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FOLESHILL

Rural District Council.

ANNUAL

HEALTH

REPORT,




BY

HAROLD G. WEBSTER,

M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1925.



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FIFTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

AS TO THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Foleshill Rural District,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1925,

BY

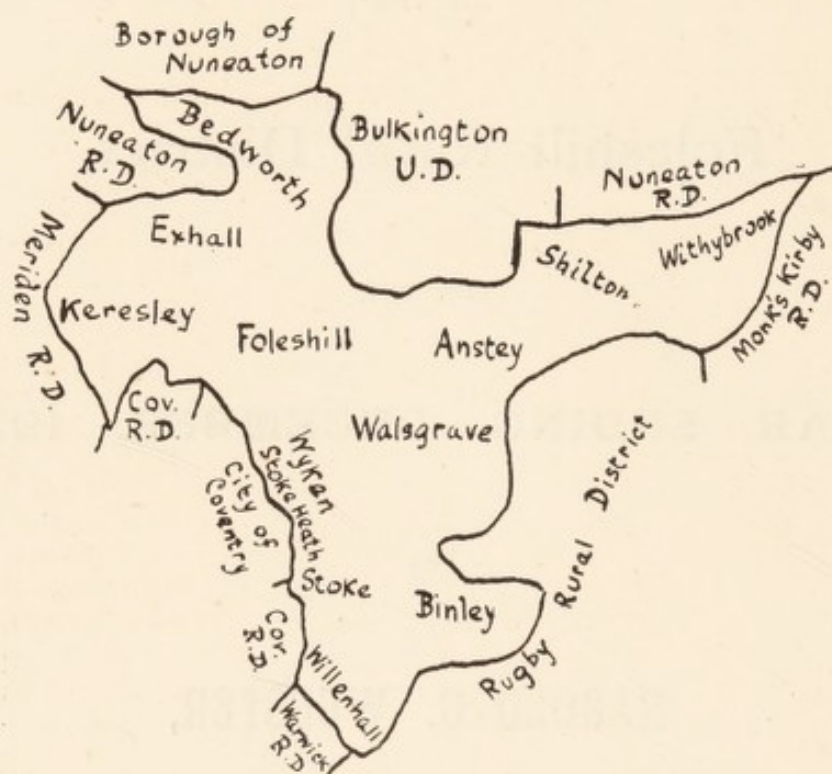
HAROLD G. WEBSTER,

M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.



MAP OF
FOLESHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

13 PARISHES.





TO THE
Foleshill Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I beg to present herewith my Fifth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Foleshill Rural District for the Year 1925.

The Ministry of Health, this year, call for a Survey Report of the whole of your District.

A Map of the District is given, showing the surrounding Local Authorities.

The most noticeable particular is again the large number of cases of Chickenpox for the year, and the occurrence of Small-pox.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (Acres), 19,068.

Population, 1921, 33,178, and Estimated, 1925, 37,560.

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

There has been a considerable change in the character of the area in the last five years.

The thickly-populated portion of your District consists of Bedworth, on the north, and Foleshill and Walsgrave-on-Sowe, in the centre. Exhall and particularly Walsgrave-on-Sowe have greatly increased in population, which shows that these agricultural areas are becoming more urban in nature. The above Parishes, with the inclusion of Wyken and Binley, constitute the mining area. This fact and the proximity of the District to the City of Coventry largely accounts for their increase and change of character.

I append herewith a Report kindly furnished to me by Mr. L. Richardson, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Consulting Geologist, of Cheltenham.

REPORT.

The land relief of the district may be described as undulating but rather tame. It is flat on the spread of Glacial Deposits, where it is diversified only by stream-valleys; and undulating on the Coal Measures, the ground they floor rising to 561 feet at Corley Rock, a little outside the district.

The Rural District in its smaller western portion extends on to the Coal Measures of the Warwickshire Coalfield, and its larger eastern portion over Triassic rocks. The Coal Measures dip westward; the Triassic rocks slightly eastward. The Triassic rocks extend on to the Coal Measures from a line joining approximately Bedworth and Binley westwards for a maximum distance of two miles. Near Marston Jabbett, older rocks (Cambrian) occur; the Coal Measures to the westward rise toward them; probably once arched over them; and have been proved to the eastward beneath Bulkington. The Triassic rocks consist of Upper Keuper Marls overlying Lower Keuper Sandstone, and it is this lower division which emerges from beneath the Marls and is found resting on the Coal Measures. The greater part of the area over which the Triassic rocks occur is covered with Glacial Deposits—boulder clay and associated sands and gravels. The Glacial Deposits extend westwards on to the Coal Measures, but farther in that direction, owing to the denudation, have been much dissected.

Wells sunk in the Glacial Deposits collect water usually hard and only in quantities adequate for limited requirements—private house supplies. A few springs from associated sand and gravel Borings made through the Glacial Deposits and Upper Keuper Marls would reach the Lower Keuper Sandstone, in which fair quantities of water—on the hard side, and locally may be saline—would be expected.

The Coal Measures dip westward—between Exhall and Keresley, west-south-westward. In going from the former to the latter locality, excessively higher sub-divisions of Coal Measures are traversed.

The Coal Measures consist of marls, shales, and sandstones. Where the sandstones crop out, they weather friable. In such places, they absorb water, and wells would collect it; but the trouble is that the weathering has also liberated iron, which discolours the water. Deep down in the sandstone, water is usually encountered in fissures (and can be overpumped). Little is to be obtained from unfissured sandstone, as the sand grains are so well cemented together that the rock is practically not water-bearing. The 100feet sandstone (Halesowen Group) along a little to the west of its outcrop is an important aquifer, and its course is shown on the recently-issued Geological Survey Map (New Series, Sheet 169). Wells sunk in its outcrop, however, would be liable to be overpumped if the requirements (as at Bedworth) were in excess of the natural recharge of the formation. The Exhall Sandstone is, locally, an important aquifer. So is the Corley Sandstone, which crops out along a track from Corley to Coventry, to the south-east of which it plunges beneath the Trias. The Spon End wells of the Coventry Corporation penetrate this sandstone. But, apart from the sandstones and conglomerates, the Coal Measures are practically waterless; wells sunk in the shales and marls are probably, in most cases, collections of surface water.

General Statistics.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921, 6,800, and, 1925, 7,763.

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921, 6,836.

Rateable Value, £134,414.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate, £471 2s. 4d.

Social Conditions.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are mining, agriculture, and general farming, with considerable milk production, hat manufacturing and hosiery at Bedworth, brickworks at Bedworth, Exhall, and Foleshill. A great number of the population residing in this area are connected with the engineering and other industries in the City of Coventry, who travel daily to their work, and who, naturally, tax our housing accommodation. More recently, the following industry has been commenced in the District, i.e., a branch of The General Electric Company, Ltd. This general increase in occupation is already being felt by the local overcrowding of the population. This will necessitate a large increase in the housing to accommodate them, as, at present, a large number are housed as lodgers.

The effects of any particular occupation on public health are very limited and not, in my opinion, prejudicial.

The opportunities provided for recreation are very limited, but improving with regard to adults. Several of the larger industrial concerns have provided opportunities for it in the way of playing grounds and social sports clubs. The opportunities for open-air recreation for children are very limited, with the exception of Bedworth, who, by the forethought of the Local Miners' Welfare, are just laying out large recreation and playing grounds of 49½ acres in extent, the purchase price of the land being £3,000.

The want of such facilities, especially in the Parish of Foleshill, is greatly felt.

Vital Statistics.

Amount of Poor Law Relief, £6,395.

		Total.	M.	F.	Birth Rate, 23·10.
Births	Legitimate	...868...	450...	418	
	Illegitimate	... 10...	4...	6	
Deaths	...	...357...	192...	165	Death Rate, 9·50.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence

of, Childbirth	...	From Sepsis	...	3
		„ Other Causes		0

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:

Legitimate, 71·42; Illegitimate, 0; Total, 71·42.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	5
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	6

Hospital relief is dependent upon the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, of which full benefit is taken and which is well supported by the District.

Causes of Sickness.

Two separate outbreaks of Smallpox, one at Foleshill (two cases in one house) and one at Bedworth (two cases in separate

houses, the last having had contact with the first). Strong measures were taken for the prevention of the spread of the disease, i.e., patients promptly removed to the Coventry Smallpox Hospital, houses and clothing disinfected, contacts vaccinated and visited daily until the end of the incubation period.

N.B.—Our Joint Smallpox Hospital is in use as a Tuberculosis Sanatorium (vide section below—(5) Hospitals).

TUBERCULOSIS.—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Particulars of New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths from the Disease in the area during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
5 ...	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
10 ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
15 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ...	3	4	1	—	—	1	2	—
35 ...	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
45 ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	16	17	4	3	2	4	5	3

Professional Nursing in Home.

(a) General. There are two Voluntary Nursing Associations—Bedworth N. A. and Foleshill N. A.

(b) Infectious Diseases. Nil.

MIDWIVES.—The number of Midwives practicing in the District is 15, and none of these subsidised by Public Health Authority. 22 Coventry Midwives have taken cases in the District during 1925.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Consultations).

Parish of	<div> <div>Bedworth</div> <div>Foleshill</div> <div>Stoke Heath</div> <div>Binley</div> <div>Keresley</div> </div>	Voluntary Committees. Services of County Health Visitors lent by County Council.
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School Clinics.

Provided at Bedworth and Foleshill under the County Public Health Authority. Ante-Natal Clinic at Stoke Heath.

Tuberculosis.

Patients attend Dispensaries at Coventry and Nuneaton for treatment provided by the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

Venereal Disease.

Treatment is provided at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital by the Warwickshire County Council.

Hospitals.

- (1) TUBERCULOSIS.—King Edward Memorial Hospital.
" Bramcote Sanatorium for Men, provided by the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Committee.
- (2) MATERNITY.—No hospital provided, but Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital take private cases.
- (3) CHILDREN.—District served by Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.
- (4) FEVER.—As mentioned in my last Report, negotiations were proceeding with the Warwickshire County Council for the tenancy of the Exhall Isolation Hospital for use as a School for Warwickshire Mentally Deficient Children. This arrangement has been cancelled, and the premises still kept in order by caretakers, as all our infectious cases are taken into the Coventry Isolation Hospital.
- (5) SMALL POX.—Hospital provided by a Joint Committee at Bramcote, but at present used as a Sanatorium by the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Committee for Tuberculosis. In case of a serious epidemic of Small Pox, arrangements have been made for the Joint Committee to vacate the Hospital at a few hours' notice.

The Nuneaton and District Joint Hospital Committee, of which this Council forms part, are in agreement with the Coventry Corporation to receive cases of Small Pox occurring in the Joint Committee's area into the Hospital for Infectious Disease situate at Pinley, Coventry.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Local Authority provides Ambulance for removal of Infectious Diseases.
- (b) FOR ACCIDENT CASES.—The St. John Ambulance has been discontinued, owing to the inability to get a volunteer driver, the late one's time being fully occupied. Ambulances are also provided by local Colliery Companies. Coventry City Ambulance may be had if payment guaranteed.

Laboratory Work.

Specimens of sputum, throat and nasal discharge, are forwarded for bacteriological examination to Birmingham University, and the results are forwarded to me. Outfits for taking these specimens are supplied by the University Pathological Department, and, after the first one, a duplicate is sent direct to the Medical Officer concerned. Arrangements are being made for these to be supplied, in the first instance, to me at the Council Offices, Foleshill.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement shewing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales and in certain parts of the country during the Year 1925.

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practition- ers.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjust- ed Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0

FOLESHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

COPY OF RETURN OF REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR 1925.

Causes of Death.					M.	F.	
ALL CAUSES					192	165	
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...
2	Small Pox	...	...	...
3	Measles	...	...	...	4	1
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...		1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	1
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...		1
7	Influenza	...	...	...	7	
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...		1
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	13	17
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	1	1
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	11	23
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...		2
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	4
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	8	11
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	22	12
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	8	7
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	15	10
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	18	18
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...		1
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	2	1
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	2	4
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	2	1
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	2	
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	1	2
26	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...		3
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...		1
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	20	6
29	Suicide	...	...	...	1	3
30	Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	11	4
31	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	38	29
32	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	1	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year					{ Total	38	24
					{ Illegitimate	...	
TOTAL BIRTHS					...	450	418
Legitimate					...	446	412
Illegitimate					...	4	6
ESTIMATED POPULATION					...	37,560.	

Notification of Births Act.

The supervision of this work is carried out by Health Visitors appointed by the Warwickshire County Council, and I have received a copy of the Health Visitors' Reports, which I append.

FOLESHILL INFANT REPORT, 1925.

During the year ending 31st December, 1925, Miss Baker, County Health Visitor, made 481 first visits to infants under 12 months, and 796 revisits.

Of this number, 376 were breast fed, 32 partly breast fed, and 73 bottle fed.

All the bottles used were boat shaped, with one exception.

The number of cots in use was 290, and, in 231 cases, comforters were not used.

464 of the babies were clothed entirely in wool, and the type of clothing, on the whole, was very satisfactory.

The health of the majority of the infants was very good, only 31 babies being found in an unsatisfactory state of health.

The Health Visitor made regular attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres, and the total attendance of mothers at Stoke Heath, Longford, Binley, and Keresley was 1,828, and of babies 2,121. A new Centre has been opened at Keresley Colliery for the benefit of mothers who found the Keresley Centre too far away to attend regularly. The attendances of mothers at this Centre were 303, and of babies 328.

There is a growing tendency among some of the younger mothers not to breast feed their babies, and cases have been discovered where the baby has been weaned as soon as the Doctor or Midwife left the case.

There is great difficulty in persuading mothers to obtain dental treatment for themselves. They do not realise the importance of sound teeth with regard to the expectant or nursing mother. It is to be hoped that dental facilities will be available, in the near future, for mothers, on the same lines as those provided for school children.

During the year ending 31st December, 1925, Mrs. Perren, County Health Visitor, made 138 first visits to babies under 12 months, and 35 revisits.

Of this number, 114 were entirely breast fed, 16 partly breast fed, and 22 bottle fed.

Only one long tubed bottle was found, the remainder being boat shaped.

The clothing of the infants was very satisfactory, and, in 130 cases, the clothing was entirely of wool.

There were no cases of neglect, and the babies were very healthy in most cases, 11 only being in an unsatisfactory state of health.

The housing conditions were satisfactory in the majority of cases, 120 of them being quite clean.

The attendances of mothers and infants at the Bedworth Infant Welfare Centre for the year were 1,405 and 1,636 respectively. This shews a marked increase in the attendance of infants.

LONGFORD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Report for Year ending March 31st, 1926.

MEDICAL REPORT.

During the last twelve months there has been a slight increase in the number of babies attending the Centre, which is satisfactory. The actual number I have seen medically averages over fifteen at each attendance. On the whole the children have been healthy and in good condition. Of the sickly ones all have shown improvement, and the mothers have been anxious to obtain advice and have carefully followed it. A few children have been referred to Hospital for treatment, and all, where possible, to their own medical attendant. There is still noticeable a disinclination to have vaccination performed, but some have had their prejudice removed and had their children done. Many children previously exempted were vaccinated during the smallpox epidemic.

At the Health Week Exhibition, at which all the Centres competed, five first class certificates were awarded to babies at this Centre.

H. G. WEBSTER, Medical Officer.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

At the end of March, 1926, there were 159 mothers on the roll, with 1,264 attendances of mothers and babies for the whole year. This shows a slight increase, and on the whole there have been more regular attendances than usual.

In April a very practical and helpful cookery demonstration was given by a lady from the National Milk Publicity Council. The useful recipes were afterwards distributed and much appreciated. In July a combined gathering of Centres met at Keresley, when a varied selection of films was shown and enjoyed, and as it was a decidedly hot day the tea provided afterwards was more than usually welcome. Dr. Coole Kneale in October gave a talk on Ultra-violet Rays, which he made most instructive and interesting; and in February Miss Pakes gave a very original Bellman Talk, which will never be forgotten by many who heard it; it was so unlike anything ever listened to before.

The Warwickshire Federation of Infant Welfare Centres is proving its value to the individual Centres in many ways, not the least among which is the list of speakers provided who are willing to give "lecturettes" suitable to mothers. A Library too, which sends books out to the different Centres is much appreciated, and in many other ways the benefit of amalgamation is being felt.

A summer outing was arranged to Stratford-on-Avon, when a good number went in charabancs and enjoyed the afternoon in various ways.

In the Autumn a Jumble Sale was held in order to increase the very depleted funds of the Centre. On a lesser scale this has been continued week by week, when small sums are taken.

N. RANDALL, Hon. Secretary.

STOKE HEATH INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Report for Year ending 31st March, 1926.

STOKE HEATH I.W.C. AND A-N.C.

The year ending 31st March, 1926, has been, I think, a satisfactory one from the medical point of view.

The majority of the mothers on the register have, at some time or other, sought advice for their babies, and, on the whole, have willingly carried out any instructions given.

Fortunately, in this Centre we have a fair proportion of breast-fed babies, but as always the most frequent subject on which advice is asked, is that of suitable bottle feeding.

Many minor ailments have been dealt with at the Centre, but some more serious cases have been referred to the private Practitioner or to the Hospital, and unfortunately one or two to the Tuberculosis Officer. The babies for the most part, however, attain and maintain a high standard of health, and are in themselves testimony to the care and attention of their mothers.

The Ante-Natal Clinic still shows a small number on its roll for the size of the district, there having been only eight expectant mothers registered throughout the year. These, however, have attended well. All have been normal cases with the exception of one referred for Hospital treatment.

KATHERINE SCOTT, M.B., CH.B.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year there have been 757 attendances of mothers and 920 attendances of children made at the Centre.

The Centre joined with others in attending the Educational Demonstrations got up by the Health Education Committee. The first, a show of Health Films at Keresley Institute, was most interesting. It was followed by tea, kindly arranged by the Committee of the Keresley I. W. Centre. The mothers went over in a charabanc, and had a most enjoyable ride back in the evening by a longer route.

In October, the Health Education Committee held a three days' Health Exhibition, chiefly on Smoke Abatement, at the Windmill Lane Schools. Stoke Heath mothers attended on the second day. Several of our babies competed in the Baby Competition, three of them winning certificates and prizes.

Some members of the Committee attended, and helped at the first shewing of the County Health Exhibition at Warwick.

A demonstrator from the Milk Publicity Council gave a Cookery Demonstration and Lecture at the Centre in the summer. She was much appreciated, and we hope to have her again next year.

The annual tea to the mothers was given by the Committee and helpers in January, and was much enjoyed. Some members of the Centre kindly entertained us with songs and piano.

A. W. BAKER, Superintendent.

I append a copy of the First Annual Report of the Foleshill and Adjacent Districts Health Education Committee, which

was founded as the outcome of Health Week, as a means of propaganda for health work, with the idea of making it continuous instead of intermittent :—

This Committee was formed in the Autumn of 1924 with the object of promoting health interests in the district, and it was decided to have its members as widely representative as possible of the different sections of workers in the neighbourhood. With this in view the Committee is composed of representatives from the Churches, Infant Welfare Centres, Doctors, Health Visitors, Heads of Schools, Sanitary Inspectors, Midwives, and Girl Guides.

Since its inauguration there have been six general meetings, which are held, by the kind permission of the Foleshill Rural District Council, at their Offices.

The work during the year has covered a wide area, and ranges from a Dramatic Sketch to a Tennis Tournament. A set of lock-up frames was made in which posters on various subjects such as smallpox and vaccination could be placed and changed occasionally, and these are displayed in various public spaces.

Health Talks have been given by Dr. Elizabeth Imison, Dr. H. G. Webster, Dr. Whitelaw and the Secretary to eight different organisations, and in most instances a collection was handed over for the work of this Committee.

Two Public Lectures were arranged: one on "The Citizen and Health," by Dr. Auden, of Birmingham, and the other on "Clean Milk," by Mr. Allen, O.B.E.

Three schools have rendered valuable help in the making of flannel garments for infants, and in this way some 60 yards of flannel has been purchased and made up into very attractive and good babies' wear.

During the Summer a Tennis Tournament was held, for which Capt. A. J. Hope, M.P., presented a Silver Cup to be competed for each year by local clubs. At the end of the season Exhall Club was declared the winner, and Capt. Hope personally presented the Cup.

The Welfare Centres have been catered for in various ways; during the Winter of 1924-25 a Dramatic Sketch depicting the difficulties of a young mother was given at the Keresley and Stoke Heath Centres, and was evidently much enjoyed by the audiences. In July a Cinema Show was given at the Keresley Women's Institute, kindly lent by them, when about 150 school children attended in the morning and 120 mothers in the afternoon to see a varied selection of films dealing with health.

During September, by the kind permission and help of Mr. Henderson, the Grand Picture House, Foleshill Road, was given over for one morning to children attending the elementary schools, and about 890 assembled to see interesting and instructive films on such subjects as The Ivory Castle, The House Fly, A Place in the Sun, etc. The enjoyment of the children was very pronounced, and they carried home with them lessons which will not soon be forgotten. Dr. Bracey kindly explained some of the pictures shown. The very grateful thanks of this Committee are due to Mr. Henderson and his staff for their most willing and valuable help.

In April the National Milk Publicity Council kindly sent two lady demonstrators down, who visited the six Welfare Centres and gave most practical and clear cookery demonstrations to the mothers, showing how to make appetising and nourishing dishes with the least possible outlay. These were very much appreciated by both mothers and workers.

In October an Exhibition was held for three days at Windmill Lane Schools, dealing chiefly with Smoke Abatement. At the opening gathering Miss Sydney M. Bushill lectured on "Housing and Smoke Abatement," Capt. Hope, M.P., taking the chair and presenting the Silver Cup during the evening. A varied selection of exhibits was shown dealing with smokeless houses, and contributed by the gas and electric departments of the Corporation. Orthopaedic and dental sections also were shown, and in addition to these there were infants' and toddlers' clothing, a bookstall and a number of very beautiful photographs on sunlight treatment. Health talks and concerts were given in the afternoons and evenings, and a very successful Baby Competition held, in which some 70 babies were judged by Dr. Hamilton Wood.

Once a year a social function takes place, and in December, 1924, a Whist Drive and Dance was held at Windmill Lane Schools and much enjoyed.

Two delegates were appointed—Dr. Webster, and Mrs. Tovey—to the National Baby Week Council, and the latter attended the meetings in London, returning with interesting reports of Lectures, etc.

In concluding this Report I would like to thank all those who have given time and thought so willingly to the work of this Committee, and to whose optimistic energy the success of the first year's work is due.

N. RANDALL, Hon. Secretary.

Legislation in Force in the District.

	Date became Operative.
Scavenging, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parish of Bedworth	1st March, 1882.
Scavenging, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parish of Foleshill	21st June, 1893.
Water Supply, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parish of Bedworth	31st August, 1882.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," New Streets and Buildings Bye-laws	19th April, 1879.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Offensive Trades	10th January, 1898.
Scavenging, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parish of Stoke	25th June, 1898.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Provision of Fire Hydrants for the Parishes of Binley, Exhall, Foleshill, Keresley, Walsgrave-on-Sowe, and Wyken	17th April, 1899.

	Date became Operative.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Street Watering in the Parishes of Bedworth, Foleshill, and Stoke ...	5th June, 1899.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Hackney Carriages and Drivers for the Parishes of Bedworth, Exhall, and Foleshill ...	6th October, 1902.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Public Conveniences for the Parish of Bedworth ...	2nd September, 1907.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Naming of Streets and Numbering of Houses for the Parish of Bedworth ...	5th September, 1910.
Scavenging, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parish of Exhall ...	8th October, 1910.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Line of Building ...	24th October, 1910.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Naming of Streets and Numbering of Houses for the Parish of Foleshill ...	2nd October, 1911.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Provision and Maintenance of Urinals for the Parish of Foleshill ...	1st April, 1912.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Longford Canal Bridge Contribution ...	26th April, 1912.
Order Determining "Special Expenses," Bulkington Road Canal Bridge ...	18th May, 1915.
Scavenging, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parish of Wyken ...	16th November, 1915.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Lighting of Streets for the Parish of Stoke ...	16th April, 1921.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Declaring certain Streets, in the Parish of Stoke Heath, to be Highways repairable by the Foleshill R.D.C. ...	24th January, 1921.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Slaughter-houses, in the Parishes of Bedworth, Exhall, Foleshill, Keresley, Shilton, Stoke, Stoke Heath, and Walsgrave-on-Sowe ...	13th June, 1921.
Sewage Disposal, Order Determining "Special Expenses" for the Parishes of Keresley, Shilton, Stoke, Stoke Heath, and Walsgrave-on-Sowe ...	13th June, 1922.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Naming of Streets and Numbering of Houses for the Parish of Stoke Heath ...	9th October, 1922.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Offensive Trades. "The Foleshill Rural (Public Health) Order, 1923" ...	7th September, 1923.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Public Conveniences for the Parishes of Bedworth and Foleshill ...	25th September, 1923.
Investing R.D.C. with Urban Powers Determining "Special Expenses," Offensive Trades. "The Foleshill Rural (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924" ...	7th April, 1924.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Dr. H. G. WEBSTER, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Medical Officer of Health (part time).

ERNEST C. BOND, C.S.I., Sanitary Inspector. Canal
Boats, Petroleum, and Scavenging Inspector. Design-
ated Officer under Housing and Town Planning Act.
Inspector under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops
Order (full time).

EDWIN H. ADAMS, C.S.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector
(full time). (Resigned in February, 1926, and Mr.
A. J. HILL, of Teignmouth, was appointed to fill the
vacancy).

NOTE.—In case of Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sani-
tary Inspector, half salary contribution is made from the County
Exchequer's Account, under the Local Government Act of 1888.

Water Supply.

The following Parishes in the District are supplied with
Water by the Coventry Corporation, viz., Foleshill, Binley, Ex-
hall, Keresley, Stoke, Stoke Heath, Walsgrave-on-Sowe, Willen-
hall, and Wyken, and I herewith append copy of Analysis kindly
sent to me by Dr. Snell, Medical Officer of Coventry.

The Parish of Bedworth possesses its own Water Works,
and the Water is considered very satisfactory.

It will be seen from this Report that the bulk of the houses
in the District are supplied from the above sources, and the
Supply is constant, being generally carried to the houses direct,
and only in such cases as court yards is the Supply carried by
means of stand pipes. In the smaller districts, viz., Ansty, Shil-
ton, and Withybrook, the Supply is chiefly obtained from private
wells and village pumps, but, in the case of Withybrook, the
Supply is obtained for the whole village from a spring. Samples
have been taken of this Water, and the same is quite satisfac-
tory.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

WATER.

Results of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Description.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen Absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
								Tempor-ary.	Perman-ent.	Total.	
1925. Dec. 16	Shustoke Water from filter No. 6, from tap on air vessel	0.0100 Bright.	0.0044 Slight traces of	2.0 (No Nitrite).	0.12 (No Nitrite).	0.063 No	28.2 Free colour.	9.5 Chlorine No smell.	11.0 Nil.	20.5	Satisfactory.
"	Whitley Water after treatment with "Chloros "	0.0072 Bright.	0.0048 Clear. No	3.8 (No colour.	0.56 (No Nitrite).	0.0040 No smell.	73.0 Free	16.00 Chlorine	16.50 Nil.	32.50	Satisfactory.
"	North Warwickshire Water from 181, Munition Cottages	0.0056 Bright.	0.0048 Clear. No	1.9 (No colour.	0.08 (No Nitrite).	0.004 No smell.	42.6	12.00	19.50	31.50	Satisfactory.
"	Spon End Water from Tank	0.0072 Bright.	0.0028 Clear. No	1.9 (No colour.	0.22 (No Nitrite).	0.008 No smell.	46.0	11.50	15.50	27.00	Satisfactory.
"	Spon End Water from Doe Bank Well	0.0072 Bright.	0.0028 Clear. No	2.0 (No colour.	0.30 (No Nitrite).	0.008 No smell.	49.4	12.50	16.50	29.00	Satisfactory.

County Analysts' Laboratories,
14, Temple Street,
Birmingham,

Reference—W. 321.

29th June, 1925.

Dear Sir,

We beg to enclose herewith the results of our analysis on the sample of water marked "Bedworth Public Supply," received from you on the 17th inst., and find it to be of very good quality and well suited for use for drinking purposes.

Yours faithfully,
BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY,
Public Analysts.

E. C. Bond, Esq.,
Sanitary Surveyor,
Foleshill.

PUBLIC SUPPLY, BEDWORTH.

Results of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

Free and Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80 °F in 4 hours.	Total Solids dried at 100 ° C.	Hardness.		
						Tempor-ary.	Perman-ent.	Total.
trace	0.002	3.600	0.110	0.005	49	15.1	15.6	30.7

Appearance --Bright, many small particles.

Rivers and Streams.

I have received no complaints during the year from the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Engineer's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage in the various Parishes, also the Sanitary Inspector's Report on Sanitary Conveniences, will give a good idea as to the character and sufficiency of the work that has been carried out during the last few years in the conversion of privies into water closets and the substitution of movable ash-bins with proper coverings, for fixed receptacles for refuse.

Sewage Works in the District.

The Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. A. E. Newey) reports to me as follows, with regard to the Sewage Works in the District :—

BEDWORTH.

The reconstruction of the Bedworth Sewage Outfall Works has been completed; and a Report received from the County Medical Officer of Health during the year, after the Works had been in use for a few months, shewed that the effluent was satisfactory.

BINLEY.

A new sewer has been constructed in Sowe Lane, Binley, to take the 20 houses being erected by the Council. These

houses will be drained to a small filter-bed near the Mill, which it will be necessary to enlarge to deal with the increased volume of sewage.

Messrs. Merry and Cunninghame, of Binley Colliery Village, are erecting a large number of houses, and, in consequence, it will be necessary for the private sewage disposal scheme for this village to be reconstructed.

EXHALL.

It has been agreed that 100 houses being erected by the Coventry Colliery Industrial Housing, Limited, in Wheelwright's Lane, should be drained into the sewer in Wheelwright's Lane, Foleshill, and, in consequence, the whole of these houses will be provided with the water carriage system.

The scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal for the whole of the Parish has been under consideration; but, as the estimated cost of carrying out this scheme was £37,500, the question has been deferred for the present, because the rateable value of the Parish would not warrant such a large outlay. It would be possible to drain portions of the Parish into the Bedworth and Foleshill sewers.

FOLESHILL.

These Works continue to give a satisfactory effluent; but, owing to the rapidly increasing population in this Parish, and, in consequence, the increased volume of sewage to be dealt with, it is anticipated that extensions to these Works by the provision of additional bacteria beds will become necessary.

KERESLEY.

A new sewer has been constructed from near the Shepherd and Shepherdess Inn to the new estate being developed by Mr. W. H. Green, near the Council Schools. The Council agreed to pay half the estimated cost of constructing this sewer, viz., £300. The sewage will be discharged into the present small filter-beds near the Shepherd and Shepherdess Inn; and, when Mr. Green's estate is developed, it will be necessary to enlarge the filter-beds and provide septic tanks for dealing with the increased volume of sewage from this part of the Parish.

The Coventry Colliery Industrial Housing, Limited, have completed 196 houses at the north end of the Parish; and the sewage from this estate is being dealt with by a sewage disposal plant erected by the Company.

STOKE.

The Copsewood Estate is drained into a private sewage disposal scheme, which is giving satisfactory results.

The Biggin Hall Estate is being drained into the Coventry sewers, in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Coventry City Council.

WALSgrave-ON-SOWE.

Complaints have been received with regard to the nuisance which arises in connection with the drainage of houses in Woodway Lane, Walsgrave-on-Sowe; and the Engineer and Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme for abating this nuisance.

The conditions in other Parishes are the same as mentioned in previous Reports ; and no difficulty is experienced in dealing with the sewage.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences of each type in use in the thirteen Parishes is set out in the table below.

In the Parishes of Bedworth and Foleshill, there now remain very few of the old type of privy in use, and most of these I hope to have converted into water closets during the coming year in parts of the Parishes where the sewer is available.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences of each type in the 13 Parishes is as follows :—

NAME OF PARISH.	Ashbins.	Water Closets.	Privies with Movable Receptacles.	Privies with Fixed Receptacles (including Ashpits).	Dry Ashpits.	Cesspools.
Ansty ...	—	3	9	16	—	—
Bedworth ...	2,314	1,692	111	74	31	7
Binley ...	199	171	46	7	20	—
Exhall ...	466	184	314	91	23	181
Foleshill ...	2,086	1,858	64	40	30	7
Keresley ...	82	99	91	27	25	11
Shilton ...	2	4	36	50	17	2
Stoke ...	326	326	—	2	1	—
Stoke Heath...	693	693	—	—	—	—
Walsgrave-on-Sowe ...	97	11	231	144	81	21
Willenhall ...	—	4	18	7	—	2
Withybrook ...	—	3	46	8	—	1
Wyken ...	63	68	3	36	—	—
Total ...	6,328	5,116	969	502	228	232

Scavenging.

Scavenging is carried out in five Parishes of the District, viz., Bedworth, Exhall, Foleshill, Stoke, and Stoke Heath, with an approximate population of 33,000. The work is carried out by contract, and has been done in a satisfactory manner.

I only had one serious complaint to make during the whole of the year. The Contractor for the Parish of Bedworth ceased working several days before his contract was due to expire. The Committee concerned with the letting of this contract investigated the matter and took the necessary steps, and, in the end, everything was cleared up satisfactorily.

I have had a few complaints with regard to the nuisance arising from tips in various parts. These were not of a serious nature, as steps are taken to soil over the tips when necessary.

In previous Reports, I have mentioned the unsatisfactory condition prevailing in the Parish of Exhall. As will be seen, there are nearly 200 cesspools that require emptying, and it is an absolute impossibility, under the conditions, to keep these from becoming a nuisance, as most of them are not water-tight, being constructed in water-logged ground, and, as a consequence, subsoil water percolates through the brickwork, causing the drains to be choked, and the foul liquid finds its way into various ditches by the side of the highway, thus causing a very offensive smell. I called the attention of your Council to the necessity of a scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal, and the Engineer was instructed to submit a scheme to the Ministry of Health, but I am sorry to say that this has been deferred, owing to the cost of the scheme, estimated to be over £37,000. However, there is a possible way of getting over this difficulty which I believe could be done at a less expense, viz., to sewer various parts of the Parish which may be connected to the Bedworth and Foleshill sewers at four different points, and, for that part of the Parish which could not be drained into these sewers, a small system could be constructed capable of dealing with this area. I leave this matter for your further consideration.

In the north-west portion of the Parish, the houses recently erected by a Colliery Company have their own installation for dealing with the sewage, which gives very satisfactory results.

The Scavenging, in the Parishes of Binley and Wyken, of houses owned by a Colliery Company, is carried out by themselves, and has been done very satisfactorily, but, sooner or later, your Council will have to take into consideration the question of the removal of refuse from parts of these Parishes.

Your Council, as owners of property in Walsgrave-on-Sowe and Binley, undertake the emptying of your own ash-bins, and this work is being done very well. In other smaller Parishes, the occupants of the houses dispose of their refuse themselves, and very little trouble is experienced in getting the tenants to do this work.

The number of loads of refuse removed to tips during the year from the five Parishes that are scavenged is given below, as taken from the weekly returns sent in by the Contractors, viz.:—

Bedworth	4703 loads
Exhall	2016 "
Foleshill	3798 "
Stoke	236 "
Stoke Heath	503 "

Total	...	11,256	"
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**Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department
during the Year 1925, in the Rural District of Foleshill.**

			Inspections & Observa- tions made.	Formal Notice by Authority.	Informal Notices.	Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses & Schools.	Foul Conditions	...	62	20	46	44
	Structural Defects	...	116	9	49	46
	Overcrowding	...	64	2	1	2
	Unfit for Habitation	...	8	—	2	1
	Lodging Houses	...	—	—	—	—
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	192	—	—	—
	Cow Sheds	...	83	—	2	1
	Bakehouses	...	63	—	4	—
	Slaughter-Houses	...	427	—	36	34
	Canal Boats	...	110	4	—	4
	Ashpits and Privies	...	213	2	9	—
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	62	1	10	10
	Water-Closets	...	185	23	36	43
	Defective Traps	...	12	—	1	1
House Drainage.	No Disconnection	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Faults	...	174	16	62	52
	Water Supply	...	43	21	2	18
	Pigsties	...	171	3	6	7
	Animals improperly kept	...	32	3	3	3
	Offensive Trades	...	43	—	2	2
	Smoke Nuisances	...	3	—	1	1
	Other Nuisances	...	312	18	36	46
	Vans used as Dwellings	...	133	3	4	4
	Meat, Fish Shops, and Stalls	...	367	—	—	—
	Houses Inspected under Housing Acts	...	252	—	—	—
	Visits paid to Cases of Infectious Disease	...	320	—	—	—
	Visits paid to Cinemas, etc.	...	32	—	—	—
Totals			3,479	125	312	319

	Inspection).	No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food (see Report on Meat		—
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	—
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	9
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	6

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

**PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS
DISEASE.**

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	93
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	105
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	—
Convictions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	—

E. C. BOND, Sanitary Inspector.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been very little nuisance from the older established factories. A recently established one was a source of considerable nuisance by emitting black smoke, but this has been abated by the installation of a new type of boiler and building an adequate chimney stack at our request.

Premises in Occupation which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

Offensive Trades :—

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	36
Gutscrapers	...	...	1
Fat Extractors and Bone Boilers	...	...	2

No underground sleeping rooms are in occupation in the District.

Schools.

The sanitary conditions and water supply are satisfactory, with one exception. Representations in this case have been made to the School Authorities, and they have undertaken to alter the drainage and closet accommodation, with a view to correcting this.

Housing.

I. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

(1) General Housing Conditions, taken as a whole, are satisfactory.

(2) (a) Extent of shortage, and

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet this is shown by the following table :—

It was resolved that application be made to the Minister of Health for his consent to the Council carrying out the following scheme for the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes under Section 60 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, viz. :—

Ansty and Shilton	...	12 houses	
Bedworth	...	100	"
Binley, Stoke, Stoke Heath, Walsgrave-on-Sowe, and Wyken	...	470	"
Exhall	...	50	"
Foleshill	...	100	"
Keresley	...	12	"
Withybrook and Willenball	10	"	
		754	"

The time for the completion of the scheme is two years, starting from January 1st, 1926.

(3) Changes in Population. This has been given under Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

II. OVERCROWDING.

- (1) Extent. Slight. A few isolated cases, due to large families.
- (2) Causes. As above (1) and the taking in of Lodgers, owing to the shortage of houses.
- (3) Measures Taken. Notices have been served on various tenants to abate the nuisance caused by overcrowding where it was considered possible. Other measures are contingent upon the carrying out of the Housing Scheme.

III. (1) GENERAL STANDARD OF HOUSES IN AREA.

- (a) Good.
- (b) There is some of the smaller cottage property in the more urban parts of the District that is not so satisfactory, being of the back-to-back type, and others with no back entrance. General defects in the small cottage property are chiefly from defective roofs, dilapidated spouting, windows, plastering, etc.
- (2) These defects are due to lack of supervision by some owners or their agents, and undoubtedly a lot of these smaller defects might easily be mitigated by the tenants, who object to any outlay on their houses in addition to their rent.
- (3) The difficulties found in remedying unfitness. Statutory notices served on owners are frequently unable to be complied with in good time owing to the shortage of labour, most of it being absorbed on new construction.
- (4) Conditions as to water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal. This will be found in the Tables in this Report compiled by the Sanitary Inspector.

IV. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

We are unable to recommend wholesale demolition of the previously scheduled areas owing to labour shortage in the building trade. When sufficient new houses have been built to accommodate the tenants, these matters will be taken into consideration.

V. BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

No byelaws re houses let in lodgings or relating to tents, vans, sheds, etc. No byelaws affecting these matters, with the exception of Common Lodging Houses, of which there are none in the District.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total	...	...	...	{ Subsidy ... 275 }	315
				{ Non-Subsidy ... 40 }	
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme.					
Foleshill R.D.C. Housing Schemes	...	...	...	...	89
				Total	404

Unfit dwelling-houses—

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	227
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	220
(3) Number of dwelling-houses which were found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	137

Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	90
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Action under Statutory Powers.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—		
(a) By Owners	...	2
(b) By Local Authorities in default of owners	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intentions to close...	...	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—		
(a) By Owners	...	21
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	—

Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	4
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	4

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The wholesomeness of milk is generally satisfactory, as far as the dairies and cowsheds are concerned. Various defects have been found and remedied.

(1) Tuberculous Milk in Cattle. The Warwickshire County Council agreed to take over the administration re tuberculosis.

(b) MEAT.

(1) The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on the first day of April, 1925, and your Sanitary Inspector was appointed Officer under these Regulations to receive notices of slaughter, etc.

These Regulations stipulate that a person shall not slaughter an animal for sale for human consumption unless he has, not less than three hours before the time of slaughtering, delivered, or caused to be delivered, to the Local Authority notice of the day, time, and place on which the slaughtering will take place.

The Regulations provide that, where it is the regular practice in any slaughter house to slaughter animals at fixed times on fixed days, after giving written notice of this practice to the Local Authority, special notice under this Article shall not be required to be given in respect of any animal slaughtered in accordance with such practice.

Notice of this Regular Slaughter at fixed hours has been given by 23 occupiers of slaughter houses, distinguishing times of slaughtering in the winter and summer months, and these times have been strictly adhered to. Where it has been found necessary to alter these times, due notice has been given.

With regard to the arrangements for inspection at the time of slaughter, this is a very difficult proposition, owing to the distances between the slaughter houses, which number 23, in six Parishes, but every effort is made to see as many as possible.

The Inspector informs me that 744 carcasses have been inspected, together with organs and offal (in slaughter houses), and a total quantity of 2,567lbs. of beef, including various organs and offals, and 40lbs. of mutton have been condemned. It was not necessary to legally "seize" any of the above, but, after examination, it was surrendered on request.

The chief causes for condemnation were, tuberculosis in the lymphatic system, also in organs and offals, and various parasitic diseases in organs, i.e., liver fluke, echinococcus, cysts, actinomycosis, etc. Arrangements for disposal of this condemned meat are sometimes difficult, but the Inspector arranges for the bulk of it to be burnt and in other ways to be treated, before he leaves the slaughter house, in such a manner that it cannot be used for human consumption.

With regard to occasional slaughtering, a large number of pigs are killed by cottagers, who sell portions of the meat to their neighbours. The total number of notifications received up to December 31st was 523, and the bulk of these carcasses were examined. In two cases only was disease found, viz., tuberculosis, and the two carcasses were destroyed.

A severe outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in the District, cattle, sheep, and pigs being affected, but in none of the inspections carried out in slaughter-houses and of cottagers' pigs was the disease seen. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Inspectors dealt with this outbreak.

Arrangements have not been made for the marking of meat.

(2) As regards shops, stalls, stores, and vehicles, these have been inspected regularly, and the owners have complied with the Regulations in a most satisfactory manner.

Notice was given to all persons who sold meat from vans in the public street that the old objectionable chopping block (which hung at the back of their van, in just a convenient place for dogs to lick and urinate thereon, and was then taken off and placed in the dusty road for chopping) must be dispensed with, and instructions were given that all blocks must be placed inside the van and kept there. Several butchers were cautioned, in the first instance, over this matter, and I believe the practice has now ceased.

(3) No public slaughter-houses are in use in the District.

I append a table of private slaughter-houses in use in the area at the dates mentioned.

		In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	...	9	9	9
Licensed	...	14	18	18
Total	...	23	27	27

(c) Inspection has been carried out in various food shops of the District, and, generally speaking, these have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

The Inspector has been called in to examine various tinned foods at different times, and this has been surrendered on each occasion.

Bakehouses have been kept in a cleanly condition, and in only two instances has it been necessary to call the occupiers' attention to the want of cleanliness, through the omission to limewash when necessary. In both these cases, the occupiers complied with the request.

(d) No cases of food poisoning have occurred in the area.

(e) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The work in connection with these Acts is carried out by the County Council.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

This is shown by the accompanying Tables below.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied by the Council. Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined at the Birmingham University. Free use has been made of Diphtheria

Anti-toxin in practically all cases, and of arrangements for examining specimens. Inspections are made in all notified cases of Infectious Disease. Scarlet Fever and Small Pox only removed to Isolation Hospital. Diphtheria cases requiring tracheotomy can be removed to the City Hospital, Coventry, by arrangement with the Coventry Corporation.

Disinfection. Clothing and bedding are treated in our own Disinfectant. Premises disinfected by formalin vapour.

School Notifications. Cases are inspected as a result of these if not also notified by Medical Practitioners at the same time.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies.

Schick and Dick tests and artificial immunization not used, so far as known.

(a) Primary Vaccinations and

(b) Revaccinations performed by Medical Officer of Health, under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. Vaccination done by Medical Officer of Health is done as Public Vaccinator, and not in his capacity as Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HAROLD G. WEBSTER,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Petroleum Acts.

Thirty-three Licences have been granted for the storage of Petroleum, and fifteen for the storage of Carbide of Calcium.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	4	4	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	62	57	1
Diphtheria	12	2	1
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—
Pneumonia	62	—	14
			(acute)
Erysipelas	22	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica... ..	5	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Chickenpox	153	—	—

Analysis of Cases Notified during the Year under the Various Age Groups.

Disease.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	35 Years.	45 Years.	65 Years and Over.
Smallpox ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever...	62	—	2	1	—	2	22	24	6	4	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	12	—	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	62	1	1	2	1	3	9	2	9	15	6	12	1
Erysipelas ...	22	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	4	4	4
Encephalitis Lethargica...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	153	15	11	6	16	21	75	5	4	—	—	—	—

Analysis of Deaths Notified under the Various Age Groups during the Year.

Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute)	14	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	4	2
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blind- ness.
	Notified.	Treated.				
		At Home.	In Hospital.			
	5	4	1	4	1	--

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925,

FOR THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF FOLESHILL.

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	35	2	0
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	26	1	0
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	10	—	0
Total ...	71	3	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
(1)	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding	...			
Want of drainage of floors	...			
Other nuisances	...			
Sanitary accommodation	...			
{ insufficient	...			
{ unsuitable or defective	...			
{ not separate for sexes	...			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	...			
Other offences	...			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	3	3		

H. G. WEBSTER, Medical Officer of Health.

(31)

Harold J. Webster

