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

14th September, 1920.

## To The Warwickshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the Administrative County of Warwick for the year ending December 31st, 1919, including some observations on matters of interest occurring during the first half of the present year.
2. The same system will be followed as has been adopted in previous Reports, of first dealing with the County as a whole, and then completing the Report by summarising the Reports 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 338,091 and 324,557. That for the Death-rate is the estimated Civilian population of the various Sanitary Districts during 1919, 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 6,101 births registered, as compared with 6,209 in the previous year. Of these, 2,587 were in the Urban Districts and 3,514 in the Rural Districts. These figures show a Birth-rate of 18·04, the lowest on record, as against 18·47 last year. This reduction over the previous year is only very small, but it is nevertheless to be regretted, since the general Birth-rate of England and Wales has increased during the year under review, from 17·7 to 18·5.
6. The Birth-rate in the Urban Districts was 17·14, and in the Rural Districts 18·77, as compared with 17·30 and 19·42 respectively in the previous year. It will be noticed therefore, that the reduction in the number of births is more marked in the Rural than in the Urban Districts.

7. In the Urban Districts Nuneaton records the highest Birth-rate, 22·77, followed closely by Bulkington with 21·71. In the Rural Districts the highest Birth-rate recorded—26·76—is in the Nuneaton Rural District, the figure for Foleshill being 25·50, Atherstone 23·00, and Tamworth 21·68.
8. Of the 6,101 Births, 311 or 5·09 per cent., were registered as illegitimate.

#### DEATHS.

9. During the year, 3,863 deaths were registered in the County, 1,688 being in the Urban Districts, and 2,175 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate for the whole County was 11·90, as against 15·92 in the previous year. This is the lowest Death-rate recorded since 1914, and only once has this rate been lower than in the present year, namely in 1910, when it was 11·6. It will be recalled that the high Death-rate of 1918 was due largely to the increased mortality from Influenza, but the County has been comparatively free from this disease in virulent form at least, during the greater part of the year under review. A similar reduction in mortality has been experienced throughout the Country as a whole, the Death-rate for England and Wales being 13·8, as against 17·6 in the previous year. The rate for the County of 11·90 therefore compares very favourably with that of the Country as a whole.
10. In the Urban Districts the lowest Death-rate is recorded at Rugby with 10·06, followed closely by Kenilworth with 10·75, and Nuneaton 10·98. In the Rural Districts, the lowest Death-rates are recorded at Coventry 5·38, Foleshill 10·10, Nuneaton 10·49, Tamworth 10·95, and Warwick 10·95.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

11. There were 126 deaths registered from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0·39, as compared with 0·55 for the previous year. It is gratifying to note that this is not only the lowest Zymotic Death-rate ever recorded, but it is less than one half of that recorded in 1914. This rate has been progressively lower since 1917 when it was 0·71, in 1918 0·55, and in 1919 0·39.
12. **MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.**—There has again been a marked prevalence of Measles, 4,016 cases being notified, as compared with 2,533 in the previous year. The disease appeared in epidemic form during the second quarter, and continued to the end of the year. It was chiefly prevalent in the Borough of Nuneaton, and in the Rural Districts of Foleshill and Tamworth. Only 27 deaths were registered, as against 29 in the previous year, 8 being in the Urban and 19 in the Rural Districts. Of the 19 deaths in the Rural Districts, 15 occurred in connection with epidemics at Foleshill and Tamworth. The Measles Death rate for the County was 0·08 per 1,000.
13. Towards the end of the year 1919, the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Rescission Order was introduced, and came into operation on January 1st, 1920. By this Order, Measles and German Measles were made no longer compulsorily notifiable, but power was given to any Local Authority to adopt the Regulations with the consent of the Ministry of Health. It is in my opinion most regrettable that this Order should have been made at a time when the public were only just beginning to appreciate the importance of notifying cases of Measles to the Local Authority, such duty imposed upon the parent acting as a reminder that the disease was not so trivial as it has been only too frequently regarded.
14. It is true that the majority of the cases can still be followed up through notification by School Teachers, but the education of the public, as to the care that should be exercised when the disease appears in a household, will not be facilitated by the removal of the duty to notify.
15. The Home Visiting of cases of Measles by the Health Visitors appointed for this purpose has continued as formerly in the Warwickshire Combined Districts, and 2,126 visits have been paid. During the year, the sanction of the Council was given to the appointment of three additional Health Visitors for special purposes, jointly between the Council and the District Councils outside the Warwickshire Combined Districts. For various reasons the appointments have not yet materialised, but it is hoped that suitable applicants will shortly be found, to enable the work to be extended throughout the County generally.

16. One hundred and fifty-one cases of German Measles were recorded during the year, 117 in the Urban and 34 in the Rural Districts.
17. SCARLET FEVER.—The incidence of this disease continues low, only 306 cases being notified, as compared with 379 in 1918, and 561 in 1917; 91 cases occurred in the Urban Districts, and 215 in the Rural Districts. The disease was chiefly prevalent in the Rugby Urban District and in the Meriden Rural District. The majority of the cases occurred during the last quarter of the year. The mild character of the disease is evidenced by the abnormally low Death-rate, only three deaths being registered, the Death-rate being 0·009 per 1,000.
18. DIPHTHERIA.—292 notifications of Diphtheria were received during the year, 108 in the Urban Districts and 184 in the Rural Districts. The disease was epidemic to a slight extent in the Rugby Urban District, especially during the latter end of the year, and in the Rural Districts it was chiefly prevalent in Atherstone, Rugby, Foleshill and Alcester. Twenty-three deaths were registered from this disease, 10 in the Urban Districts and 13 in the Rural Districts, giving a Death-rate of 0·07 per 1,000.
19. PNEUMONIA.—494 notifications were received, 162 in the Urban Districts and 332 in the Rural Districts. The majority of these cases occurred during the first quarter of the year.
20. ENTERIC FEVER.—Comparatively few cases of this disease occurred during the year, only 14 notifications were received, against 25 last year. Five of these cases occurred in the Southam District and were particularly mild, being of the Para-typhoid type. A limited outbreak of 4 cases occurred in Leamington, the cause of which it was impossible to ascertain. Only two deaths occurred, one at Stratford-on-Avon and one at Sutton Coldfield, the latter case having been imported from Wales. The extremely low Death-rate of 0·006 is again recorded, similar to that for 1918 and also for 1917. The next lowest figure was recorded in 1916 and 1915 when the Death-rate was 0·01.
21. PUERPERAL FEVER.—Eleven cases of this disease were notified, 5 in the Urban Districts and 6 in the Rural. Only in 4 cases did the disease occur in the practice of Midwives. Eight deaths were registered, giving the high case fatality of 72 per cent., and a puerperal mortality rate of 1·3 per 1,000 births.
22. SMALLPOX.—Although Smallpox has appeared in epidemic form in various parts of the world, and limited outbreaks have occurred from time to time during the past year in our own Country, it is gratifying to note that the disease has not been introduced into this County, consequently there are no notifications to record.
23. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Seven notifications of this disease were received, all occurring in the Rural Districts, and there were four deaths registered, giving a death-rate of 0·01 per 1,000 of population.
24. During the early part of the present year arrangements were made under the Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever) Regulations, 1919, for the treatment of such cases from the neighbourhood of Warwick and Leamington, at the Heathcote Joint Isolation Hospital, but up to the present, no cases have occurred in this particular area.
25. A supply of Anti-meningococcic Serum is kept at the County Health Office, Warwick, for distribution to Medical Practitioners on request, and suitable apparatus can be obtained on loan for the administration of the Serum and for Lumbar puncture for diagnostic purposes.
26. ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—Only six cases of this disease were recorded during the year, two of which terminated fatally.
27. ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—This disease became compulsorily notifiable on January 1st, 1919, under the Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Poliomyelitis) Regulations, 1919. Seven notifications were received, one of which was very doubtful in character. In no instance was there a local outbreak, all cases being widely distributed throughout the County.

28. MALARIA, DYSENTERY, PNEUMONIA, ETC.—Under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, which came into operation on March 1st, 1919, the following notifications have been received:—

Pneumonia .....	494
Malaria.....	151
Dysentery .....	8
Trench Fever .....	1

All the cases of Malaria were ascertained to have been contracted outside the Country.

29. WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease became rather prevalent during the second and fourth quarters, and 42 deaths were registered, giving a Death-rate of 0·13, as against 0·20 in the previous year. Closure was necessitated owing to local outbreaks of this disease, in twenty Schools.
30. I am convinced that the general public do not realise the importance of exercising the greatest possible care in dealing with this disease, especially when it affects children of tender years. When it is borne in mind that 40 per cent. of the deaths from this cause occur in the first year of life, constant advice and instruction should be given to all mothers attending Infant Welfare Centres, on matters of prevention, and on the nursing and care of children suffering from this disease. It is important also that the homes of children suffering from Whooping Cough should be visited as is done in the case of Measles, and advice given to the Mothers to enable them to prevent as far as possible, the onset of those pulmonary complications which so frequently lead to a fatal termination.
31. DIARRHŒA.—A still further reduction is recorded in the mortality from this disease, only 29 deaths being registered as compared with 36 in the previous year, giving a Death-rate of 0·08 per 1,000 population. Of these 29 deaths, 10 occurred in the Urban, and 19 in the Rural Districts.
32. CANCER.—There were 337 deaths registered from Cancer and malignant diseases, as compared with 344 in the previous year, representing a death-rate of 1·04 per 1,000; 135 deaths occurred in the Urban Districts, and 202 in the Rural Districts.
33. INFLUENZA.—Only 268 deaths were registered from this disease during the year, representing a Death-rate of 0·82 per 1,000, as compared with 3·65 for 1918.
34. At the beginning of 1919, the severe Influenza epidemic of 1918 was on the wane, the extreme south of the County being particularly affected at this time, this area having escaped somewhat the epidemic during the previous year. The deaths from Influenza during 1919 were still in excess of the normal, only 70 being registered in 1917, the year before the epidemic. The disease was no longer epidemic in any part of the County after the first quarter of the year, during which 22 Schools were closed. In addition to Schools in the extreme south of the County, these closures included a few Schools in the neighbourhood of Birmingham where the epidemic lingered on into the spring.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

35. It is gratifying to note that during the year one hundred fewer notifications were received than in the previous year, the figures being 562 as against 664. The Phthisis Death-rate has also fallen to 0·86 as compared with 0·93 in 1918. This figure is still much higher than that recorded during the few years preceding the war. There would appear little doubt but that the effects of the great war are still being reflected in this high Phthisis mortality, and I think it can be confidently predicted that as times become more normal in respect to food, labour and housing, there will be a gradual improvement both in incidence and mortality from this disease.
36. Much has again been accomplished by the County Health Visiting Staff in visiting the homes of Tuberculous patients—1,555 visits being paid during the year. Of these, 486 were first visits, 383 re-visits, and 686 re-visits to old cases. Two hundred and forty-five

were insured persons and 191 dependants. Sputum flasks and supplies of Disinfectant were provided by the District Councils to 177 and 312 respectively. Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in carrying out building repairs, ventilation was improved in 84 houses, and Shelters were provided for 14 new cases.

37. The extensions at Bramcote Sanatorium, referred to in last year's Annual Report as resulting from a gift of temporary buildings from the Warwickshire Branch of the Red Cross Society, are now nearing completion. Provision has been made for an additional 12 beds, some of the buildings not required for patients being utilized for administrative purposes. An excellent Dining and Recreation Room has also been provided from Red Cross material, this useful addition supplying a long felt want for both patients and staff.
38. While Bramcote Sanatorium, with its 60 beds, is reserved entirely for males, provision is made for females and children at Exhall Sanatorium, near Coventry, where accommodation is provided for 36 beds. Cases are also sent for treatment to Sanatoria outside the County as occasion requires, and as circumstances allow.
39. Accommodation is also secured for cases of Surgical Tuberculosis at local General Hospitals, and in some instances, at Institutions outside the County. The number of such cases would appear to be too small to warrant the provision of a separate Institution in the County for the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis.
40. The scheme for Dispensary treatment, as outlined in Dr. Bostock Hill's comprehensive Report in 1912, is now rapidly maturing. In addition to the Chief Dispensary at Coventry, Dispensaries are now being worked at Leamington, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon, and Rugby, and preparations are being made for the erection of an Army Hut to serve as a Dispensary, at Alcester.
41. I have no hesitation in saying that the development of the Dispensary System is a step in the right direction in dealing with the problem from the truly preventive aspect of the disease. If Sanatorium treatment is to be of any avail, the early cases must be sought, and it is chiefly through the agency of the Dispensary that this can be accomplished. Cases found suitable for Sanatorium treatment can also be kept under observation at the Dispensary, the value of such an institution being further invariably appreciated by general Medical Practitioners who have the advantage of the expert opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer in cases of doubt or difficulty.
42. It is gratifying to record the close co-operation that exists between the General Practitioners of the County and the Tuberculosis Officer and his Assistants, especially evident in those districts in which Dispensaries have already been provided. It is only through such co-operation that the full value of the Dispensary will be realised.
43. In order to cope with the additional work incurred through the development of the Dispensary System, a second Assistant Tuberculosis Officer was appointed. The Staff now consists of Dr. J. McG. Williams as Chief Tuberculosis Officer, with Dr. R. French and Dr. R. J. Cyriax as Assistants, and Dr. Edwards as Superintendent of Bramcote Sanatorium.
44. The preliminary arrangements are now nearing completion for the building of the King Edward Memorial Sanatorium at Hertford Hill, Warwick. The site has been prepared, plans approved, and at the time of writing, a contract has been entered into with Messrs. G. F. Smith & Sons, of Leamington, for the building of the Sanatorium.

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

45. During 1919, the work at the Dispensaries in Coventry, Leamington and Nuneaton followed the general lines of previous years. A Dispensary was opened at Solihull in August, and another at Stratford-on-Avon in November. The total number of new cases was 518, as compared with 370 in 1918, and the attendances at the 5 Dispensaries amounted to 1,302 against 1,000 at 3 Dispensaries last year.

46. The Coventry Dispensary is open from 6 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays. Patients can be seen on other days by appointment. Leamington Dispensary is open from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and from 6 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays. Nuneaton Dispensary is open from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays, and it is intended to open it early in 1920 from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Tuesdays, so that patients can be seen any time on Tuesdays. Solihull Dispensary is open on Thursdays from 2 to 4-30 p.m., and Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays. Atherstone Dispensary will probably be open on Wednesdays from 1-30 to 4 p.m. before this report appears in print. The Committee are at the time of writing (January, 1920) making enquiries about premises for Dispensaries in Rugby, Glascote and Sutton Coldfield, and it is hoped to use a wooden building in Alcester as a Dispensary.
47. The arrangements made in 1918 for the allocation of Sanatorium and Hospital beds were continued. Preferential Sanatorium treatment was given to discharged soldiers and sailors during the year without any serious delay in any particular case.
48. Dr. Edwards continued his work at Bramcote Sanatorium, which is being enlarged from 48 to 60 beds, and additional accommodation is being provided for the staff as well as a recreation and dining room for the patients. The Coventry medical men presented the Sanatorium with a Billiard Table during the year.
49. In July, 1919, the Joint Committee leased from the Foleshill District Council the Exhall Hospital, and are using it as a temporary Sanatorium for women and children. It provides 36 beds, and a further 6 or 8 cots for children could be provided if the necessity arose. This accommodation at Exhall relieved the pressure for beds very considerably. It is the intention of the Joint Committee to proceed with the building of the King Edward Memorial Sanatorium at Hertford Hill, near Warwick, with all reasonable speed. This Sanatorium is to provide 120 beds, and it is to be arranged that 30 additional beds can be provided if they are wanted at a later date.
50. Dr. R. French was appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer in April, 1919, and commenced his duties in May.
51. The following table gives the annual information regarding the patients:—

*Coventry Dispensary.*

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males ...	107	} 181	Pulmonary ...	...	129	} 181	
Uninsured Males ...	20		Non-Pulmonary ...	...	16		
Insured Females ...	24		Not Tubercular ...	...	36		
Uninsured Females ...	30						
	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-19		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1919		TOTAL		
Insured ...	4	...	3	...	7	} 31	
Uninsured ...	14	...	10	...	24		
Contacts examined	6	Tubercular	4	Not Tubercular	2	Doubtful— under observation	
					0		
	Total Attendances of County Patients ...				544		
	Total Attendances of Coventry Patients ...				1,910		

*Leamington Dispensary.*

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males ...	38	} 87	Pulmonary ...	...	46	} 87	
Uninsured Males ...	11		Non-Pulmonary ...	...	4		
Insured Females ...	17		Not Tubercular ...	...	37		
Uninsured Females ...	21						
	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-19		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1919		TOTAL		
Insured ...	7	...	1	...	8	} 25	
Uninsured ...	11	...	6	...	17		

Contacts examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
4	3	1	0
Total Attendances of Patients ... ..			320

*Nuncaton Dispensary.*

New Patients—		New Patients—	
Insured Males ...	70	Pulmonary ... ..	87
Uninsured Males ...	23	Non-Pulmonary ... ..	9
Insured Females ...	28	Not Tubercular ... ..	46
Uninsured Females	21		
} 142		} 142	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-19	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1919	TOTAL
Insured ...	6	3	9
Uninsured ...	5	8	13
			} 22

Contact- examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
10	4	4	2
Total Attendances of Patients ... ..			384

*Solihull Dispensary.*

New Patients—		New Patients—	
Insured Males ...	4	Pulmonary ... ..	8
Uninsured Males ...	2	Non-Pulmonary ... ..	1
Insured Females ...	1	Not Tubercular ... ..	2
Uninsured Females	4		
} 11		} 11	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-19.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1919.	TOTAL.
Insured ...	0	1	1
Uninsured ...	0	2	2
			} 3

No Contacts examined.

Total Attendances of Patients ... .. 35

*Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.*

New Patients—		New Patients—	
Insured Males ...	4	Pulmonary ... ..	5
Uninsured Males ...	1	Non-Pulmonary ... ..	0
Insured Females ...	0	Not Tubercular ... ..	3
Uninsured Females	3		
} 8		} 8	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-19	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1919.	TOTAL.
Insured ...	0	0	0
Uninsured ...	0	2	2
			} 2

Contacts examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
1	1	0	0
Total Attendances of Patients ... ..			19

*Cases Visited at their Homes.*

New Patients—		New Patients—	
Insured Males ...	48	Pulmonary ... ..	76
Uninsured Males ...	9	Non-Pulmonary ... ..	9
Insured Females ...	12	Not Tubercular ... ..	4
Uninsured Females	20		
} 89		} 89	

Contact- examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
10	6	4	0



## STAGE OF DISEASE.

	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tubercular.	TOTAL.
Coventry Dispensary ...	82	35	12	16	36	181
Leamington Dispensary ...	14	21	11	4	37	87
Nuneaton Dispensary ...	51	23	13	9	46	142
Solihull Dispensary ...	4	4	0	1	2	11
Stratford Dispensary ...	1	1	3	0	3	8
Cases seen at Home ...	25	16	35	9	4	89
TOTAL ...	177	100	74	39	128	518

The Non-Tubercular and Doubtful Cases (128) are omitted from the following Tables.

## AGE PERIODS.

Dispensaries	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	over 50	TOTAL
Coventry ...	1	5	18	14	29	26	26	15	8	1	2	145
Leamington ...	0	1	8	7	7	5	7	8	5	2	0	50
Nuneaton ...	0	10	14	12	15	17	16	2	6	2	2	96
Solihull ...	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
Stratford ...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
Cases seen at Home ...	2	4	1	11	15	31	8	3	4	2	4	85
TOTAL ...	3	21	43	45	69	80	58	30	26	7	8	390

## CONDITION OF TEETH.

Dispensaries	Good, up to 4 decayed	More than 4 decayed	Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	Dentures, partial or complete	TOTAL
Coventry ...	70	31	18	26	145
Leamington ...	34	9	1	6	50
Nuneaton ...	55	22	5	14	96
Solihull ...	6	1	0	2	9
Stratford ...	3	2	0	0	5
Cases seen at Home ...	41	33	3	8	85
TOTAL ...	209	98	27	56	390

## FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Dispensaries	Near relatives affected	Distant relatives affected	Negative family history	TOTAL
Coventry ...	35	17	93	145
Leamington ...	15	9	26	50
Nuneaton ...	22	18	56	96
Solihull ...	3	1	5	9
Stratford ...	3	1	1	5
Cases seen at Home ...	24	9	52	85
TOTAL ...	102	55	233	390

Examinations of 275 cases of twelve months' duration and over were carried out at the Dispensaries with a view of ascertaining their working capacity.

Doing some work at date of examination	Not working but able for light work	Unfit for work of any kind	TOTAL
129	51	95	275
47%	19%	34%	

52. On comparing the percentage of cases, who although not working seemed capable of doing light work, with the percentage of the same class in 1918, it will be found that this is respectively 19% and 7%. There was more unemployment in 1919 than in 1918, and there was also unemployment pay. The percentage of those unable to work remains practically the same—33 in 1918 and 34 in 1919.

53. CASES VISITED—DISTRICTS.

District.	New	Old	TOTAL
Coleshill and Water Orton ... ..	7	10	17
Coventry ... ..	11	9	20
Kineton and Farnborough ... ..	9	1	10
Leamington and Warwick ... ..	15	46	61
Nuneaton and Atherstone ... ..	4	14	18
Rugby ... ..	13	35	48
Solihull and Knowle ... ..	2	4	6
Southam ... ..	3	14	17
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	10	10	20
Studley and Alcester ... ..	2	1	3
Sutton Coldfield ... ..	4	15	19
Tamworth ... ..	8	15	23
	88	174	262

54. In 1919, 174 cases were sent to Sanatoria and Hospitals, and 112 of these completed their treatment during the year. The average duration of stay was 11·42 weeks. Six cases had more than six months' treatment, and 37 cases had between 3 and 6 months' treatment. The 112 cases were distributed as follows:—Bramcote, 69; Exhall, 15; Winsley, 12; Northwood, 4; Rugby Hospital, 6; Red Cross Pavilion, West Heath, Birmingham, 4; Warneford Hospital, Leamington, 2. Four cases were admitted to St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, but their treatment had not been completed by the end of the year.

55. Three Discharged Soldiers died in Bramcote.

56. The condition of these 112 patients on discharge was investigated either at the Dispensaries or from reports from the Medical Officers of the Institutions where they were treated, and is shown in the following table:—

Much Improved	Improved	Stationary	Worse	Died	Total
11	73	20	5	3	112

57. Routine examination of contacts has not yet been commenced. Eighty-three patients had Dispensary Treatment.

58. *Children.*—Eighty-nine children (up to 16 years of age) were examined, 41 boys and 48 girls. Forty-six of these were pulmonary, 13 non-pulmonary and 30 not definitely tubercular. The 46 pulmonary cases were classified Stage I., 27; Stage II., 15; Stage III., 4.

59. *Shelters.*—The arrangements made in 1917 by the Joint Committee with various local authorities for the hire and use of shelters were continued as far as possible, but some of the District Councils have terminated their agreements. The number of shelters available (excluding Coventry) is 67. The number in use on 31st December, 1919, was 53. Thirty-seven were taken down during 1919 on ceasing to be required, and 32 were erected at new addresses.

60. Dental Treatment was continued at Bramcote Sanatorium, and arrangements are being made for similar treatment at Exhall. An attempt has also been made to give dental treatment before patients are admitted to a Sanatorium. Five cases were treated before admission last year.

61. *After-Care.*—There were 8 applications for help. Extra nourishment was supplied to 4, clothes to 2, and employment was obtained for one patient. A gift of clothing was received from Lady Peel's Needlework Guild through Miss Brazil, of Coventry.

62. Nurse Shaw (Tuberculosis Nurse) visited 47 patients, 10 of whom were discharged soldiers, and also visited County Dispensaries 11 times. The routine visiting of tubercular cases is done by the County Health Visitors and is shown elsewhere in the County Medical Officer's report.
63. *Housing.*—For the next few years the shortage of houses will continue, and overcrowding in unhealthy and insanitary dwellings will have to be tolerated. A great deal of attention is being given to the housing of the tuberculous, and the question of providing special houses for them has been considered. It is well to remember that it is equally important to have healthy factories and workshops and well ventilated schools. Large numbers of children are gathered together in these places for hours each day. Special houses set apart for consumptives would have several advantages; it would be easy to control infection, the nursing of the patient would be simplified and he would be practically living a "Sanatorium" life. Disadvantages are—expense and the probability that these houses would attract attention and the occupants would be subjected to certain inconveniences. Housing is no doubt an important factor in the tuberculosis problem, but cases of tuberculosis occur in houses that are sanitary, well-built, and well ventilated. It seems to me that poverty and insufficient food, tuberculous milk, neglect of minor ailments such as "colds," septic teeth, infection from unrecognised or careless cases of consumption, are equally important. The recent influenza epidemics have also had their share in increasing the incidence of tuberculosis.

(Signed),

J. McG. WILLIAMS.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

64. Four hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered of children under a year, giving an Infantile Mortality of 77 per 1,000 births. This is the lowest Infant Death-rate ever recorded in the County, the figure for last year being 80. This compares very favourably with that for the whole of England and Wales which was 89 as compared with 97 during the previous year.
65. The further reduction of this still too high Infant Death-rate is a matter which must deeply concern all Local Authorities having the health and welfare of the community for which they are responsible at heart. Although the danger to the nation of a continued low Birth-rate may be open to question, few can doubt the pressing necessity for conserving Infant life and for taking every measure possible to secure for all children born into the world a chance to survive. Of the 472 deaths of Infants under one year, 217 were due to congenital Debility and Premature Birth. While there are records of these deaths there is no record of the number of children who, during the first few months of their lives, have had a struggle to survive, children who might have been healthy and strong but for the ignorance and thoughtlessness of their parents. The health of such children can only be safeguarded by the education of the mother in matters of personal hygiene and in the hygiene of pregnancy, and this teaching must be commenced at an early age if the body is to be properly fitted when the time comes for the duties and responsibilities of parenthood.
66. This involves the organising of Ante-natal Clinics in connection with those existing Infant Welfare Clinics at which such provision has not already been made, and the extension of the teaching of mothercraft in our Elementary, Continuation, and Secondary Schools. I have previously emphasised the importance of pre-maternity work as the chief factor in the problem of the reduction of the Infantile Death-rate, and I would suggest that since this work is so closely associated with that of inspection of Midwives and Infant Visiting, the County Council should give it that financial support which voluntary effort finds difficulty in supplying. The success of an Ante-natal Clinic depends largely too upon the quality of the medical service given, and such is not now easily obtained gratuitously. It is hoped therefore that consideration will be given to this matter when the further provision of Ante-natal Clinics by voluntary effort is advocated.

67. The work of the Health Visiting Staff in the visiting of infants under the Notification of Births Act is again deserving of the highest praise. This is referred to in detail in Table of the Appendix. Two thousand nine hundred and forty-four first visits were paid during the year, with 6,894 re-visits, making a total of 9,838 with an average of 3·4 visits per case.
68. Of the 2,944 Births visited, 614 were attended by Doctors, 1,806 by Midwives, 434 by Doctors and Midwives, and 90 by Handywomen. Two thousand two hundred and eight or 75 per cent. of these infants visited were found to be breast fed, and 529 or 18 per cent. entirely bottle fed. Only 71 or 2·4 per cent. were described as being improperly fed.
69. In 34 per cent. of the first visits paid it was found that a cot was in use. The absence of this accommodation was specially noted in the Reports of the Health Visitors for the Atherstone, Bedworth, Bulkington, and Stratford Districts, whereas in the Foleshill District 50 per cent. of the infants visited were provided with this desirable article. Miss Baker, reporting on this article in the Foleshill District, says:—"There has been a large and steady increase in the use of cots during the last few years in spite of the increased price. Some of the home-made cots were particularly nice and gave evidence of very careful thought and work on the part of the father."
70. On the other hand, Mrs. Perren, referring to the few cots provided in the Bedworth and Bulkington District, says:—"This is largely owing to the fact that many houses are over-crowded, and the space in the bedroom is far too small to allow of cots being used."
71. One hundred and thirty-five mothers were employed in factories before and 29 after confinement as compared with 211 and 73 respectively in the previous year. It is gratifying to be able to record such a marked reduction in the numbers continuing factory employment after confinement compared with previous years.
72. One hundred and ninety-one house defects were reported to the various Sanitary Authorities. Miss Chorlton, referring to this matter in her Report on the Atherstone District, says:—"The condition of cleanliness in the houses was found to be much the same as in 1918, but the sanitary conditions were more unsatisfactory. It is very discomfoting to mothers to have to clean houses that require repairs, repainting and repapering, frequent appeals to landlords being of little use."

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

73. There are now 23 Infant Welfare Centres over which the County Council exercises supervision, at each of which a County Health Visitor acts as Superintendent. All these Centres are, however, managed by Voluntary Committees, and voluntary workers assist at the meetings. No grant is made by the County Council to these voluntary Centres, but they are supported by grants directly from the Ministry of Health. In addition to these 23 Centres, there are three in Nuneaton and one in Leamington Spa supported in each case by the Borough Authorities, and staffed by their own Health Visitors.
74. The 23 Infant Welfare Centres referred to are distributed throughout the County as follows:—One each at Atherstone, Arley, Alcester, Binley, Bedworth, Coleshill, Dordon, Glascote, Hillmorton, Hartshill, Keresley, Kenilworth, Longford, New Bilton, Olton, Rugby, Shirley, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon, Sutton Coldfield, Stoke Heath, Stockton, and Warwick. Recently one has been started at Kineton, and it is hoped that during the coming year Infant Welfare Centres will also be provided at Wellesbourne and Studley. When these have been formed the County will then be well provided with voluntary Centres which are bound through their activities to materially influence the future Infant Death-rate to an astonishing degree.
75. During the year under review the County Health Visitors made 929 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres, the total attendances of mothers and children being respectively 14,483 and 17,926. These figures do not include attendances at the Centres in the Boroughs of Nuneaton and Leamington. There were on the Registers 1,757 mothers and 2,000 Infants.

## MATERNITY HOMES.

76. The scheme referred to in last year's Report to provide two small Maternity Homes, one at Warwick and another at Rugby, materialised during 1919. At Warwick accommodation is provided at the County Health Centre for four maternity beds and at Rugby for three maternity beds. A Midwife was appointed for each home and a Relief Midwife to act at either place as required.
77. Miss Lowe, Superintendent Health Visitor, has presented the following Report on the maternity work at these two Centres :—
- County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 3, The Butts, Warwick.*
78. On September 29th, 1919, this house, which had been used as a Crèche and Infant Welfare Centre during the War, and which had been run very successfully as such, by a Voluntary Committee, was taken over by the County Council for the purpose of establishing a Health Centre and Maternity Home.
79. The fact that during the last three years of the war, 3 The Butts had opened its doors to any mother or child in need of advice or help, paved the way for the County Council to begin its new work with many advantages, which included some equipment and a good staff of workers.
80. After the signing of the Armistice, the Voluntary Committee decided to close the Crèche, but to continue the Infant Welfare Centre, which had been in existence several years previous to the outbreak of war.
81. As the accommodation at The Butts was very much in excess of that required for Infant Welfare purposes and the Voluntary Committee were unable to meet the expense of running the house, they decided to accept the County Council's offer of taking the house over, but at the same time arranging for the Infant Welfare Centre to be carried on as before.
82. At the request of the Voluntary Committee, and as my share of war work, I undertook to supervise the work of the Crèche from the time it was first opened. In this way I was able to give the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee some idea of how the house might be adapted for the purposes for which it was required.
83. In accordance with the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and also to meet the urgent need of beds for maternity patients, who for one reason or another could not conveniently be confined at home, two wards were opened in the Home, containing four beds for such cases. In these wards there is ample accommodation and air space. The arrangements of them and equipment have met with the approval of the Medical Inspectors of the Ministry of Health.
84. During the first six months after the opening of the Home, six cases were admitted to the Ward, each one of these was totally unable to be confined at home or in the apartments they were then occupying. Both the mothers and babies left the Home in good health, the mothers expressing their appreciation of what the County Council had done for them in providing such adequate accommodation and good nursing, when they were not in a position to obtain it elsewhere.
85. In addition to the work carried out at the Maternity Home fifty cases were attended during the first six months in their own homes, by the County Midwives, whose services have been very much appreciated by the patients.
86. An ante-natal clinic is run in conjunction with the Maternity and Infant Welfare work at the Health Centre. The results of this work have been excellent. All expectant mothers who wish to attend are encouraged to do so, and to come at an early date. Many mothers have availed themselves of the valuable advice and help afforded them and have persuaded other mothers to do likewise. It is in this way that mothers are beginning to understand that the long dreary weeks of suffering and discomfort which so many women think they must endure, can be avoided and life made happier and easier by maintaining a normal state of health at such times.

87. It is obvious that the linking up of ante-natal work with that of maternity work both in the wards and in the district, followed by the Infant Welfare work, must bring both the mother and child, and very often the father, into close touch with those best able to guide them in the paths of good health and true enjoyment of life. The health of the mother and child should surely be, not only the foundation on which public health is built up, but the keystone and ornament of the whole fabric. What is wealth and wisdom without health?
88. The formation of a House Committee has been extremely helpful and advantageous in every respect.
- County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby.*
89. This house was purchased by the County Council in 1919. It was adapted and equipped for the same purposes as the Health Centre in Warwick, but was not ready for use until January of this year. It is taking some little time to make known the utility of the Centre in the neighbourhood, and therefore the amount of work done has not been so great as that done in Warwick. The number of cases making application for maternity beds is increasing each month. There are three beds in use at the present moment; but there is ample accommodation for several more if they were required.
90. An exceptionally good ante-natal clinic is held weekly and the attendance is most gratifying.
91. The Infant Welfare Centre, which is run by a voluntary Committee, is very well attended, and doing excellent work.
92. So far no district midwifery has been done by the County Midwife, but this will no doubt be undertaken in the near future.
93. A House Committee has also been appointed to deal with matters relating to expenditure, etc., and has rendered valuable assistance to the County Council in this way.

(Signed),

MILDRED S. LOWE.

#### OPHTHALMIA 'NEONATORUM.

94. Seventy-one cases of Inflammation of the Eyes were recorded during the year, and of these 52 were notified to the Local Sanitary Authority as Ophthalmia. To these the Health Visitors paid 188 visits, 71 being first visits and 117 re-visits. Sixty of the cases received medical attention, and 7 were sent to Hospital for treatment.
95. In 67 cases recovery was complete, 1 resulted in partial blindness in one eye and 1 in total blindness in one eye.
96. Early in the year all practising Midwives were supplied with an outfit of Collosol Argentum, with instructions to apply a few drops to the infant's eyes immediately after birth as a routine practice and as a prophylactic against Ophthalmia. I believe that the majority of the Midwives are faithfully carrying out these instructions, although the use of the drug is difficult to prove. It is hoped that as the practice becomes more common among Midwives, and when similar measures are adopted as a routine by Doctors, Ophthalmia Neonatorum will eventually be classed among those diseases of rare occurrence, since it is without doubt preventable if effective steps are taken to prevent it.
97. A detailed analysis of the cases dealt with is given in Table I. of the Appendix.

#### RIVER POLLUTION.

98. During the year under review two Public Inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health in connection with extensions to Sewage Works—at Cole Hall under the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, and extensions at the Sewage Works of the Borough of Nuneaton.

99. The larger rivers passing through the County are still suffering somewhat from pollution consequent upon the war, and some considerable time is bound to pass before leeway can be made up in the way of renovations and extensions to existing Sewage Works rendered necessary after years of comparative inactivity.
100. *River Tame*.—As a result of an enquiry I made in December of last year into the condition of this river during its course through Warwickshire, it was clearly shewn that there was gross pollution before reaching the Warwickshire boundary, and that the County of Stafford and the City of Birmingham were largely responsible for this pollution. Within the County the Birmingham Tame and Rea Drainage Board is also a potential polluting body, but it is gratifying to note that active steps are being taken by this Board to make adequate provision for the treatment of the thirty million gallons of sewage flowing daily to these works, by the laying down of extensive additions to their filter area, and also by carrying out experiments as to the value of the activated sludge process and the best method of carrying this out on a large scale if found to be successful.
101. It is impossible, for the present at least, to expect the Tame to attain to the quality of a country stream, but every endeavour should be made by the various responsible authorities to reduce the obvious pollution, which, if continued for any length of time, may become an active menace to the health of communities on its banks, especially during its course through the Meriden Rural and the southern part of the Tamworth Rural Districts.
102. *Kingsbury and Wood End*.—A very fair effluent has been produced from each of these bacterial works during the year.
103. *Tamworth*.—Inspection of the Tamworth Joint Sewage Works shews that as a result of satisfactory management a good effluent is maintained and the works are in good condition and free from nuisance.
104. *River Avon*.—There has been little serious pollution of this river during the year apart from that caused by the City of Coventry. There is evidence of this below the Coventry outfalls, and for some distance below Stoneleigh. Below Warwick the River recovers itself to a remarkable degree, and in these reaches the smaller varieties of fish are again becoming more plentiful.
105. Above Rugby, where the water is used for drinking purposes, the greatest care must be exercised to prevent pollution as far as possible. The potential sources of pollution within the County boundary are, at this point, Clifton-on-Dunsmore and Newton, and beyond the County boundary the village of Welford. It is noteworthy that at the time of going to print a scheme of sewage treatment had been prepared by the Rugby Rural District Council in respect of Clifton-on-Dunsmore, and has been submitted to the Ministry of Health.
106. *Rugby*.—Attention was drawn in last year's Annual Report to the urgent need of extension of the filter area at these sewage works, and I am now pleased to state that the Urban District Council has this matter in hand, the intention being so to increase the number of filters as to allow of one being rested as occasion requires, without putting additional strain on the remainder or on the river itself.
107. *Kenilworth*.—These works continue to be managed with the greatest efficiency. The more or less constant excess of suspended matter in the effluent is, however, a matter requiring the careful consideration of the District Council. This suspended matter should not exceed the recommended figure of three parts per 100,000, respect also being had to the volume of the stream receiving the effluent.
108. *Coventry*.—While the land used for irrigation purposes is grossly overtaxed, a total of 6,000,000 gallons of sewage reaching the works daily, considerable progress has been made during the year in the construction of the twelve filter beds designed with a view to reducing the strain on the land. When these filters are completed they should deal with 2,000,000 galls. per day. At present there are six of these filters in action, five are being filled with medium, a process which is being delayed considerably on account of difficulty in obtaining stone, and the twelfth is still to be built. It is confidently hoped that during the coming year, when this additional filter area is in full operation, there will be a marked improvement in the River Avon in the vicinity of these works.

109. *Borough of Warwick.*—The preliminary treatment of the sewage of the Borough at the Pumping Station and its further treatment by irrigation on the Corporation Farm have been carried out on the whole fairly satisfactorily during the year under review. It is, however, essential at all such farms to bear in mind that the treatment of the sewage should be the first consideration and should not be subservient to crop production.
110. *Leamington.*—This sewage, after leaving the Pumping Station at Leamington, is treated by irrigation over land on the Heathcote Farm under the management of Mr. James Barron. Although the farm has not been entirely free from nuisance from sewage odours, the effluent produced has invariably been of very fair quality.
111. *Budbrooke Barracks.*—As pointed out in previous reports the land at Budbrooke Farm used for the treatment of the sewage from the Barracks community is unsatisfactory, having regard to the method of treatment adopted. A polluting effluent invariably results, and will continue unsatisfactory so long as the present system of irrigation is maintained. The land is marly in character, leading to fissures in dry weather, through which the sewage reaches the underdrains without receiving a proper degree of filtration.
112. *Stratford-on-Avon.*—These works, which are now under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Jones, Borough Surveyor, have continued to give excellent results during the year under review.
113. *Kineton.*—These bacterial works have during the year shewn signs of considerable strain, and have yielded an effluent containing an excessive quantity of suspended matter, which has had a distinctly adverse effect upon the brook receiving it. It is hoped that with more careful attention a better result will be obtained in future, although this may be found to be extremely difficult with the limited filter area available. Every endeavour should therefore be made to obtain the best possible results from the existing plant, otherwise further expenditure will be found necessary in order to secure an effluent that will be non-polluting in character.
114. *River Cole.*—This River has been affected chiefly by the effluent it receives from the Cole Hall Sewage Works under the management of the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board. These works have of late years been considerably overstrained, but I am pleased to report that a scheme of extension is now in hand which, when completed, should greatly relieve this River. It is important also that the Meriden District Council should bear in mind the necessity for a scheme of sewage disposal for that portion of Coleshill which at present drains directly into the River.
115. *River Blythe.*—This River continues free from serious pollution. The sewage works of Solihull, Knowle and Olton, under the supervision of Mr. A. E. Currall, have yielded satisfactory results during the year. Especially can this be said of the Solihull New Works which have been maintained in an excellent manner.
116. *River Anker.*—The Borough of Nuneaton is responsible for a large volume of effluent entering this River. During 1919 and a few preceding years great difficulty has been experienced at the Nuneaton Sewage Works in dealing with the constantly increasing flow of sewage from this Borough. Extensions, however, are now in hand, and it is hoped that before long the condition of the River after receiving this effluent will be materially improved. In the meantime every possible measure must be taken, even if only of a temporary character, to secure an effluent that will not continue to have such a deleterious effect upon the stream as has been evidenced of late.
117. *Atherstone.*—The enlargement of the Rectangular Filter at these works has now been carried out, and satisfactory results have been obtained both from this and from the old Circular Filter. The River Anker also receives this effluent and that from Polesworth.
118. *Polesworth.*—Since the washing of the Filter Medium, carried out during the year, a satisfactory effluent has been obtained at these works. Both Polesworth and Atherstone works are under the supervision of Mr. H. J. Coleby, Surveyor.



119. *Bedworth*.—Although considerable improvement has been made in the land used for irrigation of the filter effluent, yet the final effluent has repeatedly been unsatisfactory in quality. The fault undoubtedly lies in the condition of the filters, which are in urgent need of reconstruction. This, I understand, the District Council have now in hand. It is important, however, that this should receive immediate attention, since the stream receiving the effluent, owing to its small volume, has little power of dilution, and is consequently easily fouled.
120. *Foleshill*.—Extensions have been carried out at these works by the construction during the year of an additional Circular Filter. This will, without doubt, considerably relieve the stream on the land used for irrigation. Although the effluent from these works has invariably been of very fair quality, it was for a time affected adversely through some gas liquor gaining entrance to the sewers from the Coventry Gasworks. Bacterial action, which was thus destroyed, has now completely recovered, and the River receiving the effluent has regained its normal condition.

#### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

121. It is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the prevalence of Infectious Disease in the Schools during the year, 6,842 notifications having been received from Teachers and School Attendance Officers as compared with 10,905 in the previous year.
122. The reduction is due largely to the gradual cessation of Influenza, which has been almost entirely absent since the first quarter of the year. On the other hand Measles has been epidemic over a large part of the County, especially during the last few months of the year. School closure was recommended on account of this disease in 43 departments. Whooping Cough necessitated closure in 27 Departments, Influenza 25, Diphtheria 9, Mumps 9, Scarlet Fever 3, and Chicken-pox 1, a total of 117 Departments closed for varying periods on account of Infectious Disease.
123. Appended is a tabulated statement (Table G) of the work of the Health Visiting Staff in connection with Schools and School Children.

#### VACCINATION.

124. The returns of the Vaccination Officers of the County appear in tabular form in the Appendix. The figures shewn are again of considerable interest, in that during the twelve months under review out of a total of 5,674 births, only 1,571 were successfully vaccinated, while 3,289 conscientious objection certificates were obtained. The percentages of the past ten years show most clearly the great falling off in the number of children successfully vaccinated, and the large increase in the number of conscientious objection certificates obtained. In 1910 the percentage of children vaccinated was 53·6, and in 1919 only 27·7. In the same period the percentage of conscientious objectors has risen from 30·23 to 57·96.
125. In view of the fact that Smallpox has appeared in epidemic form during the past year in various parts of the world, and that limited outbreaks have occurred from time to time in our own country, there is every possibility that the disease may at any time assume most serious proportions if introduced into a community so insecurely protected by vaccination as are certain areas of our County at the present time. It is true that the disease may not long escape notice if introduced into such a community by virtue of its undoubted severity, but the death toll is certain to be heavy and suffering intense. Such an eventuality would be all the more regrettable when it is borne in mind that this loathsome disease is preventable, not merely by sanitary control, but particularly by efficient vaccination.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SCAVENGING.

126. The reports of the District Medical Officers shew that on the whole Scavenging is again being carried out satisfactorily. Dr. GIBBONS WARD, however, in his report on the Warwick Urban District Council refers to the insufficient cleansing of some of the large and capacious Ash-pits. He urges their abolition in place of proper covered metal dust bins.

127. At Alcester, Studley, Bidford and Crabbs Cross, Scavenging is undertaken by the Alcester Rural District Council. This work has been heavy owing to large accumulations of ashes and refuse not regularly removed.
128. Reference to this important matter is omitted from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Atherstone.
129. In the Foleshill District Scavenging is now being carried out in a satisfactory manner, chiefly by contract. Some trouble, however, has been experienced at Exhall in connection with the emptying of cesspools through the absence of any means of separate drainage for roof water.
130. In the Monks Kirby Rural District, while there are approximately 157 privies and 127 pail closets, there is no system of scavenging in any of the parishes. The two most important parishes in which I would recommend the adoption of a public system of scavenging are Monks Kirby and Pailton. This need has repeatedly been referred to in previous reports of the District Medical Officer of Health, and it should no longer escape the attention of the District Council.

#### HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

131. Housing Inspection under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, which was largely in abeyance during the war, has again been carried out in the majority of the Districts. Overcrowding, especially in the Urban Districts, has been prevalent, but great difficulty has been experienced in attempting to remedy this. Apart from moving a few lodgers into less crowded habitations, very little can possibly be done in this connection until additional housing accommodation has been provided.
132. For the same reason very few "Closing Orders" have been made, desirable though this procedure may be on account of the dilapidated condition of many of the houses in various parts of the County.
133. I am pleased to report excellent progress in the construction of new houses under the Housing Scheme, prepared in the autumn of 1919. The following are the requirements of the various Districts in respect of new houses:—
134. Bulkington, 10; Kenilworth, 112; Leamington, 166; Nuneaton Borough, 1,614 (730 first instalment); Rugby Urban, 500; Stratford Urban, 159; Sutton Coldfield, 254; Warwick Urban, 350; Alcester, 211; Atherstone, 330; Brailes, 108; Coventry, 0; Farnborough, 6; Foleshill, 360; Meriden, 100; Monks Kirby, 34; Nuneaton Rural, 300 (160 first instalment); Rugby Rural, 330; Solihull, 350; Southam, 103; Stratford Rural, 311 (170 first instalment); Tamworth, 300 (75 first instalment); Warwick Rural, 66. Total, 6,074.
135. The majority of these schemes are at the present time well in hand, and it is anticipated that by the end of 1920 many new houses will be in occupation.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

136. There has again been an entire absence of water borne disease in epidemic form during 1919.
137. All public supplies have been kept under constant observation, and well waters have been analysed from time to time and appropriate measures taken to deal with those found unsuitable for drinking purposes.
138. While, generally speaking, the County is well supplied with drinking water, I would draw attention to the need of a public supply in the Urban District of Bulkington. The present source of supply is entirely from shallow wells.
139. In the Rural District of Alcester, a public supply is also called for in the parish of Bidford.

140. At Long Compton, in the Rural District of Brailes, there is a shortage of water at the lower end of the village. This is due, not to a shortage at the source of supply, but to the fact that the mains are not long enough to carry all the water required. This is a matter which should receive the attention of the District Council.
141. In the Foleshill Rural District it was found during the year that the supply to Binley village from the Binley Colliery was unsuitable. Referring to this, Dr. JNO. ORTON says :—  
“The Council immediately applied to the North Warwickshire Water Co. for them to extend their mains from Walsgrave-on-Sowe to the parish of Binley, and the terms on which they were prepared to do this were considered excessive, and an application has been made to the Coventry Corporation for terms upon which they would provide a supply. These negotiations are still proceeding at the time of preparing this Report.”
142. As a result of a possible shortage of water from the Tamworth and District Water Works at Hopwas, which supplies some populous parishes in the Tanworth Rural District, it has been decided to sink a bore-hole to a depth of 228 feet, and if the supply is sufficient to construct a reservoir at Packington to supply the district therefrom by gravitation.

#### BACTERIAL EXAMINATIONS.

143. That the medical practitioners throughout the County took full advantage of the facilities afforded them by the arrangements with the Birmingham University for Bacterial Examinations, which remain in force as in previous years, is shown by the following examinations made during the year :—Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases 983, from Diphtheria Contacts 142, blood from Typhoid or suspected Typhoid cases 59, sputum in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 478, cerebro-spinal fluid 5, blood films for Malaria 6, Naso-pharyngeal swabs 3, blood for Typhoid and Para-typhoid 23, faeces for Typhoid 7.

#### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

144. These have all been regularly inspected and notices served where defects have been found. In many districts the standard of cleanliness, both in Cowsheds and Dairies, is not all that might be desired, but considerable difficulty is experienced in any attempt to materially raise the standard. Fresh legislation, it is hoped, will strengthen our hands in this respect.

#### HEALTH VISITORS.

145. Additions made to the Health Visiting Staff during 1919 have brought the number now employed up to 18, including the Superintendent. Two Health Visitors for special purposes have, as formerly, been maintained in the Warwickshire Combined Districts, their duties being confined mainly to the home visiting of cases of Measles and to Infant Welfare work in general.
146. The work of the Health Visitors is set out in tabulated statements appended to this Report. These tables detail work in connection with the home visiting of Infants under the Notification of Births Act, Inspection of Midwives, Tuberculosis Visiting, and the home visiting of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. A statement is also appended of work carried out in their capacity as School Nurses.
147. The interest taken by the entire staff, under the able superindendence of Miss Lowe, in the various branches of their work referred to above has again been well maintained during 1919. Although additional duties have been placed upon them, these have been accepted ungrudgingly, and with the real spirit of the true social worker. It is impossible to over estimate the importance of their work, the result of which is undoubtedly reflected in the statistics already referred to, especially those relating to Infant Mortality and Child Welfare generally.

## MIDWIVES ACT.

148. During 1919 there were 136 practising Midwives in the County, 90 being trained and 46 bona-fide Midwives. Of the latter, 13 are regarded as illiterate, but as far as the actual practice of the Midwives is concerned, in only 2 is it considered poor, and in 23 fair, while the work of 111 is quite up to the standard.
149. The County Health Visitors, who also act as Inspectors of Midwives, have made 243 Inspections with reference to the keeping of bags, appliances, registers, etc., and in addition, 634 visits have been paid to them in connection with various matters pertaining to their practice, making a total of 877 visits to Midwives.
150. Of the 5,674 Births registered, 3,660 were taken by Midwives during the year, and 576 Notices of sending for Medical help were registered, as against 426 in the previous year.
151. Sixty-one notices of Still-birth were received by the Local Supervising Authority, and dealt with by the Inspectors, as recommended by the Central Midwives Board.
152. Two Midwives resigned on account of old age, and one to be married. Three Midwives died during the year.
153. An analysis of the work of the Inspectors of Midwives appears on Table F of the Appendix.
154. *Training of Midwives.* Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the Local Supervising Authority is empowered to aid in the training of Midwives. Hitherto £150 has been set aside annually for this purpose from the Higher Education Fund. This sum was voted when the cost of training did not exceed £50, but since fees for training have practically doubled, this sum has been found quite inadequate, and the Local Supervising Authority has this year set aside £500 for this purpose. Assistance in this connection is given only to Midwives trained by District Nursing Associations, who exercise control over those receiving the grant.
155. During 1919, while 576 Notices of sending for Medical Help were received from Midwives, only 56 claims for payment were made by Medical Practitioners. It is the custom in this County for medical men to accept the required fee from a patient if circumstances allow, and to look to the Local Authority for payment only in those cases in which a fee appears doubtful, consequently it is not surprising that only 56 claims should have been made, amounting to £87 17s. 6d.
156. Satisfactory machinery to bring into practice the recovery of fees paid to Medical Practitioners under the Midwives Act, was somewhat delayed during 1919, which partly explains the small amount of £11 3s. 6d. recovered, but as I have already pointed out, many of the families involved were found to be necessitous and the fee remitted. Recovery is effected mainly through the County Health Visitors and the County Health Office; if summary action is necessitated this is dealt with by the Clerk of the County Council.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

157. The year under review marks the second completed year during which the treatment of Venereal Diseases has been carried out in the County on the lines laid down in the Venereal Diseases Regulations of 1917. While Clinics have as hitherto been maintained at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, and the General Hospital, Birmingham, a fourth Clinic was opened in November, 1919, at the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. The Medical Officer in charge of the Rugby Clinic is Dr. L. L. FYFE, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.
158. Facilities for out-patient treatment at the Warneford Hospital Clinic, Leamington, were considerably extended during the latter part of the year, ablution now being provided for daily (except Sundays), together with additional Clinics both for men and women. Provision has also been made for ablution at the Rugby Clinic.

159. The following Table indicates to what extent the various Centres have been taken advantage of during the year, Rugby Clinic being open for 7 weeks only.

	Coventry.	Leamington.	Birmingham.	Rugby. (7 wks. only)	Total.
New Cases dealt with ... ..	160	107	74	22	363
Ceased to attend without completing treatment	21	31	?	Nil.	52
Number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes ...	266	219	159	26	670
Total attendances at out-patient Clinic ...	717	485	542	58	1802

160. *National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.*—The activities of the Warwickshire Branch of the National Council have been well maintained during the year in continuing propaganda in various ways. Facilities for treatment offered at the four Clinics have been made widely known by advertisement in the public press, by the posting of bills in Public Lavatories in towns and villages, and in Railway Station Lavatories throughout the County.

161. On Feb. 5th, 1920, an Organiser from the National Council was appointed to aid in the setting up of Propaganda Committees in Rugby, Warwick, Nuneaton and Stratford-on-Avon, and to further propaganda generally throughout the County. To this work she devoted nearly five months. During that time 6 addresses to men and 14 to women were given in firms and works, time being kindly allowed for this purpose by the respective Managers. Eight addresses were given to Women's Social Organisations, and 3 public meetings were held, one for men, one for women, and one mixed audience. By this means 4,000 people were reached and a large amount of literature distributed and sold. To further this important work the County Council has given a grant for the year 1920-21 of £250.

#### METEOROLOGY.

162. Appended will be found tables of Meteorological Observations taken at Sutton Coldfield in the North-West and at Leamington Spa in the centre of the County. It will be noticed that in each district there was an increase in the total rainfall of nearly 5 inches, compared with 1918, Sutton Coldfield recording 30.08 in. and Leamington Spa 29.05 in. The wettest month at Sutton Coldfield was March and at Leamington January. With regard to hours of sunshine, Leamington records 1,477 and Sutton Coldfield 1,371.

#### ADULTERATION.

163. During the year 1919, 785 samples were submitted for analysis, of which no less than 183 proved to be adulterated, giving the very high percentage of adulteration of 23.3. The high percentage of adulteration during the year is chiefly due to the large adulteration of milk in the first two quarters, and throughout the year of Beer and Spirits.
164. During the year 181 samples of Beer were submitted for analysis, and 49 were found to be adulterated, giving a percentage of adulteration of 27.2. One hundred and twenty-seven samples of Spirits were submitted and 63 were found to be adulterated, giving a percentage of adulteration of 52.5.
165. Mr. RIGBY, the County Analyst, in his Report says:—"The figures show that a general and serious amount of fraud is being perpetrated upon the purchasers of Beer and Spirits in the County, and more than justifies the large number of samples taken during the year."

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

166. Inspection under the above Act has, generally speaking, been carried out in the various Sanitary Districts in a satisfactory manner. Where notices have had to be served these have invariably been complied with promptly.

## SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

167. The following statement sets out in tabular form the death-rates from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, during the last ten years.

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
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
1918.	0·006	0·12	0·01
1919.	0·006	0·07	0·009

## CONCLUSION.

168. The following Table, which it has been the custom to include in past Reports, is of the greatest interest as indicating the gradual improvement that has taken place in the health of the County during the last 30 years :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tubercu- losis.	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
1918.	18·47	15·92	0·55	0·93	0·006	80
1919.	18·04	11·90	0·39	0·86	0·006	77

169. Although the Birth-rate again shews a slight fall, there has been a distinct improvement in some of the industrial centres as compared with the previous year.

170. It is of interest to note the marked fall in the general Death-rate as compared with last year's abnormally high figure, which was due largely to the Influenza epidemic. The present rate is, however, lower than any recorded since the outbreak of war.
171. A still more pleasing figure is the Death-rate for the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, the lowest ever recorded in the County, approximately half what it was two years ago.
172. The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis again shews a slight fall. In this connection it is interesting also to note that fewer notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been received as compared with the previous year. This fall, both in incidence and mortality, may be attributed rightly or wrongly to an increased supply of fatty foods, to a comparative freedom from Influenza, or to the further development of activities by the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis directed towards the control of this disease, but whether this reduction will be maintained time alone will tell.
173. The extremely low mortality from Typhoid Fever remains the same as that recorded during the two previous years. The figure 0.006 per 1,000 speaks for itself as indicating the excellent sanitary condition of the County generally.
174. The Infant Mortality of 77 per 1,000 births is the lowest Infant Death-rate ever recorded in the County. The good work in this connection that has been undertaken by the County Council and by Voluntary organisations must be extended still further in an endeavour not only to save infant life, but to improve infant health, which will in time make for national strength and security.
175. It is with the greatest pleasure that I take the opportunity in this, my first Annual Report, of recording my indebtedness to the County Council for entrusting to me the administrative work of so important a department, work which in the past has been so ably carried out by Dr. BOSTOCK HILL. The year under review has been a strenuous one from an administrative point of view, but I have been encouraged by the keen interest taken by the Public Health Committee in all the new developments undertaken, and am indeed grateful for the help and consideration extended to me during my first year of office.
176. I have also to thank all my medical colleagues, the County Health Visitors and my Clerical Staff for their ready help and co-operation, which have gone far to make my year's work pleasant and full of hope for the future.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

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.
2,072	21·71	13·57	1·00	89
1,989 (Civilian)				

177. Dr. LIONEL ED. ORTON reports that taking the Registrar General's figures for population as a basis, the vital statistics compare favourably with those of 1918. The outstanding features are that the Birth-rate rose from 19·54 to 21·71, the Death-rate fell from 22·41 to 13·57 per 1,000, and Infant Mortality from 95 to 89 per 1,000 births.
178. A severe epidemic of Measles occurred from September to December and one death resulted. There was one death from Whooping Cough, one from Influenza and three from Pneumonia.
179. WATER SUPPLY.—The supply is wholly from shallow wells. A Water Scheme was considered some years since, but, together with the Sewage Scheme, has been in abeyance during the war.
180. SCAVENGING.—The Sanitary Inspector reports:—"The night-soiling work was being carried out in a shocking manner when I came first, owing to neglect during the war, but I have now got a satisfactory system at work."
181. DRAINAGE.—Surface drains are laid in the more thickly populated parts of the District. These are connected with catch-pits at various points, in which some matter collects, and is removed. The remainder of the contents is conducted into ditches, and is not subjected to any special treatment.

KENILWORTH.

Population	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
6,780	17·84	10·75	0·15	41
6,509 (Civilian)				

182. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that there were no cases notified of either Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
183. During the year 23 cases of Measles were notified, no case being fatal.
184. Diphtheria was the cause of one death, the patient being a child isolated at home. Eight cases were notified, all of which were mild, with the exception of the case which ended fatally. Careful search was made, especially at the schools, for infectious contacts.
185. One case of Puerperal Fever was notified, which had a fatal termination.
186. Ten cases of Pneumonia were notified, of which five ended fatally.
187. Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred, and one case of Malaria was reported as contracted on service abroad.
188. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Nineteen new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 15 being Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 4 of other forms of the disease. Eleven deaths were due to Tuberculosis, all being of the Pulmonary type.
189. OVERCROWDING.—Five cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year, and abated by the reduction of the number of occupants. These were only the worst cases investigated. Many cases could not be dealt with owing to the absence of other accommodation.



190. **WATER SUPPLY.**—The District continues to be supplied with excellent deep well water by the local Company. The supply is derived from three deep bore holes, and is passed through a Candy pressure filter. During the year the Medical Officer of Health has received from the Water Companies copies of bacteriological reports on samples of water taken from their mains. The reports have invariably been highly satisfactory.
191. **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The sewers have been regularly flushed thrice weekly throughout the year, and the effluent from the Sewage Works has been analysed periodically by the County Staff, and has given uniformly satisfactory results.
192. The Report of Mr. SHOLTO DOUGLAS, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, is annexed to that of the Medical Officer, and gives much detailed information as to the work carried out by his department during the year. Prominent among the items, in his remarks on Scavenging, he says :—“ There are now within the scavenging area 233 ashpits in connection with 416 houses, and 12 privies in connection with 29 houses, but all these latter are outside the sewerage area. The sanitary arrangements of the Roman Catholic Schools consists of pail closets, the arrangements for the emptying of which cannot be said to be satisfactory. The school authorities have been asked to give this matter attention.”
193. With reference to the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1880, Mr. DOUGLAS writes :—“ It is necessary that I should again point out that several of the Cowsheds in the District are far from being satisfactory so far as structure is concerned. These are principally in the occupation of the smaller cowkeepers, and are in some cases quite incapable of being rendered fit for use as cowsheds, being very old wooden structures. Whilst the matter will undoubtedly cause considerable hardship, it will have to receive your serious consideration during the ensuing year now that matters are becoming more normal.”

## LEAMINGTON SPA.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
29,498	14·10	13·70	0·32	55
28,317 (Civilian)				

194. Dr. GIBBONS WARD, in submitting the Annual Report for 1919, explains that it is his seventh and last Report as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, and takes the opportunity of thanking the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer, and colleagues in his own department, for their kindness at all times, and also Dr. GOLDIE, his successor, for assisting him with this Report.
195. The vital statistics given above are noteworthy from the fact that the Death-rate is the lowest recorded during the last thirty years, while the Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest on record. The Birth-rate of 14·10 is practically the same as in 1918.
196. **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—The number of cases of Infectious Disease reached the high total of 289, of which the greater proportion, viz., 204, were due to Measles.
197. **ENTERIC FEVER.**—Four cases of this disease were notified. They all occurred about the same time, and within the same area, and were all served by the same milk vendor, who had one of the cases in his own house. Having regard to the time incidence of the cases, it appeared rather as if the case in the milk vendor's family was due to a cause common to the other cases. Every endeavour was made by means of visits to farms, taking blood specimens for Agglutination reaction, and sampling well waters, to find the cause of this outbreak, but without success. Fortunately, in every case save one the attacks were comparatively mild and there were no deaths.
198. **MEASLES.**—There was one death from Measles, which is an exceptionally light toll seeing that there were 204 cases notified.
- SCARLET FEVER.**—There were during the year only 13 cases of Scarlet Fever, which figure is the lowest on record, the next lowest being in 1910 and 1918, when there were 18 cases. There was no death from this disease.
199. **WHOOPIING COUGH.**—There were four deaths ascribed to this disease.

200. **DIPHTHERIA.**—Seven cases were notified, the lowest number since 1912, when there were also 7 cases. As the result of this disease there was one death.
201. **CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.**—The number of deaths from this group of diseases during the year was 30, a smaller number than has been recorded since 1910, when the number was 28.
202. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—Fifty-six cases were notified during the year, which is less than the average. In 1918 the number was 73. The deaths totalled 27.
203. **INFANT HEALTH SOCIETY.**—The weekly meetings are well attended and are fulfilling their object in arousing the interest of the mothers in matters which would at one time have been dismissed without a thought.
204. The Day Nursery continues to do an immense amount of good work.
205. **MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER.**—Dinners to expectant mothers were granted on the order of the Medical Officer of Health, in nine cases.
206. **SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**—There were 19 Slaughter Houses in use in the Borough, of which 5 are licensed and 14 registered. The Government has now allowed the butchers to slaughter cattle and pigs in their own Slaughter Houses. There has been a great improvement in the quality of meat allotted to Leamington. The butchers have given great assistance in preventing the sale and consumption of meat which was diseased or otherwise unfit for human food.
207. A considerable quantity of Meat, Fish, etc., which was diseased and unwholesome, was seized or surrendered.
208. Eighty samples of Food were taken and submitted for analysis during the year, 8 of which were found to be not genuine.

## NUNEATON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
41,146	22·77	10·98	0·53	92
39,499 (Civilian)				

209. Dr. A. MIDDLETON HEWAT in presenting his first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health refers to the fact that Dr. V. GRAY-MAITLAND returned from military service in June, but left the service of the Corporation in August. He also points out that Dr. A. A. WOOD acted as Medical Officer of Health from January to June and again during September, Dr. MIDDLETON HEWAT taking up the duties on October 1st.
210. The figures given below, based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population—which Dr. MIDDLETON HEWAT considers approximately correct—are satisfactory when compared with those of the previous year. The Birth-rate has risen from 22·04 to 22·77, while better still, the Death-rate has declined from 16·49 to 10·98, the Zymotic Death-rate from 1·20 to 0·53, and the Infant Mortality rate from 100 to 92.
211. **INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**—The total number of cases notified during the year was 956, of which Measles and German Measles were responsible for 732. A troublesome epidemic of Measles continued throughout a large portion of the year but, fortunately, was of a mild type, so that though the number of notifications was large the fatal cases were few. In the last quarter of the year there was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, when 16 cases were notified, none of which, however, proved fatal.
212. **ISOLATION ACCOMMODATION.**—During the year one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were treated in the Hospital. The case of Tuberculosis was discharged with the disease checked, and all the cases of Scarlet Fever were discharged cured.

213. The Report says:—"It is most unfortunate that at present no accommodation is provided in the Borough for the isolation of cases of Diphtheria or of positive contacts. This is a serious flaw in the sanitary administration of the town, and the Health Committee are at present considering the best means of supplying this deficiency. It is quite impossible to nurse efficiently in an ordinary working class home a serious case of Diphtheria, apart altogether from the risk of spreading infection, and it is most essential that a ward at the Isolation Hospital should be provided as soon as possible for the accommodation of cases of this disease."
214. TUBERCULOSIS.—The Report gives the Death-rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis as 0·83 per 1,000, and advocates the provision of one or more Open Air Schools in the Borough as a factor in an anti-tuberculosis scheme. It states that the matter is entirely in the hands of the Borough Education Committee, but that if linked up with the County Scheme, should receive early attention. Close co-operation is now said to be maintained between the County Tuberculosis Officer and the Borough School Medical Officer in dealing with Tuberculosis among school children, and a large number of cases have been referred for examination to the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year.
215. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—During the year 66 examinations were made at the Birmingham University in connection with patients in the Borough, viz.:—Swabs for Diphtheria, 31; Sputum for Tuberculosis, 35.
216. WATER SUPPLY.—The Water Supply of the Borough is obtained from deep wells in the sand stone overlying the coal measures. There are three Pumping Stations—Whittlesford, Robinson's End and Griff. The water is of good quality, though hard, and the supply is stated to have been constant and abundant throughout the year, but the consumption is rapidly approaching the output, and the Council is at present considering the acquisition of a further supply from a neighbouring authority.
217. REFUSE REMOVAL.—All dustbins are emptied without notice once a week. Dry ashplaces are emptied as required, on receipt of notice from owner or tenant.
218. VACCINATION.—The return of the Vaccination Officer shows that of 830 children born only 51 were successfully vaccinated, while the appalling number of 639 certificates of conscientious objection were obtained.
219. MILK SUPPLY.—A Special Report by Mr. W. G. Andrew, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, reads as follows:—"There are 48 farms in the Borough where milk is produced, the number of cows in milk numbered 785. The interiors of the Cowsheds were generally in clean condition, but I cannot say the same for the immediate surroundings; at 35 farms there were large accumulations of manure close to the sheds. At the 13 other farms the manure is removed some distance away. I am of the opinion that clean milk is not possible under existing conditions owing to the fact that none of the cows are groomed, their flanks are usually caked with manure (for several months when in sheds for winter) and the accumulation of manure so near the sheds all contribute to the dirty condition of the milk."
220. MEAT INSPECTION.—With reference to this question the Report says:—"A Public Abattoir exists in the town. By a special arrangement made between the Ministry of Food and the local butchers all meat during 1919 was slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, or at two special slaughter houses. This has been a great improvement in that it allowed thorough inspection of all meat slaughtered in the Borough. In addition to the Public Abattoir, there are 22 slaughter houses in the Borough; 11 registered, 11 licensed. These have been occasionally visited through the year to see that they were being maintained in a sanitary condition, even though they were not in active use. It is greatly to be hoped that this slaughtering of meat at the Public Abattoir may lead at the termination of meat control to the more general use of the Public Abattoir and to the abandonment of private slaughter houses, as without doubt there are some private slaughter houses quite unsuitable under present standards of hygiene for use as such."

## RUGBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
28,259	13·80	10·06	0·22	74
27,128 (Civilian)				

221. The Annual Report presented by Dr. GIBBONS WARD states that the Birth-rate for 1919 was 2·18 per 1,000 worse than that of 1918, which was the lowest on record. On the other hand there was a substantial improvement in the Death-rate, which has fallen from 13·36 in 1918 to 10·06, which is below the average of the last five years. The Zymotic Death-rate has improved from 0·52 in the previous year, to 0·22, and the Infant Mortality has fallen from 86 to 74 per 1,000 births.
222. MEASLES.—There was an epidemic towards the end of the year, and during September, October and November 322 cases were notified; there was one death.
223. SCARLET FEVER.—There were 43 cases of this disease notified during the year, but there was no death.
224. DIPHTHERIA.—Forty-four cases were notified during the year, 3 of which proved fatal. Four cases occurred in the Hospital of St. Cross.
225. PUERPERAL FEVER.—Only one case was notified during the year, but that ended fatally.
226. PNEUMONIA.—This disease was notifiable for the first time during the year, and 127 cases were notified, with 17 deaths.
227. TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year 64 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 53 being cases of Phthisis and 11 of other tuberculous disease; 26 deaths were certified.
228. Referring to Water Supply, Dr. GIBBONS WARD says:—"During the past ten years, the average daily supply to the mains from the Avon filtration plant has increased very considerably, while the plant has not been enlarged in the same proportion. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the works have become inadequate for the proper purification of the enormous amount of water pumped into the mains. Steps have been taken to secure the purity of the supply, and frequent bacteriological examinations have demonstrated the complete success of the method adopted, but this method should give place as soon as possible to a permanent solution of the difficulty by a water scheme nearer the source of the river, where there would be little chance of contamination, and there would be a reasonable opportunity of storing the water for a considerable period."
229. SCAVENGING.—Ashes and refuse are removed at weekly intervals or in some cases more frequently. The house refuse of the town has continued to be satisfactorily disposed of at the Destructor, about 9,000 loads having been destroyed during the year.
230. The thirty-fourth Annual Report of Mr. W. H. W. PARSONS, the Sanitary Inspector, is included, and as is invariably the case, contains a number of tables and statistics, as well as details of the varied work carried out by the Sanitary Department during the year. One of the most important items among the latter refers to the seizure of a large quantity of meat, etc., which was condemned as being unfit for human consumption, and destroyed.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
8,837	11·88	12·85	0·35	66
8,483 (Civilian)				

231. Dr. ARTHUR THOMPSON, in submitting his Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, pays a well deserved acknowledgment to Dr. GREENE, for the efficiency and zeal with which he administered public health matters for four years as Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

232. There was one death from Enteric Fever. A second case occurred in the same house, in the person of the patient's mother, who acted as nurse. Both cases were sent to the hospital. As a precautionary measure, adjacent occupiers of premises were individually warned against the use of well water in an unboiled state, and water from the public supply has since been substituted for local wells.
233. Measles was responsible for 66 cases during the year, but there was no death.
234. Diphtheria accounted for one death, as did also Diarrhoea.
235. Influenza, which was prevalent before the beginning of the year, continued as an epidemic into 1919, and was responsible for 7 deaths.
236. Tuberculosis caused 7 deaths.
237. WATER SUPPLY.—The chief source of supply is upland surface water, a reservoir being situated at Snitterfield. This is supplemented by a supply from an Artesian well at the Brewery. The quality in each case is reported as excellent—the Artesian water being, however, plumbo-solvent.
238. Drainage and sewerage have received special attention throughout the year and 29 water tests and 49 smoke and chemical tests have been applied. The Borough is sewered throughout, the sewage being pumped to a sewage disposal works at Milcote, about two miles from the centre of the town. Shottery Village, which is within the Borough boundary, furnishes the only sewage in the Borough not effectively dealt with.
239. PRIVY MIDDENS.—Notices were served on the owners of four privy middens in Church Street, to abolish them and substitute pedestal washdown water closets, and at the end of the year the work was in hand.
240. SCAVENGING.—The town is scavenged throughout by removal from each house weekly of refuse, with closed top carts. Movable ashbins are not provided by the sanitary authority. Ashpits and privies in outlying parts of the town are cleansed monthly.
241. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—During the year 129 Inspections of meat were made. With reference to this, Dr. THOMSON says :—" There can never be complete exclusion of unsound meat being sold for human consumption, without the provision of a public abattoir. Some years ago your Clerk obtained details of public abattoirs in some small towns of England and these did not show any prohibitory objection to a town the size of this Borough possessing a similar structure."
242. Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops were regularly inspected and defects made good.

## SUTTON COLDFIELD.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,723	15.74	11.56	0.19	47
20,853 (Civilian)				

243. DR. BOSTOCK HILL, in presenting his Thirty-fourth and last Annual Report on the health of the Borough records that the Birth-rate is exactly the same as in 1918, but the Death-rate fell from 12.95 in the previous year, to 11.56, while the Zymotic Death-rate fell to 0.19, which is the lowest on record, and the Infant Mortality rate was likewise the lowest ever recorded, the figure being 47 per 1,000 births.
244. The percentage of aged people dying—that is those over 65 years of age—is again high. Out of 241 deaths, 113 were 65 years and upwards, giving a percentage of deaths in old people of 46 per cent., a very high and satisfactory figure.
245. There was no mortality from Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough or Diarrhoea.

246. **ENTERIC FEVER.**—There was one death from this disease, but it was undoubtedly contracted outside the town, the patient having been away for a holiday shortly before.
247. **MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.**—Two hundred and ninety-five cases were notified, and yet not a single death occurred, "which," Dr. BOSTOCK HILL says, "speaks volumes for the attention given to the homes by the Health Visitors and others engaged in the work."
248. **DIPHTHERIA.**—Twenty-six cases were reported, with 3 deaths. Thirteen of the cases were removed to Hospital. No serious sanitary defects were found in any of the premises. Twenty-nine swabs, sent by medical practitioners, were submitted to bacteriological examination and of these ten proved positive.
249. **POLIOMYELITIS.**—One case of this disease—which proved fatal—occurred in Maney Ward, in a child two years of age.
250. **INFLUENZA.**—This disease became prevalent in the first quarter of the year. Altogether 39 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were reported. The mortality figure was 23, just about half that of the two epidemics in the serious outbreak of the previous year.
251. **CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.**—Again there was a slight increase shown in the number of deaths, the figures being 34, as compared with 30 in the previous year.
252. **PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**—Fourteen deaths were registered from Phthisis, 2 less than in 1918. The total number of cases notified was 19. DR. BOSTOCK HILL writes:—"This, to my mind, is very strong evidence that many omissions of notification occurred. This is a serious matter having regard to the expensive efforts now being made to reduce the prevalence of this disease."
253. Miss E. MARGARET STEVENSON, the County Council Health Visitor, reports that during the year 164 first visits were made to infants, and 606 re-visits to the homes. The total attendances at the Infant Centre numbered 2,947, making an average attendance of 60 Mothers. Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, each bad in type. One recovered completely, and one resulted in partial blindness of one eye.
254. Mr. W. A. H. CLARRY, the Borough Surveyor, gives particulars of the work done by his department during the year. He states, among other items, that a total of 3,496 tons of house refuse were collected and destroyed at the Destructor; also, that 91 plans were approved during the year for 140 houses, public garages, motor houses, additions, alterations, etc. In the 140 houses are 104 under the Council's Housing Scheme. Seven houses were passed on completion, and certified fit for occupation, as against one in the previous year.
255. The Report accords thanks to Mr. CLARRY for a Table of the Meteorological conditions observed in the Borough. The main points in this Table, show that the rainfall for the year was nearly five inches higher than in the previous year, though only five more rainy days occurred. The mean temperature of the year was low, being 2.1 degrees lower than the previous year; 97 more hours of bright sunshine were registered.
256. Owing to the difficulties in housing accommodation, several cases of overcrowding were found, all of which were dealt with as well as circumstances would permit.

## WARWICK.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,570	18.37	12.10	0.33	56
12,067 (Civilian)				

257. The above figures are a very satisfactory feature of Dr. GIBBONS WARD'S Annual Report. The Birth-rate shows a small advance on that of the preceding year, while the Death-rate of 12.10 compares very favourably with that of the previous year when it was 18.75 per 1,000. The Zymotic Death-rate has fallen from 0.89 to 0.33, and the Infant Mortality rate from 109 to 56 per 1,000 births, which is the lowest on record with the exception of 1909, when it was 32 per 1,000 births.

258. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Four deaths were recorded, viz. :—Measles, 1 ; Whooping Cough, 3 ; and it is a matter for congratulation that there was no fatality due to Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Diarrhœa.
259. TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty-three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 19 being cases of Phthisis, and 4 of other tuberculous diseases. Twelve deaths occurred, comparing with 13 in 1918.
260. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—One case of Scarlet Fever and 13 of Diphtheria were admitted from the Borough to the Heathcote Hospital.
261. WATER SUPPLY.—The public supply is derived from a large gathering ground of drift gravel at Haseley, in the Warwick Rural District, with an accessory supply of probably the same kind at "The Woodloes" in the same district. The latter supply is called upon when necessary, to augment the main source, and is for the most part not required during the winter.
262. HOUSING SCHEME.—The Council have secured three sites, (1) All Saints' District ; (2) The Cape ; (3) Hampton Road. At the time of writing, contracts have been let for 40 of the 60 houses on site 3 ; sewers, and water and gas mains are being laid and roads constructed. Building has commenced.
263. OVERCROWDING.—It has been obvious for some time that there is considerable overcrowding in the Borough. This cannot, however, be obviated until there is more housing accommodation available. In one instance, conditions were so bad that a Statutory Notice was served and complied with.
264. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—Dr. GIBBONS WARD writes :—"The number of instances of hand flushing is still in excess of those where cisterns are fixed, and it is most desirable that the latter method of flushing should be more fully adopted. Cleanliness of the disposal of excrement is essential to the health of the community, and proper cleanliness is rarely attained by the hand flushing method, especially where there are children. There are about a dozen trough closets in the District, these are a continuous source of trouble."
265. SCAVENGING.—A weak point is the non-removal at weekly intervals of house refuse from certain large ashpits. Such ashpits are the breeding place of flies and the centre of disease germs, and should be abolished in favour of proper covered metal dust bins.
266. SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.—The Report states :—"During the latter part of the year the slaughtering was carried out at a central slaughterhouse within the Warwick Borough. From an inspection point of view the central system is much to be preferred, as it obviates the necessity of inspecting the greater part of meat in the shops, or in widely separated slaughterhouses. It is to be hoped, for many reasons, that the centralised system may continue even after the War restrictions have been removed."
267. The Report of Mr. F. J. ALLEN, the Sanitary Inspector, is appended, and contains much valuable information as to work done, and among other things says :—"Five samples of well water were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Three samples were certified as being unfit for drinking purposes, and two samples from one well were reported as being of a suspicious character. One sample of Town water was submitted for bacteriological examination and certified as being of great purity."

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

### ALCESTER.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,332	14·82	13·51	0·46	95
10,878 (Civilian)				

268. Dr. B. S. BROWNE reports that there were 111 cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year.

269. ENTERIC FEVER.—Two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, unconnected with each other. Both were removed to Hospital.
270. MEASLES.—Twenty-five cases were notified and there was one fatality.
271. SCARLET FEVER.—The District was singularly free from this disease during the year. Only three cases were notified, two of which were removed to Hospital and one isolated at home. There was no death.
272. DIPHTHERIA.—Thirty cases were notified and 26 of them were removed to Hospital. There were four deaths, one in Hospital and three at home.
273. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified. They were removed to Hospital, but both died.
274. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Fourteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 of other forms of the disease were notified. There were 9 deaths.
275. WATER SUPPLY.—No alteration has been made in the water supply during the year. The Medical Officer of Health points out that in his opinion the time has arrived for Bidford to have a proper water scheme.
276. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The sewer in Crooks Lane, Studley, that was commenced last year, has been extended. The contracts for emptying pan closets at Bidford and Crabbs Cross having terminated, the Council's Inspector has arranged to carry out the work, a lorry having been purchased. Dr. BROWNE hopes that a model scheme which he submitted in 1918 will eventually be carried out in both places, there being about 200 pan closets in each village.
277. SCAVENGING.—The work in Alcester, Studley, Bidford and Crabbs Cross, is now being done by the Council, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. The work has been heavy owing to the large accumulations of ashes and refuse which have not been regularly removed.

## ATHERSTONE.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,735	23·00	11·35	0·15	88
19,905 (Civilian)				

278. Dr. FISHER reports that the Birth-rate shows a decline from 24·54 in the previous year, but the Death-rate has likewise declined from 14·12 in 1918 to 11·35. The Zymotic Death-rate of 0·15 is a considerable improvement on the 0·86 of the previous year, but the Infant Mortality rate of 88 per 1,000 births is an unsatisfactory increase on the 50 per 1,000 recorded in 1918, which high mortality is partly accounted for by the unusually large number of children prematurely born.
279. There were 75 cases of Measles notified, 28 of Scarlet Fever and 61 of Diphtheria, but the only death under these three heads was one from Diphtheria.
280. Diarrhœa accounted for two deaths.
281. There were 50 cases of Pneumonia notified, with 22 deaths.
282. There were two notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
283. Fifty-two cases of Tuberculosis were notified and there were 32 deaths.
284. Dr. FISHER writes :—“ Miss CHORLTON reports that continued good work is being accomplished by the Infant Welfare Centre at Atherstone, where 1,168 attendances of infants and young children were made during the year. The Dordon Welfare Centre is also growing in a satisfactory manner and 295 attendances of infants were made.



285. ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—At the beginning of the year there were six patients in Hospital (3 from Atherstone and 3 from Tamworth District). Sixty-three cases were admitted during the year, of which 4 were from the Tamworth District. They were as follows:—Diphtheria 40 cases and Scarlet Fever 23 cases. All were discharged cured except 10 remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The total residence averaged 28 days per head.

## BRAILES.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
5,501	15.09	20.26	0.38	108
5,281 (Civilian)				

286. DR. GEORGE FINDLAY records a slight fall in the Birth-rate as compared with the previous year. The Death-rate of 20.26 was higher than last year, owing to the Influenza epidemic which affected this District during the early months of the year.

287. There were no cases of Smallpox, Enteric Fever, or Diphtheria notified during the year.

288. MEASLES.—Nine cases of Measles and 2 of German Measles were notified and all recovered.

289. SCARLET FEVER.—There was only one case of this disease and that in a young woman who had acquired the infection from outside the District. She was well isolated at home and recovered.

290. INFLUENZA.—The outbreak of Influenza which had spread over the last months of 1918 and appeared to have almost ceased at the end of the year, showed itself again at the end of January and attacked those villages which had previously escaped. Between February 5th and April 4th, 19 deaths were recorded, 7 of which were in persons in the Union Workhouse at Shipston-on-Stour, who belonged to Brailes.

291. TUBERCULOSIS.—Twelve cases of Tubercular disease were notified, 11 of which were pulmonary. Five deaths were recorded, of which 3 were transferable deaths from Asylums. Four patients went to Sanatoria during the year. There are now some 15 persons in the district known to be suffering from Tubercular Disease. Dr. FINDLAY says the cases seem to be properly notified on being found by medical practitioners.

292. WATER SUPPLY.—The supplies seem to have been plentiful during the year, except at Long Compton, where shortage occurred at the lower end of the village. There is plenty of water at the springs, but the main is not large enough to carry all the water required in the village.

293. SEWERAGE.—The Medical Officer of Health estimates that there are about 125 water closets and 25 hand flushed closets in the District. The vast majority are old-fashioned privy vaults, estimated at about 800, and there are also about 80 midden closets.

294. SCAVENGING.—There is no scavenging carried out by the Council in the District.

295. SANITARY INSPECTIONS.—The detailed Report of Mr. E. R. GANDER, the Sanitary Inspector, is appended, and shows that the bulk of the nuisances found were abated after informal notices. One hundred and fifty-two informal notices were served and 52 formal notices, with the result that 154 nuisances were abated.

296. MILK SUPPLY.—There is a very considerable quantity of milk exported from this District, and there are 77 Dairies and Cowsheds under observation. Mr. GANDER says that in only one instance did he hear of people in the District experiencing trouble in getting milk.

## COVENTRY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
3,484	16.93	5.38	0.30	34
3,345 (Civilian)				

297. Dr. CHARLES WEBB ILIFFE reports that the Death-rate, which in 1918 was 12.26, fell to the exceptionally low figure of 5.38. The Zymotic Death-rate was 0.30, compared with 0.58 in the previous year. Infant Mortality was 34 per 1,000 births as against 135 per 1,000 in 1918.

298. Referring to the Government Colony Cottages in Holy Trinity Without, he says :—  
“The tenements which were hurriedly put together for accommodation could never have been designed or erected for permanent occupation and are at the present time in many instances unfit as sanitary dwellings. The drains are improperly constructed, the sink delivery stands directly over the receiving trap, and in addition to this are closed in by ill-constructed lean-to sheds, used in some instances for keeping fowls, rabbits and tools, pans, etc. These should be condemned and cleared away and so permit of the free circulation of air.”

299. As regards St. Michael's Without the sanitary conditions are reported to be good and the homes clean, ventilated and healthy. The water supply, lighting and removal of house refuse is satisfactory.

300. Health Visitors and Midwives are credited with having been zealous in the discharge of their duties and with doing all they can to instruct mothers in the best means for child welfare, as well as to provide for the better carrying out of all requirements in maternity cases.

## FARNBOROUGH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,426	16.83	18.99	Nil.	83
1,369 (Civilian)				

301. The Birth and Death-rates as given by Dr. A. T. JOHNS and recorded above, are distinctly satisfactory on comparison with those for 1918, which were respectively 8.49 and 23.78. Once more there was an absence of Zymotic deaths, while the Infant Mortality rate was 83 per 1,000 births, the same as in the previous year.

302. Referring to Infectious Diseases, Dr. JOHNS writes :—“There is no provision whatever for Infectious diseases, these have to be treated at their own homes. As the District only consists of six small Agricultural Villages it is out of the question to provide a hospital for it alone, but a way out of the difficulty might be found in arranging with Districts round similarly situated. As this District is in Warwickshire, it has always seemed to me to be peculiar not to have it administered, so far as Sanitary, and Medical Officer of Health work are concerned, joined up with the rest of the County.”

303. SANITARY INSPECTION.—The Sanitary Inspector reports 208 Inspections. Thirty-six formal notices were sent out and 26 nuisances remedied after such notice. One case of Overcrowding was detected and dealt with. One house was disinfected after infectious disease. There was no seizure of unwholesome food, nor was any such surrendered.

MILK FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN ORDER, 1918.—No action has been taken by the Local Authority under this Order.

## FOLESHILL.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
32,297	25.50	10.10	0.58	81
30,986 (Civilian)				

304. Dr. JNO. ORTON reports that the Birth-rate rose from 24.76 to 25.50 per 1,000, while the Death-rate fell from 16.22 to 10.10 per 1,000. The Zymotic Death-rate of 0.58 was practically the same, the rate for 1918 being 0.55 per 1,000. Infant Mortality fell from 109 to 81 per 1,000 births, and although the latter rate is a pleasing improvement, the rate is still much too high.
305. The Zymotic death roll was made up of 8 deaths from Measles, 4 from Whooping Cough and 6 from Diarrhœa.
306. There were 13 cases of Scarlet Fever but no death. Three of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, Exhall, and four to the City Hospital.
307. Diphtheria was rather prevalent during the year but no deaths occurred. Two cases were removed to the City Hospital and Tracheotomy performed. The cases were distributed as follows:—Bedworth, 5; Exhall, 2; Foleshill, 16; Wyken, 3; Walsgrave-on-Sowe, 1.
308. TUBERCULOSIS.—One hundred and twenty-nine notifications were received during the year in respect of Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis. The deaths recorded were:—Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 29; Tuberculous Meningitis, 5; other Tuberculous Diseases, 4; making a total of 38.
309. THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN'S) ORDER, 1919.—Dr. JOHN ORTON writes:—"On my recommendation, milk was allowed for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age. As the number, however, became speedily large, I reported to your Council that other machinery was necessary to check the supply of milk for these purposes, and also to keep up-to-date a register of the people receiving this milk, and to review at short intervals their need for continuance of the supply. The Council therefore appointed a Committee of their body to deal with this matter, and your Sanitary Inspector was appointed as a special officer to act as Clerk and Investigator under the Order. First recommendations obtained through the County Medical Officer of Health, or other sources, are now sent direct by me to Mr. Bond, and the Committee are afterwards responsible, meeting every fortnight to consider the needs of each case brought forward. Under the Order, from November to the end of the year, 20 cases were supplied, making a total of 80 gallons of milk and 20 lbs. of Glaxo."
310. WATER SUPPLY.—During the year samples of both Public supplies, viz.:—from the Parishes of Bedworth and Foleshill, were submitted to the County Analysts, and in both cases their reports were satisfactory.
311. A complaint was received from the Binley Parish Council with regard to the condition of the water from two private wells used for drinking purposes, also the water supply to the Binley Colliery Village, obtained from the Colliery. These samples of water were analysed, and the water from one well and the supply from the Colliery, were found to be unsuitable for drinking purposes, while the water from the well at the Colliery Village proved to be satisfactory from which the inhabitants draw their supply. The Council immediately applied to the North Warwickshire Water Co. for them to extend their water mains from Walsgrave-on-Sowe to the Parish of Binley, and the terms on which they were prepared to do this were considered excessive, and an application made to the Coventry Corporation for terms upon which they would provide a supply. These negotiations were still proceeding at the time the Annual Report was prepared.
312. SEWAGE WORKS.—Dr. ORTON reports that the bacteria beds at Bedworth require reconstructing, and instructions have been given to the Engineer and Surveyor to prepare a suitable scheme.

313. At the Foleshill Works improvements have been made for land treatment, and a new bacteria bed is in course of construction, for which a loan of £1,600 has been obtained.
314. SCAVENGING.—The work is reported to have been very well carried out by contract at Bedworth, Foleshill and Exhall.
315. Inspections were made during the year of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, and they were reported to be, generally speaking, in a very clean and satisfactory condition.
316. Six offensive trades are still being carried on in the District, no new ones having been established during the year. They were all carried on in a satisfactory manner and no complaints were made.

## MONKS KIRBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,428	16·80	19·69	0·73	83
1,371 (Civilian)				

317. From Dr. O'CONNOR'S Report it will be noticed that the Birth-rate of 16·80 is a decided improvement on the 11·85 of the previous year, but this pleasing feature is discounted by the increased Death-rate of 19·69 as against 12·53.

MEASLES.—Towards the close of the year Measles was prevalent; 25 cases were notified, but there was no fatality.

SCARLET FEVER.—Four cases occurred during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—Two cases were notified, one of which ended fatally.

318. OVERCROWDING.—As over thirty houses are reported to be more or less overcrowded, emphasis is placed upon the importance of the Council's building programme being promptly completed.
319. Referring to Notification of Births, Dr. O'CONNOR says:—"It is an administrative error to require Notifications of Births to be sent to the District Medical Officers of Health. They should, I submit, be sent direct to the County Medical Officer. If this were done cases would be visited more promptly than appears to be at present practicable."

## NUNEATON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
3,176	26·76	10·49	0·65	71
3,049 (Civilian)				

320. Dr. A. A. WOOD reports that 11 notifications of Infectious Disease were received during the year, namely:—Measles, 3; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Malaria, 2; and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2.
321. INFANT MORTALITY.—Six deaths of infants under one year of age occurred, the cause of death being as follows:—Broncho Pneumonia, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Premature Birth, 2; Diarrhoea, 1; Bronchitis, 1. The Infant Welfare Centre at Arley did excellent work during the year, under the supervision of Miss PAKES, the County Health Visitor, with assistance by voluntary workers.
322. WATER SUPPLY.—Part of Arley is supplied with water from Arley Colliery, the other portions of the District having to rely principally on shallow wells.
323. OVERCROWDING.—Twelve cases of overcrowding presented themselves during the year, attributed to the shortage of houses, but no action was taken, or can be taken, until additional houses are provided.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,372	14.51	12.64	0.09	42
10,917 (Civilian)				

324. The Vital Statistics of Dr. ARTHUR THOMPSON'S Annual Report show a Birth-rate practically the same as that of the previous year, but the Death-rate is 1.87 lower. The Zymotic Death-rate of 0.09 compares with a *nil* in the previous year, and the Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 70 per 1,000 births to the pleasing figure of 42 per 1,000.
325. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Although there were 207 cases of Measles reported, not a single death occurred. Scarlet Fever out of 7 cases caused one death. There were 11 cases of Diphtheria, all of which recovered.
326. TUBERCULOSIS.—Six deaths occurred from Phthisis, and one from other Tuberculous disease.
327. WATER SUPPLY.—The following parishes have constant public water supply by mains, either from intercepted springs or upland surface water:—Combroke, Henley-in-Arden and Beaudesert, Kineton and Ullenhall. Alveston has an Artesian well, bored into the lower Keuper sandstone, which furnishes a very pure water which is plumbo-solvent, requiring iron piping for house fittings. The other public water supplies of the district are hard in character. At Henley-in-Arden there is cloudiness of water after heavy rainfall or snow. Dr. THOMPSON points out that this could be obviated by filtration, but in face of the cost, does not advise the provision of filter beds. Apart from these public water supplies, and small public sources, as at Binton and Hampton Lucy, the district is supplied from shallow wells. During the year Claverdon has had the offer of taking over as a public water supply, an Artesian well bored in the parish in recent years.
328. HOUSING.—The Report gives abstracts from a Housing Survey forwarded to the Ministry of Health on October 31st, and also details as to Housing conditions in each Parish in the District, prepared by Dr. LATIMER GREENE, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The latter is full of useful information which must have entailed much thought and labour in its compilation.

## TAMWORTH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
18,544	21.68	10.95	1.12	85
17,802 (Civilian)				

329. Dr. FAUSSET records a slight fall in the Birth-rate as compared with last year, and an Infantile Mortality of 85 as against 57 per 1,000 Births in 1918.
330. MEASLES.—There was a severe epidemic of this disease throughout the District, which lasted from March to the end of December, and 462 cases were notified, with 7 deaths. Six cases of German Measles were also notified.
331. SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-two cases were notified, 14 of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and three cases from Shuttington were taken to the Atherstone Isolation Hospital. No death was recorded.
332. WHOOPING COUGH.—Four deaths occurred.
333. DIPHTHERIA.—In the fourth quarter of the year 6 cases of Diphtheria were notified and 5 of them were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the other case died at home and one death occurred at the Hospital.

334. DIARRHOEA.—This disease accounted for 7 deaths.

INFLUENZA.—Twenty deaths from this disease were registered as against 53 in the previous year.

PNEUMONIA.—Twelve deaths were recorded as due to this disease.

335. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty-one pulmonary cases were notified, and of these 7 received Sanatorium treatment. Twelve cases of the disease in other forms were also notified. There were 25 deaths, namely:—18 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 of other forms. Some of the deaths were in cases notified in the previous year.

336. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified, one of which died.

337. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two cases occurred in Kingsbury Parish, 2 in Wilnecote and 1 in Glascote.

338. MALARIA.—Two ex-service men were notified as suffering from this disease.

339. WATER.—Dr. FAUSSET writes:—"In my last Annual Report it was stated that the Joint Waterworks Committee had consulted Professor LAPWORTH, F.G.S. Acting on his advice a contract has been placed for the sinking of a bore-hole to a depth of 228 feet, and if this produces the head of water anticipated, it is proposed to re-open the question of building a reservoir at Packington to supply the District by gravitation therefrom, which would undoubtedly overcome many difficulties at present experienced with regard to insufficient supply at the high points of the district."

340. ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The total number of patients during the year was 28, viz.:—Diphtheria, 12; Scarlet Fever, 16.

341. In accordance with his usual practice, Mr. JOHN W. PARKER, the Sanitary Inspector, attaches his Annual Report (his 21st), which is full of useful details of the work carried out by his department during the year.

342. Referring to Cowsheds and Dairies, Mr. PARKER says:—"One hundred and ten Cowsheds and Dairies are on my register, nine having been registered during the year, whilst the occupiers of 6 have either given up or left the district."

343. "The care one would expect to find where such a commodity of food is produced, is not such as is desired; some improvements have been effected but much remains to be done. It is very difficult to get milkers in many cases to see the necessity for washing their hands before commencing to milk; also I find ventilators closed and made secure with old bags, etc."

344. "The public, after purchasing milk, take in many instances little care to protect the milk from possible contamination; the covering of the vessel is almost unknown."

345. In reviewing the question of Housing and Town Planning, he remarks:—"In consequence of the continued scarcity of bricklayers, no great amount of work has been done. Every available man has been fully occupied throughout the year and much good work done; under these circumstances we have directed our attention to houses where the worst conditions existed, especially where serious dampness prevailed. Several lots of property have been improved, though much remains to be done. At the close of the year the old cottages at Edingale and those at Wilnecote Lane are still in the same condition; three of the latter being void."

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.
15,126	16.33	12.74	0.27	85
14,520 (Civilian)				

346. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that the Birth-rate is a decline on the figure for 1918, which was 16.79 per 1,000, and is the lowest on record. The Death-rate of 12.74 showed a marked improvement on the 16.02 of the previous year. The Zymotic Death-rate of 0.27 was practically the same as that of 1918, but the Infant Mortality Rate of 85 per 1,000 births is a discouraging rise upon the 59 per 1,000 births of the previous year.
347. SCARLET FEVER.—Thirty-seven cases of this disease were notified during the year, of which 28 were removed to Hospital. There was no death from this disease.
348. WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was responsible for 3 deaths.
349. DIPHTHERIA.—Ten cases were notified but no death resulted.
350. PUERPERAL FEVER.—A case was notified from Coleshill in June; the patient died. The case was attended by a registered Midwife.
351. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Four cases were notified, twins at Shustoke, and one each at Sheldon and Hampton, and were at once reported to the County Health Visitor in order that proper treatment should be obtained.
352. PNEUMONIA.—Fifty-five cases were notified of which 8 proved fatal.
353. MALARIA.—Twelve cases were notified. All contracted the disease on service abroad.
354. INFLUENZA.—In March an outbreak of Influenza occurred at Lea Marston. There were during the year 7 deaths ascribed to this disease.
355. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Forty-four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 31 being of Phthisis and 13 of other tuberculous disease, comparing with 21 and 9 respectively in 1918. Sixteen deaths were registered as due to Tuberculosis, of which 13 were of Phthisis and 3 of other tuberculous diseases.
356. WATER SUPPLY.—The most striking feature of the water supply of the District is that 1,383, or considerably more than a third of the total of inhabited houses are supplied from mains.
357. SCAVENGING.—The Report says:—"In only one instance, that of Water Orton, is the work carried out by a Contractor. The rest of the villages are scavenged by the Staff of the Council, and having regard to the increased work which is constantly being imposed by the Ministry of Health, it is satisfactory to note that in spite of this, work done departmentally is more efficiently carried out than it was when contracted out. The necessity for this work must be obvious to all. If left to private effort, it is usually inefficiently done, or not done at all, and if done by the Council, or contracted out, arrangements can be made that the disposal of refuse is in such a place as to avoid nuisance."
358. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—Sixty-two cases of Scarlet Fever and 18 of Diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.
359. Mr. T. H. NEGUS, the Sanitary Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, attaches a lengthy report to that of the Medical Officer of Health, giving details of the work carried out by his department during the year.

## RUGBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,058	16.47	12.12	0.59	101
20,215 (Civilian)				

360. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that 110 cases of Infectious Disease, exclusive of Phthisis, were notified, and included 32 cases of Pneumonia.
361. DIPHTHERIA.—There were 30 cases, compared with 47 in 1918 and 87 in 1917. Four of the cases proved fatal. Twenty-one of the patients were sent to the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-two of the cases occurred at New, Bilton.
362. SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 31 cases of this disease which occurred during the year, 7 occurred at Hillmorton, 7 at Frankton and 5 at Newbold. One case proved fatal. Twenty patients were removed to Harborough Magna Isolation Hospital.
363. MEASLES.—Two hundred and sixteen cases were notified, 164 of them during the last quarter of the year. There were three deaths.
364. PNEUMONIA.—This disease was for the first time compulsorily notifiable, and was responsible for no less than 19 deaths out of the 31 cases reported.
365. ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—There were three cases of this disease notified, all of which ended fatally.
366. ENTERIC FEVER.—There was no case notified.
367. TUBERCULOSIS.—Forty-five new cases were notified, 36 being Phthisis and 9 of other tuberculous diseases. Twelve deaths were certified as being due to Tuberculosis, compared with 11 in 1918.
368. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—Three hundred and nineteen Births were notified by doctor, nurse or relative, out of the 349 which were registered in the District during the year, which figures go to show that the Act is not very well observed in the District.
369. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—Sixteen beds are provided at the Harborough Magna Isolation Hospital, which serves the Urban District of Rugby, and the Rural Districts of Rugby, Monks Kirby, and Crick. Forty patients were removed to the Hospital during 1919.
370. SCAVENGING.—Dr. GIBBONS WARD says:—"The scavenging arrangements in the six parishes in the District where these are provided, have worked satisfactorily, although complaints have been received as to smell occasioned by the work. There is no doubt that the removal from these villages of night soil and domestic refuse, has resulted in great improvement in cleanliness, and that the benefit from this will be more and more felt as time goes on."
371. The Annual Report of Mr. L. M. WITHERS, the Sanitary Inspector, is appended, and gives details of a large amount of good work done.

## SOLIHULL.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,264	13.32	12.23	0.05	66
19,453 (Civilian)				

372. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that 61 cases of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, were notified during the year, comparing with 54 in 1918 and 68 in 1917.
373. DIPHTHERIA.—Only 4 cases were notified as against 13 in 1918. Of these, 2 were in soldiers on a visit. There were no deaths.
374. MEASLES.—Eighty-six cases were notified but none of them were fatal.



375. SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-three cases were notified, as against 37 in 1918. Sixteen of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. No deaths occurred.
376. INFLUENZA.—This disease was prevalent in some parts of the District during March and accounted for no less than 30 deaths.
377. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Five cases were notified and the County Health Visitor of the area was informed at once and in all cases proper Medical treatment was obtained for the affected infants.
- There were no cases of Enteric Fever or Puerperal Fever, but there were 24 cases of Pneumonia with 14 deaths.
378. TUBERCULOSIS.—Thirty-nine new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 31 being of Phthisis and 8 of other forms. Sixteen deaths were due to Phthisis and 3 to other forms of the disease, giving a total of 19, which is 2 less than in 1918.
379. INFANT MORTALITY.—Eighteen deaths of infants were registered during the year, giving a rate of 66 per 1,000 births, which compares very unfavourably with the rate of 43 per 1,000 in 1918. Eighteen of the deaths were certified as being due to congenital conditions.
380. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—Out of the 270 Births registered as occurring in the District, 259 were notified by doctors, nurses and relatives.
381. Referring to Water Supply, Dr. GIBBONS WARD says:—"The mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department are available for practically the whole of the populous parts of Solihull, Shirley and Olton, while Knowle and Temple Balsall also receive the Birmingham supply through the mains of the North Warwickshire Water Co. Private wells of the usual shallow type are the source of supply for the rest of the area and these are constantly receiving the attention of the Sanitary Inspector. Two samples of the Public Water Supply, one from Knowle and one from Solihull, were taken and gave good results."
382. A Report is appended from Mr. ALFRED H. CHARD, the Sanitary Inspector, detailing the work carried out in his department.
383. No Statutory Notices were issued and it is very satisfactory that so much work has been accomplished as the result of formal communications from the Inspector.

## SOUTHAM.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
9,684	18.38	16.57	0.43	107
9,296 (Civilian)				

384. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that the Death-rate of 16.57 is below the average for any year since 1914. Nineteen deaths of infants under one year were recorded, giving the high Infantile Mortality of 107 per 1,000 Births, a figure higher than any recorded since 1909.
385. ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases were reported during the year. All were from Tattle Bank and all were found to be paratyphoid fever. There were no deaths. The cause of the outbreak could not be traced. Two cases occurred in each of two families. Referring to these cases, Dr. GIBBONS WARD writes:—"The frequent presence of this and similar infections in the villages of the District, renders the question of water supplies one of peculiar importance."
386. MEASLES.—There were 180 cases notified during the year, 48 in May and June, and 13 in November and December, but there were no deaths.
387. SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-four cases occurred during the year—19 at Southam—and one proved fatal.
388. WHOOPING COUGH was responsible for two deaths and Diarrhoea for one.

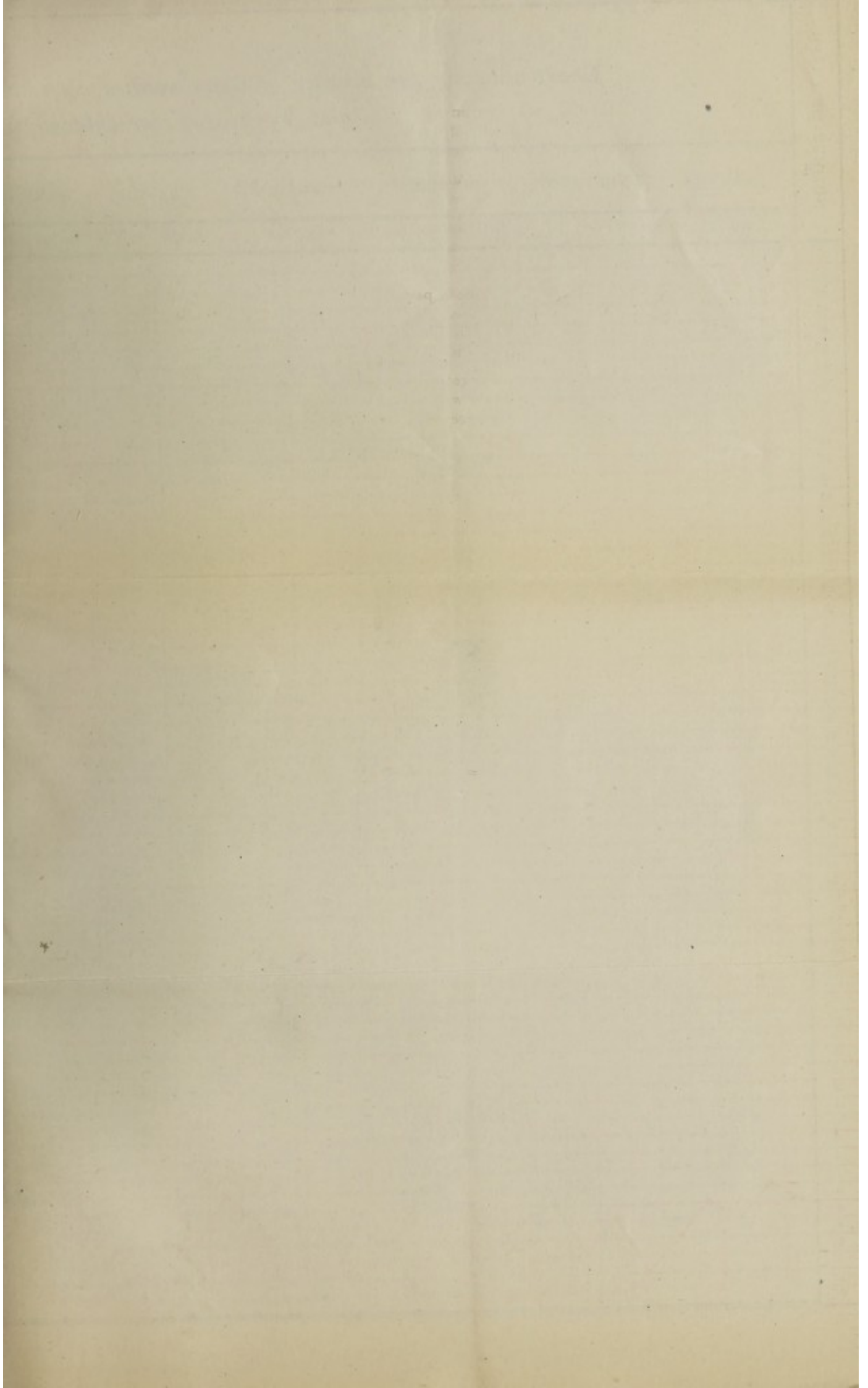
389. DIPHThERIA.—Only one case was notified. This occurred at Priors Hardwick and no source of infection could be found.
390. PNEUMONIA.—Nineteen cases were notified, fairly well spread throughout the District. Eight cases terminated fatally.
391. MALARIA.—Fifteen cases were notified, all contracted abroad.
392. PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case of this disease occurred during the year; the woman recovered.
393. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Three cases were notified during the year, one at Gaydon and two at Harbury. The County Health Visitor was at once informed on receipt of notification by the Medical Officer of Health, and every step was taken to secure proper treatment.
394. INFLUENZA was prevalent in various parts of the District during the year and was the cause of eleven deaths.
395. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty-five new cases were notified during the year, 19 being of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 of other forms. Twelve deaths occurred, 8 being due to Phthisis and 4 to other forms of tuberculosis.
396. WATER SUPPLY.—At the time of printing of the Report, the Scheme for the supply of water to Southam, Long Itchington, and Harbury has been completed and an inquiry held by a representative of the Ministry of Health. The result is awaited with interest.

## WARWICK.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,797	13.73	10.95	0.18	55
11,325 (Civilian)				

397. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that 39 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, exclusive of Tuberculosis. The Zymotic deaths numbered 2, viz. :—Whooping Cough, 1; Diphtheria 1.
398. MEASLES notifications numbered 19 and Scarlet Fever 15, but no deaths occurred from either disease.
399. DIPHThERIA.—The 11 cases notified were scattered in various parts of the District. There was one death. Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Council, for use among the poorer persons of the District.
400. PNEUMONIA.—Of the 6 cases notified 3 were fatal.
401. There were no cases of Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
402. TUBERCULOSIS.—Twenty-four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 20 of which were of Phthisis and 4 of other forms of the disease. This total compares with that of 23 in 1918. Ten deaths were due to Phthisis and 1 to other forms.
403. INFANT MORTALITY.—The 9 deaths of infants recorded give a rate of 55 per 1,000 births, which is 20 per 1,000 better than in 1918, and is also below the average of recent years.
404. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—One hundred and sixty-two Births were registered during the year, but only 122 were notified by doctor, nurse or relative, which shows that the Act is to some extent ignored.
405. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The absence of public water supplies has prevented the adoption of water carriage except in a small number of the larger houses of the district, and in a few villa residences, especially in the neighbourhood of Coventry, which drain into dumbwells. Hence the Inspector has no conversions from conservancy to water carriage systems to record, and his attention in this matter is directed to obtaining improvements in existing dry disposal methods.

406. SCAVENGING.—The public scavenging at Cubbington, Barford, Whitnash, and Tile Hill, has been on the whole satisfactorily carried out. There is now no excuse for insanitary midden closets in these areas, and none but proper pail closets should be allowed to exist.
407. From a comprehensive and valuable Report appended from Mr. C. CUTHBERT SMITH, the Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, the following details have been obtained.
408. WATER SUPPLY.—Nine samples of water were taken for analysis, one was returned as of doubtful purity, two condemned as unfit for use, and the remainder passed as fit for use.
409. NEW BUILDINGS.—Plans have been passed for the erection of 34 new buildings, or extensions and alterations to those already erected, and certificates of occupation granted for four houses. The certificate of three other houses was withheld for a time owing to the water Analyst's reports being unsatisfactory.
410. The Dairies and Cowsheds are reported to have been kept in fair order, and the Slaughter Houses in good order. The whole of the workshops and workplaces were inspected and 5 notices to cleanse or repair were served.

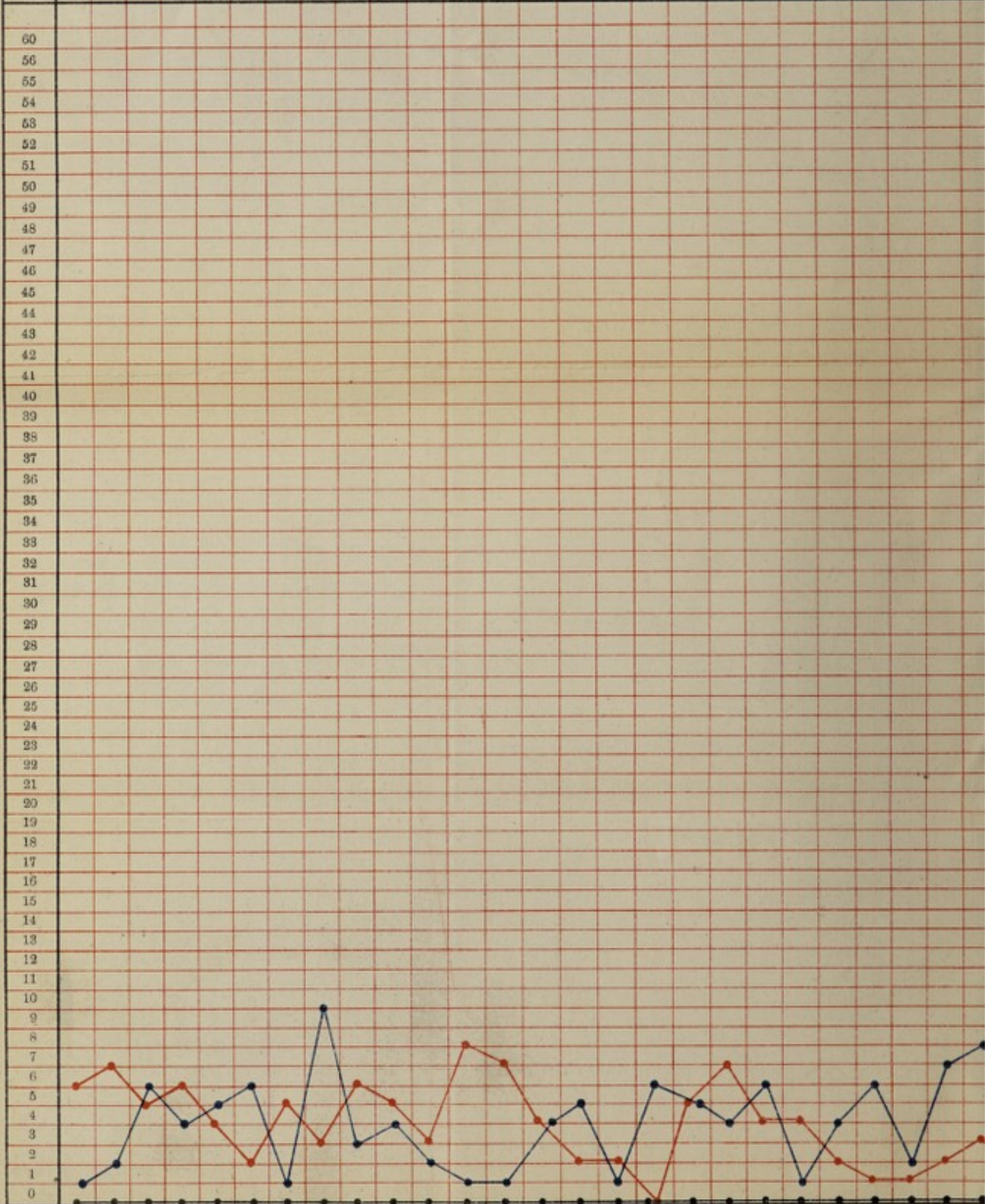


NUMBER OF CASES.

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

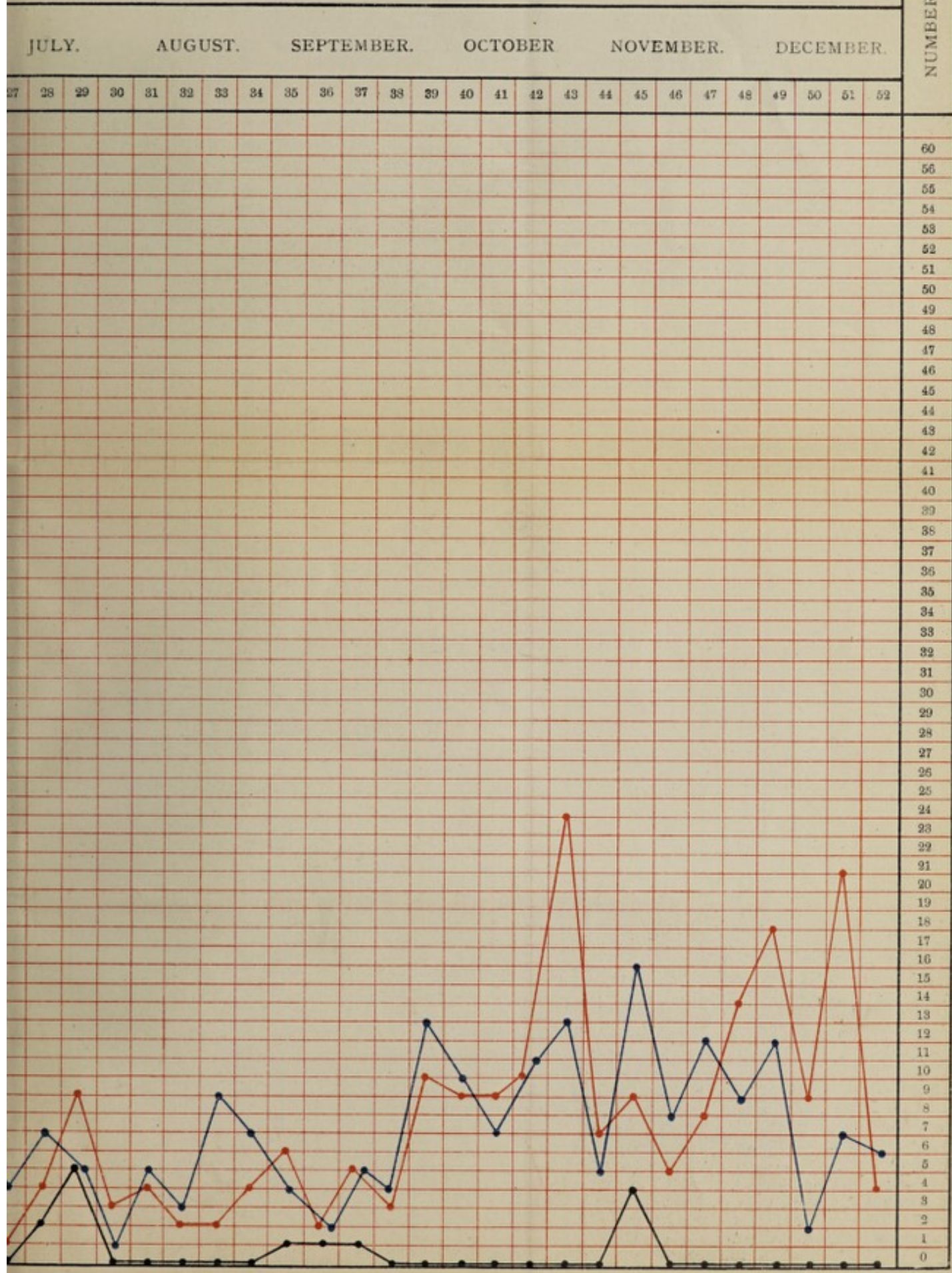
JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE.

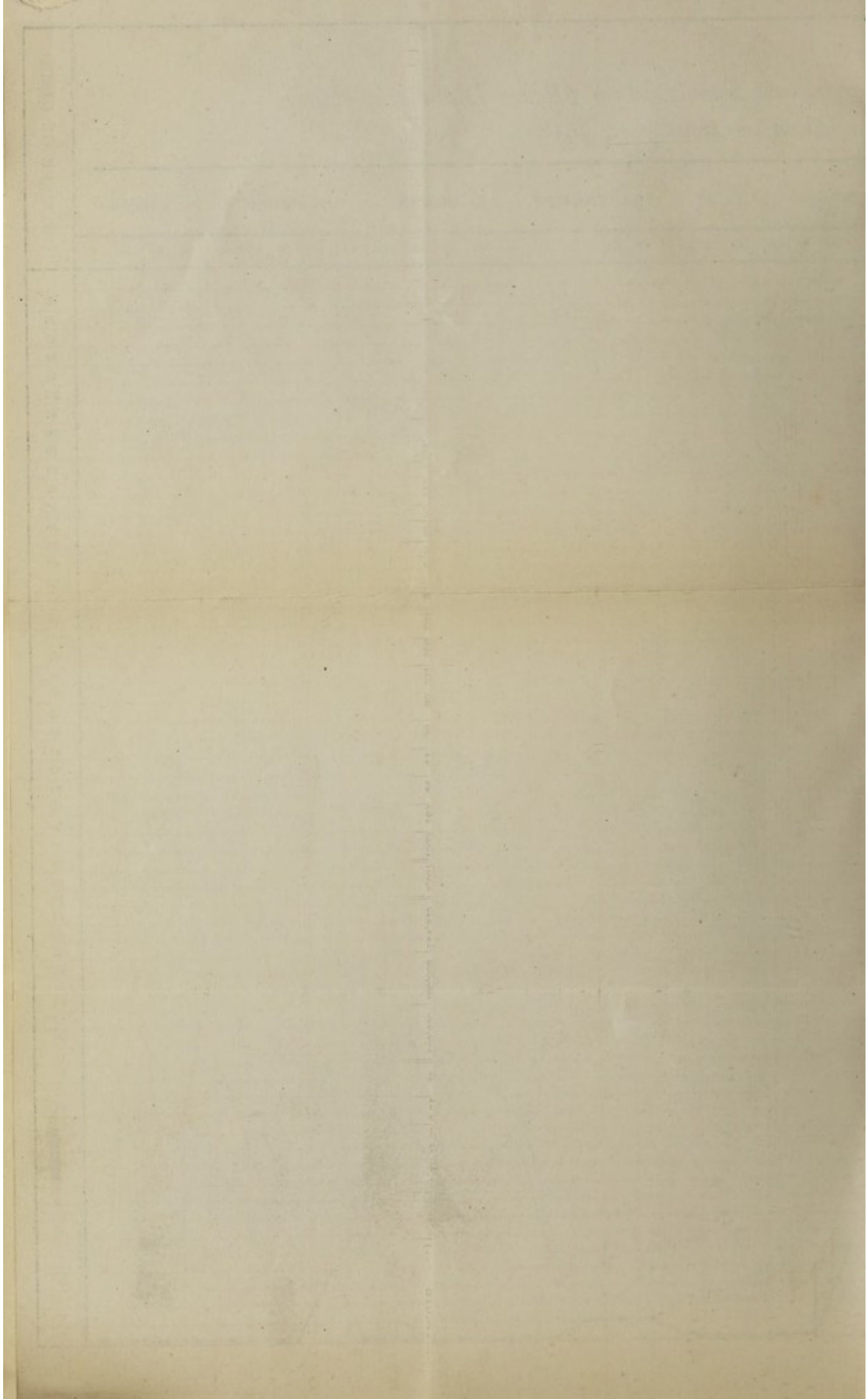
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26



of the year of Scarlet Fever (Red), Diphtheria (blue),  
Administrative County in 1919.

NUMBER OF CASES.





**A. TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1919, in the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages and shewing also the Area and Population of such Districts, and the Births therein during the Year, together with Birth, Death and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.**

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Population at all Ages.		Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Deaths at subjoined Ages.										Mortality from subjoined Causes.															Rates per thousand ..																						
		Census 1911.	1919. Estimate of Registrar General.					For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Krytypesia.	Phthisis (Pulv Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.		Organic Heart Disease.	Proteinuria.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Paraperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Deafity and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicides.	Other defined Diseases.	Disease identified or unknown.						
																																																		RATES PER THOUSAND ..					
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS ..	48,340	133,698	160,885	144,845	2,587	1,688	183	44	44	56	80	231	366	684	2	8	20	10	117	1,120	819	1,355	5	7,215	148,102	30	10	10	16	7	..	44	6	14	82	45	12	602	8	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.83	0.86	0.08	0.13	1.04	1.39	0.75	0.91	0.07	0.89	0.06
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS ..	502,411	167,215	187,206	170,712	3,514	2,175	289	62	82	99	100	262	407	874	..	19	3	22	13	151	6,159	18,242	3	20,236	149,143	28	19	12	6	..	45	2	9	134	80	15	641	13	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.83	0.86	0.08	0.13	1.04	1.39	0.75	0.91	0.07	0.89	0.06			
WARWICKSHIRE ..	550,751	300,913	338,091	324,557	6,101	3,863	472	106	126	155	180	433	778	1,558	2	27	3	42	23	268	7,279	26,483	8	27,451	297,245	58	29	22	13	..	89	8	23	217	128	27	1,143	21	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.83	0.86	0.08	0.13	1.04	1.39	0.75	0.91	0.07	0.89	0.06			







**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, 1919.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1919.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>									
Bulkington ... ..	39	5	...	3	...	...	1	1	29
Kenilworth ... ..	104	29	...	4	1	...	...	17	53
Leamington Spa ... ..	412	114	...	18	9	8	11	7	245
Nuneaton ... ..	830	51	...	48	2	...	40	50	639
Rugby ... ..	386	67	...	27	1	5	7	19	260
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	109	29	...	6	...	...	10	...	64
Sutton Coldfield ... ..	343	225	1	9	3	8	3	...	94
Warwick ... ..	199	66	...	9	1	2	3	1	117
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>									
Alcester ... ..	164	66	...	15	...	2	...	...	81
Atherstone ... ..	465	132	...	23	13	5	...	17	275
Brailes ... ..	60	17	...	4	4	2	1	...	32
Coventry ... ..	57	6	...	4	...	9	...	...	38
Farnborough ... ..	20	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	10
Foleshill ... ..	760	119	...	49	1	1	24	11	555
Meriden ... ..	227	105	1	15	9	11	13	8	65
Monks Kirby ... ..	25	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	18
Nuneaton ... ..	74	21	...	2	...	...	6	10	35
Rugby ... ..	323	64	...	33	1	1	9	9	206
Solihull ... ..	272	191	...	11	1	8	...	6	55
Southam ... ..	139	24	1	6	1	3	2	3	99
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	131	43	2	6	4	4	2	12	58
Tamworth ... ..	386	127	...	19	13	1	6	26	194
Warwick ... ..	149	59	...	8	...	1	5	9	67
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3,289</b>

E.

# Report by Health Visitors on Infants Visited, 1919.

Total No. of Visits.	2,944	Total No. of Re-visits.	6,894	Total No. of 1st Visits.	614	No. of cases attended by Midwives.	1,806	No. of cases attended by Doctors and Midwives.	434	No. of cases attended by Handy Woman.	90	No. of Attendances of Health Visitors at Infant-Welfare Centres	929	Total No. of Attendances of Mothers.	14,483	Total No. of Attendances of Infants up to 5 years old.	17,926
9,838 <small>Under 12 months. 1 month-4 yrs. 5000.</small>																	
<b>ANALYSIS OF VISITS.</b>																	

Sub-Divisions.	Visits		No. of Cases attended by				Feeding of Infants			Clothing of Infant			Health of Infant			Health of Mother		Cases Reported		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	Doctors and Midwives	Midwives	Hardy Woman	No. Breast fed	No. Parly fed	Bottle fed	Improperly fed	Bottle	Woolen	Cotton	Both	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Waiting	Neglected	Good	Medium	Bad	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Before	After	Factory	Charging	Domestic	Clean	Fair		Dirty	Good	Medium	Bad																							
																																					Mode of Feeding		No. of Cases where		Health of Infant			Health of Mother		Cases Reported		Instructions Carried out.			Employment of Mother			Housing Conditions			Sanitary Conditions		
																																					Boat Bottle	Long-tubed	Spoon	Otherwise	No. of Cases where Comforter is not used	No. of Cases where Cot is used	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Waiting	Neglected	Good	Medium	Bad	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Before	After	Factory	Charging	Domestic	Clean	Fair
I. Miss Clappen	130	314	39	3	87	1	99	11	20	..	24	..	10	113	17	1	1	107	21	2	1	121	9	..	..	21	109	104	23	3	24	99	7	..																									
II. Miss Stevenson	265	645	31	42	154	38	157	60	48	4	93	15	8	209	56	15	5	188	58	19	1	..	112	..	34	14	37	180	162	75	28	..	..	31	27	..																							
III. Miss Chorlton	435	150	34	62	335	4	379	25	31	12	50	2	4	394	41	..	..	409	16	10	..	8	21	4	27	6	5	397	381	44	10	416	10	9	4	..																							
IV. Miss Pakes	165	549	1	11	153	..	116	38	11	4	45	3	1	149	16	..	..	129	23	13	..	28	107	..	..	8	157	129	21	15	113	44	8	3	..																								
V. Miss Baker	450	1078	20	62	366	2	347	39	64	4	84	10	6	406	44	..	..	337	93	50	..	50	112	..	20	..	5	425	390	50	10	378	64	8	38	..																							
VI. Miss Jeffrey	213	695	100	11	102	..	163	21	29	5	47	1	..	198	15	3	3	167	40	6	3	..	..	..	5	..	11	195	167	33	13	163	27	23	82	..																							
VII. Miss Hughes	54	339	27	13	13	1	29	6	19	..	19	..	..	34	20	..	..	30	17	7	..	13	28	13	12	3	6	36	36	18	..	37	16	1	12	..																							
VIII. Miss Hunter	90	470	48	23	18	1	67	8	15	6	18	..	3	76	14	3	1	69	14	7	..	123	47	9	..	6	84	59	28	3	50	31	9	8	..																								
IX. Miss Wheatley	95	220	18	29	48	..	71	6	18	11	17	2	4	77	18	3	1	66	10	15	..	90	33	17	6	..	9	80	64	14	17	50	19	26	17	..																							
X. Miss Redfern	153	611	34	62	38	19	119	14	20	7	29	5	..	132	21	1	..	125	16	12	..	47	62	42	1	..	152	122	22	9	110	28	15	4	..																								
XI. Miss Underwood & Miss Page	78	36	11	9	58	..	59	8	11	1	12	2	3	70	8	..	..	54	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	49	22	7	53	17	8	5	..																								
XII. Mrs. Perren	322	368	60	35	220	7	262	39	23	14	47	1	3	281	41	5	2	252	52	18	..	49	49	34	18	4	8	287	161	120	21	131	149	42	20	..																							
XIII. Miss Carr & Miss Eagleton	137	508	22	17	82	16	101	20	15	1	23	1	5	120	13	4	2	99	27	11	1	132	12	1	4	..	2	131	100	28	9	41	37	21	18	..																							
XIV. Miss Tusin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																							
Miss Edwards	116	487	49	5	62	..	94	10	12	..	20	2	..	108	8	..	..	99	17	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	101	86	26	4	99	6	11	..																								
Miss Pym ..	241	344	120	50	70	1	145	3	193	2	194	2	1	236	4	1	..	221	14	6	..	91	150	4	2	1	4	235	194	44	3	222	16	3	8	..																							
	2944	6894	614	434	1806	90	2208	308	529	71	722	46	34	37	1679	1010	2021	138	686	29	2603	336	36	15	2352	437	146	7	752	742	124	135	29	193	2644	2204	568	162	1890	563	222	191																	

F. REPORT BY INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES, 1919.

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.
150	136	90	46	13	243	634	3,660	2

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.	BASIS.			APPLIANCES.			REGISTERS.			CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFE.				CLEANLINESS OF HOME.		No. of Notices of Medical Help.	No. of Notices of Still-birth.	No. of Notices of Death of Mother or Child.	No. of Purge-pal Cases.	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.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Pair.	Poor.	Lead.							Good.	Poor.	Good.	Medium.
I. Miss Clappen	16	11	10	1	1	217	10	30	10	10	10	2	2	1	1	8	1	1	10	4	2	2	9	9	1	26	3	1	1	2	..		
II. Miss Stevenson	11	9	7	6	1	256	17	78	9	10	10	1	1	10	1	9	1	1	7	7	1	7	1	7	1	38	5	2	1	1	..		
III. Miss Chorlton	13	13	7	6	..	567	23	42	12	13	13	2	11	11	11	11	2	2	8	5	..	8	5	..	1	126	3	5	5	1	..		
IV. Miss Pakes	15	15	9	6	2	948	44	107	14	14	14	..	14	14	14	14	..	..	14	4	..	14	..	..	2	144	22	1	1	1	..		
V. Miss Baker	12	12	8	4	2	357	21	49	12	12	12	..	12	12	12	12	..	..	10	3	..	10	2	..	2	39	2	1	1	1	..		
VI. Miss Jeffrey	10	9	7	2	2	78	14	36	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	..	7	1	..	1	16	1	1	1	1	..		
VII. Miss Hughes	9	7	5	2	1	163	13	55	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	..	7	1	..	1	28	5	..	..	..	..		
VIII. Miss Hunter	12	11	9	2	..	94	20	65	10	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	..	11	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
IX. Miss Wheatley	13	12	9	3	1	113	17	45	12	..	10	2	12	10	2	12	..	..	12	..	..	10	2	..	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	
X. Miss Redfern	7	7	4	3	..	59	15	19	7	7	7	..	7	7	7	7	..	..	7	..	..	6	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	
XI. Miss Underwood	7	6	5	1	..	89	6	6	6	6	6	..	6	6	6	6	..	..	6	..	..	6	4	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	
XII. Mrs. Ferren	11	11	4	7	2	356	22	57	7	3	8	2	9	9	9	9	..	..	7	2	1	7	2	1	..	21	6	3	3	1	..	..	
XIII. Miss Englestone	5	4	2	2	..	88	6	28	4	4	4	..	4	4	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	22	..	1	1	..	..	..	
XIV. Miss Tusin	9	9	8	1	..	355	15	18	9	9	9	..	9	9	9	9	..	..	9	9	..	8	1	..	..	60	5	2	2	..	..	..	
Totals	150	126	90	46	13	3,610	243	634	127	9	126	10	127	9	118	17	17	121	14	14	1	111	23	2	132	4	576	61	24	4	30	2	2

No. of Midwives.			
Resigned.	Cause.	Died.	Removed from Roll.
3	(1) Old age. (2) Age and inability to keep Rules. (3) Married.	3	

TABULAR STATEMENT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Sub-Divisions.	Total number of Defective Cases Reported by the S.M.O.B.		Total No. of other-wise Notified.	Total No. of Visits made.		Total number of Cases Unvisited— i.e., Left School, Re-moved, Not Seen, Not Found.		Total No. of Cases Treated.	Total No. of Cases Untreated.	Total No. of Children Examined in School.	Total No. of Medical Inspections attended at the Schools.	No. of cases Reported to the N.S.P.A.C.	No. of Health Talks given.	Attendances at School Clinics.	General Remarks.
	1919.	Cases left over from previous years.		4939	9601	130	7581								
3436	413		4939	9601	130	7581	1077	23137 1159 of these at Clinics	452	40	3005	284		No Teeth are included in any of these Totals.	

Sub-Divisions.	No. of Cases.	Vision		Adenoids and Tonsils		Deafness and Otorrhea		Araguln, Deafity		Heart Disease		Incipient Phthisis		Spinal etc. Defects		Vermifuge and Unoperated Heads		Scabies		Impetigo		Ringworm.		Defective Teeth		Neglected Children		Other Diseases								
		Specialed.	Specialed and advised	Obtained	Obtained	Medical advice obtained	No. of operations	No. of operations	Medical	Not Treated	Medical	Not Treated	Medical	Not Treated	Medical	Not Treated	Treated	Not Treated	Treated	Not Treated	Treated	Not Treated	X Rays	Home Treatment	Treated	Not Treated	Improved	Not Improved	Treated	Not Treated						
I. Miss Clappen ..	663	27	11	8	9	21	18	11	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
II. Miss Stevenson ..	489	29	32	—	7	24	21	4	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
III. Miss Chorlton ..	706	69	68	3	68	117	105	43	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
IV. Miss Pakes ..	303	14	11	4	20	17	4	38	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
V. Miss Baker ..	701	64	69	2	12	39	29	54	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
VI. Miss Jeffrey ..	732	43	65	—	11	41	22	39	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
VII. Miss Hughes ..	1223	55	74	7	49	69	49	40	26	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
VIII. Miss Hunter ..	407	18	25	4	11	34	12	67	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
IX. Miss Wheatley ..	506	51	63	3	17	52	37	36	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
X. Miss Redfern ..	318	16	20	1	16	34	17	30	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
XI. Miss Underwood and Miss Page ..	249	6	8	—	3	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
XII. Mrs. Porren ..	1114	44	56	5	20	11	8	37	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
XIII. Miss Carr ..	566	16	81	12	5	48	30	26	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
XIV. Miss Tustin ..	811	5	30	8	—	7	4	42	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
TOTALS ..	8788	448	613	57	248	523	368	467	145	40	90	12	65	7	117	3	26	4	755	17	1096	38	494	4	1328	8	490	78	169	6	80	144	144	23	1038	248

Percentages for the year 1919 .. 72.9  
 Percentages for the year 1918 .. 68.7

Total number of cases notified excluding heads .. 6372  
 Percentage 83.5 .. 5220  
 Total number of cases notified .. 8788  
 Percentage 86.3 .. 7581

The totals under Vision—Spectacles obtained—448, and under Adenoids and Tonsils—Number of Operations—368, are not included in calculating the percentages under these two headings. The figures 448 being included in 613, medical advice obtained; and 368 and 523, medical advice obtained.

MILDRED S. LOW E,  
 Superintendent.

H. TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1919.

DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits 1919.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Insured Persons.	Dependants.	Neither Insured nor Dependents.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domiliary Treatment.	Sputum Flasks Provided.	Disinfectant Provided.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.
I. MISS CLAPPEN	58	25	8	4	37	17	8	...	12	12	10	11	24	2	6	31	2
II. " STEVENSON	44	31	22	99	152	14	11	6	14	17	12	28	...	1	7	9	4
III. " CHORLTON	37	35	2	10	47	14	19	2	3	6	1	2	1	6	7	...	2
IV. " PAKES	85	84	76	207	367	36	39	9	19	...	26	75	28	...	40	1	...
V. " BAKER	56	48	26	60	134	32	13	3	13	20	28	46	4	...	20	3	5
VI. " JEFFREY	42	36	41	81	158	17	14	5	23	3	16	23	2	...	18	6	...
VII. " HUGHES	102	83	65	5	153	40	30	13	23	19	15	30	11	...	16	16	3
VIII. " HUNTER	26	20	32	32	84	9	5	6	13	7	6	9	3	2	7	6	...
IX. " WHEATLEY	24	15	8	35	58	8	5	2	12	10	18	12	...	2	11	9	...
X. " REDFERN	16	13	17	44	74	8	3	2	6	6	7	7	5	...	2	3	...
XI. " UNDERWOOD	19	8	3	7	18	6	2	...	5	1	3	4	...	...	2	11	...
XII. MRS. PERREN	109	47	46	28	121	22	26	...	15	12	26	42	3	1	11	58	4
XIII. MISSES CARR & EAGLESTON	41	20	20	34	74	10	7	3	5	2	6	12	1	...	5	21	...
XIV. MISS TUSTIN	27	21	17	40	78	12	9	...	8	1	3	11	2	...	5	5	1
TOTALS	686	486	383	686	1,555	245	191	51	171	116	177	312	84	14	157	179	21

# I. Annual Report on Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1919.

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 Trained Midwife attended	No. of Cases in which Doctor and B.F. Midwife attended	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Handy Woman attended	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-visits
71	21	5	24	38	16	6	71	117

## 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 purulent discharge during pregnancy	No. of Cases not doing, as Oph. Neon.	No. of Cases notified at all	No. of Cases sent to Hospital	No. of cases of Complete Recovery	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in one Eye.	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in both Eyes	No. of Cases of total Blindness of one Eye	No. of cases of total Blindness in both eyes	No. of Patients seen by Midwife before Confinement
I. Miss Clappen	3	1	..	2	2	..	1	8	8	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3
II. Miss Stevenson	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	18	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2
III. Miss Chorlton	20	5	..	3	19	1	..	20	3	6	12	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	6
IV. Miss Pakes	6	..	..	6	3	4	..	6	6	2	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	10
V. Miss Baker	12	1	..	4	6	5	1	12	25	7	7	7	3	12	..	..	..	..	3
VI. Miss Jeffrey	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	8	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
VII. Miss Hughes	6	1	2	3	1	3	2	6	15	3	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1
VIII. Miss Hunter	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
IX. Miss Wheatley	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
X. Miss Redfern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Miss Underwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Mrs. Ferrin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Misses Carr & Eagleston	7	5	2	..	2	3	1	7	26	2	2	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	5
XIV. Miss Tustin	9	7	..	2	..	..	..	9	4	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	71	21	5	24	38	16	6	71	117	27	29	21	7	67	1	..	1	..	31



SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1909.

J.

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 Order.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenilworth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington Spa	190	86	...	...	...	...
Nuneaton	478	...	...	...	143	...
Rugby	255	...	...	...	107	...
Stratford-on-Avon	201	18	...	...	44	...
Sutton Coldfield	334	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	392	101	5	...	165	...
<b>RURAL.</b>						
Alcester	150	...	...	...	...	...
Atherstone	...	...	...	12	...	...
Brilles	...	12	...	...	...	...
Coventry	200	...	...	...	11	...
Farnborough	162	...	...	...	14	...
Foleshill	305	...	...	...	183	...
Meriden	11	...	...	...	12	...
Monks Kirby	27	...	...	...	21	...
Nuneaton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rugby	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solihull	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	239	61	61	...	...	...

**K. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS** taken at the Park Lodge and Council House, Sutton Coldfield, during the Year ended 31st December, 1919, 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.		Mean Temperature in Shade.		Highest Readings in Sun.		Lowest Readings on Grass.		Hours.	Mins.			
				Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Depth.	Date.	Highest Readings.	Degrees.	Date.	Degrees.	Date.	Degrees.				Date.	Degrees.
January ...	3.24	21	0.75	3rd	30.148	23rd	28.875	10th	50.8	15th	18.5	24th	34.6	64.0	3rd	13.8	24th	23	55	January
February ...	3.01	10	0.89	17th	30.260	10th	28.765	20th	48.0	23rd	7.8	9th	31.9	82.7	24th	2.6	9th	48	23	February
March .....	4.36	19	1.10	19th	30.118	16th	29.315	11th	53.0	11th	23.5	30th	38.5	101.5	17th	12.0	30th	96	41	March
April .....	1.69	14	0.32	15th	30.183	3rd	29.438	16th	65.3	19th	24.3	21st	42.8	117.6	3rd	16.0	3rd	109	35	April
May .....	0.99	5	0.50	6th	30.222	29th	29.690	1st	78.1	24th	30.0	3rd	54.4	131.2	14th	28.0	20th	229	28	May
June .....	1.31	13	0.41	12th	30.215	16th	29.685	23rd	81.6	12th	34.3	3rd	57.2	132.0	11th	26.4	3rd	175	55	June
July .....	3.21	11	1.43	19th	30.319	28th	29.674	1st	75.0	12th	38.0	30th	55.7	126.7	17th	29.8	30th	150	58	July
August .....	2.66	13	0.76	29th	30.387	10th	29.615	29th	82.4	13th	32.0	31st	59.5	130.6	14th	29.5	30th	191	11	August
September ...	1.77	13	0.35	5th	30.006	10th	29.609	4th	82.0	12th	23.0	29th	51.4	125.4	12th	21.0	29th	138	8	September
October ...	2.85	11	0.90	23rd	29.913	7th	28.857	24th	64.6	6th	27.0	8th	42.4	103.6	2nd	20.5	16th	140	43	October
November ...	1.38	14	0.35	20th	29.782	5th	29.342	21st	55.4	24th	19.6	30th	36.3	76.7	3rd	17.4	30th	39	25	November
December...	3.61	20	0.72	22nd	29.519	12th	28.785	21st	53.2	4th	26.5	9th	40.7	67.3	3rd	16.0	9th	26	48	December
<b>TOTALS...</b>	<b>30.08</b>	<b>166</b>											<b>45.4</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>10</b>		

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



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## Appendix.

Chart			
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WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

—  
*ANNUAL REPORT*

OF

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH,

*For the Year 1919.*