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OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK.

26th September, 1918.

*year 1917*  
**TO THE WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Nineteenth Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health, and the twenty-ninth I have made to your Council on the Health of the Administrative County.
2. I propose to adopt the same system as in my last Reports, namely, to deal with the County as a whole, and then complete the Report by summarising those of the District Medical Officers of Health.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

AREA.

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

POPULATION.

4. The Registrar-General has again supplied two estimates of population, one for calculating the Birth-rate and one for calculating the Death-rate. These are respectively 334,708 and 300,261. That for the Death-rate is the estimated civilian population of the various Sanitary Districts during 1917, while that for the Birth-rate is an estimate of the total population based on the assumption that the ratio between total and civilian population is the same in the districts as in England and Wales as a whole.

BIRTHS.

5. There were 6,196 Births registered as compared with 6,851 in the previous year. Of these, 2,596 were in the Urban Districts and 3,597 in the Rural Districts. These figures show a Birth-rate of 18.51 as against 21.01 last year, which was then the lowest on record.
6. The Birth-rate in the Urban Districts was 17.60, and in the Rural Districts, 19.21. The rates for the previous year were respectively 19.94 and 21.87.
7. In the Urban Districts, Bulkington again showed the highest Birth-rate—25.40, Nuneaton following with 22.80, Stratford-on-Avon recorded the very low Birth-rate of 11.93. In the Rural Districts the highest figure is reached at Foleshill, 26.29, followed closely by Nuneaton with 25.58.



## DEATHS.

8. During the year, 4,004 deaths were registered in the County, 1,791 being in the Urban Districts and 2,213 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate for the whole County was 13.33, as against 13.29 in the previous year. This compares favourably with the Death-rate for the whole of England and Wales, which for 1917 was 14.4 per 1,000.
9. In the Urban Districts, the lowest Death-rate is recorded at Kenilworth, 10.62, followed closely by Rugby and Nuneaton with 10.98 and 11.67 respectively. In the Rural Districts the lowest Death-rates were Coventry, 6.70, Tamworth, 11.23, Solihull 11.58, Farnborough 11.70, and Foleshill 11.83.

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

10. There were 214 Deaths registered from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.71, as compared with 0.68 for the previous year. With the exception of 1916, this is the lowest Zymotic Death-rate ever recorded.
11. MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—4,871 notifications of Measles were received during the year, as compared with 2,729 in the previous year. The disease was most prevalent in the Foleshill Rural District and the Rugby Urban District, but the incidence was also heavy in other parts of the County, notably at Leamington Spa, Sutton Coldfield, and in the Rugby Rural District. The epidemic character of the disease was most marked in the early part of the year, this being a continuance of an epidemic which started in the latter months of the previous year. There were in all 78 deaths, 26 being registered in the Foleshill District, 13 in the Rugby Rural District, and 11 in Leamington. This represents a Measles Death-rate of 0.25 per 1,000.
12. In the Warwickshire Combined Districts the visiting of Measles has been continued by the two Health Visitors definitely appointed for this purpose. During the year, 1,754 first visits have been paid, and 323 re-visits, making a total of 2,077 visits to Measles cases. The work of these special Health Visitors has been most valuable, and there is not the slightest doubt that without these timely visits the mortality would have been greater and the liability to complications increased. It is hoped that arrangements may shortly be made for the appointment of additional Measles Health Visitors in other parts of the County on lines similar to those carried out by the Warwickshire Combined Districts.
13. Only 165 cases of German Measles were notified during the year, the few small outbreaks in the County being of an extremely mild character.
14. SCARLET FEVER.—The incidence of Scarlet Fever continues to decrease, 561 cases being notified as against 678 in the previous year. Only 8 deaths were registered, giving a mortality of 0.02 per 1,000 population.
15. DIPHTHERIA.—431 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, as compared with 336 in 1916. The chief centres of infection were the Rugby Urban and Rural Districts, where 104 and 84 cases were notified respectively. This epidemic was dealt with most satisfactorily by DR. GIBBONS WARD, Acting Medical Officer of Health. Forty-four deaths were registered in the County, 23 occurring in the Urban and 21 in the Rural Districts, giving a Diphtheria Death-rate of 0.11 per 1,000.
16. ENTERIC FEVER.—There was a marked reduction in the number of notifications of Enteric Fever, 7 being received as against 28 in the previous year. Five occurred in the Urban Districts and 2 in the Rural Districts. There were only 2 deaths registered from this disease, giving a Death-rate of 0.006 per 1,000 population.
17. SMALLPOX.—Again no case occurred in the County during the year.
18. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Only 7 cases were notified, 3 in the Urban Districts and 4 in the Rural Districts. Five of these cases terminated fatally, giving the high case mortality of 70 per cent.
19. ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—Six cases of this disease were notified, 3 in the Urban and 3 in the Rural Districts. One death was registered as occurring in the Nuneaton Urban District, giving a case mortality of 16.6 per cent.
20. WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was prevalent during the last few months of the year. Thirty-three deaths were registered, 19 in the Urban and 14 in the Rural Districts. The incidence was greatest in the Nuneaton Borough, where 14 deaths occurred.
21. DIARRHOEA.—It is gratifying to record a still further reduction in the mortality from this disease, only 49 deaths being registered as compared with 85 in the previous year, giving a Death-rate of 0.16 per 1,000 population. The mortality was highest in Nuneaton Borough and the Foleshill Rural District.
22. CANCER.—There were 352 deaths registered from Cancer and malignant diseases, as compared with 337 in the previous year; 168 deaths occurred in the Urban and 184 in the Rural Districts.
23. INFLUENZA.—There is a slight reduction in the mortality from this disease, 70 deaths being registered as against 88 in the previous year, the mortality is, however, considerably higher than in 1914 and 1913, when the deaths registered in those years were 54 and 33 respectively.



24. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—479 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 158 of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. With reference especially to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 252 deaths were registered from this disease, giving a death-rate of 0.83 per 1,000, as against 0.81 for the previous year.
25. The arrangements made by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee for the treatment of Insured and Uninsured persons at the Bramcote Sanatorium, Nuneaton, remain the same as previously reported, 49 beds being provided there. In addition to these, 6 beds have recently been acquired at the Winsley Sanatorium, and provision made for the treatment of children at approved Sanatoria throughout the country when vacancies occur. Dispensary treatment is carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Chief Dispensary, Coventry, and at the two Branch Dispensaries at Leamington and Nuneaton.
26. The County Health Visiting Staff have continued as formerly their visits to the homes of Tuberculous patients; 493 first visits and 563 re-visits have been paid to new cases during the year. The old cases have not been neglected, since 856 re-visits have been paid to these, making a total of 1,912 visits to Tuberculous patients during 1917.
27. Of the 493 new cases, 288 were Insured and 205 Uninsured persons. 216 received Sanatorium Treatment, and 237 Domiciliary. In 60 cases Shelters were provided. As a result of these Domiciliary visits, 199 Sputum Flasks were provided, Disinfectant supplied to 322, and attention especially given to sleeping arrangements, to improvement in ventilation, and to other matters of personal and domestic hygiene.

**REPORT OF THE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER (DR. J. MCG. WILLIAMS).**

28. During 1917 there was a marked increase in the attendances at the Dispensaries, the increase being most marked at Coventry. This increase is mainly due to a fuller supervision and more frequent examination of the cases and to the extended use of the Dispensaries for examinations and treatment. Patients can be seen on any day at Coventry by appointment. The Dispensary is open from 7 to 9 p.m., on Tuesdays and 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays. Nuneaton Dispensary is open from 2 to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays and Leamington Dispensary from 9.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. on Wednesdays. The latter time has been altered from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., to fit in with the restricted train services.
29. Eighty-two new cases were visited in their own homes, 75 new cases attended Coventry Dispensary, 66 attended Leamington Dispensary, and 70 attended Nuneaton. Forty-one old cases were also visited in their own homes. The Tuberculosis Nurse visited the Leamington and Nuneaton Dispensaries 6 times and also visited 32 cases at their homes. Nearly all this visiting and Dispensary work, however, is now done by the County Health Visitors, the Tuberculosis Nurse being fully occupied at the Coventry Dispensary for both County and City patients.
30. The following tables give particulars of the cases seen at the Dispensaries and in their own homes during the year.

*Coventry Dispensary.*

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured males ...	40	} 75		Pulmonary ...	63	} 75	
Uninsured males ...	7			Non-Pulmonary ...	2		
Insured females ...	16			Not Tubercular ...	10		
Uninsured females ...	12						
	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-17		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1917		TOTAL		
Insured ...	3		7		10	} 17	
Uninsured ...	2		5		7		
Contacts examined	10		Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful—under observation		
			5	0	5		
	Total attendances of all County Patients ...				240		
	Total attendances of Coventry Patients ...				2,162		

*Leamington Dispensary.*

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured males ...	24	} 66		Pulmonary ...	54	} 66	
Uninsured males ...	13			Non-Pulmonary ...	5		
Insured females ...	15			Not Tubercular ...	7		
Uninsured females ...	14						
	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-17		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1917		TOTAL		
Insured ...	1		4		5	} 27	
Uninsured ...	6		16		22		
Contacts examined	7		Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful—under observation		
			7	0	0		
	Total attendances of all Patients ...				206		



## Nuneaton Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured males ...	32	} 70		Pulmonary ...	58	} 70	
Uninsured males ...	6			Non-Pulmonary ...	7		
Insured females ...	18			Not Tubercular ...	5		
Uninsured females	14						
	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-17		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1917		TOTAL		
Insured ...	3		5		8	} 23	
Uninsured ...	5		10		15		
Contacts examined	8						Doubtful— under observation
		Tubercular		Not Tubercular			1
		6		1			
Total attendances of all Patients ...				216			

## Cases seen at Home.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured males ...	48	} 82		Pulmonary ...	64	} 82	
Uninsured males ...	3			Non-Pulmonary ...	15		
Insured females ...	22			Not Tubercular ...	3		
Uninsured females	9						
Contacts examined	4						Doubtful— under observation
		Tubercular		Not Tubercular			0
		3		1			

It will be seen that there was a total of 293 new cases examined last year, 25 of these were not suffering from active Tuberculosis and are only included in the table showing the stage of disease.

	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.	Non-Pulmonary.	Non-Tubercular.	TOTAL
Coventry Dispensary	33	23	7	2	10	75
Leamington Dispensary	30	14	9	6	7	66
Nuneaton Dispensary	28	21	9	7	5	70
Cases seen at Home ...	23	24	17	15	3	82
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>114</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>293</b>

Further particulars of the 268 Tubercular cases are given below—

Sex percentages— Males 158 — 59%  
Females 110 — 41%

## AGE PERIODS.

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	over 40	TOTAL
Coventry Dispensary	0	7	3	8	12	13	10	7	5	65
Leamington Dispensary	0	15	5	7	4	12	6	5	5	59
Nuneaton Dispensary	2	6	3	12	11	10	5	7	9	65
Home Visits ...	0	4	5	10	14	15	8	8	15	79
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>268</b>

## CONDITION OF TEETH.

	Good up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed	Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.	Dentures, partial or complete	TOTAL
Coventry Dispensary	32	20	8	5	65
Leamington Dispensary	21	24	5	9	59
Nuneaton Dispensary	29	28	3	5	65
Home Visits ...	30	32	11	6	79
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>112</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>268</b>

## FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	Near relatives affected	Distant relatives affected	Negative family history	TOTAL
Coventry Dispensary	11	3	51	65
Leamington Dispensary	13	4	42	59
Nuneaton Dispensary	14	7	44	65
Home Visits ...	23	9	47	79
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>61</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>268</b>

144 cases of 12 months duration and over were examined with a view to ascertain their working capacity. These cases were not selected in any way. The particulars were taken during re-examinations of the old cases—

Doing some work at date of examination	Not working but able for light work	Unfit for work of any kind	TOTAL
86	11	47	144

CASES VISITED—DISTRICTS.

District.	New	Old	TOTAL
Coleshill ... ..	5	3	8
Coventry ... ..	6	2	8
Leamington ... ..	7	1	8
Nuneaton ... ..	5	3	8
Rugby ... ..	29	5	34
Solihull ... ..	5	3	8
Southam ... ..	8	3	11
Stratford ... ..	4	5	9
Studley ... ..	3	3	6
Sutton Coldfield ... ..	5	8	13
Tamworth ... ..	5	5	10
TOTAL ... ..	82	41	123

31. Dispensary Treatment is being extended as much as possible, but it is impracticable to give this form of treatment to as many cases as I should like owing to present conditions. Patients from a distance are often not willing to attend the Dispensaries, and the restricted train service makes it awkward for many to do so. The Joint Committee pays railway fares in certain cases.
32. *Tuberculin.*—I have used Tuberculin rather sparingly last year. Under present conditions it is impossible to open the Leamington and Nuneaton Dispensaries more than once a week and this makes it difficult to administer Tuberculin under conditions which will give the best results. It must be clearly understood that Tuberculin is not going to cure all cases of Tuberculosis. The experience of different observers is very different, and hard and fast rules cannot be laid down. Still, there is a certain proportion of cases that do well on Tuberculin. They have to be carefully selected and it must be remembered that in a large percentage of advanced cases, healing of the lesions cannot be obtained by any means of treatment at present known. Patients free from toxæmia, and fever free are the best suited for inoculation. It is not advisable to administer the drug during acute complications, as influenza. The best time for administration is the evening, but this cannot well be done at our Dispensaries at the present time. There is apparently a difference in strength of different bottles of Tuberculin of the same brand at the present time. It is therefore advisable to obtain supplies from one maker. The difference in strength is particularly noticeable in the Von Pirquet Cutaneous Reaction and it tends to make this test of doubtful value; though, if the Tuberculin is known, the test is valuable taken in conjunction with other tests.
33. *Teeth.*—Among the 268 new cases, 27 had Pyorrhœa Alveolaris, 104 had more than 4 decayed, 25 had complete or partial dentures, the other teeth being sound. Dental treatment is now being given at the Bramcote Sanatorium with beneficial results. When the mouth is septic good results cannot be expected. In all early cases of Phthisis, the first thing which should be done is to put the mouth in good order. In more advanced cases all decayed teeth should be extracted at least.
34. *Contacts.*—The examination of contacts is practically in abeyance, but a few cases (29) were sent in for examination by their doctors, 21 were found to be Tubercular. This is a high percentage, and is explained by the fact that they were all more or less ill, and had been medically attended and examined by the family doctors, before being referred to me.
35. *Family History of Tuberculosis.*—A positive family history in near relatives (parents, husbands, wives, brothers and sisters) was found in 61 cases or 22·7%. This emphasises the importance of contact examination. These 61 cases and 23 which gave a positive history in more distant relatives (grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins) are not counted as contacts. Some of them had not been in intimate contact with their Phthisical relatives and none were sent to me as contacts.
36. *Children.*—Sixty children (up to 16 years of age) attended the Dispensaries or were seen at home. Most of them were in an early stage of the disease and only 2 had reached stage 3. On the whole they did well. I have not been able to send as many children as I should have liked to Sanatoria owing to the limited accommodation at Bramcote and the difficulty of obtaining beds within reasonable distance of the County. If the economic conditions at home are fairly good, many children in the early or pre-tubercular stages do quite well without going to an institution.
37. *After Care.*—At the beginning of this year I started what I may call an "Employment and Financial Aid Bureau for Consumptives." I found, however, that while it is comparatively easy to help the patients in Coventry, it is extremely difficult to do so in Country Districts. Only cases living



near Coventry can be dealt with, with any definite prospects of success. The Labour Exchanges in Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford, Aston for Sutton Coldfield, and Burton-on-Trent for Tamworth, have kindly promised to help the patients where possible. The Tuberculosis Nurse takes a great interest in this work and is anxious to develop and expand it as much as possible. Toward the end of the year arrangements were made for the County Health Visitors to help.

Twenty-three cases applied for help of various sorts.

Suitable employment found ... ..	3
Increased Pensions ... ..	2
Clothing supplied ... ..	3
Financial help ... ..	5
Sent to Infirmary ... ..	2
	—
	15
	—

38. Employers gave sums of money amounting to £8 to Tubercular workers and made 2 weekly grants of 5s. (five shillings) and 7s. 6d. (seven shillings and sixpence) which will continue indefinitely.
39. *Sanatorium Treatment.*—On the whole most of the patients sent to the Sanatorium during 1917 did well and fully 70% showed improvement when re-examined. A great deal has been said for and against Sanatorium Treatment lately, and it has been thought that money is being wasted on this form of treatment. I should like to point out that there is nothing magical in a Sanatorium, but if it is properly constructed and managed it is the best place for the ideal treatment of Tuberculosis. A Tuberculous person needs special attention and this attention can best be given in a place designed and adapted for it, *i.e.*, a Sanatorium. There has been disappointment in the results obtained. Tuberculosis is generally a slow disease and cannot be arrested in a few weeks, much less cured. The results clinically, must depend on the selection of the cases, the length of treatment, and the efficiency of the treatment and discipline maintained. This latter factor depends to a large extent on the personality of the Medical Officer in charge. From an educative standpoint the Sanatorium is most beneficial to the community at large. It cannot be denied that some patients break the rules and refuse to lead the well-regulated and orderly life of a Sanatorium patient. But fortunately this type of patient is not very common. When satisfactory patients return to their homes they adopt "Sanatorium principles" and they tell their friends of the benefits to be derived from fresh air. It is all very well to say that the Tuberculous can be instructed by their own doctors at home, at the Dispensaries, or by nurses and health visitors. In some cases it can be done, but the majority of sufferers will not carry out such instructions until they have actually seen the benefits which follow. A great deal of the success of a Sanatorium depends on a regulated programme for patients and staff, regular hours for meals, rest, exercise, doctor's visits, etc. Each individual patient must be considered separately and the treatment best suited to its case adopted. It is his business then to carry that out and to assist the Medical Officer in every way he can. The Medical Officer must be in sympathy with his patients, but he must not give way on points of discipline. Failure lies that way. There is no specific remedy for Tuberculosis, unfortunately. Tuberculin, diet, fresh air, artificial pneumo-thorax, various drugs, heliotherapy, hydrotherapy, etc., all have their uses in various forms of Tuberculosis.
40. The General Practitioners make use of the Dispensaries at Coventry, Leamington, and Nuneaton for consultations, and fully one-third of the cases sent there were for diagnosis. More interest generally appears to be taken in Consumptives, and, in course of time, more will be done for them I hope, in the way of After Care.
41. In conclusion I wish to thank the Tuberculosis Nurse and my two Clerks and the Health Visitors (at Nuneaton and Leamington Dispensaries) for their work throughout the year, and for the interest they have taken in the welfare of the patients and for their aid in the preparation of this report, and those who have supplied gifts of clothing to the Joint Committee for distribution among the poorer patients, and employers who made grants to their workpeople.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

42. While the Death-rate among Infants in the whole of England and Wales has risen from 91 per 1,000 Births in 1916 to 97 in 1917, in Warwickshire the Infant Mortality has actually fallen below the figure for the previous year. Of every 1,000 children born in 1917, 79 died before reaching one year of age. In the Urban Districts the figure was 81, and in the Rural Districts 78 per 1,000. Never before has the Infant Mortality in the County been lower, and only in one exceptional year, 1912, has this figure been equalled.
43. There are circumstances operating at the present time distinctly in favour of a high Infant Death-rate, over-crowding of populous centres, employment of women to an unprecedented extent, enhanced prices of all articles of food, shortage of milk supply, difficulty in many districts of obtaining medical attendance in times of sickness, all the direct result of war conditions, and yet in Warwickshire where these conditions are experienced to no less extent than in other Counties, child life is being conserved to a degree even beyond expectations.



44. There can be little doubt that the chief influence operating in this salvage of Infant life is to be found in the extension of education in matters of domestic and personal hygiene to mothers, expectant mothers, and future mothers, through our system of Health Visiting, which is now slowly but surely bearing the fruit that has been predicted of it by those responsible for such an innovation in sanitary administration.
45. Home visiting alone is not the only means of reaching mothers for the dissemination of knowledge in matters of child welfare, the Infant Welfare Centre or Babies' Welcome plays a most important part, the institution of Crèches or Day Nurseries, while primarily for the benefit of the children admitted to them, also aids through example in the education of working mothers, our elementary schools are helping forward this movement through the teaching of the older girls in matters of Housewifery and Domestic Hygiene, and again the power of the press must not be lost sight of as a valuable means of conveying to the homes, lessons on child life with a view to the prevention of disease and the building up of a future healthy manhood and womanhood.
46. The extreme value of the Home visit however cannot be over-estimated. The mother, and especially the young mother who, no doubt through the influence of neighbours or relatives unconverted on questions of the new hygiene, has not yet appreciated the importance of attendance at an Infant Welfare Centre, can be approached in privacy, and guided by a skilled and tactful Health Visitor in matters affecting the welfare of her child and of her home, and at the same time possibly persuaded to become a regular attender at the nearest Infant Welfare Centre.
47. The number of Home visits paid to Infants by the County Health Visitors has increased from 7,291 in 1916 to 9,367 in 1917. While the first visits, 3,803, have been slightly less than in the previous year, the re-visits have increased to 5,564 as against 3,358 in 1916. Such a record is extremely encouraging, and every credit is due to the staff for the results of their year's efforts.
48. The number of Births for each Health Visitor averages 271, a figure somewhat below that suggested as the maximum by the Local Government Board, but it must not be forgotten that Infant Visiting occupies approximately only one-half of the time of our County Health Visitors who, in addition are engaged in School Work, Tuberculosis Visiting, Inspection of Midwives, and in supervision of Infant Welfare Centres.
49. A Tabular Statement of the work of the Health Visitors in connection with Infant Visiting will be found in the Appendix.
50. It is interesting to note that of the 3,803 babies visited, 2,964 were Breast fed, 342 partly Breast fed, and 497 Bottle fed, and 252 improperly fed. Among the Bottle-fed children, only 42 were supplied with long-tubed bottles, as compared with 75 during the previous year.
51. In 2,307 or 60%, comforters were found not to be used. The comforter seems to die very hard, many mothers still preferring to risk its dangers rather than discard it altogether.
52. From reports received from the Health Visitors I find it is becoming more and more difficult for mothers to procure woollen clothing for their babies and in this connection the help that will in future be available through Infant Welfare Centres will be much appreciated. It is most creditable, therefore, to find that 83% of the babies visited were supplied with woollen clothing, and that only 2.5% were described as badly clothed.
53. The health of the babies on the whole was very satisfactory, but there were rather more wasting babies observed than in the previous year, 79 as against 49. The food difficulties during 1917, together with the practice of standing in queues in all states of the weather, may have accounted to some extent for this, but another factor responsible for this increase in the number of wasting babies may be found in the larger number of mothers employed in Factories both before and after confinement, the figures being respectively 251 and 103 as compared with 194 and 44 in 1916.
54. During the visits of the Health Visitors to the homes, sanitary defects were notified to the Local Health Authorities in 307 instances, many of which were remedied in due course. These defects were discovered chiefly among the older dwelling houses of the Warwick Urban and Rural Districts and of Southam.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

55. Since last year's Report, new Centres have been opened at Longford, Binley, Dordon, Keresley and Shirley, there being now 22 Centres in the County all voluntary agencies working in co-operation with the County Health Visiting Staff. In addition to these, there are two Centres at Nuneaton, at one of which assistance is given by the County Staff, and one Centre at Leamington over which the County Staff has no supervision. Each Health Visitor has now with one exception one or more Infant Welfare Centres in her District over which she acts as Superintendent. This exception is in the Brailes Rural District, where the villages are so small and scattered that it has been found impossible to open a Centre here at present. Miss HUNTER, Health Visitor for this District, acts jointly with Miss WHEATLEY as Superintendent of the Stratford-on-Avon Centre.
56. The attendance of both mothers and babies has on the whole been extremely satisfactory, the numbers in individual attendance being respectively 1,107 and 1,403, and the total number of attendances 9,579 and 12,939.



57. There is not the slightest doubt that attendance at Infant Welfare Centres depends largely upon the interest taken in the movement by the local midwives. It is essential therefore that their sympathy and active co-operation should be sought by assigning to them some definite rôle whereby they may be considered indispensable to the successful conduct of the Centre. This may be effected either in connection with Ante-natal work or in actual assistance at the Centre, or both. The midwife should endeavour to attend especially during her patient's first visit with her new baby, and so be in a position to inform the Medical Officer of any untoward circumstance attending the birth, or bring to his notice any abnormality in the mother which she herself, through modesty or indifference, might refrain from mentioning.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

58. Eighty cases of Inflammation of the Eyes were brought to my notice during the year. An equal number occurred during the previous year. Of these 60 were notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 32 being notified by Trained Midwives, 5 by Bona-fide Midwives, and 23 by Doctors. To these 80 cases, the County Health Visitors have paid 235 visits.
59. All received medical attention with the exception of 6, in which a slight discharge was discovered by the Health Visitor on her first visit, the midwife denying knowledge of discharge in these cases.
60. In 77 cases recovery was complete. One died from Heart Disease while still under treatment, and, unfortunately, 2 resulted in total blindness.
61. It is of the greatest importance that the nursing of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum should be provided for by your Council in addition to visitation by the County Health Visitors. This could be carried out most economically by approaching the County Nursing Association with a view to their undertaking this work through the District Nursing Associations, a Grant from the Local Government Board being available towards any such expenditure.

#### RIVER POLLUTION.

62. Speaking generally the main streams in the County have not deteriorated to any appreciable extent during the year under review, in spite of the fact that there has been no slackening of effort in the output of Munitions and other necessities of War.
63. Sewage Works and Farms used for irrigation purposes have been kept under constant observation. Labour difficulties, as was anticipated, have been experienced, especially at some of the larger Works, and have been met, almost without exception, in a most creditable manner.
64. *River Tame.*—DR. GEORGE REID, County Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire, has little to add to his Report of last year on the pollution of the Tame before reaching the Warwickshire boundary. Improvements on any considerable scale in Sewage Works, the Effluents from which enter this River, are still awaiting the termination of the War.
65. In connection with the Birmingham Tame and Rea Works, MR. JOHN WATSON, Engineer to the Board, writes as follows:—  
“The works have been carried on this year under the drawbacks and difficulties enumerated in my letter to you dated 11th August, 1917. Men who have been trained to the work having entered the Army, their places have been filled—but inadequately—by Members of the Labour Transport Battalion, German Prisoners, and Conscientious Objectors.
66. “The whole of the sludge has been efficiently treated, and the sewage has been purified, although the standard of purification has not been as high as usual. This has been due chiefly to the fact that the plant is not large enough to deal with the ever-increasing volume of sewage.
67. “On the 24th July last, an Inquiry was held by the Local Government Board on our application to extend the Minworth Works by constructing additional bacteria beds, silt and separating tanks, estimated to cost about £100,000, it being the intention of the Board to proceed with these Works whenever hostilities cease.
68. “At Cole Hall the increased volume of sewage since the War began has been conspicuous, and the Works Committee of the Board instructed me to prepare drawings of an extension of the Works there, estimated to cost £50,000. This is in addition to the extensions which were formally authorised in connection with the Scheme for the disposal of the sewage of Acocks Green. These Works, like those at Minworth, are to be undertaken with two objects: first in fulfilment of our statutory obligations, and second, to help the Government to demobilise with the utmost despatch.”
69. *Kingsbury, Wood End, Hurley, and Hurley Common.*—These comparatively small Works, managed by MR. CLARSON of Tamworth, have all been carried on in a satisfactory manner.
70. *Tamworth.*—The Tamworth Joint Sewage Works continue to yield a satisfactory effluent, notwithstanding difficulties experienced from time to time in the repair of mechanical parts.
71. *River Avon.*—In the upper reaches of the river there still remains the possibility of pollution from Clifton-on-Dunsmore. Every care must therefore be exercised in the distribution of this Sewage, pending the new disposal scheme to be carried out after the War. Below the Coventry outfall the



river undoubtedly shews some evidence of pollution, but owing to its self-purifying powers, this is quickly lost, and in the lower reaches the general condition of the river is wonderfully satisfactory.

72. *Rugby*.—A considerable strain has been put on these Bacterial Works during the last few years, as a result of adverse War conditions, but steps are now being taken to effectually deal with this increased flow which has undoubtedly been overtaxing the filters. Until extension of the Works can be carried out to bring them up to the requirements of the population, it will be necessary to exercise constant care in the distribution of the Sewage and the general management of the Works.
73. *Kemilworth*.—These Works, under the supervision of MR. SHOLTO DOUGLAS, continue to give good results.
74. *Coventry*.—No further development has been effected in the Coventry Works during 1917. The land is taxed to its utmost through an ever-increasing population, making efficient treatment under present circumstances a problem of the greatest difficulty. Little improvement can be expected until a further Loan, which has been repeatedly asked for, is granted to allow of extension of the filter area.
75. *Borough of Warwick*.—Owing to a burst main in the vicinity of the Pumping Station in August, of 1917, there was some pollution of the River for a short time, but since the repair was effected the Works have been carried on uninterruptedly. Distribution on the Farm is invariably carried out with care, and I can see no reason why a fairly good Effluent here should not be the rule.
76. *Leamington*.—Conditions remain much the same as previously reported, a very fair Effluent invariably resulting from this irrigation area.
77. *Budbrooke Barracks*.—Efficient treatment on this land is undoubtedly difficult, a satisfactory Effluent being an extremely rare occurrence.
78. *Stratford-on-Avon*.—These Bacterial Works, at present under the supervision of Mr. F. W. JONES, Borough Surveyor, continue to yield excellent results.
79. *Wellesbourne*.—Although some improvements have been carried out at these Works, the resulting Effluent is not all that might be desired. Labour difficulties are no doubt to a large extent responsible for this.
80. *River Cole*.—The condition of the Cole in the vicinity of the Cole Hall Sewage Works is at present far from satisfactory. War conditions are again largely responsible for this. An additional million gallons of sewage per day is now reaching the Works, as compared with the flow three years ago when it was under two million gallons. Sixteen filters deal with approximately half the flow, and are yielding excellent results; the remainder is treated over 47 acres of land. This land is quite inadequate and unsuitable for dealing with so large a quantity of sewage, with the result that a polluting Effluent enters the River. While appreciating the difficulties experienced in the management of such large Works through the depletion of the labouring Staff and the impossibility of proceeding with extension of filter area, it is of the utmost importance that every measure that is possible should be taken by the Authorities concerned to reduce the pollution which is at present affecting the river for a very considerable distance below the outfall.
81. *River Blythe*.—There has been little cause for complaint during the year as to the condition of the Blythe.
82. The Solihull new Sewage Works are in excellent condition and invariably yield a good Effluent.
83. *River Anker. Nuneaton*.—Considerable trouble has been experienced at these Works in obtaining replacements and in effecting repairs to machinery, but through the undertaking of much of this work by the Staff on the ground, the majority of the Filters have been enabled to continue in action. Where irrigation over land has had to be resorted to in place of filtration every care has been taken in distribution, and as a result I am pleased to report that the River Anker has at no time been materially affected through receiving the Effluent from these works.
84. *Atherstone, Polesworth and Dordon*.—While the Bacterial Works at Polesworth have given every satisfaction during the year, the same cannot be said of Atherstone and Dordon.
85. At Atherstone one of the Filters has been out of commission through a mechanical breakdown for the greater part of the year, and consequently the land, never very suitable for sewage treatment, has been overtaxed.
86. Dordon, a comparatively small Works, has failed to give good results, mainly through lack of constant supervision.
87. *Bedworth*.—Some improvements were effected at these Works during 1916, which have without doubt, led to a somewhat better Effluent being produced, but a reconstruction of the Filter is urgently required and should be undertaken immediately conditions allow.
8. *Foleshill*.—An additional Filter, constructed in the autumn of 1916, deals chiefly with the sewage of 600 houses erected on the Wyken estate. This has been working quite satisfactorily, but to relieve the tension on the rest of the Works another filter is contemplated, and will be laid down as soon as conditions permit.



## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

89. There is little to report in connection with structural alterations in the Elementary Schools of the County, improvements being carried out in Sanitary matters only when such were considered urgently necessary.
90. Appended is a tabulated statement of the work of the Health Visiting Staff in connection with Schools and School Children.

## VACCINATION.

91. Again I have to record that the County is, generally speaking, in a most unsatisfactory condition as regards Vaccination. During the year only 30.5% of Registered Births were successfully Vaccinated. This rate is practically identical with that of the previous year when it was 30.3. On the other hand, the number of "conscientious objectors" still increases, the percentage for the year under review being 57.69% as against 56.53 in 1916 and 55.67 in 1915.
92. Realising the possible danger to the community through so large a proportion of the population being inefficiently protected against Smallpox, as is the case in many parts of Warwickshire, I make a further appeal to the public to assist in the prevention of this disease by the more careful attention to the Vaccination of infants and of all who have not yet received such protection.
93. Should history repeat itself there is every probability that infection will be introduced into this country after the War even in spite of the vigilance of the Authorities, and I have little hesitation in predicting a widespread epidemic if introduced into those areas in which Vaccination has found so little favour in the past.
94. The worst offenders in the Urban Districts are Bulkington, Nuneaton, Rugby and Warwick, and in the Rural, Brailes, Atherstone, Coventry, Foleshill, Monks Kirby, Rugby and Southam.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.

95. Although the labour trouble remains more or less acute, Scavenging has on the whole been satisfactorily carried out in the various Districts.  
In the Borough of Nuneaton, 3 ashpits were abolished and 7 privies converted into water-closets. At Rugby Rural, 13 middens were converted to water carriage or improved dry disposal methods.
96. The Meriden Council have now undertaken the Scavenging of their District, various methods of dealing with the question having failed. In the Rugby Rural District, 33 houses were provided with the proper receptacles. At Solihull, 4 existing houses were connected with the public sewer, and in four instances water carriage was installed in place of dry disposal methods, and four privies were converted into earth closets.
97. MR. A. E. NEWBY, the Foleshill Council Engineer and Surveyor, has been instructed to prepare plans, so that at the end of the War a Scheme may be introduced with a view of dealing with the proper drainage of Exhall and district.

## INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

98. A detailed statement appears in the Appendix of work carried out in the Sanitary Inspectors' Departments during the year, but I regret that owing to the inability of so many of the Inspectors to spare time to give the necessary details, the Return is a much curtailed one.

## HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

99. In many Districts routine inspections under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act have been entirely suspended during the War, but at Sutton Coldfield no less than 1,116 houses were inspected, which under existing circumstances is a very meritorious record.
100. At Kenilworth it is stated that the 24 houses built by the Council have been most successfully managed; no change has taken place in the tenancies. The Council has purchased a building site of about 13 acres in the centre of the town with a view to the carrying out of a Housing Scheme after the War. It is proposed to provide about 167 houses.

## WATER SUPPLY.

101. Public supplies appear to have been kept under constant observation and samples have been submitted for both chemical and bacteriological examination.
102. It is gratifying to record an entire absence during the year of water-borne disease in epidemic form.

## BACTERIAL EXAMINATIONS.

103. The arrangements with the Birmingham University for Bacterial Examinations remain as in former years. Full advantage appears to be taken of these facilities by practitioners throughout the County. 1,313 Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases were examined, of these 110 were sent from Heathcote Isolation Hospital. In addition, 333 Diphtheria contacts were examined. Further examinations included Blood from Typhoid or suspected Typhoid cases 78, Sputum in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 381, Naso-Pharyngeal Swabs in connection with Cerebro-Spinal Fever 20, and Cerebro-Spinal Fluid 3.



## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

104. These have been frequently inspected and where necessary steps taken to have defects attended to. The general tone of the various Reports is to show that these premises are on the whole kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

## HEALTH VISITORS.

105. The Staff remains numerically the same as in 1916—15 Health Visitors including the Superintendent, and 2 Health Visitors appointed for special purposes, viz. :—Measles Visiting and Infant Welfare Work in the Warwickshire Combined Districts.
106. Owing to the continuous development of Infant Welfare Centres throughout the County, and to the introduction of School Clinics and Tuberculosis Dispensaries, activities in connection with which the Health Visitor's attendance is essential, it is becoming ever more apparent that additional help will be required if our present high standard in connection with County Health Visiting is to be maintained.
107. The result of the year's work as shewn in detail in the tabular statements appended to this Report, is eminently satisfactory, a credit both to the Health Visitors themselves and to the County of Warwick.

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

108. During the year, 210 Midwives notified their intention of practising in the County, but of these only 158 actually did so, 91 being trained Midwives and 67 "Bona-fide" Midwives. Of the latter, 28 are regarded as illiterate, but as far as the actual practice of the Midwives is concerned, in only 11 is it considered poor, and in 31 fair, while the work of 111 is quite up to standard.
109. The County Health Visitors, who also act as Inspectors of Midwives, have made 256 Inspections with reference to the keeping of bags, appliances, Registers, etc., and in addition, 661 visits have been paid to them in connection with various matters pertaining to their practice, making a total of 917 visits to Midwives.
110. Of the 6,196 Births registered, 3,739 cases were taken by Midwives during the year, and 411 Notices of Sending for Medical Help were received as against 483 in the previous year.
111. Seven Midwives resigned through ill-health and old age, and 1 owing to inability to carry out the rules; 4 Midwives died during the year.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

112. The scheme for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases as set out in last year's Report, materialized during 1917.

*Laboratory Facilities.*—Arrangements were made with the Laboratory of the University, Birmingham, whereby material in connection with these diseases may be sent by any Medical Practitioner in the County for examination and report free of cost to the Practitioner or patient. As one would naturally expect, these facilities were taken advantage of by the profession only to a very limited extent. An innovation such as this, which to the ordinary General Practitioner involves new methods requiring special technique, will inevitably take time to mature and allow of full advantage being taken of it. Diagnosis must also go hand in hand with treatment, the facilities for which were not complete until the end of the year. Specimens examined at the Laboratory during 1917 were as follows:—

Syphilis—For Wassermann Reaction	...	...	19
„ For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	—
Gonorrhoea—For detection of Gonococci	...	...	7

113. *Treatment Centres.*—It was decided that treatment should be given at three Centres in the County, preference being had for this purpose to Clinics associated with existing General Hospitals. Accordingly arrangements were made with the Birmingham General Hospital to serve the northern part of the County, with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, to meet requirements of districts in the neighbourhood of the City of Coventry, including Rugby and Nuneaton, and with the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, to cover the southern part of the County. The Clinic at Coventry was available in the early part of the year, at Leamington arrangements were complete in July, and at Birmingham in November. Immediately each of these Centres was opened, every Medical Practitioner in the respective areas was circularised informing him of the facilities offered both for Diagnosis and treatment and urging his co-operation in the national campaign against Venereal Disease. The local press was utilized to bring to the notice of the public the hours at which treatment could be obtained at the various Clinics, the importance of early and scientific treatment being especially accentuated. A further statement of the details of the facilities provided was sent to all Sanitary Authorities in the County, to Poor Law Authorities, to Ministers of all Denominations, to Midwives, Police Officers, Salvation Army Units, and to all voluntary agencies engaged in social work in the County.

114. While the work of the first year has consisted mainly in organising and advertising, some progress has been made in the matter of treatment. At the 3 Clinics, 39 cases have been dealt with 34 of Syphilis, and 5 of Gonorrhoea. It is regrettable to find that 12 of these cases ceased to attend;



before treatment was complete. This, however, is not altogether surprising when one recollects that the method of treatment is to the majority of the patients an entirely new departure, and one which requires confidence in the physician, and belief in ultimate cure. In a new treatment such as this, there are bound to be sceptics, until education leads them to follow the example of others who have had the necessary faith and have benefited thereby.

115. But there is still another reason for the premature cessation of treatment and one which may possibly be more difficult to overcome. The treatment of Syphilis by Salvarsan or its substitutes results in an almost immediate feeling of well-being together with so rapid a healing of ordinary syphilitic lesions that patients are apt to imagine that a cure has been effected, and continuance of treatment—a mere fad of the physician—need not be entertained. Time and experience should again rectify this, but since the partially cured are in such a position as to remain a source of danger to the community, every possible measure must be taken by persuasion and argument to induce them to undergo the course of treatment in its entirety until further legislation places them under the complete control of the Local Authority.
116. In the meantime propanganda work must be encouraged, and I am pleased to record that at the time of going to print, your Council has under consideration the formation of a Warwickshire Branch of the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, whose chief function will be “to provide accurate and enlightened information as to the prevalence of these diseases and as to the necessity for early treatment.” This can only be carried out by organised effort on proper lines so that as has been aptly remarked by Lord Sydenham of Combe, President of the National Council, the right kind of knowledge may be given to the right people, in the right way, and at the right time.

#### METEOROLOGY.

117. Appended will be found a table of Meteorological Observations taken at Sutton Coldfield in the north-west of the County. The total rainfall for the year was 27·55 inches as compared with 26·77 inches at Leamington Spa. In the Sutton Coldfield District August was the wettest month with 5·93 inches of rainfall.

#### ADULTERATION.

118. 792 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, namely :—from the County Inspectors, 725, from Inspector W. H. W. PARSONS, Rugby Urban District, 9, from Inspector L. M. WITHERS, Rugby Rural District, 38, from Inspector T. H. NEGUS, Meriden Rural District, 14, from Inspector ALFRED H. CHARD, Solihull Rural District, 5, and from a private purchaser, 1.
119. The number of samples found to be adulterated was 71, which may be considered as fairly satisfactory, giving as it does a percentage of 7·1% of articles adulterated to those submitted for analysis, as against 6·2% and 12·0% in 1916 and 1915 respectively.
120. The milk samples numbered 557, of which 55 were adulterated.
121. Among the adulterated samples of milk, 3 were taken from a vendor who was supplying a Workhouse, a Sanatorium, and a V.A.D. Hospital, and they were found to contain added water to the extent of 13%, 16%, and 22% respectively. Another vendor was fined for selling to a Workhouse milk containing 8% of water. In another case a farmer who had several previous charges against him, was fined £25 and £5 in two separate cases, with costs, for selling adulterated milk. Among the samples adulterated with added water were found the following amounts :—12%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 30%, 43%, and 47%. Samples were found with deficiencies in their natural fat of 23%, 28%, 33%, and the very high figure of 63% respectively. In addition to the adulterated samples, a goodly number were of low quality, and only just above the legal limit.
122. Of the 100 samples of butter, 7 were adulterated by foreign fat, and 1 by an excess of boric acid preservative.
123. Six samples of bread and butter were submitted and 4 of them were found to be bread and margarine.
124. Three samples of ale were analysed, and proved to be genuine.
125. A sample of mercury ointment was deficient of 10% of the official quantity of mercury, and a sample purporting to be mercury ointment, was white precipitate ointment.
126. 329 of the samples were taken informally, in compliance with the suggestion of the Local Government Board.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

127. The Inspectors throughout the County have given attention to the proper carrying out of this Act.

## SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

128. As I have done for some years past, I give below in tabular form, the figures showing the death-rates from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever, during the last ten years:—

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1907.	0.07	0.13	0.05
1908.	0.02	0.17	0.06
1909.	0.03	0.13	0.05
1910.	0.03	0.13	0.10
1911.	0.03	0.08	0.12
1912.	0.02	0.06	0.08
1913.	0.02	0.10	0.07
1914.	0.02	0.15	0.05
1915.	0.01	0.07	0.05
1916.	0.01	0.14	0.03
1917.	0.006	0.11	0.02

## MILITARY INFECTIOUS CASES.

129. Considering the number of soldiers either billeted in the County or home on leave, the 62 cases of Infectious Disease which have occurred among them may be taken as comparatively small, although a considerable increase on the previous year, when the exceptionally small number of 34 cases was notified.

130. The cases reported were:—Measles 13, German Measles 25, Scarlet Fever 6, Diphtheria 10, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 7, and other Tuberculosis 1. A very pleasing feature is the fact that not a single case was notified of either Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Smallpox.

## CONCLUSION.

131. Again I think it desirable to sum up the chief facts in the Report by a few paragraphs in conclusion.

132. The Table which has appeared for so many years follows, still extended, and nothing but satisfaction can be obtained from its perusal, except as regards the Birth-rate.

133. The following are the figures:—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Infant Mortality.
1889.	27.92	15.07	1.71	1.14	0.12	128
1890.	27.15	15.98	1.30	1.10	0.07	134
1891.	29.18	17.89	1.58	1.09	0.13	130
1892.	28.72	16.72	1.33	1.06	0.10	132
1893.	29.45	17.40	1.79	1.06	0.19	138
1894.	27.60	14.07	1.19	1.06	0.05	123
1895.	29.04	16.85	1.42	1.18	0.06	143
1896.	28.54	14.90	1.82	0.94	0.11	136
1897.	28.70	15.23	2.00	0.99	0.09	144
1898.	28.33	16.31	1.88	0.97	0.13	151
1899.	27.98	15.93	1.94	1.03	0.25	142
1900.	27.00	16.72	1.76	0.99	0.22	142
1901.	27.84	14.48	1.40	0.81	0.13	133
1902.	27.07	13.45	1.08	0.66	0.09	116
1903.	26.34	13.69	1.15	0.91	0.04	125
1904.	26.96	14.18	1.48	0.80	0.07	133
1905.	25.58	12.87	0.90	0.72	0.04	109
1906.	25.70	13.50	1.49	0.80	0.07	124
1907.	25.08	12.48	0.84	0.78	0.07	99
1908.	25.70	12.80	0.87	0.83	0.02	100
1909.	24.40	13.03	0.89	0.77	0.03	97
1910.	23.70	11.60	0.75	0.80	0.03	89
1911.	22.80	12.60	1.70	0.77	0.03	115
1912.	23.10	12.00	0.80	0.59	0.02	79
1913.	24.17	12.12	0.87	0.58	0.02	88
1914.	23.07	11.9	0.81	0.66	0.02	87
1915.	22.45	13.45	0.94	0.83	0.01	86
1916.	21.01	13.29	0.68	0.81	0.01	80
1917.	18.51	13.33	0.71	0.83	0.006	79



134. It will be seen that the Birth-rate has fallen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 on the very low rate of last year, - which was previously the lowest on record.
135. The Death-rate is practically identical with that of the last two years and having regard to existing conditions, is extremely satisfactory. The Zymotic Death-rate is one of the lowest on record and practically identical with last year. The rate of Tuberculosis is also identical with that of the two previous years. The two most interesting figures, however, are those intimating the mortality from Typhoid Fever and Infant Mortality.
136. I have frequently stated that the Death-rate from Typhoid Fever is the best single index of sanitary condition as ordinarily understood. That being so, it is extremely interesting to me to be able to show that the figure for last year was much the lowest on record. When we consider that Typhoid Fever, in all previous wars, has been the soldiers' deadly enemy, and that when we consider the constant mingling of men from the seat of war, with the civilian population, the figure quoted above is eloquent testimony, not only to the effect of the sanitary work in the County, but of the excellent sanitary arrangements existing at the various fronts.
137. The figure however in which I take the most interest, is that of Infant Mortality, and here again, I have the great satisfaction of recording that the figure is the lowest on record, little more than one-half of our average rate 15 years ago, the time when your Council began to lead opinion as regards sanitary effort in Counties in domestic hygiene.
138. It might have been reasonably expected that the difficulties of war conditions would have prevented at least a further reduction in the rate of Infant Mortality. The difficulty of getting milk in many places, the extension of woman's labour, with the consequent risk of extra toil, both immediately before and after child-birth, all would make us expect that conditions of infant life would of necessity be less satisfactory. It is therefore a matter of the greatest congratulation that the work carried out by the sanitary staff, and particularly by the Health Visitors, has been able to meet these anticipated difficulties, and to cope with them in a way the figures suggest.
139. With the exception of our Health Visitors Staff, the work has been done with a depleted staff in practically every department. Two of our assistant Medical Officers of Health remain on military service. We are short of two Assistant Tuberculosis Officers, and the third Assistant County Medical Officer resigned his appointment, and left us to carry on as best we could the School and other work of the County, with a gentleman new to the work and ignorant of the topography of the County. Suffice it to say, however, Dr. Lloyd Roberts, the temporary Assistant, has carried out his work to the satisfaction of all concerned.
140. In reviewing the general work of the County, I think it right to state that I am extremely satisfied with the way it has been carried out. I believe that speaking generally, a great advance is being made in our methods of dealing with public health. As regards Tuberculosis, I think it right however to say that we are practically only marking time. Not only have we suffered from shortage of Staff, and the fact therefore that only three of the Dispensaries can be worked, but the present administrative difficulties militate in my opinion, against a system of scientific progress. The limited accommodation available at Bramcote Sanatorium, coupled with the difficulties of dealing with discharged soldiers and insured persons makes it impossible to deal at the present time scientifically with the prevention of Tuberculosis. In saying this, I do not wish to reflect on any particular part of the work but simply to express the opinion that with the best intentions, under present conditions, very little effective is likely to be achieved.
141. If, however, this be so as regards Tuberculosis, it must be borne in mind that we have commenced—towards the end of the year—a new campaign against Venereal Disease. In my opinion, this is one of the most important steps taken of late. For many and obvious reasons, it is difficult at present to deal publicly and fully with all points of the question, but when it is borne in mind that Venereal Disease affects probably 10 per cent. of the population, that it is the chief cause of still-birth, that it is responsible for the majority of cases of many types of paralysis, and for a large portion of the so-called heart disease, it will be seen how important is the problem. Despite inherent difficulties in bringing to the public the necessity of grappling with this scourge, arrangements have been made in the County for dealing with the disease. Opportunities are now given to everyone suffering, to receive modern scientific up-to-date treatment. Perhaps in no case is it a greater truism to say that the people are perishing for lack of knowledge, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that I note that at the time of writing a meeting is arranged by means of which a County Branch of the National Association for combating the disease, is being formed in the County, which will give every opportunity to those affected to learn what may be done.
142. In this matter, it is of the greatest importance that the public must know and demand treatment, rather than neglect symptoms as has so often been done in the past. Early acceptance of modern treatment, carried out to its completion, is an absolute necessity, and the time has arrived when it is necessary to lay aside all false modesty and in the national interest, under conditions following the war, to grapple with a problem which it may truly be said jeopardizes the very existence of the State.



- 142A. One departure has I think been of great importance and value. I refer to the meeting of the County Health Staff every month, which was instituted during the year. The Chairman of the Health Visitors' Committee is always invited and in the majority of cases honours us by attending, and thus the whole work of the department, not only is co-ordinated, but everyone is kept in touch with new developments and has opportunities of bringing forward any points of work for information or elucidation.
143. In conclusion, I wish again to put on record, not so much the degree to which I personally am indebted to DR. HAMILTON WOOD, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, as the indebtedness of the Council and of the public to him. To him is largely due the work carried on of late years. Our relations are such, that I regard him more as a comrade in work than a deputy in the ordinary sense of the term. This Report is largely due to his efforts, and to him, to a considerable extent is due the carrying out of the work from the County point of view, which is admittedly on all hands so successful.
144. I have already spoken of the depletion of the County Staff. I am surprised how much has been done by the Health Visitors to fill the voids only too apparent. Under Miss LOWE, they have readily undertaken the extra work necessitated and particularly as regards dealing with mothers and infants, have enabled us to a large extent to continue the work on the scientific lines on which it was originated.
145. The Clerical Staff, too, have done their work well, and it is only fair that I should express my deep personal obligation to them, and especially to my Senior Clerk, MR. T. S. ROBINSON, for the ever ready and efficient service he has rendered me throughout the year.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.,  
County Medical Officer of Health.



SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL  
OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BULKINGTON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
2,165	25.40	12.35	0.51	72
1,942 (Civilian)				

146. DR. LIONEL ED. ORTON reports that the cases of Infectious Disease notified were :—Measles 2, German Measles 9, Scarlatina 3, Erysipelas 1.
147. One of the Scarlatina cases occurred in the Bramcote Sanatorium, and was removed to Coventry Hospital, and another case was taken to the Isolation Hospital.
148. Three cases of Tubercular Disease occurred in a house at Ryton, all of which ended fatally. The house has since been cleansed and disinfected.
149. The Bramcote Sanatorium is used for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Three deaths occurred in that institution, all of which were non-residents of the Bulkington District.
150. The Infant Mortality Rate shows a marked improvement, the figure for this year being 72 per 1,000 Births, as compared with 114 per 1,000 in the previous year.

KENILWORTH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
6,819	18.33	10.62	0.16	40
6,117 (Civilian)				

151. DR. GIBBONS WARD, the Acting Medical Officer of Health again points out that the Water supplied to the town throughout the year has been of a high standard.
152. The Sewerage system of the town has been kept in good working order.
153. Scavenging has been continued on the lines previously adopted and the emptying of ash-bins has been carried out at fortnightly intervals.
154. The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Slaughter Houses have been frequently inspected, and on the whole are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, but the Inspector suggests that there might be some improvement in lime washing and removal of manure.
155. Owing to existing conditions nothing has been done under the Housing Act.
156. The 24 new houses built by the Council have been successfully managed. No change has taken place in the tenancies.
157. In July, the Earl of Clarendon exposed for sale by auction, Kenilworth Estate, and the Council took the opportunity of acquiring an exceedingly valuable building site of about 13 acres in the centre of the town, for the purpose of a housing scheme after the War. It is proposed to provide about 167 houses.
158. Four cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 7 in the previous year. Three cases were removed to Hospital. All the patients recovered.
159. There was no case of Enteric Fever reported.
160. Three infants were notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum; two of them were treated at the Warneford Hospital.
161. Eighty-four cases of Measles and German Measles were notified, as compared with 33 in 1916.
162. Ten new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, six being Pulmonary. Two deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 to other forms of the disease. The usual steps to prevent the spread of infection were taken.
163. The Infant Mortality Rate reached the abnormally low figure of 40 per 1,000 Births as against 44 in 1916.
164. DR. GIBBONS WARD concludes his Report as follows :—“The most satisfactory features in the year's statistics are the Death-rate, the small incidence of infectious disease, and the lower Infantile Death-rate. On the other hand, the decrease in the Birth-rate is continuous from year to year and is rather disquieting.”



## LEAMINGTON SPA.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
28,597	13.63	18.0	0.62	92
25,654 (Civilian)				

165. DR. GIBBONS WARD reports a Birth-rate lower than last year, and also lower than the average for the previous 5 years.
166. The net number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 462, which is 28 more than in 1916. The most striking variation in the number of deaths from one particular disease was in the case of Measles, 11 deaths in 1917, as compared with 1 in 1916.
167. Thirty-six deaths occurred of children under 1 year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality of 92 per 1,000 births. The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" During the past 12 months the association between the Infant Health Society and this Department has been much closer. Your Medical Officer now acts as Medical Adviser at the weekly Infant Health Society Meetings, also in the same capacity to the Day Nursery, and in spite of the increased work thus entailed, it is believed that the increased satisfaction thus resulting to the voluntary agency and the Health Department, indicates the success of this arrangement."
168. SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-two cases were notified, as against 20 in the previous year. Not a single death was due to this disease.
169. DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-one cases were notified, comparing with 30 in the previous year. Twenty of the cases were removed to Hospital. The usual precautions were taken with respect to contacts both at School and at home. Several of the cases were of a severe type and 3 of them ended fatally.
170. ENTERIC FEVER.—One case was notified which ended fatally.
171. MEASLES.—There were 556 cases of Measles notified. An epidemic which started at the end of 1916 continued throughout the first half of 1917. 304 of the cases were notified by Medical Practitioners, and the remainder by the Health Visitor and parents. The Report states :—" The epidemic of Measles has meant a very considerable increase in the work of the Health Visitor since one object of notification is to render visiting possible and I am certain that without the aid of NURSE PIERCE the number of deaths and cases of permanent disability would have been much greater." There were eleven deaths.
172. CANCER.—Fifty-two deaths were recorded, as against 40 in 1916.
173. TUBERCULOSIS.—Seventy-two cases were notified which is the same number as in the previous year. Of these, 4 were notified by the School Medical Officer. Thirty-seven of the cases were Pulmonary and 35 of the other forms. Eleven of the cases died.
174. Two hundred and sixty-five examinations were made at the Municipal Laboratory in connection with Diphtheria, Tubercle and Typhoid.
175. The Water Supply is described as being ample in quantity, and that as regards quality a careful watch is kept by means of frequent Bacteriological examinations. The continued freedom of the town from water-borne disease bears witness to the purity of the supply.
176. Details are given showing that the Sanitary Department has as usual done good service to the Borough.
177. Two hundred and eighty-six complaints were received and 410 notices were served.
178. Information is given as to the inspection of Common Lodging Houses, Canal Boats and Slaughterhouses.
179. In connection with Offensive Trades, it is stated that gut scraping, which had been carried out at several Slaughterhouses and had been a nuisance to residents in the vicinity, was now carried out in a more suitable place outside the Borough boundary.
180. Ninety-seven samples of New Milk were submitted for analysis of which 8 were found to be adulterated. Three of the vendors were fined and the others severely cautioned.
181. Referring to the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, DR. GIBBONS WARD says :—" Owing to existing exceptional circumstances it has not been possible to make routine formal inspections as required under the above Regulations. Special attention has however been given to many houses which would necessarily have received attention under the Housing Acts, and nuisances have been abated by procedure under the Public Health Acts." Four houses were found to be unfit for habitation and Closing Orders for same were duly made.



182. There are 329 Bakehouses, Laundries, Dressmaking and other Workshops on the Register. Three hundred and forty-five inspections of these premises took place. Eighty-two notices were served respecting 98 defects and all but 19 were remedied by December 31. Six new workshops were established during the year. Seven notices were served respecting black smoke emitted from various factory chimneys and these nuisances have been abated.
183. From the Meteorological Table with which the Report closes, it appears that there were 1,241.9 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 3.40 hours. The month yielding the most sunshine was June with 226.8 hours, a daily mean of 7.5 hours. 26.77 inches of rain fell, distributed over 188 days. For the last 7 years the average annual rainfall has been 21.94 inches, and the average number of days on which rain has fallen, 178.2. The wettest month of 1917 was August, with 4.23 inches, which was distributed over 23 days.

## NUNEATON.

Population	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
42,004	22.80	11.67	0.95	96
37,681 (Civilian)				

184. DR. A. A. WOOD, the Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Nuneaton, is of opinion that the figure of the Registrar-General for the calculation of the Death-rate is under-estimated, in that practically every dwelling house is fully occupied.
185. Eighteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified but no death occurred. Three of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
186. There were 23 Diphtheria cases notified of which 4 ended fatally.
187. Smallpox and Typhoid Fever were again entirely absent from the Borough.
188. The total number of Measles and German Measles notifications was 444 as against 632 in the previous year. Seven deaths were attributable to Measles.
189. The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.95 per 1,000, and from all Tubercular Diseases 1.24 per 1,000 population.
190. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 92, giving an Infantile Mortality of 96 per 1,000 Registered Births, as against 78 for 1916, and 116 for 1915.
191. DR. WOOD says:—"The marked feature of the Infant Mortality is that 42 out of the 92 deaths were of infants under the age of one month. This indicates that there is much to be done in the way of attention to the expectant mother."
192. He also writes:—"The Infant Welfare Centre has proved a great success. It was found necessary to open two days a week, and even then the attendance was sometimes greater than could be properly managed. In conducting the Centre I was glad to have the valuable help of MRS. FERRIN (County Health Visitor), and am grateful to the voluntary helpers, who have contributed so much to its success. MRS. ABBOTT continues to do excellent work"
193. Three ashpits have been abolished and 7 privies converted into water-closets.
194. Slaughter Houses, Bakehouses, Milkshops, Dairies, and Cow Sheds have all been visited and defects dealt with.
195. Twenty-two houses were inspected under the Housing Act and most of the defects remedied. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting any kind of work done, owing to the shortage of men in the building and plumbing trades.
196. Attached to the Report is a tabulated Return from MR. GEORGE W. ANDREWS, the Sanitary Inspector, showing details of the work accomplished by his Department during the year.

## RUGBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
25,276	16.61	10.98	0.88	52
22,675 (Civilian)				

197. DR. GIBBONS WARD, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, reports that the Public Water Supply has been continually watched by means of Bacteriological examinations.
198. Sewerage and Scavenging have been constantly looked after, while the Inspector has obtained a very large number of improvements in house drainage.
199. The Dairies, Cow Sheds, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have been regularly inspected and kept up to a reasonable standard of cleanliness.



200. Owing to War conditions, nothing was done under the Housing Act.
201. Two hundred and fifty-three houses were inspected during the year after cases of Infectious Disease, or on complaint, notices were served, and in all cases necessary repairs, etc., were carried out.
202. There were 112 case of Diphtheria, as against 56 in the previous year. There were 11 deaths from this disease, and 51 cases were removed to Hospital. DR. GIBBONS WARD states :—" The major proportion of the cases occurred towards the end of the year, and at the beginning of November the Council authorized the employment of a Nurse in conjunction with the Rugby Rural District Council to assist your Medical Officer of Health by visiting the cases and swabbing contacts, this she continued to do until March of the present year, and I am well satisfied that such action was well justified. No connection with any centralized source of infection could be discovered, but as a result of the Nurse's visits one could not fail to be impressed by the light way in which both patients and friends in many cases, regarded the disease. The Nurse took in all 600 swabs, which by arrangement with the County Council and with a view to early diagnosis were examined by me."
203. Of Scarlet Fever there were 34 cases, a pleasing reduction from the previous year, when the number was 117. There was 1 fatal case. Nineteen cases were removed to Hospital.
204. There was 1 case of Enteric Fever, which recovered. No information could be elicited as to the origin of the infection, though careful inquiries were made.
205. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified in 4 cases, 2 of which died ; no connection between these and other cases could be traced.
206. Three cases of Acute Poliomyelitis occurred 1 of which ended fatally.
207. MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—There was a very large epidemic of Measles, the number of cases notified being 609. The epidemic seems to have been general throughout the country. There were 4 deaths. The Special Measles Visitors saw most of the cases and this no doubt has much to do with the comparatively low death-rate.
208. Forty-one new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 29 being Pulmonary and 12 of other forms. Twenty-one deaths were due to this disease, 17 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 to other forms of Tuberculosis. Eight of the cases notified during the year died in 1917. The usual methods were pursued in an endeavour to prevent the spread of the disease.
209. Twenty-two deaths occurred of children under 1 year of age, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 births, a pleasing reduction upon the previous year, when the rate was 76 per 1,000 births.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
8,297	11.93	17.33	0.40	91
7,443 (Civilian)				

210. DR. R. LATIMER GREENE, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, reports the very low Birth-rate of 11.93, as compared with 19.19 in the previous year and 17.8 for the whole Country.
211. Of the 99 births, 92 were notified in accordance with the Act.
212. The Death-rate of 17.33 compares unfavourably with the 1916 rate, which was 13.90. A striking feature of the Death-rate is the fact that of the 129 deaths, 74 occurred in persons of 70 years or upwards ; 24 were 80 or upwards ; 1 was 95, and 1 was 101.
213. The Infant Mortality Rate is also unsatisfactory, being 91 per 1,000 Births, whilst in the previous year it was 36 per 1,000.
214. Only 3 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred. They were all taken to Hospital and all recovered.
215. There were 49 cases of Diphtheria notified, 2 of which were fatal. Forty-two cases were removed to Hospital.
216. The Report points out that the large number of cases was the subject of special investigation. Every house was visited and every possible source of infection enquired into. In many cases swabs were taken from " contacts " and submitted to Bacteriological examination. Early in the outbreak the Elementary Schools were closed and thoroughly disinfected. The cases were not confined to any one part of the Borough, or to children attending any one School. Cases occurred in each month of the year, but the largest number was in July. Of the 11 adult cases, 3 were wounded soldiers, and 3 V.A.D. nurses. The 2 fatal cases were both young children.
217. There were 21 cases of Measles and German Measles, but there was no death.
218. There was 1 case of Enteric Fever and it ended fatally.



219. There were 23 cases of Tuberculosis notified, 21 of Pulmonary and 2 of other forms. Among the patients were 5 discharged soldiers. Eight had Sanatorium treatment, 4 had Shelters, and four died.
220. In the absence of the Sanitary Inspector on active service, no systematic inspection of houses was possible, but in every case of alleged nuisance, or of infectious illness, the premises were visited by Mr. JOHN BROOK, the Acting Inspector, or by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.
221. WATER SUPPLY.—A Report from Mr. F. W. JONES, the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, shows that the rainfall for 1917 was low, amounting to 24.33 inches. The number of gallons of water supplied from the Reservoir at Snitterfield, was 32,229,700. The Brewery Artesian Well supply amounted to 4,275,000 gallons. The water has been analysed from time to time, always with favourable report, and a Bacteriological examination showed that the water was of a very high degree of Bacteriological purity.
222. SCAVENGING.—This continues to be carried out satisfactorily by the Corporation, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

## SUTTON COLDFIELD.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,475	15.22	12.87	0.46	61
19,265 (Civilian)				

223. DR. BOSTOCK HILL again reports a very satisfactory Infant Mortality Rate, viz., 61 per 1,000 Births, comparing very favourably with that of similar towns.
224. Once more a very large part of the mortality was in aged people, no less than 114 of the 248 deaths being in persons aged 65 and upwards, giving the very large percentage of 46.0.
225. The Zymotic Disease figures were again extremely satisfactory.
226. There were no deaths from Typhoid Fever or Smallpox.
227. Only 40 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and the disease was of a very mild type, and not a single death occurred.
228. There were 544 cases of Measles and 38 of German Measles notified, but the mortality was very light, only 2 deaths being registered from Measles.
229. Diphtheria showed more activity than in the previous year, 17 cases (including Membranous Croup) being notified. Three deaths were registered. Eight swabs were taken by Practitioners under the County Council Scheme, and it is interesting to note that in each case the Bacteriological result was positive.
230. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for 18 deaths, a larger figure than in either of the three preceding years. DR. BOSTOCK HILL writes:—"It seems probable on the face of it, that War conditions, with the attendant shortage of food, and dearer food, would tend to increase the rate of Tuberculosis, in fact such an increase has been generally notified throughout the Country."
231. He further states:—"Last year I was able to report a considerable increase in notifications. This year I regret to see that though the mortality has increased, the number of cases has diminished, so much so, that the number of cases notified is practically identical with fatal cases. This is a matter of deep regret. In dealing with a disease like Tuberculosis of the lungs, it is in the highest degree important that notification should be made as early as possible, both in the interests of the patients and that of the community. Although in many cases I am prepared to admit that patients possibly use pressure on their Medical attendants to prevent early notification, it must not be forgotten that this is now the law, and if greater care be not shown in complying with legal liability, the law will have to be put in motion against defaulters, or if necessary strengthened, in the interest of the health of the community."
232. Details showing a very satisfactory result of the year's work by the County Health Visitor are given, and include particulars in connection with the Infant Welfare Centre, and the Day Nursery.
233. A Report from Mr. W. A. H. Clarry, the Borough Surveyor, gives particulars of work carried out by his department.
234. Under the Housing Act, 1116 houses were inspected, none of which were found to be unfit for habitation.
235. Slaughterhouses, Cow Sheds, Dairies and Milkshops have all been inspected periodically.
236. DR. BOSTOCK HILL regrets the ever-growing practice in the Borough of conscientious objection to Vaccination. In this connection he remarks:—"When we remember the tendency after all great Wars that there is for epidemic prevalence of Smallpox, one can only hope that history will not be repeated in the present case, looking to the fact that the protection of the population against the terrible disease of Smallpox is probably less at the present time than it has been for the last forty years."



## WARWICK.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,852	17.27	15.09	0.60	108
11,529 (Civilian)				

237. DR. GIBBONS WARD, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, gives satisfactory reports as to the Water Supply, Drainage, Sewerage, and Scavenging.
238. The Dairies, Cow Sheds, Bakehouses, and Slaughterhouses have been under constant supervision during the year.
239. Fifty-nine samples of Food were submitted for analysis and 4 samples of Milk were found to be adulterated. The vendors were summoned and the Magistrates imposed penalties amounting to £16 and 37s. costs.
240. Under the Housing Act, 19 houses were inspected and 1 being found unfit for habitation, a Closing Order was made. The defects in 11 other houses were remedied.
241. DR. GIBBONS WARD writes:—"One may perhaps here refer to the great loss sustained by the Borough in the death of MR. WHITE, the Sanitary Inspector. In my short experience I found him a capable, industrious and keen Officer, in fact keenness led to his untimely death."
242. DIPHTHERIA.—Eight cases were notified and were all removed to Hospital. No case proved fatal.
243. SCARLET FEVER.—Sixteen cases were notified and were all removed to Hospital. There were no deaths.
244. CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—One case was notified. The patient—a boy—was removed to the Isolation Hospital, and has practically completely recovered.
245. ENTERIC FEVER.—One case was notified in October. The patient was a girl who had been working in another district. The infection could not be traced to any condition arising in the town. She was nursed at home and recovered.
246. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Three cases were notified.
247. MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—During the year 254 cases were notified. There were 3 deaths ascribed to Measles.
248. TUBERCULOSIS.—Thirty new cases were notified, 21 being Pulmonary, 3 Tuberculosis of Eyes, 2 of Glands, 2 of Bones, and the rest miscellaneous. Eighteen deaths were registered, 13 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 from other forms.
249. INFANT MORTALITY.—Twenty-four children under 1 year of age died during the year. This represents the exceedingly high Infant Mortality rate of 108. Ten of the deaths were registered as due to Congenital Debility and 4 to Enteritis.

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

## ALCESTER.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,886	15.81	14.44	1.03	74
10,663 (Civilian)				

250. DR. B. S. BROWNE reports 11 deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases, viz. :—Measles 3, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 2.
251. One hundred and seventy-five cases of infectious disease were notified as compared with 253 in the previous year.
252. Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified all of which were removed to the Infectious Hospital, and there was 1 death.
253. Twenty-two cases of Diphtheria were reported, of which 19 were removed to the Hospital. There were 2 deaths.
254. There were no cases of Typhoid Fever or of Smallpox.
255. There were outbreaks of Whooping Cough in several localities and 3 deaths were registered.
256. There were 2 deaths from Diarrhoea.



257. One hundred and twenty-two cases of Measles and German Measles were notified, of which three proved fatal.
258. One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred. It was removed to Hospital and recovered.
259. Eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in five different localities. Nine deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one from Tubercular Peritonitis and 3 from other Tuberculous diseases.
260. During the year no new houses have been built. Twelve houses were inspected under the Act and defects remedied. No Closing Orders were made.
261. Three cases of overcrowding were investigated and two of them remedied.
262. The Report states that the work put in hand at the Alcester Sewage Disposal Works to improve the existing arrangements, is proceeding gradually. The cleansing of the sewers has been commenced, new manholes have been put in, and a sewer plough purchased.

## ATHERSTONE.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,391	22·71	12·40	0·72	66
19,190 (Civilian)				

263. DR. HENRY R. FISHER reports that the Deaths include 39 persons over the age of 75 years, and 18 cases of sudden death or accidental death requiring an inquest.
264. The Infant Mortality rate shows a very satisfactory decrease being 66 per 1,000 Births as against 85 in the previous year. DR. FISHER says :—" It is not unreasonable to associate this with the work done in the Town and District by the Health Visitors and the Workers connected with the Infant Welfare Centre."
265. The Infectious Diseases notified during the year numbered less than in the previous year, 175 against 253, but on the other hand, Tuberculosis cases which in the previous year numbered 23, increased to 42. DR. FISHER, in his Report, urges the desirability of the provision of some place for the reception of the advanced and most infective cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
266. At the Isolation Hospital, 46 cases of Scarlet Fever have been treated during the year, one terminating fatally.

## BRAILES.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
5,732	13·25	16·72	0·19	105
5,142 (Civilian)				

267. DR. FINDLAY reports that during the year 47 cases of Measles and 6 of German Measles were notified. No death occurred.
268. Six cases of Diphtheria were reported at Little Compton in 6 different families. They were all from one infection which was brought into the district. One case proved fatal.
269. Seven cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, 5 of them in one household.
270. Two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, one being a discharged soldier.
271. Cancer was the cause of 7 deaths, Heart Disease of 9, Bronchitis and Pneumonia of 10, which are all above the average.
272. DR. FINDLAY writes :—" The general health of the District has not been quite so good as last year, owing in part, I think, to the long continued winter and a very cold spring, which seemed to affect those persons advanced in years."
273. Referring to the Sanitary condition of the District, he states that the Sanitary Inspector has carried out his usual inspections and that of 366 inspections where nuisances were found, 235 informal notices were sent, and it has only been necessary to issue 26 formal notices.
274. The 17 Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and kept in good order.
275. The 25 Dairies and 24 Cowsheds on the register have all been inspected, as have the Slaughter-houses.
276. No houses have been inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act, but one house has been condemned and one repaired which had previously been declared unfit for human habitation.
277. Appended to the Report is one from MR. E. R. GANDER, the Inspector of Nuisances and Sanitary Surveyor, and shows that during the year a large amount of useful work has been carried out.



## COVENTRY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
3,326	20.14	6.70	Nil	59
2,984 (Civilian)				

278. Above Rates are based on the figures supplied by the Registrar-General, but as a result of present War conditions, Dr. LIFFE estimates the population at a much higher figure; he says:— "In framing the Report, a difficulty is presented by not being able to fix the population of Holy Trinity Without. The entire number of day and night workers, male and female, would be about 13,500. A large proportion of these (say 10,000) come to their work by train and tram service. The Hutments contain a population of 3,500. I think it would be safer and more correct to leave out for statistical purposes this floating population, as they no doubt are included in the various localities from which they come to work. The population, therefore, would be 2,500 Saint Michael Without and 3,500 Holy Trinity Without; the entire population being 6,000.

279. DR. LIFFE reports that there have been many cases of Measles and a few of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but none have proved fatal.

280. He also states that the number of Tubercular cases is reduced in comparison with the number for 1916.

281. Reviewing generally the situation of the District, he considers that with the ingress and egress of so large a population it is satisfactory.

## FARNBOROUGH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,429	12.59	11.70	Nil	55
1,282 (Civilian)				

282. DR. A. T. JOHNS reports that during the year there were 21 cases of Measles notified, and 5 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

283. The water supply is stated to be quite satisfactory.

284. The number of houses in the District is given as about the same as last year, and these appear to be sufficient, but when normal times return it will be necessary to provide better house accommodation in many cases. DR. JOHNS thinks this is a matter which ought to be considered before that time comes, so that building operations can be proceeded with at once.

285. No action has been taken under Sec. 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act during the year.

286. Cow Sheds, Dairies, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have been inspected and all are reported as being in a satisfactory condition.

## FOLESHILL.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
34,762	26.29	11.83	1.34	87
31,185 (Civilian)				

287. DR. JOHN ORTON reports:—

SCARLET FEVER.—Ninety-four cases were notified as compared with 18 in 1916. Eighty-three cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Exhall. Two deaths occurred.

288. MEASLES.—This disease was very prevalent in the earlier portion of the year, and 727 in all were notified. The services of a duly qualified Nurse were retained for some time in the Parish of Bedworth, to instruct and generally superintend the nursing of the cases. Cases were also removed to the Infectious Hospital. DR. HUTCHINSON, one of the Local Government Board Medical Officers, visited the District on January 13th, and personally went to several cases.

299. DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-four cases were notified, as compared with 28 in the previous year. The cases occurred in the following localities:—Foleshill 9, Wyken 5 (the whole of these occurring in the 600 new houses erected by the Coventry Corporation), Bedworth 4, Binley 3, Walsgrave-on-Sowe 2, Exhall 1. The whole of the cases were visited and records taken, and upon recovery, the premises were thoroughly disinfected.

300. ENTERIC FEVER.—Only 1 case was notified. This occurred in one of the better-class houses and no trace of the source of infection was discovered. A perfectly constructed Typhoid pan, with disinfectants was supplied and the contents regularly removed and destroyed.

301. TUBERCULOSIS.—Fifty-three cases were reported during the year by Medical Practitioners. In all cases where deaths occur from this disease, disinfection is carried out as early as possible.



302. The 5 Shelters provided by the Council have been in constant use practically the whole of the year.
303. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Five cases were reported as compared with 4 in the previous year. These cases are visited by the Health Visitor appointed by the County Council.
304. ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During the year, 83 cases of Scarlet Fever have been treated at this Institution, all from the Foleshill District, together with 23 cases of Measles, 20 from a factory outside the area, and 12 cases of Mumps from the same factory. Only 2 deaths occurred in the Institution.
305. Scavenging is reported as being carried out by a Contractor at Bedworth and appears to give every satisfaction. In Exhall the work is also carried out by Contract, and as previously reported, the chief cause of complaint is with regard to the cesspools. The Council's Engineer and Surveyor, MR. A. E. NEWBY, had been instructed to prepare plans, so that at the expiration of the War, a Scheme may be introduced with a view of dealing with the proper drainage of this District. In Foleshill this work continues to be done by a staff of men employed by the Council and MR. WINDASS reports that the labour difficulty has, so far as his men are concerned, been overcome, and that the work is now progressing in a satisfactory manner, fewer complaints having been received than in any previous year. The scavenging of the Stoke Heath and Copsewood Estates is also stated to have been satisfactorily performed.
306. The Slaughterhouses, Cow Sheds and Dairies have been duly inspected and practically no complaints have had to be made.
307. Proceedings were taken against a person for exposing unsound meat in the Market Place, Bedworth, and the defendant was fined £15 and £3 14s. costs.
308. The water supplies of the District continue to give satisfaction. The North Warwickshire Water Co. have now completed the extension of their mains to Walsgrave-on-Stowe.
309. Twelve samples of water from private wells were submitted for analysis and 11 of them condemned as unfit for use.
310. MR. A. E. NEWBY, Engineer and Surveyor, reports upon the building operations which have been carried out in the districts during the year as follows:—
- Plans approved—
- 98 Houses (Stoke 50, Binley 30)  
12 Alterations and Additions  
2 Sewers  
1 Sewage Disposal Scheme  
1 Bakery and Stabling
- Houses, etc., completed—
- 62 Houses  
17 Alterations and Additions
311. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.—DR. ORTON writes:—"MR. WINDASS informs me that during the year 425 houses have been inspected. No houses have been closed during the year owing to the scarcity of dwellings in the District, and although only 43 cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, this does not by any means represent the great amount of overcrowding, particularly in the Parishes of Foleshill and Bedworth and the other districts adjacent to the City of Coventry. As in the previous year, owing to the great shortage of labour, and the ever-increasing price of materials, it has been found most difficult to get many matters, which otherwise would have received very serious attention, carried out at all. Several vans have been in occupation as dwellings."

#### MONKS KIRBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,519	9.87	13.20	Nil	Nil
1,363 (Civilian)				

312. DR. J. E. O'CONNOR states that there were no deaths in this District from any of the principal Zymotic Diseases, and there were no deaths under 1 year of age.
313. Notifications were received of 6 cases of Diphtheria, 26 of Measles, 1 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 of Erysipelas.
- 313a. He expresses his thanks to DR. GORDON KELLY who acted as his Deputy during his absence on military service from September, 1915, to October, 1917.

#### NUNEATON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
2,971	25.58	12.75	1.12	92
2,665 (Civilian)				

314. DR. A. A. WOOD, the Medical Officer of Health, in his Annual Report, shows a Birth-rate of 25.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 26.2 in the previous year.



315. The Infant Mortality Rate has risen considerably, being 92 per 1,000 Births, as against 62 in 1916. The causes of death were :—Congenital Debility 3, Bronchitis 2, Syncope 1, Pneumonia 1.
316. DR. WOOD mentions that a Voluntary Infant Centre has been opened at Arley and has done useful work, supervised by MISS PAKES, the County Health Visitor.
317. The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified :—Measles 20, German Measles 7, Scarlet Fever 2, Erysipelas 2, Diphtheria 1. No death occurred.
318. There were 3 deaths from Whooping Cough.
319. Eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 1 death is reported.
320. The Sewerage conditions are stated to be the same as in 1916.
321. The Sanitary Inspector reports that one Closing Order was issued.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
10,996	13.0	14.80	0.10	56
9,864 (Civilian)				

322. DR. LATIMER GREENE, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, points out that there was an undue amount of Infectious Disease in the District, and states that in two instances the outbreak became an epidemic through the want of ordinary care on the part of the parents.
323. There were 38 cases of Scarlet Fever notified with 1 death. Thirty-five of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.
324. There were 9 cases of Diphtheria but no death, and 7 of the patients were removed to Hospital.
325. The Report states that the arrangement sanctioned by the Council, by which a Doctor called in to a case of either Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, may at once telegraph for ambulance, has much facilitated the prompt removal of cases.
326. The number of Measles and German Measles cases notified was 110, of which German Measles numbered 9. The outbreak was limited chiefly to the Village of Ashorne, both adults and children being affected. No death was recorded from this disease.
327. A case of Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred in a very poor household. Under the careful attention of the Doctor and Nurse, the woman recovered, but the infant, puny from birth, died from malnutrition.
328. TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty-two cases were notified, 15 Pulmonary and 7 of other forms of the disease. DR. J. MCG. WILLIAMS, the County Tuberculosis Officer, saw many of the cases, where the patient was unable to attend at the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Leamington.
329. SCAVENGING.—The absence of so many men on war service made it difficult to keep the premises about some of the houses clean, and the Medical Officer had to complain of the accumulation of house-refuse in several cases. He considers that a Scavenger is urgently needed in some of the larger villages as it is impossible for the Sanitary Inspector with his limited staff, to get over all the scattered district frequently enough to prevent insanitary accumulations which are detrimental to health, and makes the suggestion that the District Councillors make an occasional inspection of parts of their own locality, with a view to encourage the people to avoid collecting heaps of dirty refuse, on which too often children play.
330. He also says :—“ COTTAGE PROPERTY.—I often see homes which require repair and cleansing, but with the present shortage of material and labour, I am obliged to defer requesting orders to be made until times are more normal. At the same time, I do not consider that the shortage of labour should be accepted as an excuse for all neglect of attention to the cottages. ”

## TAMWORTH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
17,662	22.25	11.23	0.50	89
15,844 (Civilian)				

331. DR. FAUSSET reports that only 3 cases of Diphtheria were reported as against 7 in 1916 and 14 in 1915. One death resulted.
332. There were 28 notifications of Scarlet Fever, but no death. Twenty-three cases were removed to Hospital.
333. There were 2 fatal cases among the 85 cases of Measles and German Measles notified.
334. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Fifteen cases were notified during the year, and 3 of other forms. Seven of these derived benefit from Sanatorium or Institutional treatment. Nine fatal cases occurred.



335. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—Seven cases were notified.
336. The Isolation Hospital has been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities, provision for Infectious cases being made at the Atherstone Isolation Hospital, where 23 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted.
337. **WATER SUPPLY.**—As stated by DR. FAUSSET in his 1915 Report, a great increase having taken place in the quantity of water pumped, there had been a considerable lowering of the height of the level of the water in the well and some anxiety was felt with regard to the then diminishing supply, with the probability of such a further shortage as might prove to be insufficient for the requirements of the district.
338. By direction of the Waterworks Joint Committee, PROFESSOR LAPWORTH was instructed to advise on the present water supply, and the best means of adding to that supply.  
He suggested that a bore-hole should be sunk about 100-ft. or so outside the Hopwas Pumping Station, the well to be afterwards connected with the boring by an Adit. His Report is under the consideration of the Committee.  
Meanwhile the cleansing out of the bottom of the Well by the removal of a quantity of detritus and red clay deepened the Well by 3-ft., and this has resulted in a gradually increasing supply of water, the height of the level having risen from 2-ft. to 12-ft. at the close of the year.
339. **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**—The meetings of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Clinics are held regularly, and there is a gradual increase in the attendance and in the interest taken in the national question of infant welfare.
340. DR. FAUSSET concludes his Report as follows:—"In spite of what may be called unavoidable delay in getting the work of sanitary requirements and improvements carried out, due in a great measure to present conditions entailed by the War, a considerable amount of useful work, more especially that relating to improving the sanitation of dwellings and their surroundings, has been carried out in the districts during the year. It is by making increased efforts in the direction of trying to secure better housing accommodation for the people, and healthier homes where the children can be properly reared, that one may expect to find a more virile race, better equipped to withstand the inroads of disease, and a consequent decrease in the Death-rate and in the Infant Mortality Rate."
341. Appended to the Medical Officer's Report is one from MR. JOHN W. PARKER, the Sanitary Inspector, which as is invariably the case, shows conclusively the energy and ability of that Officer. It deals, among other things, with House Refuse, Drainage Work, Dairies and Cow Sheds, Slaughterhouses, Factories and Workshops, Housing, Town Planning, and Water Supply.

RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT  
INCLUDING MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

MERIDEN.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
15,538	17.69	15.35	0.21	83
13,939 (Civilian)				

342. DR. GIBBONS WARD, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, referring to the water supply, states that the supervision of the supplies has been continued. Some new services have been laid, thus increasing the number of houses in the district with a piped supply. Thirty-two samples of water were taken during the year for analysis, 10 of which were condemned. The 7 samples taken from the public supplies were all good.
343. **SCAVENGING.**—At Castle Bromwich, various methods of dealing with this matter have failed, and the Council are now doing the work together with that necessitated by the presence of military units. The Acting Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that on the whole, considering the difficulties of the times, and due, without doubt, to the efforts of the Inspector, the work has continued as well as could be expected.
344. Two additional Slaughterhouses were licensed at Fillongley and Maxstoke, bringing the total up to 15. A Knacker's licence was also granted after due enquiry.
345. Fourteen samples of food were taken and submitted for analysis; four of them were found to be not genuine.
346. Under the Housing Act, 50 houses were inspected and defects in 19 of them remedied without any Closing Order having to be made. Having regard to the difficulties of obtaining labour and materials the Medical Officer of Health thinks that this record must be regarded as satisfactory, and evidence of the interest the Inspector takes in the work.
347. **DIPHTHERIA.**—Nine cases were notified, all of which recovered.



348. **SCARLET FEVER.**—There were 27 cases as against 43 in the previous year. Of these, 10 occurred at Marston Green Home, 6 at St. Edward's Home, 6 at Allesley, and the rest in single cases throughout the district. None of the cases proved fatal.
349. **MEASLES.**—Ninety cases were notified as against 291 in the previous year.
350. There were no cases of Enteric Fever or Cerebro-Spinal Fever notified.
351. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—Thirty-two new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 21 being Pulmonary and 11 of other forms. Twenty-two deaths were due to this disease, 15 resulting from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 7 from other forms. As in previous years, a certain number of cases were not attributable to the district, being in Homes in the district. There were during the year 6 such cases, and of these one died. Excluding these figures, therefore, there were 26 new cases and 21 deaths. Five of the cases were registered as workers in Munitions, and 4 as domestic servants.
352. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—The rate of 83 per 1,000 Births is not only an increase on the previous year, when it was 75 per 1,000 Births, but is considerably above the rate for the past 5 years. Eleven of the 23 infant deaths were due to congenital causes.

## RUGBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
18,838	19.0	13.25	1.42	69
16,899 (Civilian)				

353. **DR. GIBBONS WARD**, the Acting Medical Officer for Health, in his Annual Report, referring to the water supply, states that during the year 10 samples of water were submitted for analysis, 7 of which were condemned.
354. As regards Drainage and Sewerage, the Inspector is stated to have obtained many improvements during the year, including the conversion of 13 middens to water carriage or improved dry disposal methods.
355. In spite of increased labour difficulties, the utmost effort has been made to carry out the Scavenging Schemes already working and the Sanitary Inspector has continued to supervise the work with much success.
356. The Dairies, Cow Sheds, Bakehouses, and Slaughterhouses, have been regularly visited by the Inspector, and are reported as being on the whole satisfactorily kept.
357. No routine work under the Housing Act was possible.
358. **DIPHTHERIA.**—Fifty-seven cases were notified, of which 7 were fatal. All the deaths were in children of less than 15 years of age. Thirty-two of the cases were removed to Hospital. The incidence was mainly in New Bilton, no less than 52 of the cases occurring there. On the advice of the Acting Medical Officer of Health, the Council appointed a Nurse in conjunction with the Urban District Council, to visit the cases and to swab all contacts. The Nurse was appointed on November 9th and continued to act until the end of March in the present year. There is no doubt that this action was well justified, as in many cases the contacts were found to give a positive swab.
359. **DR. GIBBONS WARD** writes :—"The Nurse reported daily to me and I carried out at the cost of the County Council, the examination of the swabs. This method was adopted with a view to saving time. One could not help but be impressed by the fact that both the patients and their relations had little or no conception of the infectious nature of the disease, and it was only with the greatest difficulty in some instances that the Nurse was able to prevent the patients who had not been declared free from infection by two negative swabs, from mixing with the other inhabitants of the house. In all, 551 swabs were examined under the scheme outlined above."
360. **ENTERIC FEVER.**—One case was notified at Coombe Fields
361. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—One case was notified.
362. **CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**—One case occurred at Cawston and proved fatal. The patient was a child of 6 years old.
363. **MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.**—Four hundred and ninety-five cases were reported and 13 deaths resulted.
364. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—Twenty-four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 21 being Pulmonary and 3 of other forms. Nineteen deaths were due to this disease, 17 of which were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 to other forms of Tuberculosis.
365. Twenty-five deaths occurred of children under 1 year of age, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 69.8 per 1,000 registered Births. This rate is a very satisfactory one, particularly when contrasted with that of the previous year which was 98 per 1,000.



## SOLIHULL.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,305	13.64	11.58	1.21	65
18,215 (Civilian)				

366. DR. GIBBONS WARD, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, referring to the Water Supply, says that 4 houses were connected with the Public Water Supply during the year. Nine samples of water were submitted for analysis, 2 of which were from the public main and 7 from private wells. Two of the samples of well water were reported as unfit for drinking purposes. The samples from the mains gave good results.
367. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Four existing houses were connected to the public sewer, and in four instances water carriage was installed in place of dry disposal methods. Four privies were converted into earth closets.
368. The Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have received constant attention from the Sanitary Inspector.
369. DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-nine cases were notified, as compared with 10 in 1916. Five cases proved fatal whilst in the Isolation Hospital, each of the patients being a male under 15 years of age. Twenty-four of the cases were removed to Hospital.
370. SCARLET FEVER.—Thirty-one cases were notified, as against 28 in the previous year. Twenty-two cases were removed to Hospital. One death was due to this disease.
371. PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case was notified and the patient was removed to the Birmingham Women's Hospital, where she died.
372. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Only 1 case was notified.
373. MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—One hundred and seventy-nine cases were notified, a considerable reduction on the previous year, when the number was 303. There were two deaths from Measles.
374. TUBERCULOSIS.—Nineteen new cases were notified, as compared with 27 in 1916, 15 being Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 4 of other forms. Thirteen deaths were due to this disease, 10 resulting from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 from other forms.
375. INFANT MORTALITY.—Eighteen deaths of children under 1 year of age were recorded, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 65 per 1,000 Births, as compared with 45 per 1,000 in 1916 and 51 in 1915.

## SOUTHAM.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
9,558	15.37	18.31	0.35	68
8,574 (Civilian)				

376. DR. GIBBONS WARD, Acting Medical Officer of Health, reports that 13 samples of water were submitted for analysis, of which 6 were found to be unfit for drinking purposes. He further states:—  
"There is unfortunately a shortage of water at the Napton Storage Tank, due to a structural defect, This is being attended to."
377. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Tanks at Southam, Ladbroke, Northend, and Ufton have been cleared out, and the Sewers cleansed.
378. The Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have been frequently inspected and are fairly well kept.
379. Under the Housing Act, 1 house was inspected and being found unfit for habitation, representation has been made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of a Closing Order.
380. One case of overcrowding has been reported by the Inspector.
381. DIPHTHERIA.—There were only 7 cases of this disease notified, as against 46 in 1916 and 16 in 1915. There was 1 death. Three cases were removed to Hospital.
382. SCARLET FEVER.—Seventy-one cases were notified, as compared with 61 in 1916 and 71 in 1915, including a large outbreak at Stockton of 44 cases. There were also 11 cases at Napton, 8 at Bishops Itchington, 6 at Harbury and 2 at Southam. There were no deaths from the disease which is reported as having, generally speaking, been mild, and in some respects many of the cases were not quite typical.
383. ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—One case occurred at Stockton and was removed to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington Spa.



384. **CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.**—There were 2 cases at Southam in two brothers. The source of the infection was doubtful, but may have arisen from a soldier who visited the house. Both cases were after very considerable trouble removed to Hospital. Both recovered though one remained permanently deaf.
385. **MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.**—One hundred and forty-nine cases were notified. There was one death.
386. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—Twenty-nine new cases were notified during the year, 20 being Pulmonary and 9 of other forms. Eight deaths were due to this disease, 4 resulting from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 from other forms.
387. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—Ten infant deaths were recorded, giving an Infant Mortality of 68 per 1,000 births. This rate is much lower than those of 1914, 1915, and 1916, which were 98, 86 and 99 respectively.

## WARWICK.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,310	14.50	14.68	0.09	103
10,146 (Civilian)				

388. **DR. GIBBONS WARD**, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, referring to the water supply, says:—  
“Six samples have been taken and submitted for analysis in connection with the general inspection of water supplies. Three were found to be polluted and the wells were cleansed.”
389. **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The whole of the public sewers have been maintained in the usual manner. A number of improvements in private drains and dry disposal methods are reported by the Inspector.
390. **SCAVENGING.**—In spite of many labour difficulties, the scavenging contractors for the Villages of Cubbington, Barford and Whitnash, have carried out their work satisfactorily, and also the scavenging and emptying of cesspools at Tile Hill Lane has been efficiently performed.
391. The Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses and Dairies have been frequently inspected and are all reported as being fairly well kept. Nine notices have been issued for the cleansing and lime washing of these premises, and the requirements have been complied with. One licensed Slaughterhouse was opened at the end of the year.
392. Under the Housing Act, 26 houses were inspected and 12 of them had defects found remedied without the making of Closing Orders.
393. Three cases of overcrowding in the Village of Tachbrook were reported by the Inspector, and were more or less abated by removals of certain of the occupants.
394. **DIPHTHERIA.**—Of the 11 cases notified, 5 were from Budbrooke Barracks, so that for the district proper there is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases. No case was fatal, and they were all removed to Hospital.
395. **SCARLET FEVER.**—Twenty-seven cases were notified, of which 24 were removed to Hospital. All the patients recovered.
396. **ENTERIC FEVER.**—One case was notified from Wroxall, but there was some doubt about it and no source of infection could be found.
397. **PUERPERAL FEVER.**—There was 1 case notified at Stoneleigh. The patient died.
398. **ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.**—Two cases occurred at Hunningham and were both removed to the Warneford Hospital.
399. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—One case was notified from Shrewley Common.
400. **MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.**—One hundred and eight cases were notified, compared with 78 in the previous year. The disease was prevalent at Barford in April, and Tachbrook in March.
401. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—Of the 15 cases notified during the year, 11 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 to other forms of the disease. Three deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three to other forms.
402. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—Seventeen deaths were recorded of children under 1 year of age. This gives a rate of Infant Mortality of 103 per 1,000 births which is very unsatisfactory being much worse than the rate in 1916 when it was 67 per 1,000 births. Eight of the deaths were due to Congenital causes, and the remainder to miscellaneous diseases.







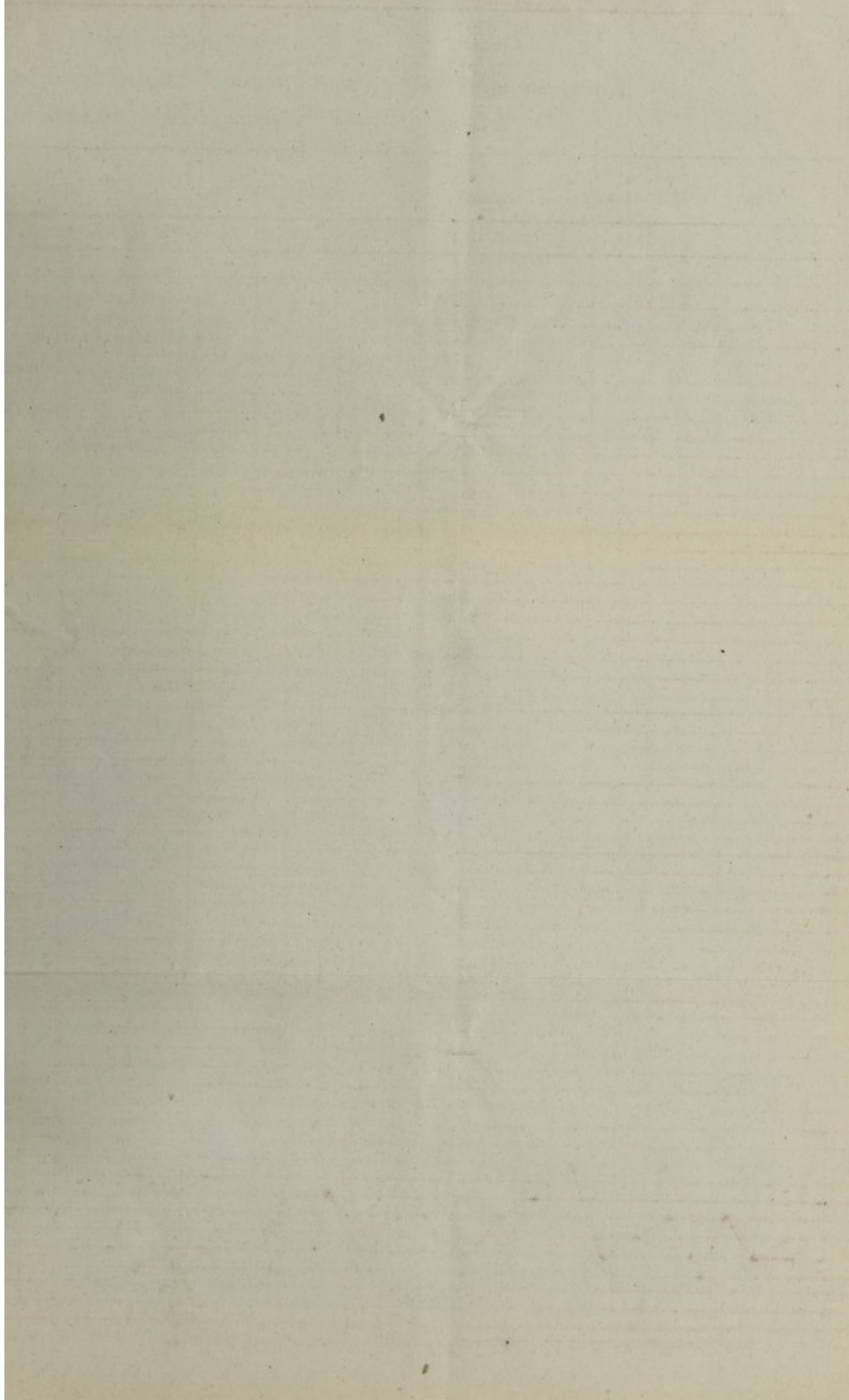
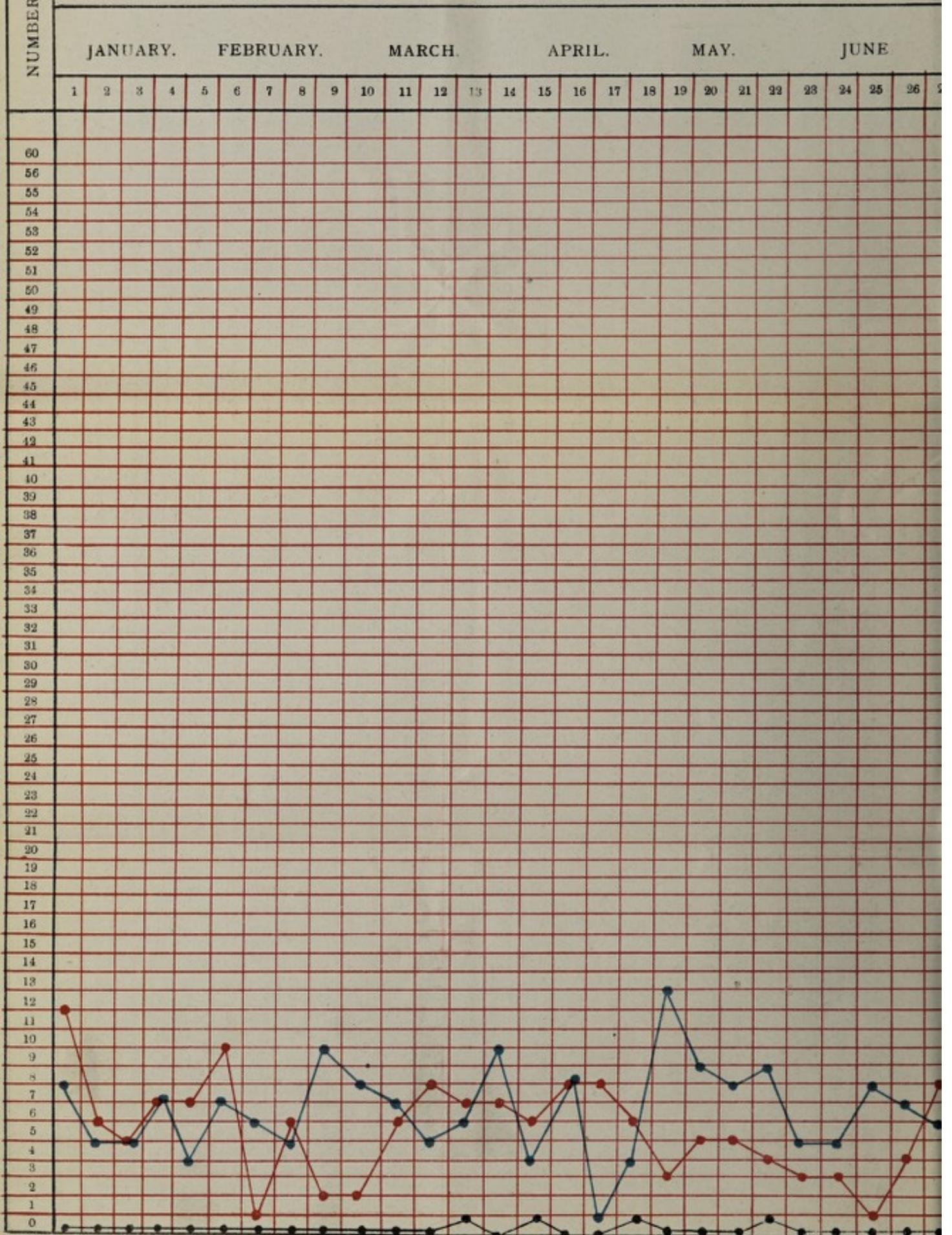


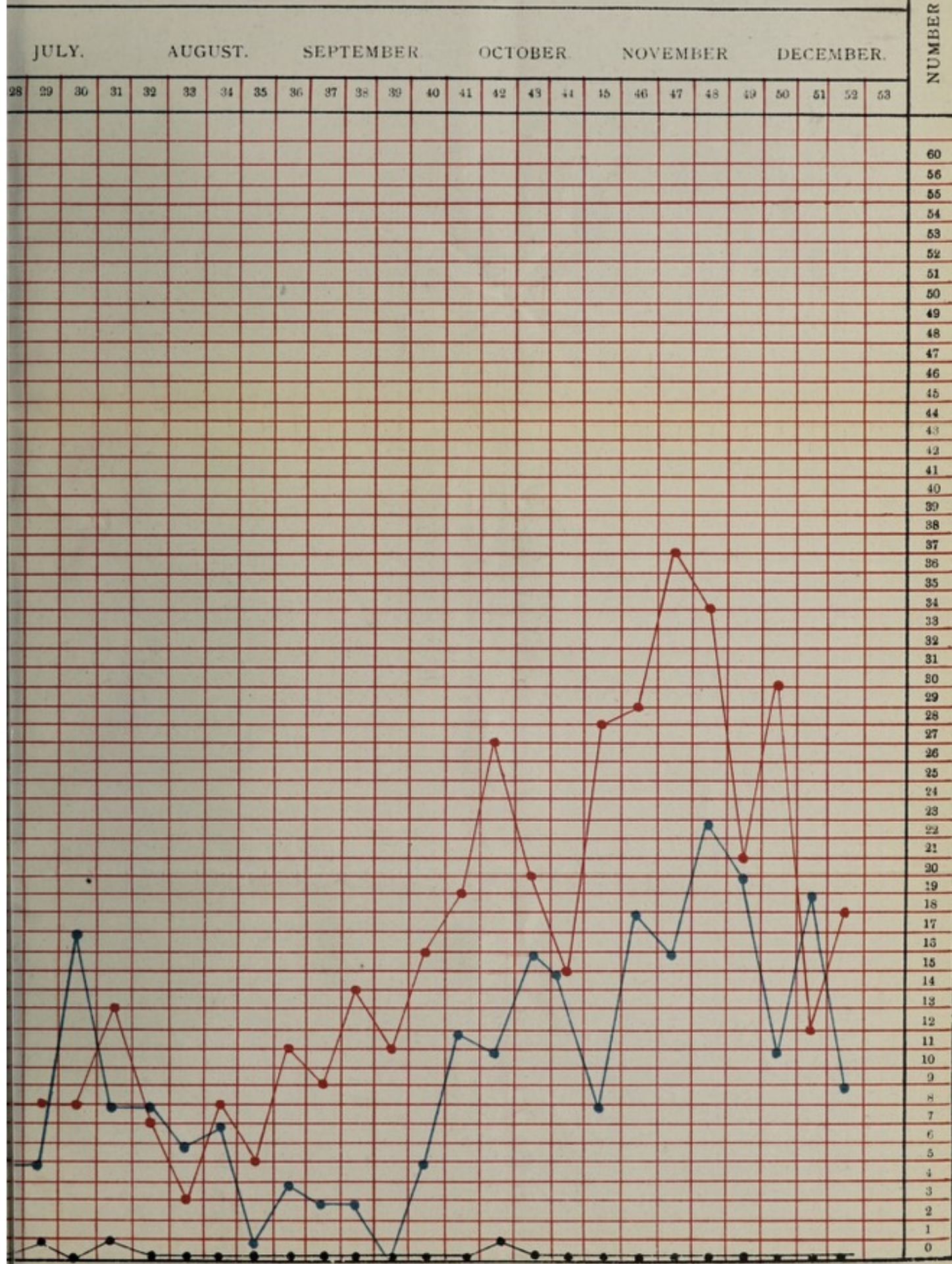


Chart showing the number of cases notified each week and Typhoid Fever (black), in t

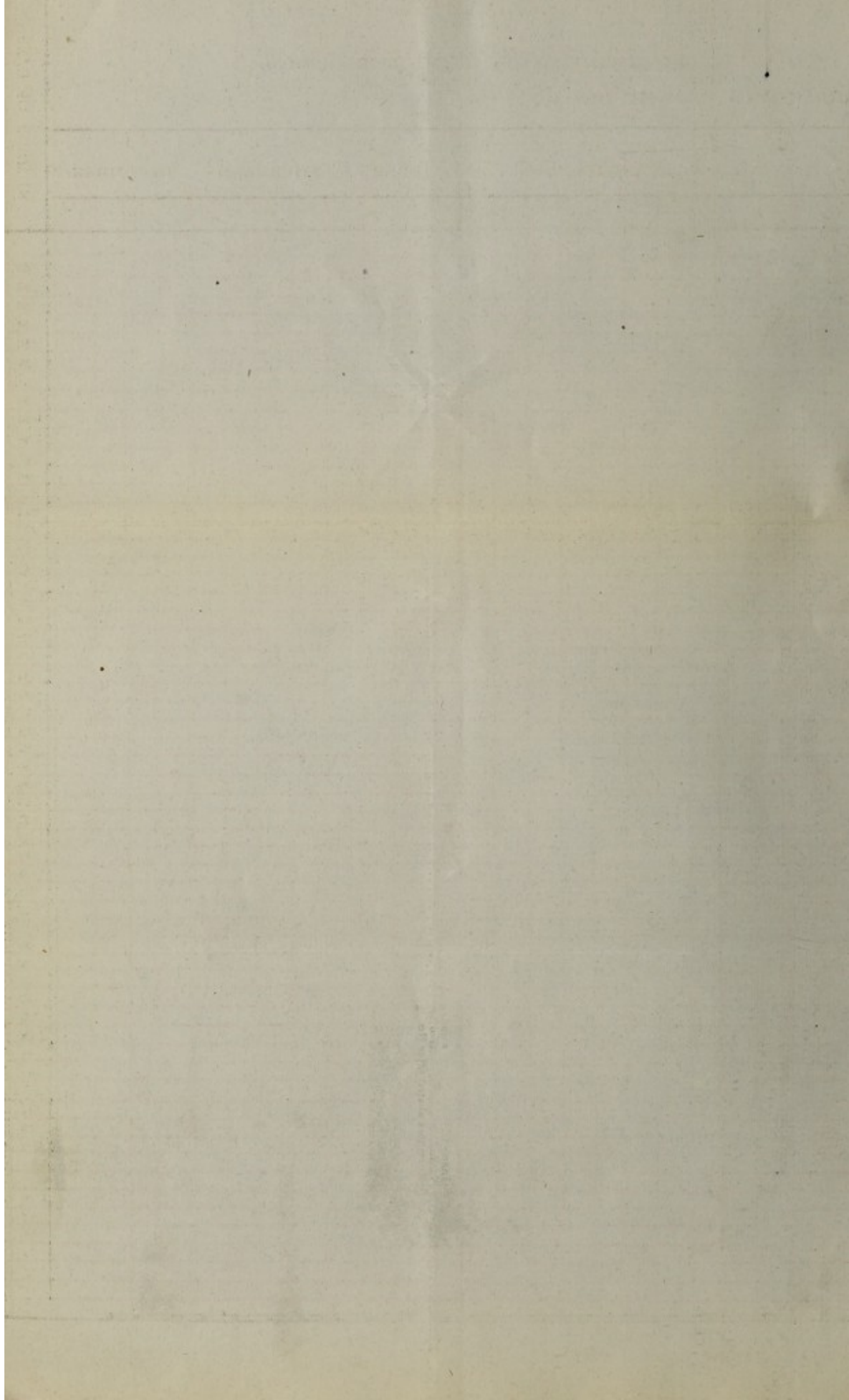




of the year of Scarlet Fever (Red), Diphtheria (blue),  
Administrative County in 1917.

















**D. RETURN** shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1917.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1917	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Inacceptable of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>									
Bulkington ... ..	62	3	...	4	3	...	...	...	52
Kenilworth ... ..	135	50	...	5	...	...	3	4	73
Leamington Spa ... ..	268	87	...	19	4	6	...	...	152
Nuneaton ... ..	972	70	5	57	10	22	12	47	749
Rugby ... ..	428	92	...	24	...	4	5	9	294
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	162	59	...	9	...	3	1	...	90
Sutton Coldfield ... ..	346	212	...	14	5	3	4	...	108
Warwick ... ..	255	102	...	23	...	...	2	4	124
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>									
Alcester ... ..	192	79	...	9	...	1	...	...	103
Atherstone ... ..	514	136	...	30	5	9	...	19	315
Brailes ... ..	70	14	1	8	3	...	1	...	43
Coventry ... ..	69	11	...	3	2	5	...	2	46
Farnborough ... ..	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Foleshill ... ..	880	176	...	45	2	1	18	14	624
Meriden ... ..	272	147	1	13	19	12	12	...	68
Monks Kirby ... ..	20	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
Nuneaton ... ..	75	30	...	9	...	...	3	6	27
Rugby ... ..	369	76	...	19	1	3	6	4	260
Solihull ... ..	336	247	1	16	...	4	5	5	58
Southam ... ..	192	29	...	13	3	2	1	13	131
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	75	32	...	2	2	2	...	2	35
Tamworth ... ..	440	189	...	24	12	3	7	9	196
Warwick ... ..	160	81	...	9	...	...	3	1	66
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>6,309</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>3,640</b>



# E. Report by Health Visitors on Infants Visited, 1917.

Total No. of Visits.	Total No. of 1st Visits.	Total No. of Re-visits.	No. of cases attended by Doctors.	No. of cases attended by Midwives.	No. of cases attended by Handy Woman.	Total No. of Attendances of Mothers.	Total No. of Attendances of Infants up to 5 years old.
9,367	3,803	5,564	852	2,275	606	711	9,579
					70		12,939

## ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Sub-Divisions.	Visits		No. of Cases attended by			Feeding of Infants			Mode of Feeding			No. of Cases where		Clothing of Infant			Health of Infant			Health of Mother			Instructions Carried out.			Employment of Mother			Housing Conditions			Sanitary Conditions			Total No. of Houses Reported to Sanitary Authorities							
	No. of 1st Visits	No. of Re-Visits	Doctors	Midwives	Handy Woman	No. Breast fed	No. Partly Breast fed	Bottle fed	Improperly fed	Bottle	Boat Bottle	Long-tubed	Spoon	Otherwise	Cotton	Woolen	Badly Clothed	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Waiting	Neglected	Good	Medium	Bad	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Before	After	Factory	Charing	Domestic	Clean	Fair		Dirty	Good	Medium	Bad			
																																								No. of Cases where Corset is not used	No. of Cases where Corset is used	No. of Cases where Woollen
I. Miss Clappen ..	214	146	81	17	116	167	9	38	4	37	1	2	..	126	116	212	2	13	184	30	28	2	172	35	7	4	4	..	..	26	188	190	17	7	128	80	6	6				
II. Mrs. Richardson ..	333	208	73	77	143	153	80	100	180	178	1	..	..	169	129	200	1	32	70	200	133	5	11	234	92	17	5	216	72	8	94	173	173	109	51	144	121	22	24			
III. Miss Chorlton ..	474	212	38	91	345	430	14	30	8	29	8	7	..	320	76	448	9	17	3	425	49	1	3	398	55	21	..	50	89	10	1	6	444	440	23	11	445	8	31	12		
IV. Miss Pakes ..	217	357	11	24	177	174	23	20	..	29	2	12	..	89	81	179	6	32	..	206	11	..	189	34	4	2	18	107	..	5	5	512	193	17	7	..	31	..	..			
V. Miss Baker ..	547	494	31	53	456	7	405	57	85	20	106	13	15	..	265	285	431	14	102	..	497	50	1	..	437	56	24	..	97	184	..	42	5	500	481	49	17	507	28	12	18	
VI. Miss Jeffrey ..	305	573	108	50	147	254	18	33	11	49	1	1	..	182	145	257	..	38	..	286	19	..	7	264	37	4	4	271	33	1	13	2	9	281	202	62	41	210	56	39	76	
VII. Miss Sutton ..	381	818	155	43	183	341	7	33	1	38	1	1	..	245	75	346	8	27	..	352	29	9	..	325	49	7	..	330	241	60	38	10	16	337	330	46	5	347	27	7	12	
VIII. Miss Hunter ..	84	370	51	7	26	71	5	8	1	8	2	2	1	46	23	59	15	10	..	76	8	2	..	70	12	2	2	130	64	9	..	6	78	65	15	4	60	22	2	17		
IX. Miss Wheatley ..	127	437	43	48	36	102	12	2	15	17	2	4	1	88	53	87	25	15	4	115	12	7	4	96	20	11	15	148	65	21	1	7	19	100	102	20	5	84	30	13	70	
X. Mrs. Hutchinson ..	177	196	91	30	53	156	5	16	..	20	..	1	..	138	112	144	21	2	..	165	12	3	..	151	23	3	..	145	22	4	6	6	1	170	132	21	4	112	48	17	17	
XI. Miss Underwood ..	197	262	61	24	109	139	28	30	18	37	5	6	7	113	53	163	10	24	2	177	20	7	6	168	25	4	..	21	25	5	19	12	3	163	151	30	16	168	15	14	14	
XII. Miss Hughes ..	451	491	87	53	311	332	41	78	11	73	5	4	..	289	126	367	32	52	2	403	43	13	3	370	60	21	1	297	97	87	24	15	13	399	299	107	45	284	132	35	29	
XIII. Miss Gough ..	192	746	8	86	87	11	150	15	27	14	30	..	..	155	126	178	..	14	4	184	8	..	172	14	6	..	110	49	5	5	4	17	170	173	11	8	180	12	..	5		
XIV. Mrs. Ferren ..	104	246	14	3	87	89	6	9	19	19	1	..	8	82	31	99	..	5	..	98	6	4	4	71	24	9	2	38	5	8	14	4	4	86	81	15	8	72	18	14	7	
	3893	5564	852	2275	2275	70	2764	312	497	352	670	42	55	17	7307	1431	3180	143	480	98	1365	435	79	40	3097	566	140	35	1845	1053	219	351	103	224	3301	3032	512	229	2741	628	302	307



# REPORT BY INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES, 1917.

**F.**

No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. Illiterate.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	No. of Cases taken by Midwives.	No. of Suspensions.
177	153	91	67	28	256	661	3,739	4

## ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Sub-Districts.	No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. of Illiterate Midwives.	No. of Cases attended.	No. of Inspections made.	No. of Visits.	BACS.		APPLIANCE.		REGISTERS.			QUALITIES OF MIDWIFE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFE OF HOUSE.			CLEANLINESS.		No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of Suspensions.			
									Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Kept by Midwife.	Kept by Others.	Good.	Med. Im.	Bad.	Good.			Fair.	Poor.	Go. d.
I. Miss Clappen	14	11	9	2	2	131	12	18	10	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	1	21	5	2	1	1	2	
II. Mrs. Richardson	12	10	8	8	8	123	24	70	10	..	10	10	4	4	4	6	10	..	17	..	1	1	2	2	
III. Miss Chorlton	21	21	11	10	2	535	20	79	14	2	15	14	12	4	5	9	15	1	91	11	1	..	3	2	
IV. Miss Pakes	22	20	11	9	4	948	45	103	20	..	20	20	15	6	20	..	20	..	86	15	1	..	1	1	
V. Miss Baker	13	13	7	6	2	442	24	70	12	1	13	13	12	1	12	..	13	..	48	5	1	..	2	..	
VI. Miss Jeffrey	11	9	7	3	2	127	13	22	9	..	8	7	7	2	7	..	7	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	
VII. Miss Sutton	10	7	3	4	1	259	12	29	7	..	7	6	6	1	6	..	6	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	
VIII. Miss Hunter	11	10	7	3	..	28	16	48	10	..	10	10	10	..	10	..	10	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	
IX. Miss Wheadley	13	12	8	4	1	85	20	37	10	2	10	10	12	..	12	..	12	..	13	2	2	..	..	..	
X. Mrs. Hutchinson	13	9	6	3	..	56	12	21	8	1	8	8	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	
XI. Miss Underwood	10	10	6	4	..	112	12	26	9	1	7	8	3	..	3	..	3	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	
XII. Miss Hughes	13	13	5	8	5	372	13	27	12	1	12	11	2	..	2	..	2	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	
XIII. Miss Gough	6	5	3	2	..	218	10	73	5	..	5	5	5	..	5	..	5	..	23	7	..	..	..	..	
XIV. Mrs. Ferren	8	8	6	2	..	303	21	33	6	2	6	7	1	..	1	..	1	..	28	6	..	..	..	..	
	177	158	91	67	28	3,759	256	661	142	11	142	11	143	10	130	23	132	19	2	411	61	9	3	26	4

No. of Midwives.			
Resigned.	Cause.	Died.	Removed from Roll.
1	Inability to carry out rules		

5 Midwives practising in District III are out of the County area for inspection.







H. TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1917.

DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits 1917.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Insured Persons.	Dependants.	Neither Insured nor Dependants.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domiciliary Treatment.	Sputum Flasks Provided.	Disinfectant Provided.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.
I. MISS CLAPPEN	29	29	26	...	55	20	...	9	17	29	12	23	29	7	4	...	...
II. MRS. RICHARDSON	93	52	37	80	169	28	17	7	36	29	29	22	19	12	17	31	10
III. MISS CHORLTON	36	36	16	32	84	20	12	4	8	10	9	28	4	7	25	...	...
IV. " PAKES	98	96	116	297	509	51	39	6	30	34	29	82	72	7	43	1	1
V. " BAKER	57	53	28	99	180	34	15	3	22	29	27	30	6	6	20	3	1
VI. " JEFFREY	55	49	56	53	158	24	21	4	28	10	19	21	2	3	7	5	1
VII. " SUTTON	43	40	45	24	109	26	10	4	25	...	13	20	...	1	14	2	1
VIII. " HUNTER	19	18	24	38	80	11	6	1	4	15	4	12	...	6	9	1	...
IX. " WHEATLEY	33	20	24	66	110	14	5	1	12	19	8	12	1	3	11	12	1
X. MRS. HUTCHINSON	22	19	77	13	109	17	2	...	14	4	12	12	6	3	6	...	3
XI. MISS UNDERWOOD	22	21	29	58	108	10	6	5	4	10	3	15	...	3	17	...	1
XII. " HUGHES	32	32	60	...	92	16	12	4	6	25	9	16	2	...	9	...	...
XIII. " GOUGH	25	18	17	77	112	13	3	2	7	21	21	21	4	2	10	6	1
XIV. MRS. PERREN	13	10	8	19	37	4	5	1	3	2	4	8	4	...	1	2	1
TOTALS	577	493	563	856	1,912	288	154	51	216	237	199	322	149	60	193	63	21



# I. Annual Report on Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1917.

Total No. of Cases	No. of Cases Notified by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors	No. of Cases in which Doctor and T. aided Midwife attended	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Handy Woman attended	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-visits
80	32	5	23	50	16	8	215

## ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Sub-Districts	No. of Cases in Districts	No. of Cases Notified by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Trained Midwife	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Bona-fide Midwife	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Handy Woman	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-Visits	No. of Cases of parent dis-charge during pregnancy	No. of Cases not diag. as Oph. Neon.	No. of Cases sent to Hospital	No. of cases of Complete Recovery	No. of Cases of Total Blindness in both Eyes	No. of Patients seen before Confinement	Attended by Midwife only.
I. Miss Clappen	4	5	2	1	4	4	..	4	10	3	1	..	4	4	..	
II. Mrs. Richardson	4	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	60	3	..	..	4	..	..	
III. Miss Chorlton	20	2	..	7	13	5	2	20	12	9	9	20	..	..	..	
IV. Miss Pakes	9	9	..	3	5	3	..	9	13	4	4	9	..	..	..	
V. Miss Baker	8	4	1	2	3	3	..	8	11	3	4	8	..	..	..	
VI. Miss Jeffrey	4	2	..	2	3	..	1	4	12	2	1	4	..	..	..	
VII. Miss Sutton	6	1	1	4	2	3	1	6	24	3	..	6	..	..	..	
VIII. Miss Hunter	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	
IX. Miss Wheatley	3	2	..	..	2	..	1	3	22	2	..	1	..	..	..	
X. Mrs. Hutchinson	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XI. Miss Underwood	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	
XII. Miss Hughes	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	
XIII. Miss Gough	5	3	..	1	3	..	1	14	34	2	7	13	..	..	..	
XIV. Mrs. Perron	14	4	..	5	7	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	16	
	80	32	5	23	50	16	8	80	215	33	22	8	17	2	27	6

\* 1 died of Heart Disease before recovery was complete. † Born blind. ‡ Slight discharge found by Health Visitor on first visit.—Midwife denied knowledge of discharge in these cases.



SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1909.

DISTRICT	Number of Houses inspected for purposes of Section 17 of Act, 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation and the general character of defects found to exist.
<b>URBAN.</b>						
Bulkington	23	4	...	...	4	...
Kenilworth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington Spa	4	4	4	4	...	...
Nuneaton	22	...	...	...	5	...
Rugby	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutton Coldfield	1,116	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	19	1	1	1	11	...
<b>RURAL.</b>						
Alcester	12	...	...	...	12	...
Atherstone	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brailes	1	1	1	1	1	...
Coventry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnborough	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foleshill	425	12	...	...	275	...
Meriden	50	...	...	...	19	...
Monks Kirby	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuneaton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rugby	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solihull	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	26	...	...	...	12	...



**K. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS** taken at the Park Lodge and Council House, Sutton Coldfield, during the Year ended 31st December, 1917, by the Park Forester (MR. H. HARLOND).

Lat.: 52 deg. 33 mi. 22 sec., N. Long.: 1 deg. 49 mi. 42 sec., W.  
Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level, 370.5 feet.

MONTH.	RAINFALL.			BAROMETER.				THERMOMETERS.							SUNSHINE.		MONTH.			
	Total Depth in inches.	Number of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Highest Corrected Readings.		Lowest Corrected Readings.		In Shade.			Highest Readings in Sun.		Lowest Readings on Grass.		Hours.	Mins.				
				Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Highest Readings.	Degrees.	Date.	Degrees.	Date.	Degrees.	Date.				Degrees.	Date.	Degrees.
January ...	2.51	15	0.71	8th	30.314	22nd	28.835	8th	53.4	2nd	22.5	30th	33.8	64.7	15th	13.8	30th	17	8	January
February ...	1.08	8	0.30	19th	30.485	8th	29.684	20th	47.2	25th	5.5	7th	31.8	89.6	28th	4.2	7th	39	3	February
March ...	1.52	16	0.24	19th	30.440	17th	28.916	10th	52.8	19th	12.6	9th	36.2	101.0	19th	9.5	9th	98	31	March
April ...	1.41	14	0.25	3rd	30.622	25th	28.985	2nd	60.0	25th	20.5	2nd	40.6	120.0	25th	13.0	5th	129	5	April
May ...	2.98	10	1.28	10th	30.368	2nd	29.728	19th	77.0	27th	30.5	7th	54.4	130.2	29th	15.0	7th	205	44	May
June ...	2.58	15	0.57	6th	30.223	10th	29.660	19th	83.0	18th	37.8	26th	58.5	132.0	18th	29.3	26th	191	54	June
July ...	1.78	10	0.46	27th	30.367	5th	29.816	18th	78.5	23rd	41.0	1st	60.2	133.6	14th	31.0	1st	110	27	July
August ...	5.93	27	0.94	1st	30.038	6th	29.513	24th	74.0	8th	43.4	20th	59.0	128.7	23rd	37.3	20th	125	47	August
September ...	1.92	12	0.86	18th	30.164	10th	29.549	19th	76.0	4th	38.0	30th	55.0	117.5	3rd	31.2	21st	134	43	September
October ...	3.10	21	0.50	24th	30.144	1st	29.267	11th	66.0	2nd	20.8	28th	43.1	100.5	15th	17.0	28th	112	26	October
November ...	1.22	13	0.30	25th	30.390	16th	29.327	9th	56.0	24th	25.0	25th	44.4	83.6	5th	16.5	25th	43	25	November
December ...	1.52	13	0.32	29th	30.420	15th	29.705	1st	52.8	1st	15.2	19th	32.9	72.5	2nd	9.5	19th	44	25	December
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>27.55</b>	<b>174</b>											<b>MEAN FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>45.8</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1252</b>		<b>38</b>	

W. A. H. CLARRY, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor.





1918.

—  
WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.  
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*ANNUAL REPORT*

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH,

*For the Year 1917.*

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THE ROBERT SPENNEL PRESS, WARWICK.