 1950 was similar in its intensity to that of 1947. There were 133 notifications and 8 deaths, compared with 123 notifications and 10 deaths in 1947. As will be seen from Figure 4, which shows diagrammatically the monthly notifications throughout the last four years, August was the peak month in both 1947 and 1950.

The incidence of notified cases in Warwickshire was somewhat higher than in England and Wales, but not as high as in Birmingham and Coventry. The areas in the County with the highest incidence were Sutton Coldfield and the North-Western area, i.e. two of the three areas adjacent to Birmingham.

For most of the cases notified, detailed reports were obtained, and the latest information about these cases is given in Table 21. It will be seen from this table that rather less than



one-third were children under 5, just over one-third were schoolchildren, and one-third were 15 years of age and over. At the time of writing, about nine months after the peak of the epidemic, one-third of the patients were still under treatment; most of these will recover with a degree of residual paralysis which may only be slight. Of the other 81 cases, 64 have recovered completely, with no paralysis, 9 have recovered but have some degree of paralysis, and 8 died.

In the present state of knowledge of this disease, it is impossible to take decisive preventive measures, but advice is given which may reduce the size of the epidemic. During the period when poliomyelitis was prevalent in the midlands, tonsil and adenoid operations and immunisation against diphtheria were temporarily suspended.

I have already discussed in this letter and in my report as County School Medical Officer the serious results which may arise from taking this possibly sensible precaution, and it will be clear that great vigilance must be exercised and all available evidence considered on any occasion when the question of suspending preventive measures against one disease are weighed against the possible increase of another.

#### **Other Infectious Diseases.**

Measles was widespread in the county during 1950, and 5,347 cases were notified, the largest number since 1941. Most areas of the county had high notification rates, but the outbreak was particularly marked in the Rugby and North Western areas, where 17 cases per 1,000 of the population were notified. It is satisfactory to report that there were no deaths from this disease in 1950. In 1941, with a comparable number of cases, there were 23 deaths.

Notifications of whooping cough also reached the highest level since 1941. In 1950, there were 1,578 cases and 4 deaths, compared with 1,679 cases and 25 deaths in 1941.

629 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1950 and for the fourth year in succession, there were no deaths. In 1941, there were 634 cases and 2 deaths.

#### **Venereal Diseases.**

The number of new cases of venereal disease treated at clinics fell from 228 in 1949 to 180 in 1950 (124 men and 56 women). There was also a substantial decrease in the number of persons who ceased to attend clinics before their treatment was complete, and nearly all defaulters are non-infective. This improvement is due largely to the use of penicillin in combating the disease; short but intensive treatment has, in most cases, dispensed with the need for patients to attend clinics weekly over long periods during which they become discouraged and default.

#### **Ante-Natal and Post-natal Clinics.**

The division of responsibility for providing clinics for pregnant women is a thorny problem. Since the implementation of the National Health Service Act, the majority of women have decided that the hospital is the proper place for a child to be born. This is in many ways strange, for an ever increasing number of young mothers are being allotted new council houses, which are ideally suitable for home confinements. The Act, however, gives considerable financial advantage to the mother who has her baby in hospital, for while in hospital there is no expense, whereas, if the baby is delivered at home there is considerable expense, and mothers receive the same allowances in each case. This state of affairs has led to a drift of mothers away from home confinements at a time when a greater number of babies could have been born in good modern houses, and attended by the district midwife, who has usually had many years midwifery experience. It is desirable that more efforts should be made to persuade the mother that it is safe and proper to have a baby at home and that by doing so, she can be treated as an individual coming under the care of one midwife and one health visitor, and able to call on the advice and help of her own family doctor.

#### **Dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.**

Under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, the local health authority is required to make arrangements for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five. The aim of this section of the Act was to give priority to mothers and young children, and it was intended that the service should be expanded to provide for the dental examination of all expectant mothers and periodical examination of young children. Owing to



the shortage of dental officers, this expansion has not been possible, and though a service for mothers and young children was started in 1948 and has been maintained ever since, it does not provide the comprehensive dental care which was envisaged, but only treatment for mothers who ask for it for themselves or their children. During 1950, 47 mothers and 294 pre-school children were treated in this way by county dentists, and in addition a few cases were referred to private practitioners.

#### **The Illegitimate Child and its Mother.**

Care of the illegitimate child and its mother is carried out by a social worker, who gives help both antenatally and postnatally. During the antenatal stage, the Social Worker interviews the woman and arranges medical care. For most of these women a hospital confinement is booked, and only a few are confined at home. If the woman has to leave her lodgings or wishes to move from her home district, a light post, usually of a domestic type, is found for her, and most of the ante-natal beds in the hostel at Stratford-on-Avon are used by these cases, who are admitted for the last month before confinement.

In the postnatal period, adoption of the child may be considered; the baby is then referred to the Children's Department, and adoption is usually straightforward. If the mother is a married woman, adoption is sought through one of the national societies in London. In some cases, the mother may be totally unsuitable for having the child in her care, nor can adoption be considered. The Social Worker then approaches the Voluntary Societies, seeking admittance to a Home for the child.

Many mothers, however, keep their babies. Some are absorbed back into their own families, but most are placed in residential domestic posts where there is no objection to a child. Help is then given with baby clothes, and a pram and a cot may be loaned until the mother is financially established. For women who wish to work at non-resident jobs, Day Nursery accommodation for the baby is offered, but living accommodation is very difficult to obtain. Occasionally, foster-homes are obtained, but the cost of the foster-home, together with the provision of clothes for the child, is usually too high, and this is rarely successful for long.

After-care visits are made by the Social Worker in cases where a woman keeps her baby, as it has been found that many problems arise after the mother leaves hospital. It is found that rehabilitation is usually complete six months after the birth of the baby, but when asked for help is given afterwards.

#### **Guild Street Antenatal and Postnatal Home.**

This home is a hostel for the unmarried mother and her child, and although it is a small unit, it fills an urgent need very successfully. There is accommodation for six antenatal and six postnatal cases. In 1950, 109 mothers were admitted, one-third of them for both antenatal and postnatal stay, and the average length of stay was 27 days antenatally and 22 days postnatally. A further 9 expectant mothers and 5 postnatal cases had to be sent to other homes; the main reasons being either that there was no accommodation available at Guild Street, or that the mother was very young and could more appropriately be sent for a long stay in a home where training was available.

#### **Day Nurseries and the Nursery Nurses Training Scheme.**

After consultations with representatives of the Ministries of Health and Education the Nursery Nurses Training Scheme was reorganised during the last quarter of 1950. A hostel for 14 students was set up in the Rugby area and during each of the two years of training the students, of whom there are 42 on establishment, go into residence at the hostel for 3 months and attend an intensive course of lectures at the Rugby College of Technology. In this way, the requirements of the National Nursery Examination Board for the further education of students in training have been met. Practical training is acquired at the recognised day nurseries in the county, at nursery schools and at one residential nursery. The scheme is working well, and there has been a large number of applicants for the training. It has therefore been possible to select a group of girls whose standard of education is suitably high.

It will be noted on Page 25 that most of the day nurseries are not filled to capacity, a result which was expected when the Council laid down special conditions for admission. When



the scheme for restricting admissions started, the staffing requirements were kept to two thirds of the standard of 5 children to one trained member of staff, recommended by the Ministry of Health in June, 1947 (Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health). Attendance figures indicate that the number of children present on a given day was rarely above two-thirds of the maximum and that the average for the year was slightly less.

In spite of this low level of staffing, the cost during 1950 rose to 10/6d. per day attendance, compared with 9/3d. in the preceding year. Although the cost of maintaining these establishments is high, the work is well worth while. First, the present conditions for admission are that the mother is either not maintained or inadequately maintained by the father of the child and the nurseries afford these women an opportunity to remake their lives and make themselves independent. Secondly, certain children are admitted on the grounds of the ill-health of the mother, and in this case, the nursery affords a considerable saving to the Children's Committee, who would otherwise have to find accommodation for them. Thirdly, the maintenance of a nucleus of day nurseries should be regarded as an important Civil Defence measure, for in time of war an existing scheme could be expanded much quicker than a new one could be initiated. Lastly, taking the broad outlook, day nurseries provide an opportunity for girls to obtain training in child care.

The number of students in training at the end of 1950 was 40, compared with 29 at the end of 1949. 12 students passed the County examination, 10 passed the R.S.I. examination, and 7 that of the National Nursery Examination Board.

#### **Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.**

Under this Act, Local Health Authorities are required to keep registers of premises, other than private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after during the day, and of persons who for reward receive children under 5 into their homes. In practice, there is similarity in the two types of registration, for where premises are registered, it must be ascertained that the children will be looked after by suitable persons, and where persons are registered, it must be ensured that the home is suitable for the day-time accommodation of children.

At the beginning of 1950, 2 child minders were registered, one at Rugby receiving 8 children and one at Sheldon receiving 3 children. During the year certificates of registration were issued to 2 child minders, one at Shirley and one at Rugby, both to accommodate 8 children. The original Rugby registration lapsed, because the child minder left the county. Premises at Warwick were also registered during 1950, with accommodation for 5 children. At the end of the year, therefore, three certificates of registration were in force for child minders and one for premises.

#### **Registration of Nursing Homes.**

During 1950, five Nursing Homes were closed by the proprietors, and "Oakhurst" Maternity Unit in Sutton Coldfield was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board. One new Nursing Home was registered. Table 15 gives details of the 14 Homes which were on the register at the end of the year.

Inspections of these Nursing Homes are made periodically. During the past year they have all been inspected and have been found to be maintaining satisfactory standards.

#### **County Ambulance Service.**

During the past year this service has become stabilised. Throughout the County the cover is considered adequate and there should be no need for further expansion except for some specific reason. The circumstances which might necessitate expansion of the Service are:—

- (1) The trend for nationalised industries to dispense with their emergency ambulance cover and use the National Health Service.
- (2) The further development of Hospital Authorities, e.g. the increase of the facilities of the Pump Rooms.
- (3) A decrease in the mileage undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Services Hospital Car Service.
- (4) The needs of Civil Defence.



During the year under review, 1,045,166 miles were travelled by the Ambulance Service. 87,402 patients were carried. This is a little over 3% increase in mileage and 8% in patients. The W.V.S. Hospital Car Service has operated in rural districts and covered 102,899 miles and carried 4,049 patients. The accompanying graph shows that a position of stability has, in all probability, been reached and that the requirements of the County approximate to 1,000,000 miles per year. This stabilisation has been achieved by close scrutiny of all requests and a continually improved liaison with the hospitals. The experience of officers concerned is that this rigid scrutiny and constant liaison must go on if the mileage is to be kept down to its present level. One of the greatest difficulties, however, is that the majority of the requests come from hospitals and are made by the resident medical staff. These residents change continually and in consequence every six months there are new medical officers to be contacted and the whole position explained in detail.

The last two years have shown a development in train travel. Where applicable, patients are taken to the train by ambulance and met at the station nearest to their destination by an ambulance of the Authority of that area. Some difficulty has been experienced in persuading certain medical officers that train travel is in many ways preferable to car travel, and there are instances of requests for long journeys by car for small children and old people. It should be remembered that it is much safer and more comfortable to travel by train than car, particularly in the winter months, as trains are less likely to be affected by the hazards of our variable winter climate. The liaison with British Railways has been excellent, and patients who have experienced that method of travel report that it is comfortable and that the facilities on a long train journey are better than those given when travelling by car.

The most difficult problem that faces the officers who have responsibility for the day to day administration of the Service is the interpretation of need. As a general rule the need should be a medical one, but there are some cases, where transport has to be supplied because public transport is inadequate or even non-existent. All applications are carefully scrutinised and all details of the service are kept under constant observation.

#### **Health Education.**

If sickness is to be prevented and health promoted, it is essential that the community should be well informed on health subjects, and one of the duties of a Health Department is to provide the public with information and advice on problems of health.

Health education can be carried out by publications, posters and pamphlets, by talks and lectures, by exhibitions, and, perhaps most important of all, by advising individuals on their own problems. A great deal of individual tuition and guidance is given by members of the medical and nursing staff to mothers of families, at child welfare centres, at clinics and in the home, and the value of their talks is increased by the practical demonstrations which accompany them. School nurses, too, when visiting the schools, have opportunities of educating the children on matters of health and hygiene. From time to time, medical officers and nursing officers give talks and lectures to various organisations in the county, and at these gatherings, as well as at clinics and welfare centres, posters are displayed and leaflets distributed, giving practical advice on questions such as diphtheria immunisation, infectious diseases, infant feeding, child care, and the care of ears and feet.

The past year has not been without its administrative difficulties, but it has nevertheless been one of steady progress, with the newer services being brought into fuller operation.

The next year should be one of consolidation and further development of all these services. Our health statistics compare favourably with those for England and Wales, but with persistent effort it is hoped that they may be continually improved.

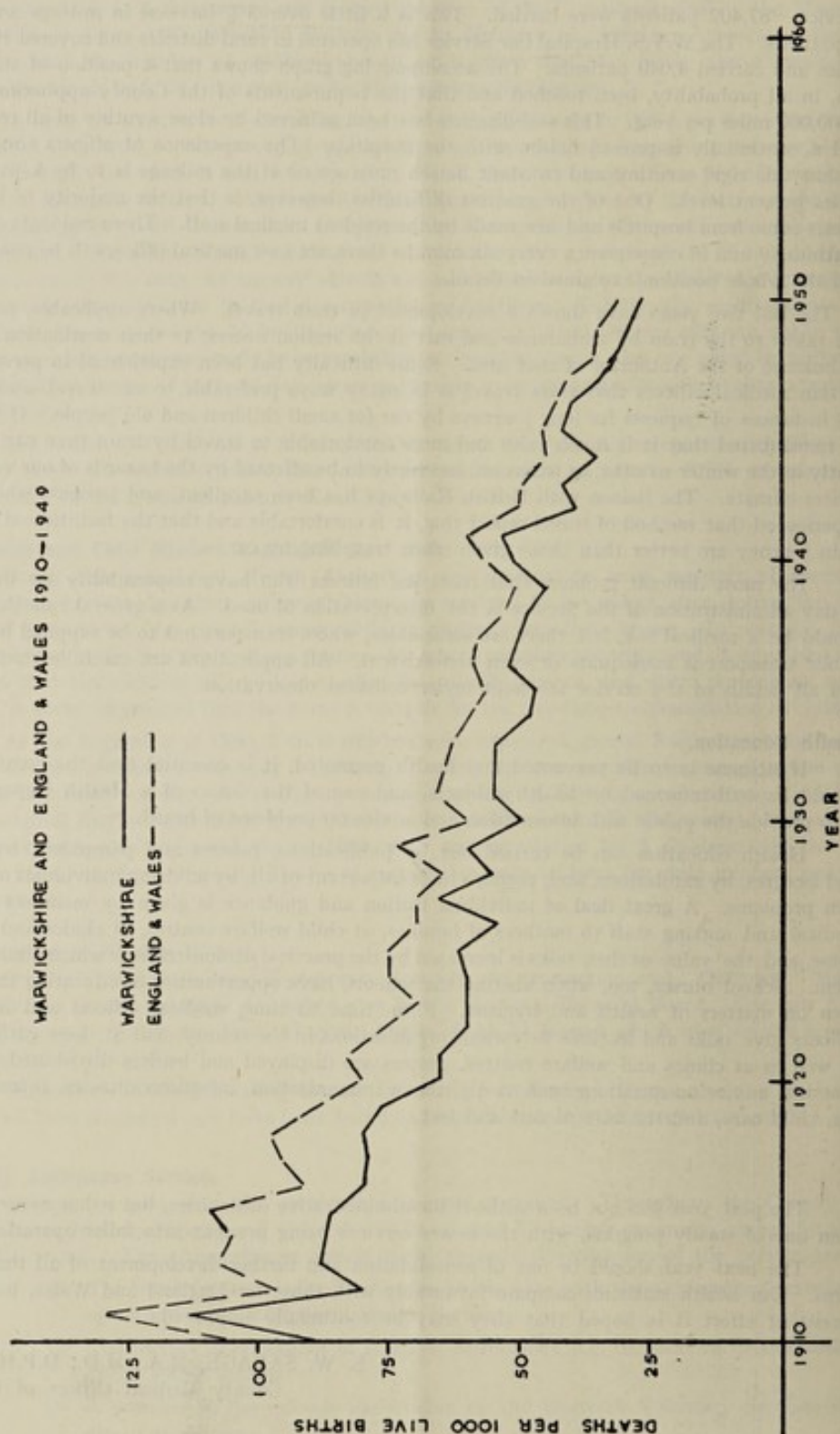
S. W. SAVAGE, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,  
County Medical Officer of Health.



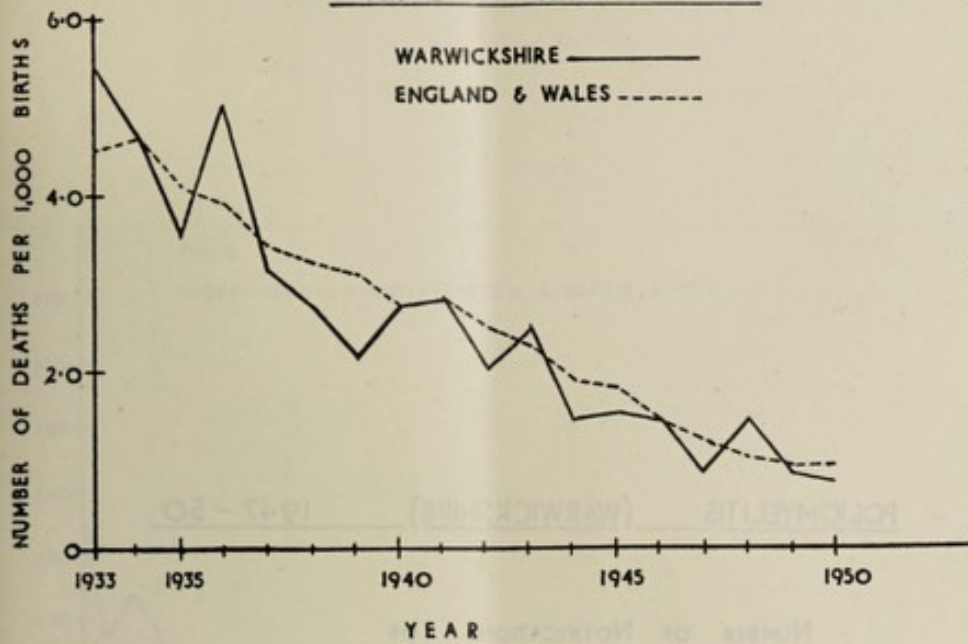
FIG.1 INFANT MORTALITY RATES

WARWICKSHIRE AND ENGLAND & WALES 1910-1949

WARWICKSHIRE ———  
ENGLAND & WALES - - - -

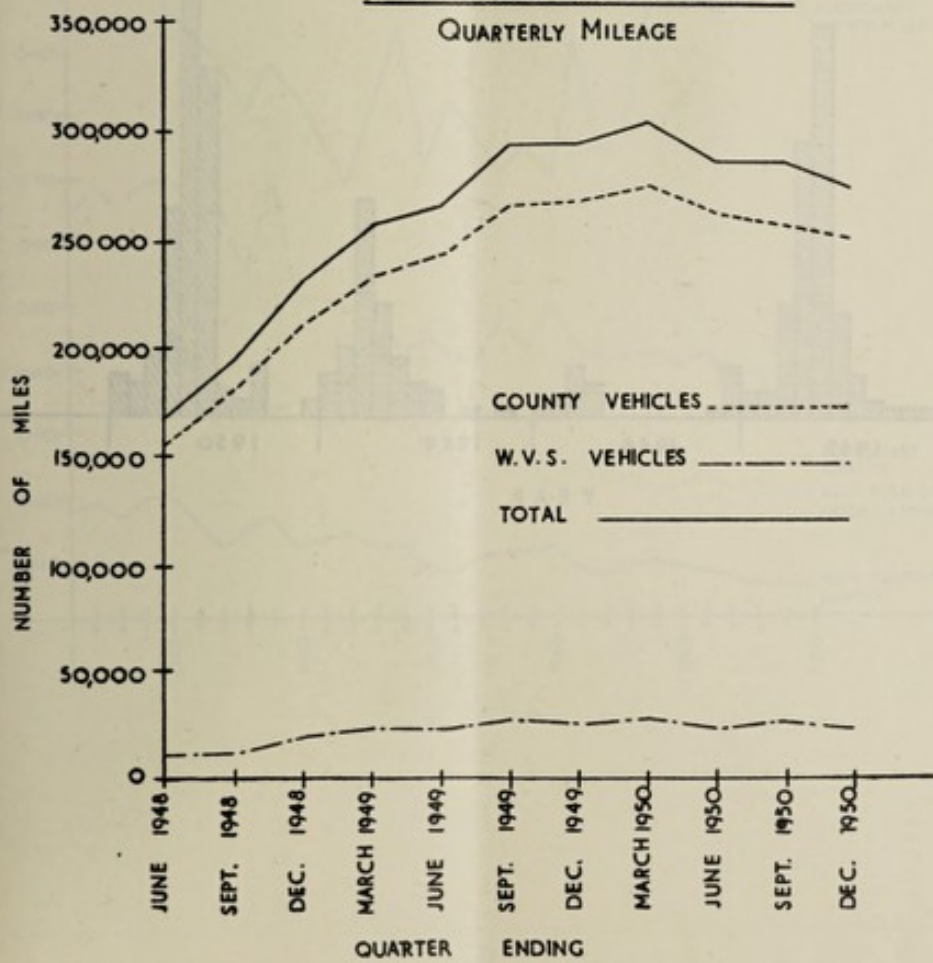


### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE



### COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

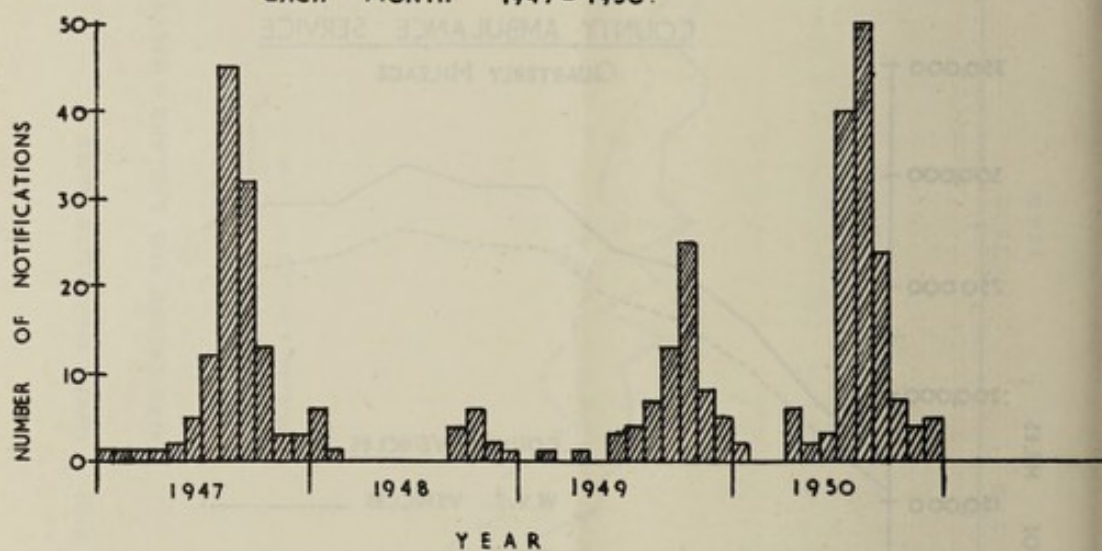
#### QUARTERLY MILEAGE

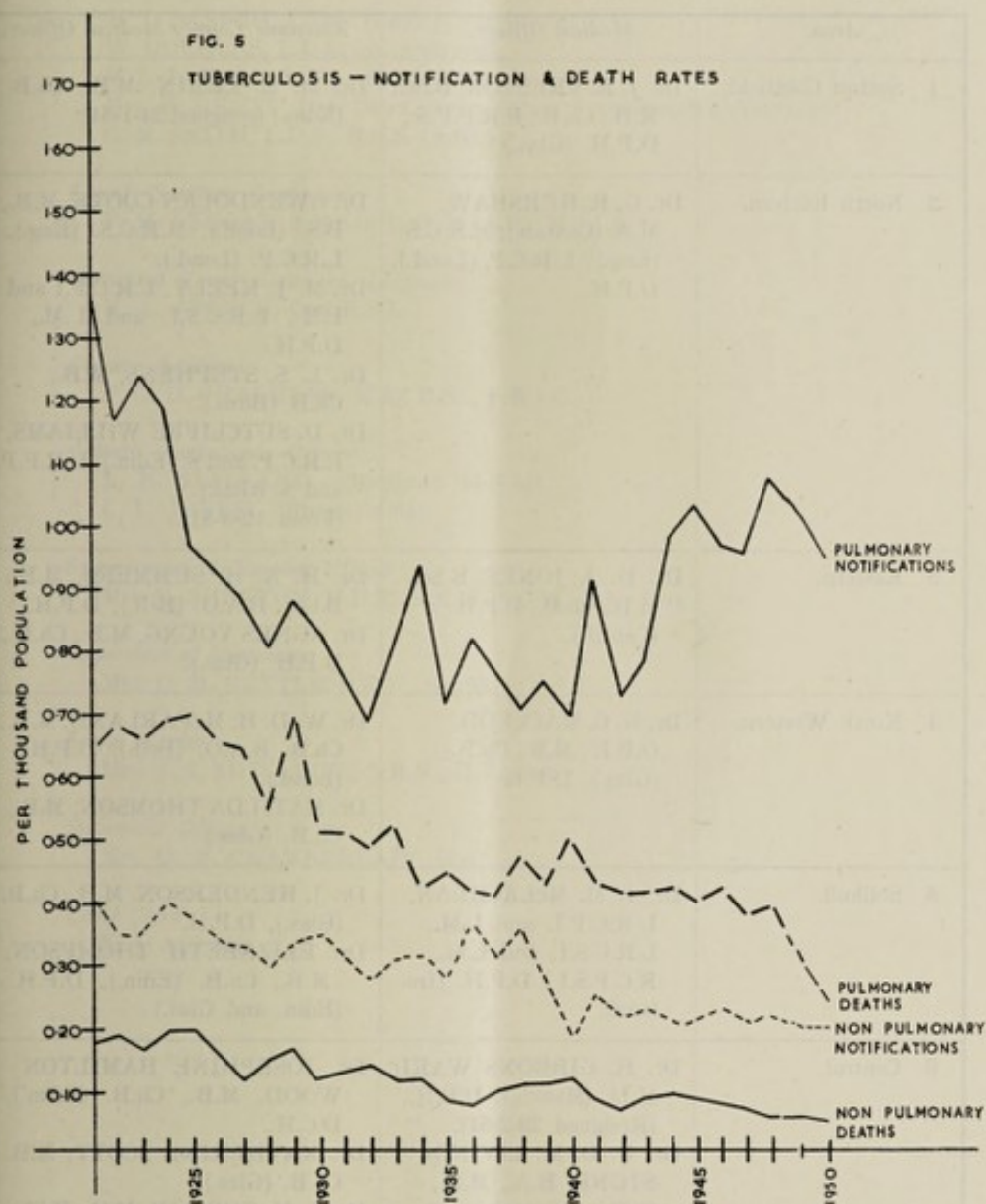




# POLIOMYELITIS (WARWICKSHIRE) 1947 - 50

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF  
POLIOMYELITIS IN WARWICKSHIRE  
EACH MONTH 1947 - 1950.







# STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH SERVICE

(On 31-12-1950 except where otherwise stated).

*County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:*

Dr. S. W. SAVAGE, M.A., M.D. (Camb.), D.P.H.

*Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:*

Dr. G. H. TAYLOR, M.D. (Lond.) D.P.H.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Assistant County Medical Officer.</i>
1 Sutton Coldfield.	Dr. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (Glas.)	Dr. M. E. LEMIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.) (resigned 24-1-51).
2 North Eastern.	Dr. G. R. KERSHAW, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.	Dr. GWENDOLEN COOTE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). Dr. M. J. KELLY, L.R.C.P.I and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., D.P.H. Dr. L. S. STEPHENS, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.). Dr. D. SUTCLIFFE WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.). (From 12-3-51).
3 Eastern.	Dr. D. J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Cardiff).	Dr. H. A. H. SUMMERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belf.), D.P.H. Dr. AGNES YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.).
4 North Western.	Dr. N. C. MACLEOD, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H.	Dr. W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., Ch.B. B.A.O. (Belf.), D.P.H. (Lond.). Dr. MATILDA THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
5 Solihull.	Dr. I. M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., R.C.P.S.I., D.P.H. (Ire- land).	Dr. J. HENDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. Dr. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.).
6 Central.	Dr. H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D. (Manch.), D.P.H., (Resigned 28-2-51). Dr. F. D. M. LIVING- STONE, B.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.C.H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (From 1-3-51).	Dr. JOSEPHINE HAMILTON WOOD, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm'), D.C.H. Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT, M.B. Ch.B. (Glas.). Dr. E. H. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D. (Belf.).
7 Southern.	Dr. J. B. BRAMWELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Cantab.).	Dr. ELIZABETH THOMAS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belf.), D.P.H. Dr. W. M. WALKER, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belf.).

*Temporary Full-time Medical Officers.*

Dr. IVY NICHOLLS, M.B. Ch.B. (Until 31-3-51).

Dr. MARGARET STEANE, M.B., Ch.B. (Until 11-10-50).

*Senior Dental Officer.*

J. C. CROSSLEY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.D.S. (Leeds). (Resigned 28-2-51).

*Dental Surgeons :*

H. J. BASTOW, L.D.S. (Birm.)

W. DOUGLAS, L.D.S. (St. Andrews).

V. L. L. HALL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Mrs. B. REUTT, DIP. DENT. SURG. ACAD. STOMATOLOGY (Warsaw).

G. R. SMITH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)

*County Sanitary Inspector.*

F. H. LEGGAT, F.R.SAN.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

*Assistant County Sanitary Inspector.*

K. L. SPENCE, Cert.R.S.I.

*County Analyst :*

F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*County Ambulance Officer :*

L. E. STALLARD. (Resigned 31-3-51).

C. L. JONES. (From 1-4-51).

*Superintendent Nursing Officer :*

Miss B. SHENTON, M.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

*Supervisor of Midwives :*

Miss D. M. KETTLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Social Worker :*

Miss J. A. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

*Statistical Officer.*

Mrs. O. M. CHAMBERLAIN, B.A.

*Chief Clerk :*

L. J. ALLEN.



Area.	District Nursing.	District Nursing and Midwifery combined.	District Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting combined.	Health Visiting.	Midwifery.
1. Sutton Coldfield. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> MACDIARMID, Miss M.	GLOVER, Miss S.	BAUM, Miss D. E. BRITLAND, Miss K. COTTINGHAM, Mrs. L. M. HISCOX, Miss E. M. JONES, Miss B. L. WHITMORE, Miss L. E. WILLIAMS, Miss B.		DRESSLER, Mrs. D. G. FORRESTER, Miss A. GREEN, Miss V. F. KIRK, Miss E. O'RIORDAN, Miss E.  TAYLOR, Miss D. G. (School Nurse).	
2. North Eastern. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> FOSTER, Miss M. I.	AINSWORTH, Miss J. HICKEY, Miss B. O'DONNELL, Miss V. TURNER, Miss W.	CAMERON, Miss S. DUFFIELD, Miss D. FULLUCK, Miss I. HARDING, Mrs. A. HARVEY, Mrs. E. M.		CUNNINGHAM, Miss A. M. DAVIES, Miss K. N. DILCOCK, Miss O. EMERSON, Miss L. M. FITZPATRICK, Miss C. FLYNN, Miss K. T. FOX, Miss N. HALLSWORTH, Miss M. A. MALCOLM, Mrs. C.  BOFF, Mrs. L. W. (School Nurse) MASON, Miss D. (Nurses)	BOURNE, Miss D. CROSSAN, Miss N. C. HARRIS, Mrs. A. HARVEY, Miss W. E. MCLEAN, Mrs. M. W. E. PULLAN, Miss S. A. STACEY, Mrs. L. WALLBANK, Mrs. S. M. WATSON, Mrs. M. S.
3. Eastern. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> WARD, Miss D. M.	MERRICK, Miss D. M.	BODEN, Mrs. C. BRADY, Miss P. A. CARTER, Miss M. J. HALL, Miss E. MANSERGH, Miss C. MEREDITH, Miss E. METCALFE, Miss D. ROBSON, Mrs. M. SLATER, Miss H.		BAYLIS, Miss K. M. LIVINGSTON, Miss J. M. NUTTING, Miss M. ROBERTS, Mrs. M. P. WALKER, Mrs. M.	BODDY, Miss J. H.
4. North Western. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> ROBERTS, Miss L. E.		ALEXANDER, Miss J. ANKRETT, Mrs. M. CONNOLLY, Miss M. DAVIS, Mrs. R. GARDNER, Miss H. HARPER, Miss R. HARTWELL, Miss B. HOPKINS, Miss L. W. KELLY, Mrs. A. P. MANIFOLD, Miss B. MACLENNAN, Mrs. G. M. PRITCHARD, Miss K. M. SQUIRES, Mrs. L. WADE, Miss B. WHETTER, Mrs. F. YOUNG, Mrs. C. E.	SHEPHERD, Miss J.	ADAMS, Miss E. S. EDWARDS, Miss B. HUMPHRIES, Miss E. M.	
5. Solihull. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> LAMB, Miss E. J.		HALL, Mrs. B. L. HALL, Mrs. L. HARTSHORNE, Miss W. M. HUGHES, Miss S. JONES, Miss C. KNIGHT, Mrs. W. PILKINGTON, Miss B.		AGUTTER, Miss M. E. ATKINSON, Miss M. G. BALL, Miss M. A. GRANT, Miss A. MANTON, Miss D. A. MORGAN, Miss F. E. SMITH, Mrs. I. F.	TAYLOR, Miss M.
6. Central. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> NORMINGTON, Miss L. A.	LANE, Miss F. M. WARR, Mrs. B.	BECK, Miss M. GRIFFITHS, Miss A. J. HARTSHORNE, Miss M. HARRIS, Mrs. E. M. MARES, Miss M. MARSHALL, Miss E. PAYNE, Miss A. PHILLPOTT, Miss M. E. STANLEY, Miss P. THOMAS, Miss M. TOMPKINS, Miss M. I. VEEL, Mrs. E. WALKER, Mrs. R. A.		BROWN, Mrs. G. O. CORBALLY, Miss M. DALTON, Mrs. H. M. DAVIE, Miss M. C. GODLEY, Miss M. GRIFFITHS, Miss M. HUFTON, Mrs. M. A. MALARKEY, Miss S. PRIESTLEY, Mrs. S. P. ROBERTS, Miss E. A. WILLIAMS, Miss G. E. WYTON, Miss M. MORRIS, Miss M. J. (School Nurse).	HANNON, Miss J. P. LEWIS, Miss D. G.
7. Southern. <i>Area Nursing Officer.</i> KING, Miss V. M.	HORTON, Miss D.	BUCKLEY, Miss M. FORREST, Miss M. GLEW, Miss M. HARRIES, Miss E. HEDGES, Miss M. J. HIGLEY, Miss H. HUNT, Mrs. E. MOODY, Miss C. QUINN, Mrs. G. REDSHAW, Miss S. SHERWOOD, Mrs. P.	FIFE, Miss E. T. SCHOFIELD, Miss E.	BUTTERWORTH, Miss P. EVERITT, Mrs. A. M. FLYNN, Miss T. T. IDLE, Mrs. N. B. JAMES, Mrs. M. M. LAPHAM, Miss N. G. MCLEOD, Miss M. H. WHITTAM, Mrs. C. O.	BROWN, Miss A.
EMERGENCY NURSES (all areas). BAKER, Miss E. BAILY, Miss P. M.					

Note.—The names of the staff are those employed whole-time in the County at 31st July, 1951. (Part-time and temporary nurses are NOT shown).

TABLE 1. WARWICKSHIRE—STATISTICS FOR 1950.

No.	Area, and County Districts.	Acres.	1. Population.		2. Live Births.		3. Stillbirths.		4. Deaths.		5. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.		6. Tuberculosis, Other Forms.		7. Infant Mortality.		8. Maternal Mortality.	
			Mid-1949.	Mid-1950.	No.	Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	No.	Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 total births)	No.	Death Rate (per 1000 population)	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate (per 1000 population)	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate (per 1000 population)	Infant Deaths.	Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate (per 1000 births)
1	Sutton Coldfield.	13,978	47,440	47,440	654	13.78	13	19.49	519	10.39	16	0.33	2	0.04	9	13.76	—	—
	Sutton Coldfield M.U.																	
2	North-Eastern.	11,757	53,350	53,940	887	16.27	30	32.71	493	10.68	23	0.42	7	0.12	16	18.03	—	—
	Nuneaton M.B.	7,851	24,040	24,540	416	16.61	10	23.47	225	11.08	6	0.24	—	—	16	38.46	1	2.34
	Bedworth U.D.	21,945	23,710	23,700	396	17.03	7	17.36	268	9.64	10	0.42	1	0.04	12	30.30	1	2.48
	Atherstone R.D.																	
	TOTAL	41,553	101,100	102,180	1,699	16.45	47	26.91	924	10.48	39	0.38	8	0.07	44	25.90	2	1.14
3	Eastern.	6,992	45,860	46,780	723	15.60	14	18.99	482	10.91	10	0.21	2	0.04	14	19.36	1	1.35
	Rugby M.B.	80,631	20,630	20,230	336	16.43	5	13.19	205	11.44	7	0.34	3	0.14	10	29.76	—	—
	Rugby R.D.																	
	TOTAL	87,623	66,490	67,010	1,059	15.80	19	17.62	687	11.17	17	0.25	5	0.07	24	22.66	1	0.92
4	North-Western.	61,775	36,160	36,990	646	18.50	12	18.23	340	10.84	7	0.18	2	0.05	30	46.43	—	—
	Meriden R.D.	22,042	15,900	15,890	296	16.57	4	14.81	166	11.17	4	0.25	2	0.12	6	22.55	—	—
	Tamworth R.D.																	
	TOTAL	83,817	52,060	52,880	912	17.58	16	17.24	506	10.70	11	0.20	4	0.07	36	39.47	—	—
5	Solihull.	20,189	66,850	67,640	1,035	14.38	14	13.34	587	9.79	12	0.17	1	0.01	29	28.01	—	—
	Solihull U.D.																	
6	Central.	2,833	36,040	36,370	581	15.49	15	25.16	463	11.58	6	0.16	—	—	17	29.26	—	—
	Leamington M.B.	5,057	15,170	15,360	241	16.47	2	8.23	176	11.22	4	0.26	2	0.13	5	20.74	—	—
	Warwick M.B.	5,967	10,230	10,550	148	13.73	—	—	94	8.98	—	—	—	—	2	13.51	—	—
	Kenilworth U.D.	62,527	13,090	12,870	214	17.87	5	22.83	158	11.65	4	0.31	2	0.15	7	32.71	—	—
	Southam R.D.	55,407	20,750	19,670	269	12.71	1	3.70	166	8.61	2	0.10	—	—	11	40.89	—	—
	Warwick R.D.																	
	TOTAL	131,791	95,280	94,820	1,453	15.32	23	15.58	1,047	10.81	16	0.16	4	0.04	42	28.90	—	—
7	Southern.	6,900	14,610	14,930	210	14.20	5	23.25	193	11.11	2	0.13	1	0.06	3	14.28	—	—
	Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	37,524	13,120	13,140	216	16.92	3	13.69	167	11.55	4	0.30	1	0.07	6	27.70	—	—
	Alcester R.D.	53,339	8,090	8,230	135	17.87	2	14.59	115	10.61	—	—	—	—	5	37.03	—	—
	Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	81,996	19,720	20,310	308	15.31	6	19.10	181	8.64	5	0.24	1	0.04	9	29.22	—	—
	Stratford-on-Avon R.D.																	
	TOTAL	179,759	55,540	56,610	869	15.81	16	18.07	656	10.07	11	0.19	3	0.05	23	26.46	—	—
	COUNTY TOTALS	558,710	484,760	488,580	7,681	15.72	148	18.90	4,926	10.48	122	0.24	27	0.05	207	26.94	3	0.38



TABLE 2

## STATISTICAL REVIEW, 1921-1950.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Infant Mortality.	Still-births per 1,000 total births.	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births.
1921.	22.27	10.73	0.64	1.23	65	—	3.60
1922.	21.16	11.04	0.68	1.03	60	—	5.01
1923.	19.75	10.29	0.66	1.11	60	—	2.80
1924.	18.76	10.98	0.69	1.25	60	—	4.30
1925.	18.46	11.15	0.70	1.31	62	—	5.00
1926.	17.52	10.52	0.65	1.38	54	—	3.30
1927.	17.30	11.25	0.64	1.36	66	—	2.90
1928.	16.83	10.13	0.55	1.33	55	—	4.59
1929.	16.29	12.70	0.70	1.30	60	—	4.20
1930.	16.63	10.82	0.51	1.43	49	42	4.50
1931.	15.69	11.06	0.51	1.42	55	35	4.30
1932.	15.38	11.52	0.49	1.47	55	35	3.70
1933.	13.71	11.42	0.52	1.53	54	35	5.20
1934.	14.31	10.71	0.42	1.43	48	34	4.97
1935.	13.44	9.60	0.45	1.45	47	40	3.68
1936.	15.08	10.56	0.42	1.51	52	33	5.21
1937.	15.32	11.25	0.41	1.57	50	35	3.17
1938.	16.63	10.17	0.47	1.45	48	30	2.87
1939.	16.18	10.19	0.43	1.54	45	32	2.26
1940.	15.83	12.69	0.50	1.51	51	35	2.82
1941.	15.94	11.69	0.43	1.55	53	33	2.99
1942.	17.38	10.26	0.41	1.55	39	32	2.14
1943.	18.98	10.62	0.41	1.55	42	28	2.70
1944.	20.88	10.64	0.42	1.66	35	25	1.50
1945.	18.95	10.45	0.40	1.57	42	25	1.56
1946.	19.64	10.61	0.42	1.67	40	22	1.46
1947.	20.77	10.68	0.38	1.64	34	20	0.83
1948.	18.24	9.62	0.39	1.67	31	20	1.50
1949.	17.22	10.78	0.30	1.65	29	19	0.85
1950.	15.72	10.48	0.24	1.55	27	19	0.39

## MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 3

## DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Age group.	No. of deaths.
Under 1 ... ..	207
1 and under 5 ... ..	45
5 and under 15 ... ..	38
15 and under 45 ... ..	334
45 and under 65 ... ..	1,086
65 upwards ... ..	3,216
TOTAL ... ..	4,926

TABLE 4

## DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE.

Cause of Death.	No. of deaths.
Heart and circulatory diseases	1,731
Malignant Neoplasms ...	762
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	646
Pneumonia ... ..	228
Bronchitis ... ..	242
Violent deaths ... ..	220
Congenital Malformations ...	44
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	122
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	65
All other diseases ... ..	866
TOTAL ... ..	4,926

**TABLE 5** NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1940-50.

DISEASE.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Diphtheria ... ..	11	29	15	1	9	6	3	3	12	1	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	2	2	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	2	23	1	6	4	12	3	4	3	2	—
Whooping cough ... ..	6	25	3	13	7	12	5	10	2	5	4
Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis.	2	1	2	2	—	1	4	10	4	7	13
Pneumonia ... ..	246	254	210	251	217	204	219	273	199	271	228
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).	213	202	187	184	188	175	192	179	186	146	122
Tuberculosis (Other forms).	55	45	34	41	47	40	39	36	31	31	27

**TABLE 6.** LIVE BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS,

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth Rate.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.
LIVE BIRTHS :—							
Legitimate ... ..		3754	3553	7307	14.96	194	26.55
Illegitimate ... ..		195	179	374	0.76	13	34.76
TOTALS ... ..		3949	3732	7681	15.72	207	26.94

**TABLE 7.** STILLBIRTHS.

		Males.	Females.	Total Stillbirths.	Stillbirth Rate.
STILLBIRTHS :—					
Legitimate ... ..		70	65	135	18.14
Illegitimate ... ..		4	9	13	33.59
TOTAL ... ..		74	74	148	18.90

**TABLE 8.** PREMATURE BIRTH RATES.

		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total (Live and Still) Births—Registrar-General.		8504	9050	9734	8836	8391	7829
Premature Live Births.	Number (N.O.B.)	357	530	439	530	518	440
	Rate per 1000 births	41.98	58.56	45.09	59.98	61.73	56.20
Premature Stillbirths	Number (N.O.B.)	26	45	33	75	86	82
	Rate per 1000 births	3.05	4.97	3.39	8.48	10.24	10.47



TABLE 9. ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL DEATHS, 1947-1950.

Area.	County Districts comprised.	1947				1948				1949				1950			
		Still Births.		Still Birth Rate.		Still Births.		Still Birth Rate.		Still Births.		Still Birth Rate.		Still Births.		Still Birth Rate.	
		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.		Mat. Deaths.	
		Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.	Sepsis	Other.
1. SUTTON COLD-FIELD.	Sutton Coldfield M.B.	14	—	16.07	—	11	—	14.49	—	13	—	19.49	—	13	—	19.49	—
2. NORTH-EASTERN	Nuneaton M.B.	23	1	18.08	1	20	1	18.11	1	29	1	28.04	1	30	1	32.71	1
	Bedworth U.D.	14	—	27.23	—	11	—	23.30	—	9	—	19.18	—	10	—	23.47	—
	Atherstone R.D.	10	—	21.00	—	11	—	23.75	—	7	—	16.09	—	7	—	17.36	—
3. EASTERN.	Rugby M.B.	10	—	11.42	—	17	—	21.27	—	7	—	8.70	—	14	—	18.09	—
	Rugby R.D.	7	—	17.28	—	9	—	26.47	—	11	—	30.47	—	5	—	13.19	—
4. NORTH-WESTERN.	Meriden R.D.	15	—	19.03	—	20	—	28.01	—	13	—	19.43	—	12	—	18.23	—
	Tamworth R.D.	10	—	28.98	—	8	—	25.80	—	6	—	21.20	—	4	—	14.81	—
5. SOLIHULL.	Solihull U.D.	25	1	18.24	1	24	1	20.11	1	18	2	16.82	—	14	—	13.34	—
6. CENTRAL.	Leamington M.B.	19	—	26.91	—	11	—	16.37	—	14	—	21.14	—	15	—	25.16	—
	Warwick M.B.	6	—	19.35	—	4	—	14.03	—	6	—	24.00	—	2	—	8.23	—
	Kenilworth U.D.	2	—	9.38	—	7	—	31.81	—	3	—	15.15	—	—	—	—	—
	Southam R.D.	6	—	23.29	—	4	—	16.87	—	5	—	21.64	—	5	—	22.83	—
	Warwick R.D.	8	—	26.31	—	7	—	23.20	—	5	—	18.51	—	1	—	3.70	—
7. SOUTHERN.	Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	7	—	24.64	—	3	—	10.98	—	5	—	19.26	—	5	—	23.25	—
	Aleicester R.D.	6	—	24.00	—	5	—	20.49	—	5	—	22.72	—	3	—	13.69	—
	Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	1	—	7.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.02	—	2	—	14.59	—
	Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	11	—	31.33	—	5	—	15.43	—	3	—	8.31	—	6	—	19.10	—
COUNTY TOTALS		194	6	19.93	2	177	4	20.03	4	163	9	19.42	7	148	—	18.90	3

TABLE 10

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Area.	County District.	No. of deaths of infants under 1 year.		Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births.	
		1950	1949	1950	1949
1. Sutton Coldfield...	Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	9	14	13.8	21.4
2. North Eastern ...	Nuneaton M.B. ...	16	22	18.0	22.9
	Bedworth U.D. ...	16	18	38.5	39.1
	Atherstone R.D. ...	12	12	30.3	28.0
	TOTAL ...	44	52	25.9	27.5
3. Eastern ...	Rugby M.B. ...	14	21	19.4	26.3
	Rugby R.D. ...	10	9	29.8	25.7
	TOTAL ...	24	30	22.7	26.1
4. North Western ...	Meriden R.D. ...	30	17	46.4	25.9
	Tamworth R.D. ...	6	3	22.6	10.8
	TOTAL ...	36	20	39.5	21.4
5. Solihull ...	Solihull U.D. ...	29	33	28.0	31.4
6. Central ...	Leamington M.B. ...	17	24	29.3	37.0
	Warwick M.B. ...	5	4	20.7	16.4
	Kenilworth U.D. ...	2	9	13.5	46.2
	Southam R.D. ...	7	11	32.7	48.7
	Warwick R.D. ...	11	15	40.9	56.6
	TOTAL ...	42	63	28.9	39.9
7. Southern ...	Stratford-on-Avon M.B. ...	3	5	14.3	19.7
	Alcester R.D. ...	6	6	27.7	27.9
	Shipston-on-Stour R.D. ...	5	3	37.0	20.8
	Stratford-on-Avon R.D. ...	9	11	29.2	30.7
	TOTAL ...	23	25	26.5	25.7
COUNTY TOTAL		207	237	26.9	28.8

TABLE 11

## INFANT DEATHS—ANALYSIS BY CAUSE AND AGE.

Cause of death.	Number of Deaths.				Total	
	Under 1 month.		1-12 months.		0-1 year.	
	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.
Prematurity ...	46	66	—	2	46	68
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	10	7	20	31	30	38
Congenital Malformations ...	22	28	15	9	37	37
Asphyxia, Atelectasis ...	20	17	4	3	24	20
Injury at Birth ...	12	12	—	—	12	12
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	11	10	12	12
Haemolytic Disease ...	12	5	—	—	12	5
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	2	5	2	5
Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	2	5	2	5
Other Causes ...	11	19	19	16	30	35
TOTAL ...	134	156	73	81	207	237



TABLE 12.  
PREMATURE BIRTHS IN WARWICKSHIRE, 1950.  
Total Notified Births—7,847.

Weight Group.	Number of Premature Births.		Number of days of Survival of those Dying in the First Four Weeks of Life.										No. Surviving.	Percent- age Sur- vival of live births.
	Born alive.	Born dead.												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-14	15-28			
lb. oz. lb. oz.	186	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	182	98
5 1-5 8	112	14	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	99	88
4 9-5 0	56	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	84
4 1-4 8	40	10	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	90
3 9-4 0	15	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	80
3 1-3 8	14	10	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	28
2 9-3 0	6	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 1-2 8	7	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 9-2 0	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 1-1 8														
TOTAL :	440	82	34	7	3	4	—	3	2	4	3	380	86	

Area No.	Area.	Centre.	Type of Centre.	Where held.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated)	Medical Officer.	New Cases—Age at first attendance.		Number on Register at end of year.		No. of Attend. since.
							Under 1 year.	Over 1 year, under 5 yrs.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year, under 5 yrs.	
1	SUTTON GOLDFIELD.	Bolnere ...	C.F.	Britwell Hall ...	Every Wednesday	Dr. M. E. Lemin	122	34	102	274	2,620
		Four Oaks ...	C.F.	All Saints' Ch. Hall ...	Every Tuesday ...	Dr. E. M. Stockwin	81	16	40	111	1,140
		Minworth ...	C.F.	The Green ...	Alternate Wed's ...	Dr. E. M. Stockwin	28	8	23	48	472
		Sutton Goldfield ...	C.F.	Bannergate Rd. ...	Every Friday ...	Dr. M. E. Lemin	60	21	50	198	1,834
		Sutton Goldfield ...	C.F.	49, Holland Street ...	Every Monday ...	Dr. M. E. Lemin	85	28	68	228	2,303
		Sutton Goldfield ...	C.F.	Walsley Road ...	Every Thursday ...	Dr. M. E. Lemin	80	15	78	168	1,852
2	NORTH-EASTERN.	Andley ...	V.	Church Hall ...	Every Wednesday	Dr. McFarland ...	62	13	47	118	1,764
		Atherstone ...	V.	Church Hall ...	Every Wednesday	Dr. C. V. Spark ...	67	35	64	84	1,387
		Baddesley Ensor ...	C.M.	Church Hall ...	Last Fri. in month	Dr. G. K. Coote ...	16	2	16	24	214
		Bedworth ...	V.	Saunders Avenue ...	Every Monday and Thursday	Dr. I. Nicholls ...	261	17	191	287	5,025
		Bulkington ...	V.	Council Offices ...	Every Wednesday	Dr. I. Nicholls ...	51	3	43	74	1,437
		Dordon ...	V.	Church Hall ...	Alternate Mondays	Dr. A. Lindsay ...	38	3	38	72	883
		Nuneaton ...	C.F.	Riversley Park, Cotton Road	Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday	Dr. H. Burns ...	412	83	336	681	7,336
		Polesworth ...	V.	Church Hall ...	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. C. A. Cowie ...	51	5	49	125	1,549
		Stockingford ...	C.F.	Cross Street ...	Every Monday and Wednesday	Dr. G. K. Coote ...	177	35	157	264	3,073
3	EASTERN.	Bilton ...	V.	Church House ...	1st & 3rd Wed.	Dr. A. H. M. Young	118	56	71	107	951
		Brinkley ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	2nd & 4th Wed.	D. H. A. H. Summers	37	18	18	39	903
		Brinkley ...	V.	Church Room ...	1st & 3rd Wed.	Dr. H. A. H. Summers	29	3	25	73	764
		Dunchurch ...	V.	W.L. Hall ...	2nd & 4th Thursday	Dr. A. H. M. Young	23	7	15	81	469
		Hillmorton ...	V.	Dorothy Fenwick Memorial Hall	2 & 4th Monday	Dr. A. H. M. Young	48	19	36	63	595
		Long Lawford ...	V.	Church Hall, Chapel St.	1st & 3rd Tuesday	Dr. H. A. H. Summers	35	2	25	62	658
		Newbold* ...	C.F.	Church Rooms	1st & 3rd Friday	Dr. H. A. H. Summers	23	10	19	37	478
		New Bilton ...	V.	Wesleyan Chapel, Lawford Road	Every Wednesday	Dr. R. E. Smith ...	170	58	105	174	2,001
		Rugby ...	V.	F.A.P. Temple St.	1st & 3rd Monday and every Friday	Dr. A. H. M. Young	288	69	211	299	4,497
		Stretton-on-Dunsmore	C.F.	Village Hall ...	1st & 3rd Thursday	Dr. H. A. H. Summers	47	16	39	68	521
		Woburn ...	C.M.	Oddfellows Hall ...	4th Thurs. in month	Dr. H. A. H. Summers	22	3	16	49	352
		Wolvey ...	C.M.	Village Hall, Sharpe St.	2nd & 4th Tuesday	Dr. H. A. H. Summers	55	17	45	90	624
4	NORTH-WESTERN	Amington ...	V.	The Band Room ...	Alternate Wednesdays	Dr. M. Thomson ...	46	9	38	63	748
		Arley ...	V.	Miners' Welfare Hall	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. M. Thomson ...	80	2	71	108	1,193
		Bahall Common ...	C.M.	Women's Institute	3rd Wednesday ...	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	22	—	20	42	303
		Berkswell ...	C.M.	Reading Room ...	Every 4th Tuesday	Dr. J. Gaston ...	16	14	15	40	177
		Castle Bromwich ...	V.	Victory Hall ...	Every Tuesday ...	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	69	7	62	156	1,484
		Colehill ...	V.	Town Hall ...	Every Monday ...	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	58	3	54	161	1,470
		Fillingley ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	First Friday ...	Dr. M. Thomson ...	17	3	14	46	223
		Hampton-in-Arden	C.M.	Girls Old School, High St.	1st & 3rd Thursdays	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	15	—	14	32	307
		Keresley ...	V.	Welfare Centre Hut	Every Thursday ...	Dr. M. Thomson ...	97	11	82	166	2,472
		Kingsbury ...	V.	Methodist School Room	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. M. Thomson ...	33	—	34	98	936
		Marston Green ...	C.M.	Free Church Hall ...	1st & 3rd Fridays	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	39	—	37	52	576
		Meriden ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	Alternate Mondays	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	30	—	30	46	508
		Nether Whitacre ...	C.M.	Methodist School Room	3rd Friday ...	Dr. M. Thomson ...	9	4	5	34	130
		Newton Regis ...	V.	The Institute ...	Alternate Wednesdays	Dr. M. Thomson ...	19	1	10	36	218
		Water Orton ...	V.	Church Hall ...	Alternate Wednesdays	Dr. M. J. Kelly ...	37	3	28	51	549
		Willacote ...	V.	Parish Hall ...	Alternate Mondays	Dr. J. V. L. Grant	45	4	45	83	1,134
5	SOLIHULL	Hockley Heath ...	C.M.	The Institute ...	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. E. A. Galbraith	27	2	26	38	443
		Knowle ...	V.	Women's Institute, Station Road	1st & 3rd Thursdays	Dr. M. E. Rowe ...	85	13	84	91	1,311
		Olton ...	C.M.	Congregational Church Room	Every Thursday ...	Dr. E. Thompson ...	108	20	103	215	2,122
		Sheldon ...	C.M.	Wagon Lane, Old Isl. Hospital	Every Tuesday and Friday	Dr. J. Henderson ...	182	25	165	202	2,611
		Shirley ...	V.	The Institute, Church Rd.	Every Tuesday and Wednesday	Dr. J. Henderson ...	193	29	189	430	4,675
		Solihull ...	V.	F. A. Post, Solihull Hospital	Every Monday ...	Dr. E. Thompson ...	104	18	92	219	2,813
6	CENTRAL	Burford ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	3rd Wednesday, 10—12 noon	Dr. J. Hamilton Wood	17	2	15	31	297
		Bishops Itchington	V.	Memorial Hall ...	Alternate Wednesdays	Dr. E. H. Gordon ...	45	4	42	71	775
		Cobbington ...	V.	Methodist Sunday School	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. P. Whitfield ...	21	3	18	66	565
		Kenilworth ...	V.	Parochial Hall ...	Every Friday ...	Dr. E. H. Gordon ...	89	19	74	125	1,493
		Lapworth ...	C.M.	The Café	4th Tuesday, 10—12 noon	Dr. J. Hamilton Wood	9	5	8	36	161
		Leamington Spa	C.F.	4, Holly Walk ...	Every Wednesday and Friday	Dr. J. Hamilton Wood	331	23	291	419	5,427
		Lillington ...	C.M.	Men's Club ...	Every Thursday ...	Dr. J. Hamilton Wood	66	15	54	163	1,643
		Long Itchington ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	4th Monday ...	Dr. E. H. Gordon ...	12	2	10	29	179
		Napton ...	V.	The Victory Hut ...	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. E. H. Gordon ...	21	3	18	43	361
		Southam ...	V.	C.W.C. Hut ...	Alternate Tuesdays	Dr. K. Scott ...	38	3	34	57	567
		Stockton ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	4th Monday ...	Dr. K. Scott ...	6	2	3	33	154
		Stoneleigh ...	C.M.	The Institute ...	Alternate Mondays	Dr. E. H. Gordon ...	20	4	19	36	476
		Warwick ...	V.	Lakin Road ...	Every Wednesday and Friday	Dr. P. Whitfield	199	41	189	180	3,233
		Whitnash ...	C.M.	Village Hall ...	2nd & 4th Fridays	Dr. D. F. L. Croft ...	28	6	25	79	458
		Wroxall ...	C.M.	The School ...	1st Wednesday, 10—12 noon	Dr. J. Hamilton Wood	15	1	13	30	136
7	SOUTHERN.	Alcester ...	V.	Baptist School ...	Alternate Fridays ...	Dr. E. S. Thomas ...	49	18	30	73	688
		Beasley† ...	C.M.	Women's Institute	2nd & 4th Monday	Dr. W. Walker ...	26	17	17	26	120
		Bidford-on-Avon ...	V.	Welfare Hut ...	Every Tuesday ...	Dr. W. Walker ...	29	8	28	65	1,010
		Earlwood ...	V.	Village Hall ...	2nd & 4th Mondays	Dr. M. V. Murray	40	5	24	57	609
		Hensley-in-Arden ...	V.	Public Hall ...	Alternate Mondays	Dr. R. Van Farr ...	22	11	17	71	756
		Kineton ...	V.	The Village Hall ...	Alternate Fridays	Dr. W. Walker ...	27	36	20	159	992
		Lower Brilles ...	C.M.	Church Institute ...	3rd Thursday ...	Dr. W. Walker ...	15	8	13	41	201
		Shipton-on-Stour	V.	The Hostel ...	1st & 3rd Tuesdays	Dr. W. Walker ...	50	23	43	132	989
		Stratford-on-Avon	C.F.	Tyler Street ...	Every Tuesday and Wednesday	Dr. E. S. Thomas ...	171	29	158	349	3,844
		Stodley ...	V.	Wesleyan School	Alternate Thursdays	Dr. W. Walker ...	55	11	49	96	645
		Tamworth-in-Arden	C.M.	Monte Memorial Hall	1st Wednesday ...	Dr. E. A. Galbraith	16	3	13	20	155
		Welford-on-Avon ...	C.M.	Memorial Hall ...	4th Wednesday	Dr. W. Walker ...	11	6	11	26	158
		Willesbourne ...	C.M.	Conservative Club	3rd Thursday ...	Dr. W. Walker ...	25	4	19	64	270
		Whitchurch ...	C.M.	The Hut ...	4th Wednesday ...	Dr. W. Walker ...	12	2	12	28	135
							5,244	1,078	4,418	8,908	98,688

V. ... Voluntary.  
C.F. ... County Fixed.  
C.M. ... County Mobile.

† Commenced 14th August, 1950.  
† Commenced 10th May, 1950.  
\* Commenced March, 1950.



# MIDWIFERY.

At the end of 1950, there were 210 midwives practising in the County, as follows :—

## Domiciliary.

Employed by County Council	...	...	...	...	...	93
In private practice	...	...	...	...	...	13
						<hr/> 106

## Institutional.

Employed by the Hospital Management Committees under the						
National Health Service Act	...	...	...	...	...	93
Employed by Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	11
						<hr/> 104
						<hr/> 210

The number of cases attended during the year was as follows :—

	Domiciliary.		Institutional.		Total.
	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
As Midwives	2,314	2,691	5,892	5,600	
As Maternity Nurses with					
Doctors	481	560	1,000	1,191	
Total	<hr/> 2,795	<hr/> 3,251	<hr/> 6,892	<hr/> 6,791	<hr/> 9,687
Number of cases in which Midwives sought medical aid	475		36*		511

\*This figure may be incomplete.

## Puerperal Pyrexia.

No of cases notified	...	...	32
No. of cases admitted to Hospital	...	...	3
Deaths from puerperal sepsis	...	...	—

## Notification of Births.

No. of births notified in 1950,	Live births	...	10,552
	Stillbirths	...	192
			<hr/> 10,744
Adjusted number of notified births,	Live Births	...	7,713
	Stillbirths	...	134
			<hr/> 7,847

## Unadjusted Notifications.

	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
Institutional confinements	74%	70%	66%	58%
Domiciliary confinements	26%	30%	34%	42%

## Adjusted Notifications.

	1950.
Institutional confinements	64%
Domiciliary confinements	36%

### HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of 1950, the County employed 52 Health Visitors, who combined health visiting with school nursing. The following is a summary of visits made by them during the year :—

	<i>Number of First visits.</i>	<i>Total number of visits.</i>
Expectant mothers ... ..	...	1,390
Children under 1 year ... ..	7,792	38,101
Children 1-5 years ... ..	2,956	52,276
Other cases ... ..	1,875	3,136
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..		<b>94,903</b>

### HOME NURSING.

93 District Nurses were employed in the County at the end of 1950 ; the majority of these nurses combine home nursing with midwifery. 7,876 cases were attended during the year, and 172,316 visits were made in the course of home nursing.

### SCHEME FOR THE CARE OF THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD AND ITS MOTHER.

NEW CASES REFERRED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

Number of Cases referred ... 301.

<i>Source of Reference.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Moral Welfare Societies ... ..	46
Medical Officers, Nurses, and Midwives ... ..	128
General Practitioners ... ..	29
Probation Officers ... ..	13
Hospital Almoners ... ..	21
Self-referred ... ..	52
Miscellaneous sources ... ..	12
	<b>301</b>

Warwickshire women ... ..	259
Non-Warwickshire women ... ..	42
	<b>301</b>

	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Number of cases.</i>
Single ... .. 238	Under 19 years... ..	47
Married ... .. 28	19-25 years ... ..	126
Widowed ... .. 7	26-30 years ... ..	71
Divorced ... .. 11	31-40 years ... ..	46
Separated ... .. 17	41-50 years ... ..	4
	Not recorded ... ..	7
		<b>301</b>

### Previous Pregnancies.

Of the 238 single women, 54 had previously borne children. (82 babies).

### DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Referred elsewhere ... ..	26
Mother married ... ..	9
Not pregnant ... ..	1
Miscarriage ... ..	1
Stillbirth ... ..	9
Infant death ... ..	5
Adopted ... ..	78
Fostered ... ..	6
Mother keeping ... ..	166
	<b>301</b>



# ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic.	Ante-natal or Post-natal.	When held.	Medical Officer.	Ante-natal.		Post-natal.	
				No. of women who attended during 1950.	No. of att- endances.	No. of women who attended during 1950.	No. of att- endances.
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD. 49, Holland Street ... Church Hall, Four Oaks Britwell Hall, Boldmere The Clinic, Minworth Bannersgate Clinic ... Walmley Clinic ...	A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N.† A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N.† A.N. & P.N.† A.N. & P.N.† A.N. & P.N.†	Alt. Tuesdays 10 a.m. Every Tuesday 2 p.m. Alt. Wednesdays 10 a.m. Alt. Thursdays 2 p.m. Every Friday 2 p.m. Every Thursday 2 p.m.	Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. J. A. W. REID	37 9 51 10 26 19	183 39 180 25 118 72	6 8 16 2 9 4	7 10 20 3 9 5
2. NORTH EASTERN. Child Welfare Centre, Bedworth. Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton. Cross St., Stockingford	A.N. & P.N. A.N. P.N. A.N. & P.N.	Every Tuesday 10 a.m. 2nd & 4th Thursdays 2 p.m. 5th Thursday 2 p.m. 1st & 3rd Thursdays 2 p.m.	Dr. D. W. HENDRY Dr. D. W. HENDRY Dr. D. W. HENDRY Dr. D. W. HENDRY	311 113 — 86	1,079 267 — 298	99 — 10 21	99 — 10 21
3. EASTERN. Temple St., Rugby ...	A.N. P.N.	Every Wednesday 2 p.m. 3rd Thursday 2 p.m.	Dr. J. R. OWEN Dr. J. R. OWEN	183 —	618 —	— 69	— 69
4. NORTH WESTERN. Welfare Centre Hut, Keresley.	A.N. & P.N.	1st Wednesday 10 a.m.	Dr. M. THOMSON	56	150	9	9
7. SOUTHERN. Tyler St., Stratford-on- Avon.	A.N. & P.N.	Every Monday and Thursday 2 p.m. 2nd & 4th Fridays 10 a.m.	Dr. A. FIELD*	560	2,460	167	172
TOTALS				1,461	5,489	420	434

\* Combined with Infant Welfare Centre

# DAY NURSERIES.

<i>Nursery.</i>	<i>No. of places.</i>		<i>Number of children on register at 31-12-50.</i>
* Leamington No. 1, Portland Place	40	...	32
Leamington No. 2, Tachbrook Road	40	...	41
Nuneaton, Merevale Avenue	40	...	29
Rugby, Holbrook Avenue	40	...	34
Shirley, Marshall Lake Road	40	...	30
Warwick, Priory Road	40	...	30
	240	...	196

\* This nursery was closed in May, 1951.

## DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

TABLE 13. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE. EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

AREA.	<i>Examined.</i>	<i>Needing Treatment.</i>	<i>Treated. *</i>	<i>Made Dentally fit.</i>
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD ...	—	—	—	—
2. NORTH EASTERN ...	43	40	41	12
3. EASTERN ...	—	—	—	—
4. NORTH WESTERN ...	—	—	—	—
5. SOLIHULL ...	—	—	—	—
6. CENTRAL ...	5	5	6	3
7. SOUTHERN ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY TOTAL ...	48	45	47	15

## CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.

AREA.	<i>Examined.</i>	<i>Needing Treatment.</i>	<i>Treated. *</i>	<i>Made Dentally fit.</i>
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD ...	67	63	67	63
2. NORTH EASTERN ...	146	137	133	62
3. EASTERN ...	1	1	1	—
4. NORTH WESTERN ...	16	1	1	1
5. SOLIHULL ...	—	—	—	—
6. CENTRAL ...	81	76	85	57
7. SOUTHERN ...	36	7	7	6
COUNTY TOTAL ...	347	285	294	189

\* Including cases carried over from 1949.



**TABLE 14.** FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.  
EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

AREA.	Extrac- tions.	General Anaes- thetics.	No. of teeth filled.	Scalings or scaling and gum treat- ment.	Other Treat- ments.	Dentures provided.	
						Complete.	Partial.
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. NORTH EASTERN ...	65	4	63	9	27	—	2
3. EASTERN ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. NORTH WESTERN ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. SOLIHULL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. CENTRAL ...	16	1	9	4	25	1	3
7. SOUTHERN ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY TOTAL ...	81	5	72	13	52	1	5

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.

AREA.	Extractions.	General Anaesthetics.	No. of teeth filled.	Other Treatments.
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD ...	102	55	11	6
2. NORTH EASTERN ...	239	73	75	146
3. EASTERN ...	—	—	—	2
4. NORTH WESTERN ...	—	—	—	1
5. SOLIHULL ...	—	—	—	—
6. CENTRAL ...	121	43	166	118
7. SOUTHERN ...	4	—	2	8
COUNTY TOTAL ...	466	171	254	281

**TABLE 15. NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES ON REGISTER,  
31st DECEMBER, 1950.**

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Home.</i>	<i>No. of Beds.</i>		
		<i>Maternity.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Sutton Coldfield.	" Woodleigh " N.H. 315, Birmingham Road, Wylde Green.	—	14	14
	" Highfield " N.H. Boldmere Road, Sutton Coldfield.	8	3	11
5. Solihull.	Francis Way N.H. Bentley Heath, Knowle.	30	—	30
	" Moville " N.H. 667, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley.	—	5	5
6. Central.	" Moorlands," Warwick Road, Kenilworth.	4	6	10
	" River Park," Blackdown, Leamington Spa.	6	18	24
	" Priors " N.H. 51, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa.	6	7	13
	" Breton Lodge," Holly Walk, Leamington Spa.	5	5	10
	" Priory Lodge," Priory Terrace, Leamington Spa.	2	3	5
	" Grasmere," Avenue Road, Leamington Spa.	5	4	9
	* Wynne Hall, Binswood Avenue, Leamington Spa.	—	8	8
	Levens N.H. 1, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa.	—	12	12
7. Southern.	Avon Cottage, Ryon Hill, Stratford-on-Avon.	2	—	2
	Mrs. B. Stevens, Kinwarton Road, Alcester.	2	—	2
		70	85	155

\* Closed, January, 1951.



TABLE 16.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

## NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1950.

Area.	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.			Number of children given reinforcing injection.
	Age at final injection.			
	Under 5.	5—14	Total.	
1. Sutton Coldfield ...	305	13	318	278
2. North Eastern ...	747	178	925	861
3. Eastern ... ..	634	97	731	434
4. North Western ...	524	57	581	391
5. Solihull ... ..	486	33	519	1,088
6. Central ... ..	629	129	758	845
7. Southern ... ..	514	95	609	605
County Total ...	3,839	602	4,441	4,502
1949 Total ...	5,456	883	6,337	5,002
1948 Total ...	5,988	1,047	7,035	3,276

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME BEFORE 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

Age at 31st Dec., 1950.	Number of immunised children.							County Total.	Approx. % of all children.
	Area.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
14	256	1,074	743	598	511	846	170	4,198	79
13	271	1,313	642	609	564	864	192	4,455	81
12	281	1,136	595	574	644	737	271	4,238	69
11	288	947	554	632	664	867	294	4,246	69
10	299	1,130	497	611	672	761	252	4,222	68
9	285	1,093	663	606	706	540	276	4,169	61
8	300	991	724	685	674	706	301	4,381	58
7	329	1,019	847	805	777	945	308	5,030	63
6	341	1,078	795	937	947	937	358	5,393	61
5	263	676	518	763	766	876	448	4,310	54
4	321	601	671	699	810	883	185	4,170	47
3	531	929	778	780	903	1,034	525	5,480	57
2	515	1,069	673	754	827	1,055	626	5,519	63
1	305	600	555	428	414	554	480	3,336	40
Under 1	7	36	43	19	2	28	31	166	2
All ages under 15	4,592	13,692	9,298	9,500	9,881	11,633	4,717	63,313	55

TABLE 18. DIPHTHERIA CASES AND DEATHS, 1950.

Area.	Total number of cases and deaths.		Disposition of Cases and Deaths in respect of Diphtheria Immunisation.			
			Full course of immunisation.		Not immunised.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD. Sutton Coldfield M.B.	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. NORTH-EASTERN. Nuneaton M.B. ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
Bedworth U.D. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atherstone R.D. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
3. EASTERN. Rugby M.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rugby R.D. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. NORTH WESTERN. Meriden R.D. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth R.D. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. SOLIHULL. Solihull U.D. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
6 CENTRAL. Leamington M.B. ...	2	—	1	—	1	—
Warwick M.B. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Kenilworth U.D. ...	2	1	—	—	2	1
Southam R.D. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Warwick R.D. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	1	2	—	5	1
7. SOUTHERN. Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcester R.D. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTY TOTALS ...	14	1	4	—	10	1



TABLE 19.

## VACCINATION 1950.

Age at date of Vaccination.		NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING YEAR.									
		Under 1.		1-4		5-14		15 or over.		Total.	
Area.		Vaccinated.	Re-Vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-Vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-Vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-Vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-Vaccinated.
1. Sutton Coldfield	...	167	1	131	10	25	19	34	110	357	140
2. North Eastern	...	52	—	72	—	15	1	53	79	192	80
3. Eastern	...	170	—	47	4	37	19	4	76	258	99
4. North Western	...	158	2	38	3	6	7	8	70	210	82
5. Solihull	...	208	—	250	—	71	15	45	76	574	91
6. Central	...	226	—	162	2	27	11	105	124	520	137
7. Southern	...	114	—	130	—	31	10	59	132	334	142
TOTALS	...	1,095	3	830	19	212	82	308	667	2,445	771
TOTALS, 1949	...	889	19	692	14	97	46	132	347	1,810	426

TABLE 20. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Summary of Returns of Medical Officers of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Area.	Estimated Population Mid-1950.	Malaria.														Tuberculosis.								
		Small Pox.	Chicken-Pox.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles (ex- cluding Ger- man Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro- spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-en- cephalitis.	Encephalitis Letargica.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Stated to be Contracted in this Country.	Other Cases.	Pulmonary	Other Forms.	Epidemic Fever, (Typhoid)	Paratyphoid Cases.	Dysentery.	Food Poisoning.	Meningococcal Infection.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. SUTTON COLDFIELD. Sutton Coldfield M.B.	47,440	—	—	1	104	466	201	2	—	40	—	—	38	5	—	—	—	40	5	—	—	3	4	2
2. NORTH-EASTERN. Nuneaton M.B. ...	53,940	—	2	5	47	589	80	5	—	10	—	—	61	2	—	—	—	58	13	1	—	7	1	—
Bedworth U.D. ...	24,540	—	—	—	70	389	117	2	—	7	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	4	2	—
Atherstone R.D. ...	23,700	—	—	—	22	292	21	1	—	4	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	18	6	1	—	2	1	1
Total ...	102,180	—	2	5	139	1270	218	8	—	21	—	1	131	2	—	—	—	101	20	2	—	13	4	1
3. EASTERN. Rugby M.B. ...	46,780	—	—	—	92	1057	195	14	—	6	—	—	39	—	1	—	—	70	6	—	—	3	—	1
Rugby R.D. ...	20,230	—	—	—	33	137	26	10	—	1	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	25	3	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	67,010	—	—	—	125	1194	221	24	—	7	—	—	47	2	1	—	—	95	9	—	—	4	—	2
4. NORTH-WESTERN. Meriden R.D. ...	36,990	—	52	—	58	744	154	2	—	18	2	—	47	10	5	—	—	37	12	—	—	3	28	1
Tamworth R.D. ...	15,890	—	—	—	16	141	26	1	—	3	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	52,880	—	52	—	74	885	180	3	—	21	2	—	62	10	5	—	—	49	22	—	—	3	28	2
5. SOLIHULL. Solihull U.D. ...	67,640	—	—	1	73	416	355	11	—	19	—	1	49	1	2	—	—	59	6	—	—	—	—	1
6. CENTRAL. Leamington M.B. ...	36,370	—	—	2	14	223	123	4	—	5	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	28	4	—	—	2	—	1
Warwick M.B. ...	15,360	—	—	1	9	159	50	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	15	3	1	1	1	—	1
Kenilworth U.D. ...	10,550	—	—	2	9	80	97	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Southam R.D. ...	12,870	—	—	1	6	182	18	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	1	1
Warwick R.D. ...	19,670	—	—	1	6	171	30	4	—	1	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	22	3	—
TOTAL ...	94,820	—	—	7	44	815	318	10	—	7	—	—	59	6	—	—	—	67	15	1	2	25	4	3
7. SOUTHERN. Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	14,930	—	—	—	21	29	6	1	—	4	—	—	22	5	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	—
Alcester R.D. ...	13,140	—	—	—	8	75	23	2	—	8	—	—	27	1	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	2	—	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	8,230	—	—	—	3	93	24	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	1	2	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	20,310	—	—	—	38	104	32	—	—	6	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	56,610	—	—	—	70	301	85	3	—	18	—	—	64	6	1	—	—	46	10	—	—	3	2	1
COUNTY TOTALS ...	488,580	—	54	14	629	5347	1578	61	—	133	2	2	450	32	9	—	—	457	87	3	2	51	42	12
1949 ...	484,760	—	18	20	684	2988	1235	77	12	60	4	—	420	29	15	—	—	466	106	—	8	167	35	—
1948 ...	474,670	—	14	96	983	4344	1119	105	10	17	1	—	403	34	18	—	1	509	108	4	1	110	—	—



**TABLE 21.** POLIOMYELITIS 1950. CASES OF WHICH DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE.

Area.	AGE (in years).				RECOVERED.			Still under treatment.	DIED.
	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Total	No paralysis throughout illness.	No residual paralysis.	Some residual paralysis.		
Sutton Coldfield.	8	16	16	40	14	11	5	8	2
North Eastern.	10	7	4	21	4	7	1	8	1
Eastern.	—	4	2	6	1	2	—	2	1
North Western.	7	8	6	21	6	5	1	8	1
Solihull.	2	9	5	16	2	4	—	9	1
Central.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Southern.	6	8	3	17	4	4	2	6	1
TOTAL ...	33	52	37	122	31	33	9	41	8

TABLE 22.

## TUBERCULOSIS, 1950.

Area.	County Districts comprised.	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.								OTHER NOTIFICATIONS.								No. OF DEFINITE CASES ON CLINIC REGISTER AT THE END OF 1950.								DEATHS.								MORTALITY RATES.			
		Pulmonary.				Other Forms.				Pulmonary.				Other Forms.				Pulmonary.				Other Forms.				Pulmonary.				Other Forms.							
		M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total.	Pul-mo-nary.	Other Forms.	Total.	
1. SUTTON COLD-FIELD.	Sutton Coldfield M.B.	18	11	4	33	1	2	3	6	5	2	—	7	1	—	—	1	73	50	15	138	8	10	17	35	10	6	—	16	1	1	—	2	0.33	0.04	0.37	
2. NORTH-EASTERN	Nuncaton M.B.	21	25	8	54	5	4	5	14	3	2	—	5	1	—	—	1	198	142	81	421	32	26	18	76	14	9	—	23	3	1	3	7	0.42	0.12	0.55	
	Bedworth U.D.	9	17	10	36	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	70	24	173	8	10	16	34	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	0.24	
	Atherstone R.D.	8	4	2	14	—	1	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	59	43	14	116	9	11	13	33	8	2	—	10	—	1	—	1	0.42	0.04	0.46	
	TOTAL	38	46	20	104	6	5	9	20	4	3	—	7	1	—	—	1	336	255	119	710	49	47	47	143	27	12	—	39	3	2	3	8	0.38	0.07	0.45	
3. EASTERN.	Rugby M.B.	30	23	7	60	—	4	2	6	3	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	157	119	23	299	24	28	20	72	7	3	—	10	—	1	1	2	0.21	0.04	0.25	
	Rugby R.D.	10	3	4	17	1	1	2	4	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	41	30	13	84	7	8	16	31	6	1	—	7	2	—	1	3	0.34	0.14	0.49
	TOTAL	40	26	11	77	1	5	4	10	7	—	2	9	1	—	—	1	198	149	36	383	31	36	36	103	13	4	—	17	2	1	2	5	0.25	0.07	0.32	
4. NORTH-WEST-ERN.	Meriden R.D.	16	12	1	29	4	1	6	11	3	4	2	9	—	—	1	1	72	61	4	137	23	14	28	65	4	2	1	7	—	1	1	2	0.18	0.05	0.24	
	Tamworth R.D.	6	2	1	9	2	3	5	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	18	4	43	4	7	12	23	3	1	—	4	1	1	—	2	0.25	0.12	0.37	
	TOTAL	22	14	2	38	6	4	11	21	4	4	2	10	—	—	1	1	93	79	8	180	27	21	40	88	7	3	1	11	1	2	1	4	0.20	0.07	0.28	
5. SOLIHULL.	Solihull U.D.	27	21	7	55	—	3	4	7	4	1	1	6	2	—	—	2	133	74	16	223	7	9	16	32	9	3	—	12	1	—	—	1	0.17	0.01	0.19	
6. CENTRAL.	Leamington M.B.	13	10	4	27	—	1	3	4	3	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	78	46	9	133	5	4	9	18	4	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	0.16	
	Warwick M.B.	5	4	3	12	—	—	2	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	46	21	13	80	2	2	3	7	4	—	—	4	1	—	1	2	0.26	0.13	0.39	
	Kenilworth U.D.	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	2	32	4	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Southam R.D.	2	5	1	8	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	18	15	3	36	4	6	10	20	2	2	—	4	—	1	1	2	0.31	0.15	0.46	
	Warwick R.D.	6	6	1	13	—	—	6	6	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	51	19	10	80	2	3	15	20	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
	TOTAL	28	26	9	63	3	1	12	16	8	6	1	15	—	—	—	—	210	114	37	361	17	16	39	72	12	4	—	16	1	1	2	4	0.16	0.04	0.21	
7. SOUTHERN.	Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	5	7	1	13	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	9	5	32	1	2	6	9	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	0.13	0.06	0.20	
	Alcester R.D.	5	2	—	7	—	1	4	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	26	5	3	34	3	3	10	16	3	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	0.30	0.07	0.38	
	Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	1	2	2	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3	18	3	4	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	7	3	2	12	1	1	—	2	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	31	22	3	56	5	3	3	11	2	3	—	5	—	1	—	1	0.24	0.04	0.29	
	TOTAL	18	14	5	37	2	4	4	10	3	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	84	42	14	140	12	12	23	47	6	5	—	11	1	1	1	3	0.19	0.05	0.24	
	COUNTY TOTALS	191	158	58	407	19	24	47	90	35	20	6	61	5	—	1	6	1127	763	245	2135	151	151	218	529	84	37	1	122	10	8	9	27	0.24	0.05	0.30	
	TOTALS FOR 1949..	219	148	64	431	18	19	46	83	44	18	4	66	4	3	8	15	1069	703	167	1939	150	159	239	548	90	54	2	146	10	6	15	31	0.30	0.06	0.37	
	TOTALS FOR 1948 ..	232	163	62	457	17	23	64	104	23	4	3	30	3	1	3	7	1042	672	184	1898	141	179	252	572	117	63	6	186	16	5	10	31	0.39	0.06	0.45	



TABLE 23. NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES ASSISTED IN 1950.

Area.	Free Extra Rations.				Bedding, Clothing, Etc.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Sutton Coldfield ...	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
2. North Eastern ...	24	9	7	40	4	1	—	5
3. Eastern ...	8	1	—	9	3	—	—	3
4. North Western ...	6	2	—	8	4	—	—	4
5. Solihull ...	9	2	2	13	2	2	3	7
6. Central ...	13	4	3	20	2	—	—	2
7. Southern ...	10	6	—	16	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	78	25	12	115	17	3	3	23

TABLE 24. NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES IN 1950.

Area.	Men.		Women.		Pre-School Children.		Total.	
	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.
1. Sutton Coldfield ...	2	4	8	22	1	2	11	28
2. North Eastern ...	18	56	20	78	6	39	44	173
3. Eastern ...	1	4	11	44	2	6	14	54
4. North Western ...	3	7	14	41	5	47	22	95
5. Solihull ...	1	4	12	30	—	—	13	34
6. Central ...	5	20	13	41	1	4	19	65
7. Southern ...	1	2	6	28	4	35	11	65
TOTALS ...	31	97	84	284	19	133	134	514
Average stay in weeks	3.1		3.4		6.0		3.8	

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF DOMESTIC HELPS AND CASES ATTENDED.

Area.	Domestic helps employed at 31st December, 1950.		Cases attended in 1950.			
	Whole-time.	Part-time.	Maternity.	Tuberculosis.	Others.	Total.
1. Sutton Coldfield ...	7	16	108	2	159	269
2. North Eastern ...	4	11	13	3	29	45
3. Eastern ...	4	22	51	7	92	150
4. North Western ...	—	8	10	3	12	25
5. Solihull ...	2	13	86	4	120	210
6. Central ...	—	32	43	5	75	123
7. Southern ...	8	20	25	10	44	79
COUNTY TOTAL ...	25	122	336	34	531	901

TABLE 26. ATTENDANCES AT V.D. CLINICS, 1950.

	Warneford Hospital.		Coventry & War'kshire Hospital.		General Hospital, Birm'ham.		Hosp. of St. Cross, Rugby.		Nuneaton V.D. Clinic.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Persons dealt with at Out-patient Clinic for first time suffering from Syphilis ...	10	12	12	9	15	6	8	5	11	10	98
Gonorrhoea ...	15	5	22	3	8	1	9	2	14	3	82
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	63	25	65	18	86	31	20	3	74	31	416
2 Persons discharged from Clinic after completing treatment for—											
Syphilis ...	8	2	5	2	2	1	—	—	9	13	42
Gonorrhoea ...	16	2	12	1	3	1	3	1	11	7	57
3 Persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment ...	7	2	18	6	—	—	0	4	1	1	39
4 Persons in an infective condition at time of default ...	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5 (a) Total attendances of all persons at Clinics ...	950	717	1187	495	1340	984	424	265	983	658	8,003
(previous year) ...	1667	(1538)	1682	(1378)	2324	(2216)	689	(664)	1641	(1917)	(7,713)
(b) No. of persons in attendance at Clinics ...	238	167	221	129	—	—	140	67	262	192	1,416
(c) Average attendance at each Clinic session ...	18	7	7.8	4.7	—	—	8.1	5	13	12.9	12.5*
6 No. of in-patient days of treatment to persons suffering from—											
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	95	176	—	—	—	—	271
Gonorrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Venereal Disease ...	—	—	—	—	23	22	—	—	—	—	45
7 No. of new cases of Venereal Disease	25	17	34	12	23	7	17	7	25	13	180
(previous year) ...	42	(38)	46	(47)	30	(41)	24	(20)	38	(82)	(228)

\* Items 5(b) and 5(c) in respect of 4 County Centres (excluding Birmingham).



**The Ambulance and Transport Officer makes the following Report on the Vehicles of the Ambulance Service :—**

Prior to 1947/48 the motor industry was not in a position to provide in any quantity well designed ambulances for general purposes, and the task of obtaining and equipping the necessary replacement vehicles and providing additional staff to man them, together with the rapid reorganisation of the whole service, proved a task of considerable magnitude.

When the National Health Service Act came into force, there was very little to form the nucleus of the new service as the majority of the vehicles then in use were of the wartime pattern, many of them having a record of between 12 and 15 years of useful service. The last two years, however, has seen the rapid development of the small commercial chassis as the basis of the orthodox pattern ambulance on to which have been mounted well fitted coach built bodies, provided with air-conditioning and heating system and all the necessary surgical and toilet requirements. The coming year, I think, will see a further satisfactory development of the commercial chassis by the inclusion of such important items as a synchromesh gear box and double acting shock absorbers suitably pre-set to work with a more progressive form of springing, the latter being further assisted by the fitment of low pressure large section tyres. The standard specification provides for an interior designed to carry a stretcher on the near side within the wheel-base, and side seating to accommodate up to six sitting cases on the off side. Several methods are employed to allow a second stretcher to be brought into use on the off side when the occasion demands. Special consideration has also been given to the layout to facilitate cleaning and disinfection, and past difficulties have been further solved by the inclusion of better class fittings and attention to detail.

Two vehicles which have proved most successful in this county are the Morris Commercial " CV " pattern with a standard works built ambulance body, and the Bedford " KZ " chassis with a Lomas " B " type body. These vehicles, priced at approximately £1,200, give excellent service and their suitability has been exemplified by the many satisfactory reports and special tributes received from the staff and patients alike after travelling long journeys to many parts of the country.

The Wolseley cars at present used have also given excellent service and bearing in mind the excessive mileage they have travelled, and the exacting nature of the services performed, running costs have been comparatively low. The estimated all-in cost per mile is 1/- per car. The only adverse criticism which can be made of this model is that the entrance to the rear is not very accessible to the crippled patient. Practically all modern cars provide for the maximum accessibility to the front seats, and in considering the replacement of the Wolseley cars the Committee decided that the most suitable car for future use is the current design private hire car which is a development of the London taxicab. The notable features are the wide deep rear seats to provide seating for four adults. A division with sliding glass window separates the front and rear compartments, and wide low slung entrance doors are also provided. By virtue of its common sense design, I believe this car will prove eminently suitable for hospital work and show a marked reduction in operating costs.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

DETAILS OF DEPOTS.

Depot.	Staff.		Establishment of Vehicles.				
			Emergency Amps.	Long Distance Amps.	Utility Vehicles.	Sitting Case Cars.	Clinics Type.
	S/L.	D./Att.					
HERSTONE. Supt. : Mr. S. BURNETT ...	3	10	2	1	1	2	—
EDWORTH. Supt. : Mr. J. H. BOTTRILL ...	1	5	3	—	1	1	—
ELSHILL. Supt. : Mr. W. C. CHAPMAN ...	3	14	3	—	1	2	—
UNEATON. Supt. : Mr. J. P. MELVIN ...	3	18	4	1	1	2	1
UGBY. Supt. : Mr. A. J. BURTON ...	3	16	4	1	1	2	—
ULIBULL. Supt. : Mr. M. ROSS ...	3	18	4	1	1	2	1
TRATFORD-ON-AVON. Supt. : Mr. E. T. SAUL ...	3	18	3	1	1	2	—
TTON COLDFIELD. Supt. : Mr. E. TOWERS ...	3	16	2	1	1	2	—
WO GATES. Supt. : Miss B. D. SMITH ...	—	4	1	—	—	1	—
ARWICK. Supt. : Mr. G. D. WHITING ...	3	23	4	1	2	2	—
LCESTER ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
RESERVE VEHICLES ...	—	—	4	1	—	2	—
COUNTY TOTALS ...	25	143	35	8	10	20	2



CODE :  
 (A) 24 Hourly Service.  
 (B) Day-time service only.  
 (C) Emergency Service only

TABLE 27. ANALYSIS OF AMBULANCE AND SITTING CASE CAR JOURNEYS (County Owned Vehicles).

	Aicester. (C)		Atherstone. (A)		Bedworth. (B)		Coleshill. (A)		Nuneaton. (A)		Rugby. (A)		Solihull. (A)		Stratford-on-Avon (A)		Sutton Coldfield. (A)		Two Gates. (B)		Warwick. (A)		Totals. Stretcher and Sitting Cases.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.	Cases.	Miles.
Maternity.																										
Stretcher cases	21	653	88	1,876	27	356	179	4,115	184	1,589	77	1,116	760	5,421	87	2,291	89	1,509	46	1,019	342	4,383	1,900	24,328	4,279	58,726
Sitting cases	6	112	124	2,537	79	704	414	6,854	176	1,106	782	10,277	93	1,232	261	4,373	108	1,878	103	2,156	233	3,169	2,379	34,398		
Illness.																										
Stretcher cases	170	3,781	1,142	18,640	964	9,809	655	15,994	2,103	22,340	1,492	20,782	2,431	32,170	1,081	19,075	1,572	16,528	681	8,774	3,056	35,662	15,347	203,535	78,200	912,741
Sitting cases	329	5,784	4,336	51,822	4,521	31,258	4,275	84,241	10,736	86,209	9,203	82,545	8,382	96,279	5,544	96,465	5,083	49,656	2,175	27,106	8,269	97,844	62,853	709,209		
Military.																										
Stretcher cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	276	—	—	—	—	7	107	—	—	—	—	1	8	9	391	11	415
Sitting cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	24		
Accident.																										
Stretcher cases	27	705	144	2,346	46	451	139	2,923	288	1,793	307	1,907	402	3,571	168	1,420	97	809	60	975	248	3,215	2,026	20,125	2,920	29,976
Sitting cases	32	440	82	1,567	32	335	70	1,644	129	697	195	888	192	2,133	30	256	7	71	39	855	86	967	894	9,853		
School Children.																										
Stretcher cases	—	—	1	28	6	54	—	—	2	16	7	39	4	41	—	—	—	—	10	103	1	199	31	480	970	11,892
Sitting cases	4	47	379	4,533	110	1,014	8	132	145	1,579	135	1,985	47	374	—	—	78	824	24	371	9	463	909	11,322		
Nurseries.																										
Stretcher cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	83	—	—	—	—	—	7	69	—	—	—	9	152	27	57
Sitting cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	294	3	63	—	—	—	5	65	—	—	—	18	422		
Infectious Di-																										
seases.																										
Stretcher cases	—	—	2	55	1	26	34	892	200	5,256	96	2,515	131	3,064	36	1,332	74	1,999	9	96	58	1,226	641	16,461	697	17,690
Sitting cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	170	13	269	19	300	—	—	2	81	—	—	12	280	4	1,119	56	1,219		
Mortuary.																										
Stretcher cases	4	38	10	78	15	200	14	144	17	145	30	225	36	265	41	470	34	201	3	29	74	1,038	298	2,853	298	2,853
Servicing & run-																										
ing Repairs.																										
Ambulances	—	213	—	552	—	164	—	628	—	185	—	146	—	627	—	1,003	—	133	—	7	—	2,132	—	5,790	—	10,394
Sitting case cars	—	—	—	524	—	138	—	866	—	230	—	170	—	283	—	562	—	4	—	218	—	1,609	—	4,604		
Totals.																										
Stretcher cases	222	5,390	1,387	23,575	1,059	11,060	1,021	24,696	2,795	31,600	2,011	26,813	3,764	45,159	1,420	25,688	1,866	21,159	816	11,082	3,900	47,883	20,261	274,115	—	—
Sitting cases	371	6,383	4,921	60,983	4,742	33,449	4,773	93,907	11,199	90,090	10,344	98,459	8,717	100,364	5,838	101,755	5,276	52,433	2,358	31,051	8,602	104,177	67,141	771,051		
Totals.																										
All cases	593	11,773	6,308	84,558	5,801	44,509	5,794	118,603	13,994	121,690	12,355	123,272	12,481	145,523	7,258	127,453	7,142	73,592	3,174	42,133	12,502	152,060	87,402	1,045,166	87,402	1,045,166
TOTALS.																										
Previous year	144	3,578	4,874	73,502	6,069	46,788	5,722	103,345	11,905	123,652	12,510	120,068	11,581	140,112	6,083	119,806	5,739	68,421	2,261	39,012	13,627	173,298	80,515	1,011,602	80,515	1,011,602

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK AND DAIRIES ADMINISTRATION.

The principal acts and regulations now in force relating to the production, processing and sale of milk are as follows :—

- Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
- Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.
- Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.
- The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
- Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
- Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

In addition there are explanatory circulars from the Ministries of Agriculture, Food, and Health, and various minor regulations.

During the year the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, was placed on the statute book and came into force on the 1st January, 1951. This is an Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to milk, dairies and artificial cream, and repeals the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, part of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, and the whole of Part II of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which relates to milk, dairies and artificial cream, but the provisions are re-enacted so that legally the position is not materially altered.

The effect of the legislation which came into force on the 1st October, 1949, was to redistribute duties and functions of the various authorities, the basis of the redistribution being that County Agricultural Executive Committees with powers delegated by the Minister of Agriculture are responsible for administration of milk production on the farms; Food and Drugs Authorities are responsible for the processing of milk and for licensing plants under Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations; and District Councils for duties in connection with distribution. The County Council, in addition to its duties under Food and Drugs Acts is responsible for the prohibition of sale of tuberculous milk, and milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis and certain other specified diseases under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which is replaced by the 1950 Act as from the 1st January, 1951.

### *Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

During the latter part of 1949 and the early part of 1950 discussion took place with officers of the County District Authorities regarding milk and dairies administration generally, and in particular, with regard to the duties of the County Council for the control of tuberculous and other infected milk. At about the same time discussions took place with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry, which resulted in the second half of the year in increased facilities for the biological examination of milk samples.

It is anticipated that approximately 1,000 samples can be dealt with in a full year. Ever increasing quantities of milk are being pasteurised, and the Attested Herd Scheme and licences for Tuberculin Tested milk continue to grow. Part of the discussion with officers of the County District Authorities was, therefore, devoted to that part of the milk supply of the County which does not yet fall within either of the foregoing groups, and a scheme of priority groupings of milk supplies was agreed upon, and samples are now taken in accordance with their terms. These priority groups are as follows :—

- A. All school milks other than milk pasteurised under licence, or Tuberculin Tested milk.
- B. All milk not subject to pasteurisation.
- C. Special investigations.
- D. Pasteurised milk.

(Part of the routine checking of pasteurising plant now consists of biological sampling to ensure that any infection in the raw milk supply to the plant is in fact destroyed by the process).

In addition, the officers of the County Borough of Coventry are collaborating, and the same system and methods are being used within the County Borough and in the County with advantage to both.



In the Boroughs of Sutton Coldfield and Rugby and the Urban District of Solihull regular sampling for biological examination has been carried out by arrangement with the officers of these authorities. The Department's own officers undertake the regular sampling for biological examination in the majority of districts.

In addition to the infections discovered by routine work referred to above, my department receives notifications from authorities outside the County of milk infections found within their areas but arising from milk produced in the County of Warwick. These, too, are dealt with administratively in my Department.

An important advance in milk and dairies administration was contained in the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, whereby the District Medical Officer of Health is empowered to stop the supply of an infected milk until he is satisfied that it is being adequately treated and until the infection has been removed. District Medical Officers are immediately informed of infections arising within their area, and details are furnished by this Department and by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division) as to the progress and finality of veterinary investigations.

Summaries of the work undertaken during the year are given in the following tables:—

**Table I.** FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.  
TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS—ROUTINE MILK SAMPLES FOR BIOLOGICAL  
EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR 1950.  
NO. OF SAMPLES.

Health Area.	Local Authority.	Past- eurised.		T.T. (Past).		T.T.		Accredited and Non-graded.	
		Total.	No. Pos.	Total.	No. Pos.	Total.	No. Pos.	Total.	No. Pos.
1. Sutton Coldfield.	Sutton Coldfield* Borough.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
2. North Eastern.	Nuneaton Borough.	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
	Bedworth Urban.	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
	Atherstone Rural.	—	—	—	—	2	—	45	2
3. Eastern.	Rugby Borough*	4	—	—	—	18	—	45	1
	Rugby Rural	2	—	—	—	—	—	56	1
4. North Western.	Meriden Rural.	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	3
	Tamworth Rural.	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1
5. Solihull.	Solihull Urban.*	5	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
6. Central.	Warwick Borough.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Warwick Rural.	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1
	Southam Rural.	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—
	Kenilworth Urban.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	L'ton Spa Borough.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
7. Southern.	Stratford-on-Avon Borough.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stratford-on-Avon Rural.	—	—	2	—	—	—	54	3
	Alcester Rural.	—	—	—	—	4	—	35	—
	Shipston-on-Stour. Rural.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1
TOTALS	...	21	—	2	—	24	—	561	13

\* Samples taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of the Local Authorities for the County Council.

Table II.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF TUBERCLE INFECTED MILK SUPPLIES DURING  
YEAR 1950.

<i>Health Area.</i>	<i>Local Authority.</i>	<i>Completed investigations.</i>	<i>Cows examined.</i>	<i>Milk samples for diagnostic purposes.</i>	<i>Cows slaughtered under T.B. Order.</i>	<i>Cows removed from herds during investigations which may have been infected.</i>
1. Sutton Cold- Coldfield.	Sutton Coldfield Borough.	2	31	6	—	—
2. North Eastern.	Nuneaton Borough	—	—	—	—	—
	Bedworth Urban. Atherstone Rural.	— 3 (2)	— 98 (48)	— 18 (6)	— 4 (1)	— 4 (3)
3. Eastern.	Rugby Borough.	1 (1)	10 (10)	6 (6)	1 (1)	—
	Rugby Rural.	3 (1)	49 (15)	19 (2)	3 (1)	—
4. North Western.	Meriden Rural.	19 (3)	351 (69)	77 (10)	17 (4)	9 (1)
	Tamworth Rural.	5 (1)	91 (8)	15 (1)	5 (1)	nil.
5. Solihull.	Solihull Urban.	4	87	18	1	3
6. Central.	Warwick Borough.	—	—	—	—	—
	Warwick Rural.	2 (1)	24 (11)	6 (2)	1	11 (11)*
	Southam Rural.	—	—	—	—	—
	Kenilworth Urban.	1	17	4	1	8
	Leamington Spa Borough.	—	—	—	—	—
7. Southern.	Stratford-on-Avon Borough.	—	—	—	—	—
	Stratford-on-Avon Rural.	5 (3)	108 (54)	34 (10)	7 (6)	—
	Alcester Rural.	2	52	8	1	5
	Shipston-on-Stour. Rural.	1 (1)	35 (35)	4 (4)	1 (1)	—
TOTALS ...		48 (13)	953 (250)	215 (41)	42 (15)	40 (15)

Figures in brackets shew cases arising from routine sampling in the County, and are included in the totals representing notifications from all sources.

\* entire herd.

During the year a total of 608 samples were submitted for biological examination, compared with 189 during the year 1949. 13 were found to contain living tubercle bacilli, compared with 2 in the previous year. It will be observed that all the pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milks gave negative results, and that the 13 infected milks came from a total of 561 Accredited and non-graded samples—being approximately 2.3%.

During the year 35 notifications of tubercle infected milk were received from authorities outside the administrative county, relating to milk produced within the county, compared with 44 such notifications received during 1949.



Notifications relating to individual herds are reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division), and details of the 48 completed investigations are given in Table II.

From this total it will be observed that 42 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, compared with 49 during the previous year. Reports are received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer during the progress of the investigations, and final reports are received when the herd is considered to be free from infection. The collaboration between the Divisional Veterinary Officer's Department and mine is excellent, and I wish to place on record my appreciation to the Divisional Officer.

*Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.*

8 applicants for Dealers' (Pasteurisers') licences were received during the year, and 7 licences were granted. The remaining application was held over at the beginning of the year until agreement could be reached as to the major improvements that were needed, and subsequently the business was sold and processing has now ceased at this dairy.

2 of the 7 applicants for licences were entirely satisfactory, but 5 required improvements in varying degrees. One new dairy and new plant was installed, and one dairyman carried out a number of improvements of a temporary character pending the erection of a new dairy and the installation of new plant. For the remaining 3 dairies, agreement in principle regarding the improvements needed had been secured before the year commenced, and during the year the necessary plans were prepared and orders for equipment placed. Due to the long period which elapses between the placing of an order and the delivery of equipment, this work was not completed during the year, but there is no doubt it will be completed in 1951.

During the year 7 enquiries regarding new dairies and the installation of pasteurising plant were received and dealt with, but for reasons given above it may be some time before they come into operation.

Each pasteurising dairy was visited at frequent intervals and the records, temperature charts, and the methods of processing observed. Considerable improvement was effected in plant operation, and the following samples were submitted to the prescribed tests with the results stated:—

SAMPLES FROM LICENSED PASTEURISATION PLANTS.

Code No. of Dairy.	No. of Samples.	No. of Failures.	Test failed:—		
			Phosph: & M.B.	Phosph: only.	M.B. only.
7/7/1	55	4	—	4	—
2/10/2	18	—	—	—	—
6/11/1	65	3	—	2	1
2/10/1	79	3	—	1	2
6/18/1	70	2	—	2	—
7/16/1	120	12	—	9	3
3/4/1	89	1	—	1	—
6/5/1	7	2	—	1	1
TOTALS	503	27	—	20	7

These results show that that no sample failed both prescribed tests at the same time, that 4.0% of samples failed the phosphatase test, and 1.4% the methylene blue test.

During the first half of the year an entirely new plant was installed in the dairy, 7/16/1. All the 9 samples which failed the phosphatase test, as shown in the table, occurred from milk pasteurised in the old plant, and during the second half of the year when the new plant was in

operation not a single phosphatase failure occurred. The results as shown are considered to be satisfactory ; but for the 9 failures from the plant which although previously licensed was considered to be inadequate, the results would have been even better,

#### *Milk in Schools Scheme.*

Milk is supplied free of charge for pupils in grant-aided schools, the source and quality of which must be approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

In practice, supplies are obtained and supervised by consultation between the Health and Education Departments, with assistance from the Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Food, whose help is gratefully acknowledged. Two grades of milk normally are approved, namely Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested ; in a very small number of schools where it is impossible to obtain either of these grades of milk the best alternative available is temporarily approved. Supervision by the Health Department includes visits to dairies and schools, and examination of milk supplies, in addition to knowledge of supplies gained from the Department's other activities in connection with Milk and Dairies.

All supplies of milk to schools are the subject of visits and samples at least once in every school term.

The following is a summary of the number of schools, the suppliers and grade of milk supplied, and samples taken during the year :—

<i>Designation of milk supplied.</i>	<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>No. of Suppliers.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.</i>	<i>No. of unsatisfactory samples.</i>
Pasteurised ... ..	209	44	369	75
" Tuberculin Tested "	18	10	48	10
" Accredited " and Non-graded.	7	6	25	5
TOTALS ... ..	234	60	442	90

It will be observed that a fraction over 20% of milk samples are classed as " unsatisfactory," but all for convenience are taken after delivery and, therefore, under more exacting conditions, and the great majority of failures were methylene blue test for keeping quality. Although some changes were made during the year to obtain improved supplies, none were made necessary by reason of unsatisfactory samples, and the only action necessary in this connection was advice and caution.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

Samples of milk are taken on behalf of the Ministry of Health from hospital dairy farms (33) ; from supplies made under contract to hospitals on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board (17) ; and for various enquiries necessary in the Department (26) ; a total of 76 during the year.



## MENTAL HEALTH.

### 1 Administration.

#### (1) *Constitution and Meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The functions of the Council relating to the Mental Health Service are delegated to the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee, this Sub-Committee consisting of fifteen members. Three meetings of the Sub-Committee were held during the year.

#### (2) *Staff employed in the Mental Health Service.*

The staffing arrangements have been unchanged during the year.

The Chief Administrative Officer of the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee is the Mental Health Officer, Mr. H. J. KOTCH, who has supplied this section of my report. By arrangement with the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, Dr. HENRY BROUGHAM LEECH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., the Acting Medical Superintendent of Weston Colony, continued to act as Medical Adviser to the Committee during the year. The medical staff of the Health Department have, of course, also been available when required in connection with the Mental Health Service.

Eight duly Authorised Officers are engaged in the County, one of these officers being located in each of the seven areas of the County, with the remaining officer located at headquarters. Mr. R. E. LANGLEY was appointed as Duly Authorised Officer for the Sutton Coldfield Area as from the 1st May, 1950, in place of Mr. D. T. BALDWIN, who resigned.

One female Visitor is employed for the visitation of mental defectives in the County.

The Council's Occupation Centres are staffed in each case by a Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor, with part-time assistance for domestic duties and guiding the patients.

#### (3) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

The Council's Officers have continued to supervise, on behalf of Hospital Management Committees, the mental defectives who have been placed on licence within the County. There were thirty of these patients under supervision in the County at the end of the year.

#### (4) *Training of Mental Health Workers.*

Mrs. M. L. ROBERTS, the Assistant Supervisor, engaged at the Nuneaton Occupation Centre, attended a refresher course for staffs of occupation centres, organised by the National Association for Mental Health, which was held in London from the 12th to the 20th April, 1950.

### 2 Work undertaken in the Community.

#### (1) *National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

The Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics arranged and staffed by Specialists of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board have continued to be held at hospitals within the County. The Social Workers on the staff of the Central Hospital, Hatton, have undertaken the after-care of patients discharged from the hospital and the Council's officers have also been available to assist in this matter.

Responsibility was accepted by the Local Health Authority for the maintenance of certain patients placed in After-Care Homes through the Mental After-Care Association after treatment at the Central Hospital, Hatton.

#### (2) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890-1930—Work undertaken by Duly Authorised Officers.*

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers in the County during the year :—

Patients dealt with under the Lunacy Acts	...	...	...	...	269
Patients dealt with under Section I of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930					144
Patients dealt with under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930					12
					<hr/>
					425
					<hr/>

(3) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment.*

(a) *Number of defectives.*

The number of cases ascertained as at the 31st December, 1950, excluding patients maintained in, or on licence from, institutions for mental defectives, was as follows :—

	M.	F.	T.
Under guardianship ... ..	27	36	63
In "Places of safety" ... ..	—	—	—
Under statutory supervision ... ..	154	139	293
Under voluntary supervision ... ..	108	81	189
Under investigation ... ..	17	16	33
In the Central Hospital, Hatton ... ..	79	81	160
	385	353	738

(b) *Cases reported during the year.*

There were seventy-six new cases reported to the Committee during the year and these were dealt with as follows :—

	M.	F.	T.
Admitted to institutions ... ..	3	4	7
Placed under statutory supervision ... ..	9	11	20
Placed under voluntary supervision ... ..	7	5	12
Died or removed from area ... ..	3	1	4
Found not to be defective ... ..	2	—	2
Remaining under investigation at end of year ... ..	16	15	31
	40	36	76

(c) *Defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions.*

There were seventy-one patients awaiting admission to institutions for defectives at the end of the year. The position relating to the provision of vacancies for defectives requiring institutional care continued to be most difficult during the year and many of the cases remaining on the waiting list were of an urgent nature.

(ii) *Guardianship and supervision.*

The patients under guardianship in the County and those on licence from institutions or under statutory or voluntary supervision have been visited, as necessary, by the Committee's officers.

(iii) *Training.*

The training of defectives at the Council's Occupation Centres at Nuneaton and Warwick, has continued successfully during the year. At the end of 1950 there were forty-three defectives in attendance at these two Centres.



