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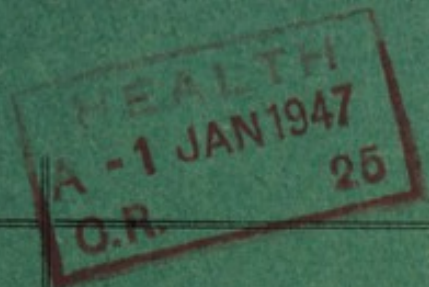
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Urban District of Solihull.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1945,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

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1, MILVERTON HILL,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

August, 1946.

To the Solihull Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1945, this is the 27th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As instructed by the Ministry of Health, the Report is only a short statement of fact. The restrictions with respect to paper and printing still remain, and it will not be possible this time to give all the details of activities during the past year.

With many thanks for much kindness on the part of the members of the Council and my colleagues.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

a, c, e, f. ERNEST VAUGHAN.

a, c, d. JOSEPH S. FORMAN.

b. c. NORMAN H. READ
Resigned August, 1945).

b, c. GEOFFREY N. DEAN.
(Returned to duty October, 1945, after service
with H.M. Forces).

J. McDONALD.

GLADYS E. TROUT.

PHYLLIS H. HOPKINS.

BARBARA J. L. ROWE.

BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY.

- a* Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- b* Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or Sanitary Inspectors' Association Joint Examination Board.
- c* Meat Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- d* Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- e* Smoke Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- f* Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Solihull Urban District.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1945	...	...	58,770
Birth Rate	...	...	19.5
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	26
Death Rate	...	...	8.8
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	(From Sepsis ,, other causes	...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	30
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			31
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	15
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	2
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	2

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. *Public Health Officers.*—A complete list of personnel is given at the front of the report. During the year proposals were placed before the Council for the reorganisation of the Department, included in which were suggestions that new appointments should be made. The report was adopted by the Council and at the close of the year arrangements were in hand for the advertisement of the new positions.

6. *Laboratory Facilities.*—Bacteriological examinations by the Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	33	166	199
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	72	88
			187

8. *Hospitals.*—There are no changes to report in the statement given in the Report for 1941.

13.—*Ambulance Facilities.*—The Ambulances administered by the Warwickshire County Council are housed at The Hermitage, Lode Lane, Solihull. Telephone Number : 2683 Solihull.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.

(i). *Whether the supply has been satisfactory :—*

(a) *In quality.*—In those parts of the Urban District served by the mains of the Cities of Birmingham and Coventry the supply has been satisfactory in quality. In the more rural parts of the area, where premises are scattered and where water mains have not been laid, the quality varies with the season because the wells are generally of the "shallow" type which are readily polluted.

(b) *In quantity.*—The quantity received from the Birmingham mains is satisfactory. Those houses served by Coventry have been found to suffer at times from lack of pressure, but it is understood that the Coventry Corporation have in hand a scheme involving the laying of a new trunk main, south of the district which will be used to increase pressure on the existing mains. Many houses in the rural parts of the area have again suffered from shortage of water due to the sub-normal rainfall of recent years. With the exception of a short break during the summer months, the emergency water service was continued to such houses throughout the year.

(ii) *Results of examinations of piped water supply.*—No examinations were made during the year.

(iii) *The facts as to contamination by lead.*—As a result of the consideration of samples examined over past years it can be said that there is no evidence to show that the mains water supplies serving Solihull are liable to be plumbo-solvent.

(iv) *Action in respect of contamination.*—None necessary.

(v) *Number of houses and population served by public water main.*

(a) *Direct to the houses.*

The number of houses and retail shops, as ascertained from the rate books, is 18,309. Of these, approximately 17,130, or 93 per cent., are connected to mains, and 1,179, or 7 per cent., are served by 824 wells.

(b) *By standpipes.*

26 older houses are served with mains water by 9 standpipes.

The proportion of the population supplied from the public water mains is not accurately known and can only be estimated in proportion to the number of houses given above.

For further particulars on the subject of water supplies see the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

1. (ii) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—There were no major extensions of sewers or drains during the year, and the four motor driven cesspool emptying machines were kept fully employed in emptying the 662 cesspool serving 1,060 premises in the area.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.*—This matter is referred to in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(ii) *Public Cleansing.*—The Council undertake the removal of house refuse throughout the whole of the area. Apart from 12 premises served by privy middens, the ash bin method of storage is in operation throughout the district. The system of disposal is that of controlled tipping; although this method of deposition on land is carried on near to inhabited premises, no complaint has been received as to nuisance arising, and the work, which is undertaken by the Surveyor's Department, is carried out very satisfactorily.

(iv) *Smoke Abatement.*—The following matters are dealt with fully in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector which follows:

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

SHOPS ACT.

SCHOOLS.—The Elementary Schools and private schools of the District have been inspected as occasion arose.

D. HOUSING.

Overcrowding.—Like many other parts of the country Solihull has felt keenly the urgent need of new houses. Overcrowding is still common, although possibly slightly eased during the year by the reduction of staff at factories in the area, due to the changeover from high-pressure war work to the requirements of peace.

The erection of the proposed 250 prefabricated houses can be only a small, although nevertheless welcome, contribution. During the year 16 permanent type houses were completed, all by private enterprise.

Fitness of houses.—The shortage of building trade workers has not been so acute this year, due to demobilisation and the return of workers from London, where they were engaged on war damage repair work, but the system of licensing with regard to materials is proving to be acting as a brake and delaying the execution of urgent repairs.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

This subject is dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Tuberculous Milk.—64 samples of milk from dairy herds were examined by biological methods in order to ascertain the presence of the tubercle bacillus, whereas the aim is to sample each of the producers in the area annually. The reason for a lower number of samples being taken than was hoped, is that the laboratory were unable to handle more samples.

Of these samples 6, or 9% proved positive. In each case the positive samples were reported to the officials of the Veterinary Service, in order that they might inspect the respective herds, isolate the affected animals and deal with them under the Tuberculosis Order, by slaughter, when found.

The following Table shows the number of samples taken in each of the four recent years and the percentage proving positive.

	<i>Samples taken</i>		<i>Number Positive</i>		<i>Percentage positive %</i>	
1942	...	21	...	3	...	14.3
1943	...	73	...	0	...	0
1944	...	144	...	4	...	2.3
1945	...	64	...	6	...	9.4

The variation in the number of tuberculous milks found annually is difficult to account for and may be due to many factors, few of which are likely to be of a local character.

Whatever the cause, it seems that the segregation and destruction of animals giving tuberculous milk can only be to the public good and that the policy of sampling has more than justified itself.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Disease since 1939.

		<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Enteric Fever.</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Encephalitis Lethargica.</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia.</i>
1940	...	24	68	12	40	—	4
1941	...	6	28	24	37	—	4
1942	...	17	91	—	58	1	1
1943	...	12	175	1	71	—	3
1944	...	7	167	1	39	—	11
1945	...	7	90	—	34	—	10

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified in 1945.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Immunisation continued throughout the year, and at December 31st, 1945, 4,485 children of school age had been treated, and 3,292 under school age, giving a grand total of 7,777 immunised up to the end of 1945.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—Nothing of note.

No schools closed.

Notifications of all Infectious Disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded to me from the schools.

TUBERCULOSIS.**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.**

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	4	6	2	—	—	—	1	—
25	4	5	—	2	3	1	—	—
35	7	—	1	—	4	2	1	—
45	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
55	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	15	5	2	12	4	3	—

The following Table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis for the past 20 years, and the number of deaths yearly for the same period.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Cases ...	27	32	30	24	21	30	27
Deaths ...	13	12	17	13	11	16	12
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Cases ...	30	21	36	38	42	53	60
Deaths ...	16	12	6	13	14	14	15
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	
Cases ...	60	58	61	60	51	48	
Deaths ...	26	23	24	27	23	18	

The increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis during the past 20 years is more than accounted for by the increase in the population.

48 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 41 being Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 of other forms.

24 cases were admitted to Sanatorium during the year, 19 were discharged after treatment.

17 deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the 48 cases notified during the year, 6 died.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

After seven years of war and all that that entailed in the form of staff shortages, concentration on civil defence, and the necessary abandonment of standards of achievement slowly built up during years of peace, the publication of this section of the Annual Report is resumed.

Appointed in 1942 the writer came to a district mainly urban in character but with a southern half comprising a large rural belt. In the urban area environmental sanitation was good, but in the rural zone the lack of modern amenity was only too apparent for shallow wells, cesspools, ashpits and pail closets were common.

Aware of these conditions the Council took such action as was possible in the face of acute shortages of labour and materials and the need of conserving man power. The incidence of drought conditions in 1943-4-5 led to the laying of two miles of water main in the Tidbury Green district and the Council called for a comprehensive report on the need of further extensions elsewhere. Ashpits were abolished and grants were given towards the cost of conversion of pails closets as opportunity of conversion presented itself.

Something has been achieved, but much remains to be done. The abolition of cesspools, and in most cases the conversion of pails closets awaits the provision of sewers, but it is difficult to urge that these things are more important than the supplying of houses; available labour must be distributed according to the most urgent need. In the important sphere of food supplies, milk production must receive more supervision at the farm as staffs become available.

In the meanwhile one must be thankful for the support of an understanding and progressive Council, the encouragement and assistance of the Medical Officer of Health, the helpfulness of one's fellow officers and the unfailing support of a loyal and conscientious staff.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Particulars of Entries in Registers.

Cowkeepers only	...	...	...	80
Cowkeepers who retail milk	...	...	...	13
Other Retailers of milk	...	...	...	63

Particulars of persons registered to produce and sell Designated Milk.

Licensed as producers by the County Council.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	5
Accredited	...	...	...	19

Licensed to sell Designated Milk by this Council.

Supplementary or Dealer's licences.

			<i>Supplementary</i>	<i>Dealer's</i>
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	5	2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	1	—
Accredited	...	...	—	—
Pasteurised	...	...	5	2

Licensed by this Council to operate Pasteurising Plant.

1

MILK SAMPLES.

The following Table gives the results of milk samples submitted to the tuberculosis biological test, bacteriological tests and to the phosphatase test.

	Fresh Milk		Tuberculin-Tested-Pasteurised Milk		Pasteurised Milk		Heat Treated Milk	
No. of Samples ...	189		43		94		73	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Test...	86	99	2	4	5	16	57	10
Bacterial Count ...	5	—	32	11	58	36	7	1
Coliform Test ...	117	72	36	7	62	32	8	—
Phosphatase Test ...	—	—	6	—	19	2	67	1
T.B. Inoculation ...	58	6						

The standards used to determine whether samples were satisfactory were those set down in Milk (Special Designations) Orders which lay down standards for Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised Milk.

The picture presented by the Table cannot be said to be a happy one. In particular the samples of fresh milk taken from farms in the area have proved to be of a low bacteriological standard of merit. The war, brought to a successful conclusion during the year, left its legacies of shortage of skilled labour and lack of fuel for sterilization, whilst years of sub-normal rainfall have caused anxiety as to the sufficiency of water. Sterilization of utensils has been in many cases reduced, whilst unskilful methods of production have resulted in the product being of poor keeping quality. All this has been known in the Department, but the impossibility of securing staff to supervise milk production at the farm has prevented its remedy.

The dairymen supplying processed milk from dairies in Birmingham (and some 80% of Solihull's milk supply is distributed through Birmingham dairies) appeared to be in a similar plight. Indeed one Birmingham dairy when sampled gave such consistently poor results that the proprietors were invited to appear before the Public Health Committee to show cause why the firm should not be removed from the list of retailers. At the subsequent interview the firm explained their difficulties and promised to attend to such minor plant alterations as were in their power to carry out, in view of the difficulty of obtaining replacements, and promised better supervision of their plant. Following the interview the quality of the milk improved so far as could be judged from the samples obtained.

With regard to the sampling of raw milk, one cannot help but feel that the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme is not achieving what might have been expected of it in this area for bacteriological examination of raw milk still gives disappointing results. It is becoming more and more clear that with the expected increase in staff in the Department, statutory and advisory methods will have to be combined in order to improve the bacteriological and incidentally the keeping quality of raw milk.

COWSHEDS.

The following Table gives lists of defects remedied at dairy farms:—

Defective floors reconstructed	...	4
" " repaired	...	1
" internal walls repaired	...	2
" natural lighting remedied	...	2
" ventilation	...	3
New dairies built or adapted	...	1

UN SOUND FOOD.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Cheese			3	4
Fish		2	1	23
Beef		8	2	8
Raisins		10	2	21
Oranges		9	3	21
Miscellaneous Meat Offal	...	4	0	14
Eggs (8ll)			3	17
Tinned foodstuffs	...	14	2	16
Miscellaneous		2	0	20
Total	2	14	1	4

Of the above, 1 Ton 11 Cwts. 2 Qrs. 14 lbs. was destroyed because it was unfit for further use, whilst the remainder was diverted for use as animal feeding stuffs.

The varied nature of the foodstuffs examined is due to the practice of shopkeepers and others concerned notifying the Department when goods believed to be unfit for food are in their possession, for unsound goods will only be replaced, generally speaking, by wholesalers on production of a condemnation note. This is a practice which was first adopted by the Ministry of Food during the war and has now come into common usage.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Whilst the position with regard to those areas served by mains water is generally satisfactory, the case of the 7 per cent. of houses served by wells cannot be so described.

The subnormal rainfall of recent years has caused anxiety as to the quantity available, and because water was low in the wells, sediment has frequently appeared in the pumped water to the detriment of its appearance and quality. The emergency supply of water to such houses was continued during the year.

The drought has been felt particularly keenly in the Major's Green area and early in the year the residents petitioned the Council to consider making mains water available to the houses there. An investigation was made and a route suggested which would serve the district's 117 houses and four farms which derived their water supply from 99 wells. Estimates were obtained from the Birmingham Water Department, the water undertakers, and application to the Warwickshire County Council and the Ministry of Health for consideration of grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 made. At the close of the year a reply was awaited.

The Public Health Committee also considered the water supply position of other areas within the Urban District and asked for a comprehensive report at an early date together with suggestions for the laying of mains where necessary. The staffing position prevented a rapid survey, but at the close of the year substantial progress had been made.

Chiefly as a result of water mains extensions 118 houses served by 63 wells were connected to mains during the year.

The department's policy of obtaining for analysis samples from wells which served groups of houses or which were likely to affect the general public as is the case with cafes and similar establishments, was continued during the year. For this reason and upon complaint 40 samples were submitted to chemical examination and two of these for bacteriological examination also. 19 of the chemical samples showed the safety of the water they represented for use whilst the remainder showed that the sources from which they were derived were unsatisfactory. It is hoped and expected that water mains extensions will ultimately cause the use of these unsatisfactory wells to be discontinued. In other cases further investigation was made and the cause of pollution eliminated.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two privately-owned swimming pools open for public use in the area and one within school grounds used by the scholars and staff, each of which has been visited by a member of the Department regularly.

The water from each pool has been submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination twice during the summer months, one of the six pairs of samples proving unsatisfactory and necessitating further investigation and correction.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

An experienced operator was employed during the whole of the year, his full time being devoted to investigation and treatment of infested premises. He discovered 124 infestations of which 39 were estimated to be major in character (i.e. over 50 rats) and 85 of a minor character. Infestations abated totalled 141, 162 premises being concerned. 18 of these infestations were outstanding at the end of 1944 and treated during the current year.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE ABATEMENT.

As Solihull is a residential area with few industrial chimneys, industrial smoke abatement does not present a serious problem. No formal observations were made during the year and informal observation showed no cause for complaint.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Due to limitation of stocks the need of enforcing early closing hours has been considerably reduced. Routine visits have been paid to enforce those provisions of the Acts dealing with sanitary provisions and comfort of workers.

FACTORIES.

Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, the following items were dealt with :—

<i>Inadequate Ventilation</i>	...	...	1
<i>Sanitary Accommodation</i>			
Defective	...	...	1
Insufficient	...	...	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...	3
Other offences	...	...	2

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As the houses in the district are mainly of the modern residential type, the closet accommodation is of the modern washdown type, with the exceptions given below.

On the Department's list are 879 pail closets and 12 privy middens. Of these, 840 pail closets are emptied weekly and the remainder as required.

During the year 9 pail closets serving 9 premises were converted to water closets, 8 of them with financial assistance by the Council.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Wartime needs led to the establishment of industries in the area which had, of necessity to work to the level of maximum production without urgent regard being paid to matters affecting the amenities of the community. As a result, oil seepages into ditches and streams have been more common in recent years but when discovered steps have been taken to eliminate them. Although pressure has been brought to bear upon one firm who during the war were carrying out an urgent wartime requirement, the close of the year did not see the total abatement of the oil pollution of a neighbouring stream, although owing to diminution of pressure of work with the end of the war the nuisance had been considerably reduced.

A different case was that of an Army Tank Transporter Company in which co-operative measures with the Unit's Commander resulted in a complete remedy of the trouble.

Some routine cases of fouling of ditches by cesspool overflows have been dealt with by the cutting and sealing of the overflows by the owners.

PETROLEUM.

During the year, licences have been issued covering the storage of 156,620 gallons of petrol and 56,000 lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and the income received from the payment of licence fees was £62.

E.. VAUGHAN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF DEFECTS REMEDIED 1945.

INTERNAL.

Defective ceiling construction	...	...	...	...	4
„ plaster	...	...	...	...	74
„ floors	...	...	...	...	117
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	14
„ washboilers	...	...	...	...	9
„ windows and cords	...	...	...	...	11
„ doors	...	...	...	...	4
„ sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	19
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	3
Defective hot water apparatus	...	...	...	...	14

EXTERNAL.

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	51
„ external walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...	3
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	...	...	...	...	20
„ chimneys	...	...	...	...	8
„ rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	6
„ eaves gutters	...	...	...	...	19
„ dust bins	...	...	...	...	45
New inspection covers provided	...	...	...	...	7
Defective drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	140
Houses connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	1
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	9
Pails provided	...	...	...	...	2
H.F. and W.W. closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	2
New cesspools constructed	...	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C. apparatus	...	...	...	...	38
Choked W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	7
Defects remedied under Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	8
Structural defects remedied at cowsheds	...	...	...	...	13

LIMEWASHING REQUIRED AT

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	1

NUISANCES ABATED

Verminous houses stoved	...	...	...	...	16
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	5
Due to keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses connected to mains	19
Defective water supply or pumps	23
MISCELLANEOUS	30

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TABLE I.

SOLIHULL URBAN DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1945.

	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Notices complied with.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools ...	1,458	39	294	258
Lodging Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops ...	25	—	—	—
Cow Sheds ...	78	—	9	9
Bakehouses ...	1	—	—	—
Other Food Premises ...	82	—	1	1
Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Caravans and Camp Sites ...	37	—	—	—
Ashpits and Ashbins ...	156	6	56	38
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	10	—	6	6
Water-closets ...	31	4	23	15
House Drainage ...	477	4	114	108
Water Supply ...	696	2	15	12
Pigsties ...	23	—	3	3
Animals improperly kept ...	1	—	1	1
Factories ...	35	—	8	8
Smoke Nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Verminous Premises ...	39	—	5	5
Rat Infested Premises ...	148	—	19	9
Swimming Pools ...	8	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases and Disinfections	240	—	—	—
Milk Samples ...	237	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	716	—	10	10
TOTALS ...	4,498	55	564	483

	No.
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food ...	259
Samples of Food taken for analysis ...	1
Samples of Food found adulterated ...	—
Samples of Water taken for analysis ...	42
Samples of Water not in all respects satisfactory ...	22

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed ...	30
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease ...	100
Schools ditto ditto ditto ...	—

E. VAUGHAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.

SOLIHULL URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1945 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1939	52,260	1,133	19.9	32	28	397	7.6
1940	54,760	1,047	19.1	57	54	578	10.6
1941	58,850	1,106	18.8	60	54	577	9.3
1942	60,960	1,204	19.8	52	43	560	9.2
1943	60,670	1,380	22.8	51	37	537	8.8
1944	60,070	1,400	23.4	44	31	532	8.8
1945	58,770	1,143	19.5	34	30	518	8.8

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1945.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1945.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	16.1	0.46	11.4	46
126 Great Towns, including London	...	...	19.1	0.58	13.5	54
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	19.2	0.53	12.3	43
London	...	...	15.7	0.40	13.8	53

TABLE III.

SOLIHULL URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	7	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6	2
Erysipelas	10	.....			1	3	3	3		
Scarlet Fever	90	1	34	48	5	2	.....	.....	46	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	34	2	3	2	3	11	8	5		25
Malaria										
Dysentery	2	.....	1		1					
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	.....			1	9				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	.....				1	1			1
Poliomyelitis	1	.....	1							
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6								
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	.....	1	3	10	16	10	1		15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	1	.....	1	2	3	.....			3
Totals	210	10	41	56	23	49	22	9	52	46

TABLE IV.
SOLIHULL URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	251	267
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	2	—
5 Diphtheria	2	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	12	3
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
9 Influenza	—	2
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	—	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	1	6
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	9	5
15 Cancer of Breast	—	9
16 Cancer, other Sites	24	28
17 Diabetes	2	3
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	15	44
19 Heart Disease	78	72
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	4	9
21 Bronchitis	8	11
22 Pneumonia	15	10
23 Other Resp. Diseases	5	5
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	4	1
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	1	1
26 Appendicitis	1	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases	8	9
28 Nephritis	10	15
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	4	2
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	14	3
33 Suicide	2	3
34 Road Traffic Accidents	5	4
35 Other Violent Causes	5	2
36 All Other Causes	16	19



