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HEREFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WITH

SUMMARY OF THE REPORTS

OF THE

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

IN THE

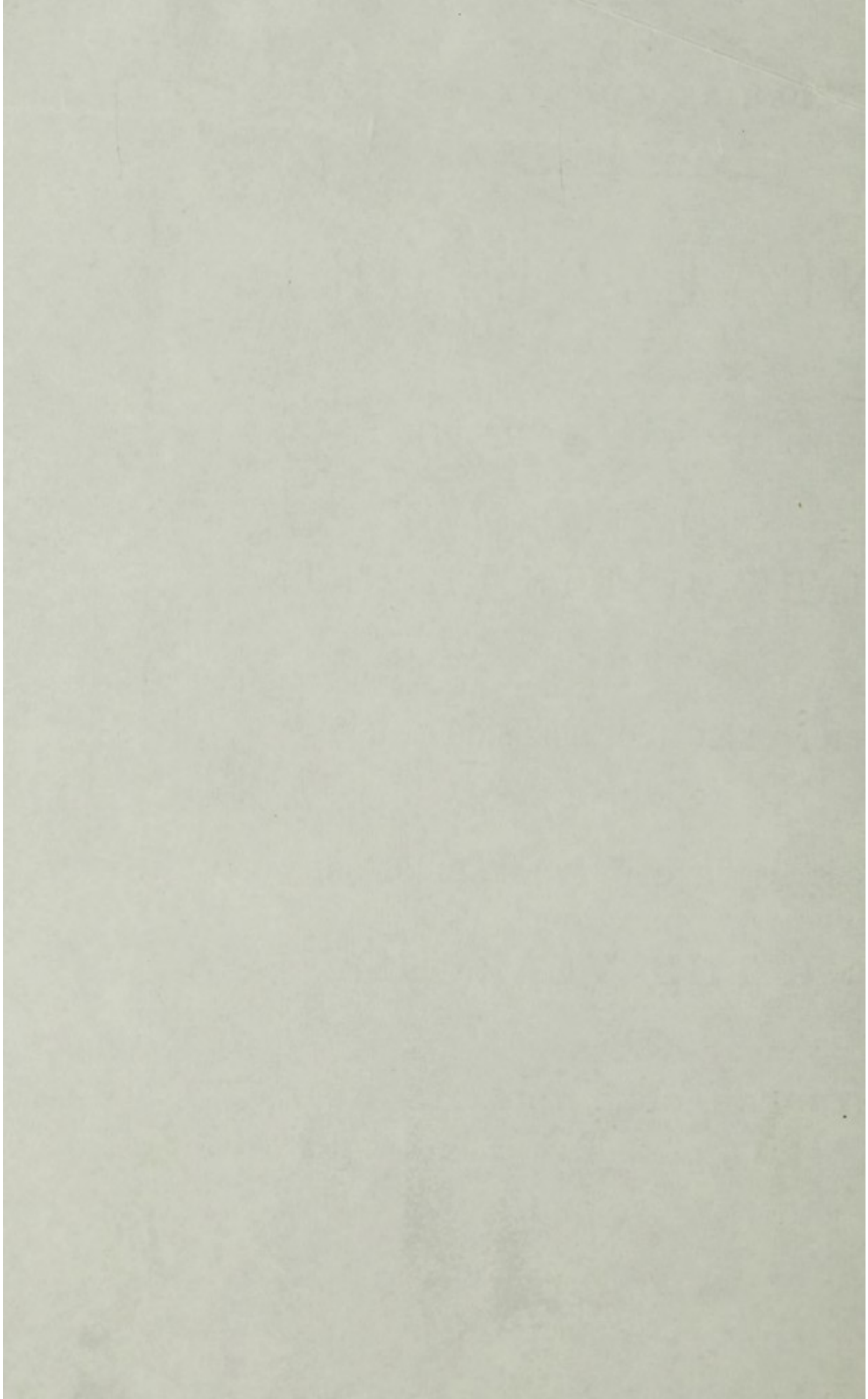
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF HEREFORD,

**FOR THE YEAR 1914.**

BY

D. DRYBURGH GOLD, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

*County Medical Officer of Health.*



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*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing  
Committee of the Hereford County Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Administrative County and I have kept it within the narrowest limits.

I regret that its issue is somewhat later than usual, but this has been found to be unavoidable owing to the disorganisation of official work arising out of the national crisis.

The mortality and other statistics of the Administrative County for the past year are, on the whole, satisfactory.

The birth-rate, I regret to say, is the lowest on record, being 18.9 per 1000 persons living. This figure is 3.3 per 1000 less than that for Rural England and Wales, and 2.1 per 1000 lower than that of last year.

The crude death-rate of the County is 13.5 per 1000 living. This figure is .1 per 1000 higher than that for Rural England and Wales, but .2 per 1000 less than the County rate of last year.

The standardized death-rate, which is more accurate for comparison, is 11.07 per 1000 living; this is 1.3 lower than that for Rural England and Wales.

The infantile mortality rate is 73 per 1000 births against 75 for last year.

The death-rate from Tubercular Diseases shews fluctuations from year to year, but is gradually declining, and this year's rate is the lowest in our records.

The Cancer death-rate is the same as that of last year.

The treatment of Consumption, so far as it has been established, is fully discussed in the Report. The work of the period under consideration has been adversely affected by changes in the staff, and at the end of the year by the War.

It is of the greatest importance that the County Council should complete their scheme at the earliest possible moment. This is imperative if good results are to be expected.

The County and City Laboratory is doing excellent service and is largely taken advantage of by the Sanitary Authorities of the County.

The Housing Acts are being enforced, but many houses remain uninhabitable in most districts. Owing to the present position of the Country, housing work is, of course, largely abandoned.

Nothing, I am convinced, has a more detrimental effect upon the health of the community than inadequate housing and overcrowding.

The Notification of Births (Extension) Act now in force makes notification compulsory in all County Districts. The administration of this Act should be a question for careful consideration between the County Council and the District Authorities.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Committee for their courtesy and support during the year.

I am greatly indebted to the District Medical Officers of Health for their support, and my thanks are due to the Tuberculosis Officer for his constant co-operation, and to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Staff for their loyal service.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

D. DRYBURGH GOLD.

Shirehall,

November, 1915.

## COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

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### Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council.

Mr. G. CRESSWELL, *Chairman.*

Mr. JAMES CORNER (Chairman of County Council).	Mr. M. S. DENT.
Mr. H. F. RUSSELL (Vice-Chairman of County Council).	Major E. M. DUNNE.
Mr. H. J. BAILEY.	Mr. J. FARR.
Mr. F. BALLARD.	Mr. R. FARR.
Mr. F. J. BERRY.	Mr. H. K. FOSTER.
Mr. W. T. BARNEBY.	Mr. J. GODSELL.
Mr. E. F. BULMER.	Mr. E. H. HOPKINS.
Sir JOHN COTTERELL, Bart.	Mr. E. W. LANGFORD.
Mr. E. A. CAPEL.	Mr. H. LANGFORD.
Sir ARCHER CROFT, Bart.	Mr. T. LEWIS.
Mr. J. C. DAVIES.	Mr. J. T. LUTLEY.
Mr. W. J. DAVIES.	Mr. T. A. MATTHEWS.
Mr. S. H. DEAKIN.	Mr. STEWART ROBINSON.
	Mr. H. J. SOUTHALL.
	Mr. H. WALKER.

### The Midwives Act Committee.

Mr. G. CRESSWELL, *Chairman.*

Mr. JAMES CORNER (Chairman of County Council).	Miss P. A. BLAKE.
Sir ARCHER CROFT, Bart.	Dr. PAUL CHAPMAN.
Mrs. W. H. BARNEBY.	Dr. E. F. MORRIS.
	Mr. H. WALKER.

### District Medical Officers of Health.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Urban Districts.</i>
HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., Southbank Road, Hereford .. .. .	Bromyard.
JOHN W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H., Lynwood, Cantilupe Street, Hereford .. .. .	Hereford City.
RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S., The Laurels, New Radnor .. .. .	Kington.
J. MCKEAN HARRISON, M.B., B.Ch., Gloucester House, Ledbury .. .. .	Ledbury.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.B., C.M., The Croase House, Kings- land .. .. .	Leominster.
A. J. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Chepstow House, Ross .. .. .	Ross.

**District Medical Officers of Health—cont.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rural Districts.</i>
THOMAS E. HINCKES, M.B., Ch.B., Broad Street, Hay ..	Bredwardine.
HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. .. ..	Bromyard.
Ditto                   ditto .. ..	Dore.
Ditto                   ditto .. ..	Hereford.
RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S. .. ..	Kington.
HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. .. ..	Ledbury.
Ditto                   ditto .. ..	Leominster.
A. J. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. .. ..	Ross.
HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. ... ..	Weobley.
LLOYD G. SMITH, M.D., Oak House, Monmouth ..	Whitchurch
W. B. DARROLL, M.D., M.R.C.S., Lantwardine ..	Wigmore.

**Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.**

PETER LOWE, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

**Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.**

M. T. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Inspector of Midwives, and Superintendent.**

Miss A. BODEN, Church Road Cottages, Tupsley, Hereford.

**Assistant Superintendents.**

Miss NESBITT.

Miss MATHIESON.

Clerk—Mr. L. A. NICHOLLS.

**County Staff.**

In September, 1914, Dr. Sandiland, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, obtained a commission in the R.A.M.C., and Dr. Morgan, his successor, also joined the R.A.M.C. in July, 1915.

Mr. L. A. Nicholls, clerk in the Department, joined His Majesty's Forces at the outbreak of war and is still serving.

**District Medical Officers of Health.**

Dr. Jones, of the Combined Districts, Dr. Harrison, Ledbury Urban, Dr. Campbell, Ross Urban and Rural, and Dr. Whelan, Wigmore Rural, are all serving in R.A.M.C.

Dr. Whelan resigned his post as Medical Officer of Health to the Wigmore Rural District early in 1915, and has been succeeded by Dr. Darroll.

Arrangements were made in all cases to carry on the work of these officers temporarily.

DATES ON WHICH THE ANNUAL REPORTS WERE RECEIVED FOR YEAR 1914.

URBAN.

Bromyard .. .. .	July 29th, 1914.
Hereford City .. .. .	May 4th, ..
Kington .. .. .	June 30th, ..
Ledbury .. .. .	Sept. 6th, ..
Leominster .. .. .	April 15th, ..
Ross .. .. .	June 24th, ..

RURAL.

Bredwardine .. .. .	Sept. 14th, ..	
Bromyard	} Combined Districts.	
Dore		
Hereford		
Ledbury		
Leominster		
Weobley	} Combined Districts.	
Kington .. .. .		June 30th, ..
Ross .. .. .		August 20th, ..
Whitchurch .. .. .		June 21st, ..
Wigmore .. .. .		May 10th, ..

In a "General Order" dated July 29th, 1910, in which the duties of all County Medical Officers of Health were defined, the following Sections must be adhered to in the preparation of their Report:—

- (7) The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December in each year make an Annual Report to the County Council up to the end of December on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration and the vital statistics of the County.

In addition to any other matters upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report, his Annual Report shall contain the following sections:—

- (a) A digest of all annual and special reports made by the Medical Officers of Health of all County districts within the County ;
- (b) a section as to the isolation hospital accommodation available for each County district and as to the steps which should be taken to remedy any deficiencies which may exist ;

- (c) a section on the administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909, within the County ;
  - (d) a section on the water supply of the several County districts within the County ;
  - (e) a section on the pollution of streams within the County and as to the steps for the prevention of pollution taken :—
    - (i) by the local authorities, and
    - (ii) by the County Council ;
  - (f) a section on the administration within the County of the Midwives Act, 1902 ; and
  - (g) a section on the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1907, within that part of the County in which the County Council have jurisdiction for the purposes of those Acts.
- (8) The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall send to us two copies of his Annual Report and two copies of any Special Report ; he shall also send one copy of his Annual Report to the Council of every County district in the County and shall send three copies of any Special Report to the Council of every such County district affected by the Special Report.

## PART I.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

**AREA.**—The Administrative County of Hereford has an area of 538,924 statute acres (land and inland water) according to the Census of 1911, of which 15,864 is Urban and 523,060 Rural.

There are in the County six Urban districts, two of which are municipal boroughs, viz., Hereford City and the Borough of Leominster, and eleven Rural districts. There is no County Borough within the area.

**POPULATION.**—According to the Census of 1911 the population of the Administrative County was 114,269, made up of 55,168 males and 59,101 females. The following table shows the population at the Census of 1901 and 1911:—

	1901 Census.	1911 Census.
Administrative County .....	114,125	114,269
Urban Districts .....	38,585	39,867
Rural Districts .....	75,540	74,402

During the intercensal period therefore, between 1901 and 1911, there was in the whole County an increase of 144 or .1 per cent. In the Urban districts there was an increase of 1,282, whereas in the Rural districts there was a decrease of 1,138.

In arriving at the population at any stated time during the intercensal period, calculations are usually based on the supposition that the rate of increase or decrease during the previous intercensal period has been maintained, and it is on this supposition presumably that most of the District Medical Officers have made their returns for the past year.

The following table gives the populations of all the districts at the Census of 1911, and as estimated by the District Medical Officers to mid-year 1914.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

	<i>Population Census 1901.</i>	<i>Population Census 1911.</i>	<i>Population Estimated 1914.</i>
Bromyard .. .. .	1,663	1,703	1,716
Hereford City (M.B.) ..	21,382	22,568	22,981
Kington .. .. .	1,944	1,819	1,779
Ledbury .. .. .	3,259	3,358	3,389
Leominster (M.B.) ..	5,826	5,737	5,708
Ross .. .. .	*4,511	4,682	4,737
	38,585	39,867	40,310

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

	<i>Population Census 1901.</i>	<i>Population Census 1911.</i>	<i>Population Estimated 1914.</i>
Bredwardine .. .. .	2,094	1,995	1,963
Bromyard .. .. .	8,244	7,931	7,830
Dore .. .. .	6,742	6,491	6,410
Hereford .. .. .	13,271	13,597	13,704
Kington .. .. .	5,254	4,996	4,914
Ledbury .. .. .	9,068	9,059	9,056
Leominster .. .. .	7,911	7,915	7,915
Ross .. .. .	10,313	10,421	10,455
Weobley .. .. .	6,951	6,699	6,624
Whitchurch .. .. .	1,550	1,526	1,520
Wigmore .. .. .	4,142	3,772	3,661
	75,540	74,402	74,052

\* Figure relative to new area formed in 1906.

**TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1914 (MIDSUMMER),**  
*as returned by the District Medical Officers.*

	<i>Estimated Population 1914.</i>	<i>Increase on Census Population of 1911.</i>	<i>Decrease on Census Population of 1911.</i>
Urban Districts .. ..	40,310	443	—
Rural Districts .. ..	74,052	—	350
Total Estimated Population of Administrative County ..	114,362	93	—

These returns, it will be seen, make out an Urban increase over the last census population of 443, and a decrease in the Rural population to the extent of 350, giving an increase since the 1911 Census of 93 on the whole Administrative County.

I have estimated the population for each district, and it appears that only in one district, viz., Wigmore, has the District Medical Officer made an over estimate.

Strictly, it is usual to make the calculations on the assumption that the increase or decrease which has occurred during the previous intercensal period is being maintained.

On this basis I have calculated the populations for each district to Midsummer, 1914, which will be found in Table B at end of Report. Summarised it is as follows, and it differs little from the returns of the District Medical Officers:—

	<i>Popula- tion Census 1911.</i>	<i>Popula- tion Esti- mated to Mid- summer 1914.</i>	<i>Increase on Census Popula- tion of 1911.</i>	<i>Decrease on Census Popula- tion of 1911.</i>
Urban Districts .. ..	39,867	40,311	444	—
Rural Districts .. ..	74,402	74,043	—	359
Total Population Adminis- trative County ..	114,269	114,354	85	—

## BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births registered in the County during 1914, after due correction, was 2,156 against 2,404 in 1913. Of this number 768 occurred in the Urban districts and 1,388 in the Rural districts. The following tables give the birth-rates per 1,000 population :—

	<i>No. of Births 1914.</i>	<i>Birth-rate 1914.</i>	<i>Birth-rate 1913.</i>
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard .. .. .	27	15.7	18.0
2. Hereford City .. .. .	440	19.1	22.4
3. Kington .. .. .	34	19.1	17.3
4. Ledbury .. .. .	57	16.8	23.9
5. Leominster .. .. .	122	21.4	21.6
6. Ross .. .. .	88	18.6	19.2
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine .. .. .	37	18.8	15.2
2. Bromyard .. .. .	162	20.6	21.1
3. Dore .. .. .	133	20.7	21.4
4. Hereford .. .. .	225	16.4	20.6
5. Kington .. .. .	101	20.6	18.6
6. Ledbury .. .. .	161	17.8	22.3
7. Leominster .. .. .	156	19.7	18.7
8. Ross .. .. .	175	16.7	19.2
9. Weobley .. .. .	133	20.1	22.8
10. Whitchurch .. .. .	31	20.4	24.3
11. Wigmore .. .. .	74	20.3	22.7

**BIRTH-RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.**

*(Per 1,000 persons living.)*

	1914.	1913.
Urban Districts .. .. .	19.1	21.7
Rural Districts .. .. .	18.7	20.6
Administrative County .. .. .	18.9	21.0
England and Wales ( <sup>less</sup> the <sup>242</sup> towns) .. .. .	22.2	22.3
England and Wales .. .. .	23.8	23.9

The birth-rate for 1914 shows a serious decline.

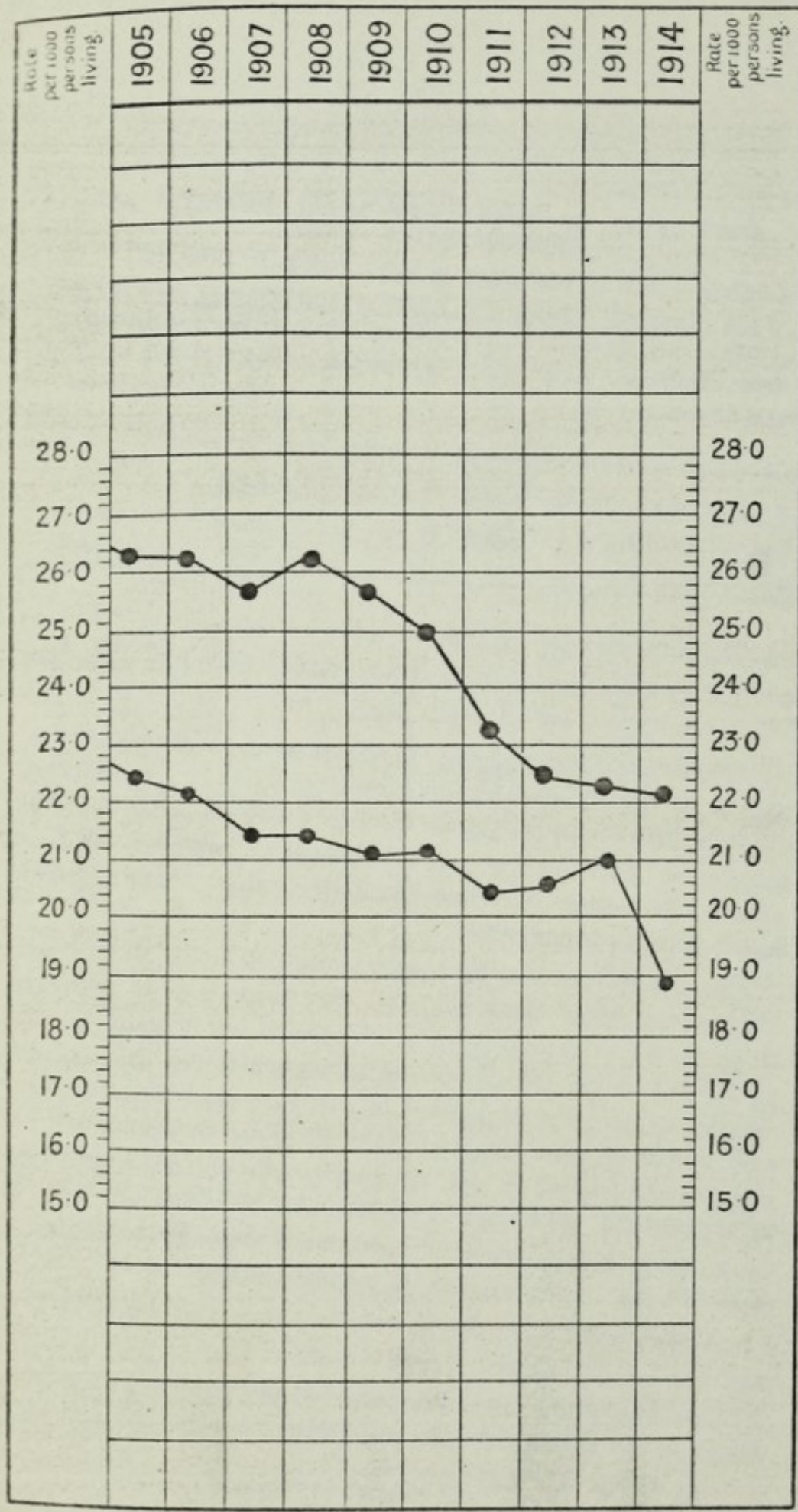
The rate for the Administrative County after due correction is 2.1 per 1,000 lower than last year.

The Urban district having the highest birth-rate is Leominster, with 21.4, and Bromyard has the lowest rate—15.7. In the Rural districts, Dore shows the highest birth-rate with 20.7, and Hereford the lowest with 16.4. Little importance, however, need be attached to yearly variations in small districts. The aggregate rate is of more importance.

As pointed out by the Registrar-General in his 70th Annual Report, the crude birth-rate, *i.e.*, the proportion of registered births to the total population of all ages, is not adapted to comparative purposes, because of the differences in sex and age constitution of the different populations, nor for comparisons extending over a series of years, because of the changing constitution of the population in regard to sex, age, and condition as to marriage. It is preferable, therefore, to measure the birth-rate not only by ascertaining the proportion of registered births to the total population, but also to the number of possible mothers.

I have worked out the figures for Urban and Rural districts, and also for the Administrative County.

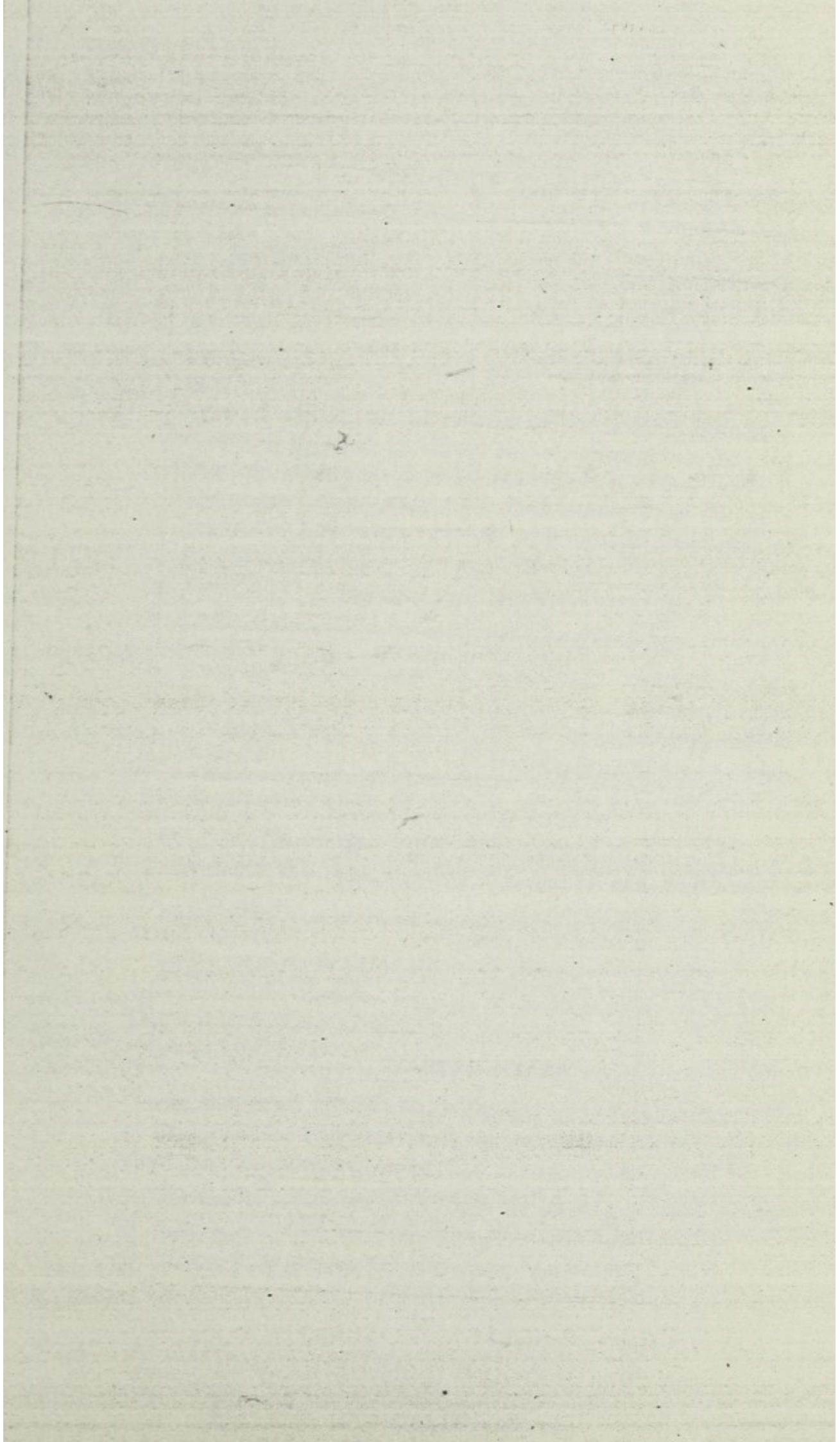
Considering (1) birth-rate based on the number of legitimate births to the married female population between the ages of 15 and 45, we get per 1,000 :—



RED - ENGLAND & WALES.

BLACK - COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

BIRTH RATES.



## (1) LEGITIMATE BIRTH-RATE.

	1914.	1913.
Urban Districts ... ..	174.5	219.2
Rural Districts ... ..	190.8	210.2
Administrative County ... ..	184.7	213.4
England and Wales (1909-11) ...	202.5	—

(2) Birth-rate based on the number of illegitimate births to the unmarried and widowed female population between the ages of 15-45. There were 144 illegitimate births in the county (54 in the Urban and 90 in the Rural districts) in 1914, against 147 in 1913, and the illegitimate birth-rate on the same basis per 1,000 is:—

## (2) ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH-RATE.

	1914.	1913.
Urban Districts .. ..	9.1	10.1
Rural Districts .. ..	10.0	9.8
Administrative County ..	9.6	9.9
England and Wales (1909-11)	7.6	—

The birth-rate of the County, which showed a gradual decline to the year 1911, increased slightly during 1912 and 1913. That for 1914 is, however, the lowest yet recorded, and must be looked upon with considerable misgiving.

It is to be hoped that it is not permanent, for the birth-rate of a nation is, to a large extent, an index of its virility.

Indeed, reflection on this subject shows the urgent necessity for taking advantage of the provisions of the Notification of Births Act in attempting to improve the ante-natal conditions of expectant mothers.

## DEATH-RATE.

The number of deaths which occurred in the County during 1914, after due correction for residents and non-residents, was 7,539. Of these, 598 occurred in the Urban districts and 941 in the Rural districts. The following table shows how these deaths are distributed and the rates per 1,000 persons living:—

	No. of Deaths 1914.	Death- rate 1914.	Death- rate 1913.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard .. .. .	41	23.9	15.1
2. Hereford City .. .. .	349	15.2	12.4
3. Kington .. .. .	21	11.8	17.3
4. Ledbury .. .. .	38	11.2	14.2
5. Leominster .. .. .	84	14.7	9.0
6. Ross .. .. .	65	13.7	12.7
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine .. .. .	25	12.7	14.6
2. Bromyard .. .. .	101	12.9	13.2
3. Dore .. .. .	95	14.8	13.5
4. Hereford .. .. .	140	10.2	14.9
5. Kington .. .. .	67	13.6	14.4
6. Ledbury .. .. .	132	14.6	13.4
7. Leominster .. .. .	101	12.8	13.8
8. Ross .. .. .	116	11.1	13.5
9. Weobley .. .. .	97	14.6	17.7
10. Whitchurch .. .. .	27	17.8	18.3
11. Wigmore .. .. .	40	11.0	15.4

**CRUDE DEATH-RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.**

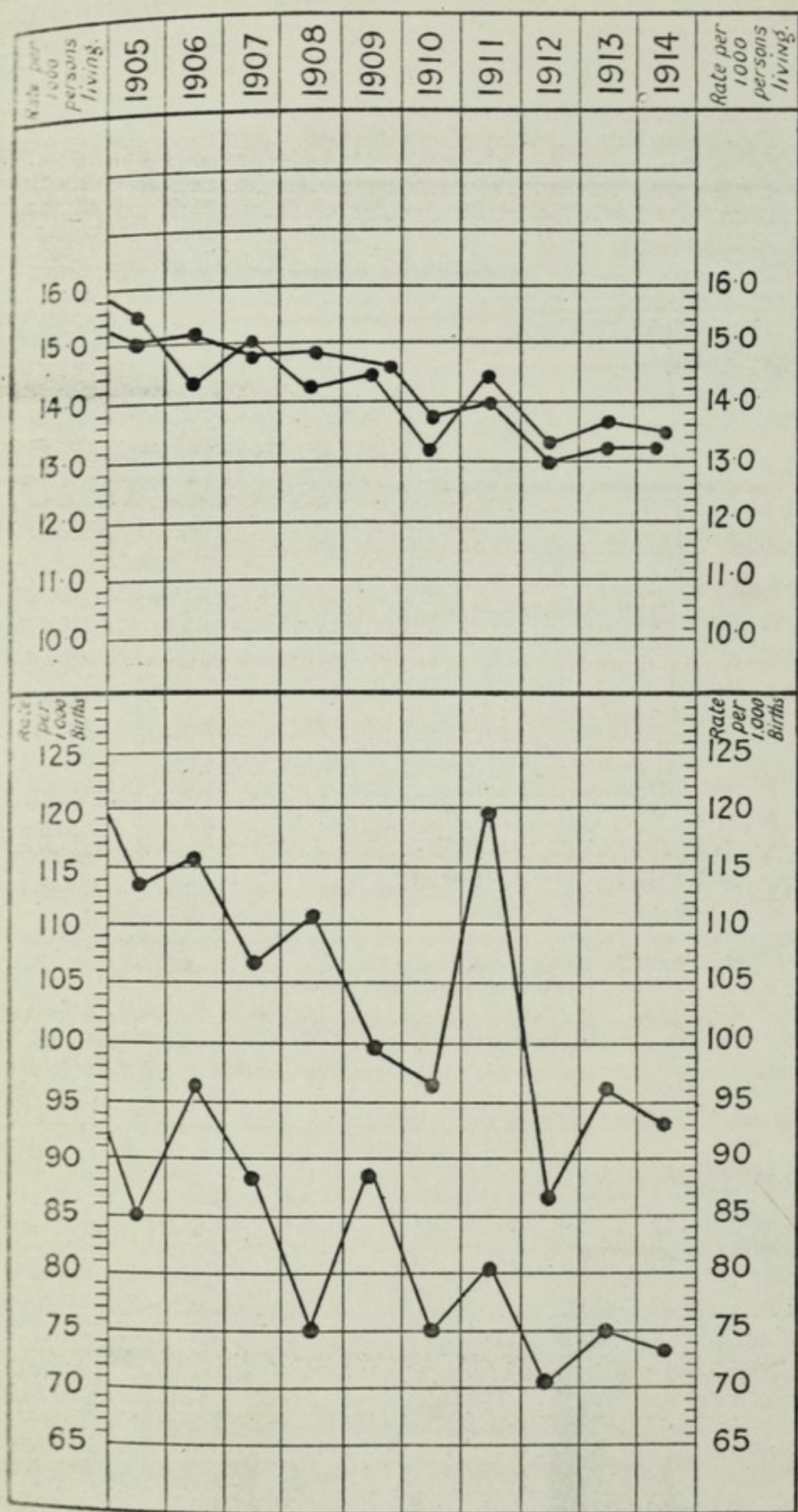
(Per 1,000 persons living.)

	1914.	1913.
Urban Districts .. .. .	14.8	12.5
Rural Districts .. .. .	12.7	14.4
Administrative County .. .. .	13.5	13.7
England and Wales ( <sup>less the 242</sup> <sub>towns</sub> ) .. .. .	13.4	13.1
England and Wales .. .. .	14.0	13.7

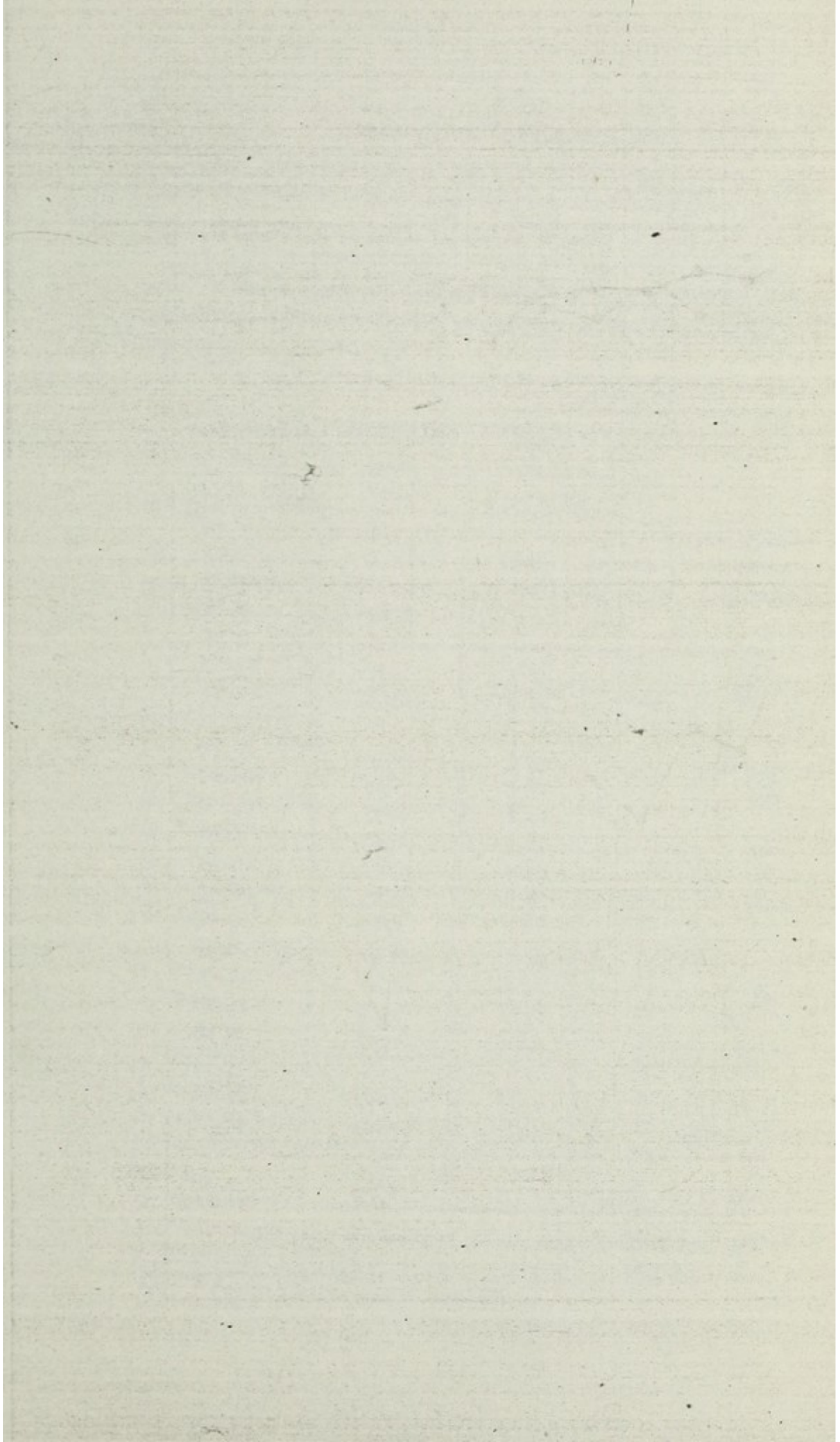
In the Urban districts the highest death-rate (23.9) is recorded in Bromyard, and the lowest (11.2) in Ledbury. Leominster had the lowest death-rate in 1913.

In the Rural districts the highest death-rate (17.8) is found in Whitchurch, and the lowest (10.2) in Hereford.

These figures represent the crude death-rates.



RED - ENGLAND & WALES.  
 BLACK - COUNTY OF HEREFORD.  
 CRUDE DEATH RATES & INFANT MORTALITY.



## STANDARDIZED DEATH-RATES.

The Standardized Death-rates (formerly called the Corrected Death-rates) are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

The Standardized Death-rates, therefore, represent the Crude Death-rates multiplied by the respective Standardizing Factor in order to make correction for differences of sex and age constitution of the several populations in 1911 as compared with that of England and Wales in 1901.

Dr. Stevenson of the General Register Office has kindly supplied the factors.

Below, the standardized death-rates are given and compared with the crude death-rates:—

	Crude Death- rate, 1914.	Standard- izing Factor.	Standardized Death- rate, 1914.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
Bromyard .. ..	23.9	.8537	20.40
Hereford City .. ..	15.2	.9068	13.77
Kington .. ..	11.8	.7783	9.19
Ledbury .. ..	11.2	.8307	9.31
Leominster .. ..	14.7	.8494	12.50
Ross .. ..	13.7	.8558	11.74
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
Bredwardine .. ..	12.7	.8212	10.41
Bromyard .. ..	12.9	.7833	10.10
Dore .. ..	14.8	.8095	12.00
Hereford .. ..	10.2	.8143	8.32
Kington .. ..	13.6	.7712	10.51
Ledbury .. ..	14.6	.8473	12.35
Leominster .. ..	12.8	.7792	9.94
Ross .. ..	11.1	.8097	8.98
Weobley .. ..	14.6	.7726	11.31
Whitchurch .. ..	17.8	.7938	14.10
Wigmore .. ..	11.0	.7936	8.69
Urban Districts .. ..	14.8	.8701	12.91
Rural Districts .. ..	12.7	.7997	10.16
Administrative County	13.5	.8229	11.07

In 1914 the Standardized death-rate for England and Wales was .. 13.7  
 " " " " " less the 242 Towns 12.4  
 " " " " " " 145 Smaller Towns 13.1  
 " " " " " 97 Great Towns, including London 15.0  
 " " " " " London 14.4

The Crude death-rate of the County for 1914 is .2 per 1,000 lower than that for 1913, and only slightly higher than that for 1910, the lowest on record in the available statistics.

It must be remembered that too much attention need not be paid to fluctuations in the death-rates of small districts taken separately. The County rate as a whole is the best indication of the health of the community.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The death-rate among infants under one year remains at a satisfactory figure.

The infant mortality rate refers to the number of children who die under one year, per 1,000 births. During the year there were 77 deaths in the Urban and 82 in the Rural districts of children under one year—in all 159.

	No. of Deaths.	Rate 1914.	Rate 1913.
<i>Urban.</i>			
1. Bromyard .. .. .	3	111	96
2. Hereford City .. .. .	47	106	81
3. Kington .. .. .	0	0	0
4. Ledbury .. .. .	4	70	49
5. Leominster .. .. .	14	115	88
6. Ross .. .. .	9	102	21
<i>Rural.</i>			
1. Bredwardine .. .. .	1	27	100
2. Bromyard .. .. .	16	99	30
3. Dore .. .. .	7	53	29
4. Hereford .. .. .	7	31	102
5. Kington .. .. .	5	50	119
6. Ledbury .. .. .	14	87	94
7. Leominster .. .. .	6	38	53
8. Ross .. .. .	8	46	74
9. Weobley .. .. .	10	75	111
10. Witchurch .. .. .	3	97	54
11. Wigmore .. .. .	4	54	107

**INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL  
DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.**

(Per 1,000 births.)

	1914.	1913.
Urban Districts ... ..	100	69
Rural Districts ... ..	58	79
Administrative County ... ..	73	75
England and Wales ( <sup>less the</sup> <sub>towns</sub> <sup>242</sup> ) ... ..	93	96

The rate for the County as a whole is lower by 2 per 1,000 births than that for 1913.

In England and Wales the rate in 1914 was 105 per 1,000 births.

In the 97 great towns it was 114 per 1,000 births. In the 145 smaller towns it was 104 per 1,000 births.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**

It will be noted that several districts have a higher rate than last year, and vice versa.

In small areas an additional number of deaths in the newly-born gives rise to considerable fluctuations in a calculated rate.

It is satisfactory to note that in one district for three years in succession, viz., Kington Urban, no death occurred amongst children under one year.

In the City of Hereford the Notification of Births Act is in force.

The Medical Officer gives an exhaustive report of the good work done by his Health Visitor. Attention has been paid to the feeding of infants, and in this connection he remarks:—"The majority of the infants (73 %) were breast-fed. There can be no doubt that improper feeding was directly or indirectly the cause of death in the majority of cases."

The Sanitary condition of the houses involved was found to be satisfactory and an exhaustive enquiry in the City points to there being no particular adverse influence unduly affecting infant life, other than want of knowledge as to care in feeding.

In none of the other districts is any special mention made of the mortality amongst infants.

This is due, no doubt, to the fact that the Notification of Births Act has not been adopted.

#### *Illegitimacy.*

The mortality amongst illegitimate infants under one year is usually found to be higher than among other infants.

There were in the County during 1914, 144 illegitimate births, with an infant mortality rate of 104 per 1,000 births, the corresponding rate among legitimate children being 71.

#### *Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.*

This Act is now compulsory in all Sanitary Districts in the County, and came into force on September 1st, 1915.

I consider it very desirable that the provisions of the Act should be energetically carried out for the County as a whole. There is no doubt that there is a preventible mortality amongst infants in the other Urban and also in the Rural areas, and it is unquestioned that the method of rearing and tending infants in the country parts leaves much to be desired.

The administrative duties arising out of the Act may be carried out either by Sanitary Authorities or County Councils.

Considering that it is not likely to prove economical or practicable for small districts to appoint Health Visitors, I have advised the Public Health Committee to adopt the Act for the County outside the Hereford City. I pointed out that in the

District Nurses of the County Nursing Association lay ready at hand the machinery, at a trifling cost, to carry it out.

The Committee have referred to a Sub-Committee the consideration of the whole matter.

### ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE, Etc.

By the above term is meant the deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, and the Table below gives the death rates per 1,000 persons, and compares them with those of England and Wales.

	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Violence	Annual Death-rate Per 1000 Births.
								Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).
Urban Districts ..	0.00	0.223	0.050	0.149	0.050	0.025	0.447	11.72
Rural Districts ....	0.00	0.135	0.027	0.014	0.068	0.000	0.446	4.32
Administrative Co.	0.00	0.166	0.035	0.061	0.061	0.009	0.446	6.96
England and Wales (less the 242 towns)	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.14	0.05	0.65	12.64

The death-rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases for 1914 are more favourable than last year and are all considerably lower than the corresponding rates for Rural England and Wales.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, which is, more than any of the other Zymotic Diseases, an index of the health of the young in a community, shows a fairly low death-rate for the year.

The figure for the Urban Districts is, however, much higher than last year.

It is necessary to state that in the above table the death-rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis only takes into account those under two years of age, this limit having been adopted in the Report of the Registrar-General. This rate is calculated per 1,000 births.

## NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	<i>Urban Districts</i>	<i>Rural Districts</i>	<i>Admin. County</i>
Small Pox .. ..	0	0	0
Measles .. ..	9	10	19
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	2	4
Whooping Cough .. ..	6	1	7
Diphtheria .. ..	2	5	7
Enteric Fever.. ..	1	0	1
Diarrhœa & Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	9	6	15
Totals .. ..	29	24	53

## TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1914, 108 deaths were directly attributable to tuberculosis. Of this number 89 of the deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis), and 19 by other tubercular diseases.

Compared with 1913, therefore, there were 35 less deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and 22 less from Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Phthisis).

## PHTHISIS.

*Tuberculosis of Lungs (Phthisis).*—The number of deaths from Phthisis in the Administrative County during 1914 was 89, of which 44 occurred in the Urban and 45 in the Rural districts. The rates per 1,000 persons for the separate districts are :—

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 1914.	Rate per 1,000 1913.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard .. .. .	2	1.17	1.75
2. Hereford City .. ..	28	1.22	1.00
3. Kington .. .. .	3	1.69	1.67
4. Ledbury .. .. .	2	.69	1.18
5. Leominster .. .. .	4	.70	.69
6. Ross .. .. .	5	1.06	.42
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine .. .. .	1	.51	1.01
2. Bromyard .. .. .	11	1.40	.76
3. Dore .. .. .	5	.78	1.08
4. Hereford .. .. .	9	.66	.65
5. Kington .. .. .	2	.41	1.61
6. Ledbury .. .. .	4	.44	.55
7. Leominster .. .. .	3	.38	.88
8. Ross .. .. .	5	.48	.95
9. Weobley .. .. .	2	.30	1.95
10. Whitchurch .. .. .	1	.66	.65
11. Wigmore .. .. .	2	.55	1.08

Calculated on the total number of deaths returned, the rates for Urban and Rural areas and Administrative County are:—

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 persons, 1914.	Rate per 1,000 persons, 1913.
Urban Districts ..	44	1.09	.97
Rural Districts ..	45	.61	.97
Administrative County	89	.78	.97

The Phthisis crude death-rate in England and Wales in 1913 was 1.004, and for Rural Districts (England and Wales) .742 per 1,000 living.

The death-rate from Phthisis in England and Wales has considerably declined during the past few years. The rate in the

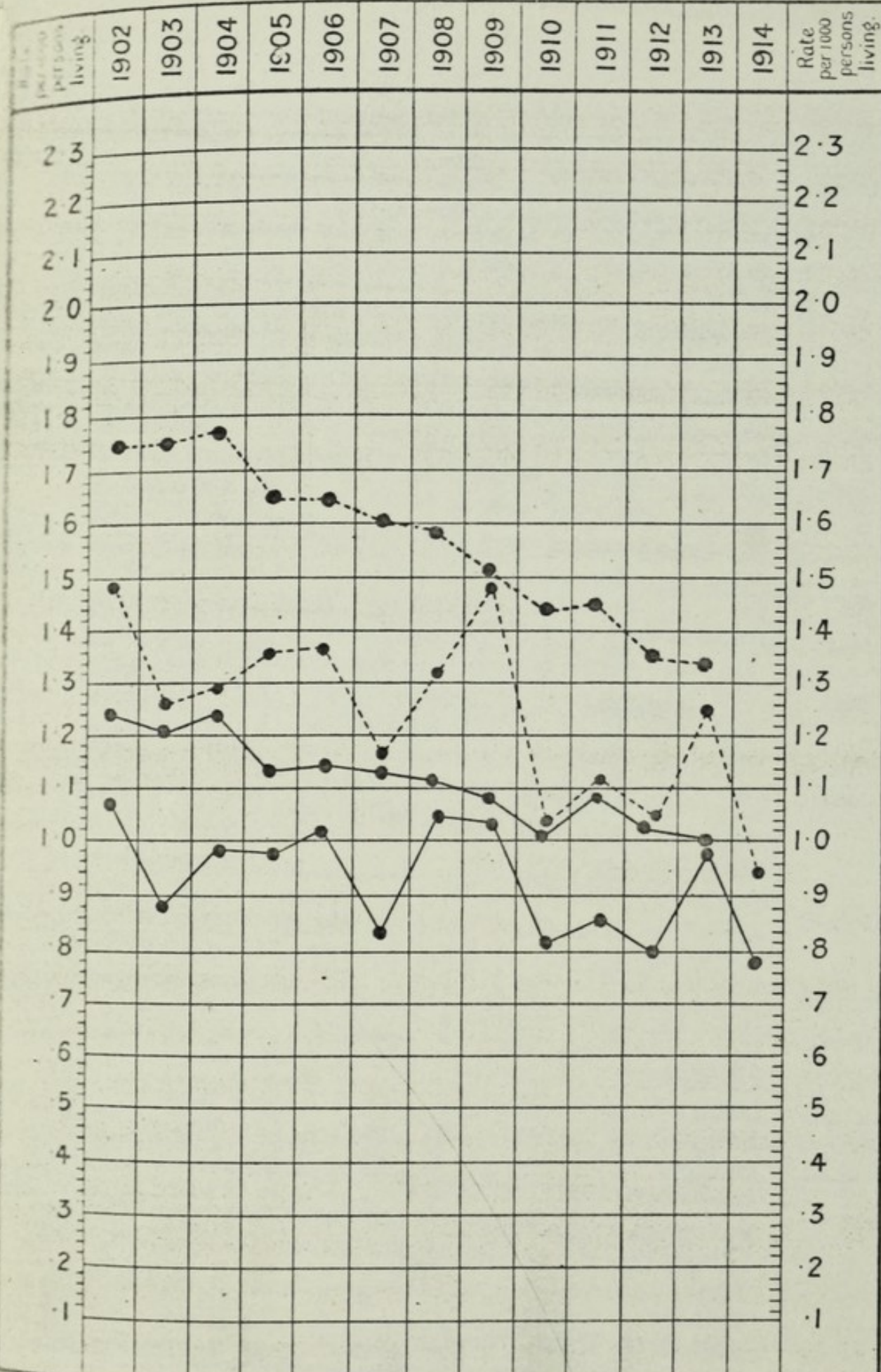
Administrative County is lower than in 1913 by .19 and in 1912 by .04 per 1,000 persons living. It is in fact the lowest rate yet recorded.

If reference be made to the accompanying Chart which shows the death-rates for the past 12 years, it will be seen there is a gradual tendency towards a decline in the death-rates of both Phthisis and all Tubercular Diseases.

#### OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

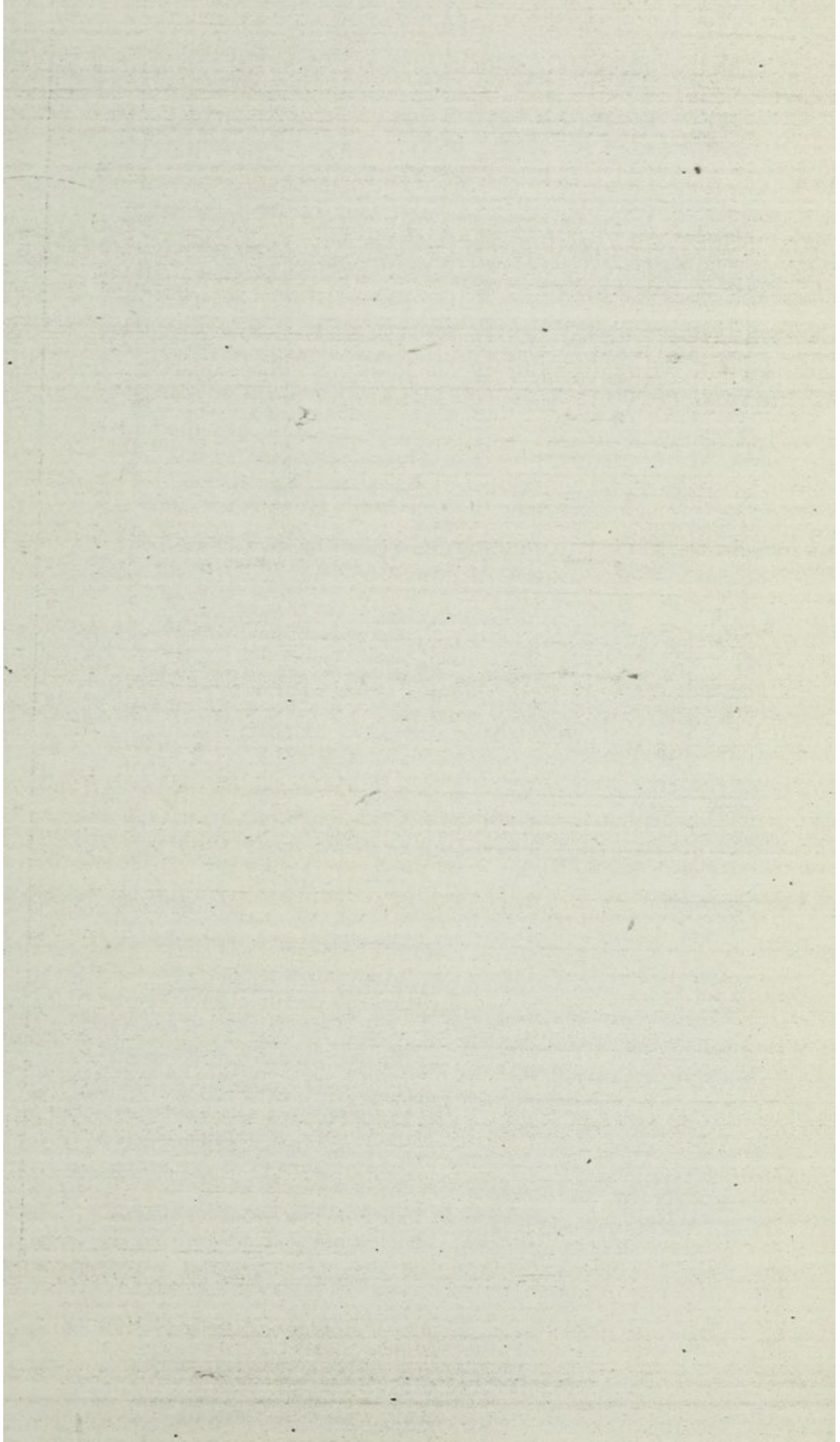
During 1914 there were 19 deaths (11 in the Urban and 8 in the Rural Districts), from other forms of tuberculosis, giving the following rates:—

<i>Urban.</i>	<i>Total Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 (including Phthisis).</i>		<i>"Other Forms of Tuberculosis" Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).</i>	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Bromyard .. .. .	2.33	2.92	1.17	1.16
Hereford .. .. .	1.44	1.26	0.22	0.26
Kington .. .. .	1.69	1.67	0.00	0.00
Ledbury .. .. .	0.69	1.47	0.00	0.29
Leominster .. .. .	1.40	0.87	0.70	0.17
Ross .. .. .	1.06	1.05	0.00	0.63
<i>Rural.</i>				
Bredwardine .. .. .	0.51	1.52	0.00	0.50
Bromyard .. .. .	1.53	1.01	0.13	0.25
Dore .. .. .	1.09	1.39	0.31	0.31
Hereford .. .. .	0.66	0.95	0.00	0.28
Kington .. .. .	0.41	2.22	0.00	0.60
Ledbury .. .. .	0.66	0.88	0.22	0.33
Leominster .. .. .	0.51	0.88	0.13	0.00
Ross .. .. .	0.48	1.14	0.00	0.19
Weobley .. .. .	0.30	2.10	0.00	0.15
Whitchurch .. .. .	1.32	1.31	0.66	0.65
Wigmore .. .. .	0.82	1.08	9.27	0.00



TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS RATE ----- RED - ENGLAND & WALES.  
 PHTHISIS RATE ————— BLACK - COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

TUBERCULOSIS.



**"TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS" AND "OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES"  
RATES, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
COUNTY.**

	<i>Total Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 (including Phthisis).</i>		<i>"Other Forms of Tuberculosis" Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).</i>	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Urban Districts .. ..	1.36	1.29	0.27	0.32
Rural Districts .. ..	0.72	1.22	0.11	0.25
Administrative County ..	0.94	1.25	0.17	0.28

**NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING  
1914.**

	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis.</i>		<i>Other forms of Tuberculosis.</i>	
	<i>No. of cases Notified.</i>	<i>*Rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>No. of cases Notified.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population.</i>
Urban Districts .....	143	3.55	25	.62
Rural Districts .....	147	1.99	12	.16
Admin. County ...	290	2.54	37	.32
England (excluding London)	59,552	1.99	19,396	.65

\* Rates calculated upon estimated population at mid-year, 1914.

**ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.**

The administrative measures at our disposal for combating Tuberculosis are of a varied character, and may be summarised as follows:—

*(A.) Through the District Authorities.*

1. *Notification.*—On January 1st, 1912, all cases of Phthisis became compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the Tuberculosis Regulations, November, 1911.

During the year 316 cases were in all notified in the Administrative County—290 pulmonary and 37 non-pulmonary.

*On and after February 1st, 1913, all cases of "Tuberculosis" became compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of December, 1912.*

By the latter all previous Orders are consolidated and all forms of Tuberculosis—pulmonary and non-pulmonary—are made compulsorily notifiable.

It is compulsory under the Regulations for the School Medical Officer to notify to the Medical Officer of Health all cases met with in School inspection.

It is also required that the District Medical Officer of Health send a weekly statement, of every notification received by him, to the Medical Officer of Health of the Administrative County.

2. Bacteriological examination of sputa.—The County Laboratory is available free of cost to all the districts for this and other ordinary purposes. All bacteriological work in connection with the duties of the Tuberculosis Officer are carried out at this Institution.

3. Disinfection of rooms and bedding.

4. Distribution of literature in the form of "prevention" cards, and of spit bottles to poor people if necessary, as sanctioned in Tuberculosis Regulations.

5. Control of the milk supply by bacteriological examination of milk, the tuberculin testing of dairy cows, and the examination of cows and cowsheds. This is not generally carried out in the County.

6. Improvement of the cottages of the working classes.

7. District Councils have other extensive powers under the Tuberculosis Regulations:—"The Medical Officer of Health or an officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of the infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection."

They have other special powers and duties:—"A Local Authority, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may supply all such Medical or other assistance and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Tuberculosis, for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary."

## I. Notification.

Considering that many prejudices were expressed at the start of the Tuberculosis campaign against Notification, it must be admitted that a useful proportion, at least, of the cases have been notified during the year. We do not now hear of many objections to it, nor of disabilities in consequence of it, and although notifications may become fewer in number, it is very necessary that the system should become more perfect.

The following notifications were received from January 1st—December 31st, 1914. There are still considerable discrepancies in these returns, for instance the number of cases reported to me weekly do not correspond either with the number returned

in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, or with the returns made by them to the Local Government Board. The following figures refer to the cases reported to me in the weekly sheets :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>	
	<i>Over 16.</i>	<i>Under 16.</i>	<i>Over 16.</i>	<i>Under 16.</i>
Urban Districts ...	48	17	43	24
Rural Districts ...	53	15	56	14
	101	32	99	38
Total ...	...	...	...	*270
<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>				
Urban Districts ...	9	6	9	4
Rural Districts ...	6	4	5	3
	15	10	14	7
Total ...	...	...	...	*46

## 2. Co-operation with other Authorities.

The School Medical Authorities have taken due advantage of the advice of the Tuberculosis Authority, and many children have received treatment at the Dispensaries both from the City and County.

The County Laboratory has been a great boon in providing for all the bacteriological work arising out of the scheme.

The Sanitary Authorities have carried out disinfection of premises wherever it was called for, and have attempted to deal with cases of overcrowding and unsuitable dwellings so far as they were able to do so.

\* These figures refer to the cases which have been reported to me weekly by the District Medical Officers of Health—not to the returns in their Annual Reports.

I, however, consider that an immense amount of work remains to be done in this direction and that it is essential to the progress of tuberculous cases.

During the year a statement of the unsatisfactory housing conditions, under which some 100 tubercular cases were existing, was sent to District Sanitary Authorities. Some cases were bettered in consequence, but in the majority, little no doubt could be done. In several instances the further provision of shelters by the County Council was urged.

The deplorable housing conditions in the County are very closely associated with the prevalence of tuberculosis, and the Housing Acts have so far only succeeded in touching the fringe of this evil.

### 3. County Administration.

#### (a) DISPENSARIES.

The year 1914 is the first complete year since the initiation of this work, and yet it cannot be viewed as other than incomplete, because of the disorganisation of the staff on the outbreak of war.

In regard to the General Scheme which is before the County Council, reference should be made to the Report of 1913.

The position of affairs up to the time of mobilisation was that the Central Dispensary and six other Sub-Dispensaries or Receiving Stations had become fairly well established, and the work was running smoothly and seemed capable of increase.

Notice was given that the Council could no longer occupy the rooms at Peterchurch, and as it was not found possible to get others, that centre had to be abandoned. The cases in this area are being seen in a more close co-operation with the local medical man.

With reference to the work at rural dispensaries generally, it should be remembered that the numbers attending must be relatively small compared to large urban centres, and owing to the distances the patients have to travel, the cases to which Tuberculin can be safely administered is comparatively few.

The work done during the first eight months of the year showed that, with time, the rural centres would prove a means of getting into touch with all the cases in the most practicable way.

They are invaluable as collecting stations, even when visited only once a month.

The value of Tuberculin is still much disputed. On the whole the views of the officers responsible for its administration in this area are favourable to the benefits derived.

No untoward results have been recorded. It must be admitted at the same time that it is less valuable, and less easily administered, in a scattered rural area than in a town Dispensary.

Tuberculin is still on its trial, and whatever may be said for or against the results to date, it must still be regarded as an important form of treatment in selected cases.

At present (1915) it is only being administered at the Central Dispensary, owing to the fact that the scope of the work has had to be seriously curtailed.

#### (b) INSTITUTIONAL.

During the summer of 1914 there was every hope that a site would be obtained for a County Sanatorium for the treatment of late as well as early cases of Phthisis. Indeed, several sites had been visited by the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee, and informal negotiations in respect of one or two suitable sites had taken place.

Under the present abnormal state of the country further negotiations have, for the time being, been abandoned.

At the time of writing (August, 1915), steps are being taken to obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board to hiring beds outside the County.

The projected agreement with the Insurance Committee, as to the County Council taking over the treatment of insured cases, is also postponed for a few months.

#### (c) SHELTERS.

The Council possess 31 Shelters, which have been lent out to suitable insured and uninsured cases, and I am glad to report that the benefit derived from their use has been very encouraging. The best results, however, are to be expected when they are occupied by patients who have had some training in a Sanatorium.

#### 4. Sanatorium Cases.

Fifty-eight insured cases have been sent to Sanatoria during the year, but towards the end of the year it became incumbent upon the Insurance Committee to reduce the number of their beds at Institutions.

This temporary measure, it is hoped, will only be of short duration. The following gives the number treated in Institutions during the year:—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
No. applying for Sanatorium Benefit	...	61	...	37
No. sent to Sanatoria	... ..	32	...	26

Those not sent to an Institution received domiciliary treatment.

#### 5. Extra Nourishment.

During 1914 a grant of extra nourishment was made by the Insurance Committee to 46 Insured patients, costing in the aggregate £142 18s. 7d.

#### 6. Domiciliary Attention.

Domiciliary treatment rendered to Insured persons by medical practitioners was estimated to cost £642 during the year.

The accompanying Table shows the extent to which Dispensary treatment has been carried out:—

1. DISPENSARIES.

Situation of Dispensary (stating whether main or branch Dispensary), or Visiting Station.	Day and hours when Dispensary or Visiting Station is open.	Number of persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time during the period from 12th Jan., 1914, to the 31st Dec., 1914, at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station and were:—				Number of persons diagnosed to be suffering from tuberculosis who were treated or supervised at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station during the period from 12th Jan., 1914, to 31st Dec., 1914.		Number of persons who were under treatment, supervision, or observation at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station on 31st Dec., 1914.		
		Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.	Diagnosed as not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Undiagnosed and remaining under observation.	Total number examined. Insured.	Uninsured.	Insured.	Uninsured.	Insured.	Uninsured.
Hereford (Main)	Weds., Saturday, 9.30-12.30	110	24	17	62	89	61	72	7	11
Leominster (Branch)	Tues., Friday, 2.30-3.30 ...	22	6	2	16	14	16	9	6	0
Ross	Mon., Thursday, 2.33-3.30	28	2	6	16	20	22	14	3	4
Ledbury	Mon., Thursday, 12.30-1.30	15	1	4	6	14	9	10	0	5
Bromyard	Mon., Thursday, 10-11.30 ...	23	5	2	15	15	12	11	5	0
Kington	Tues., Friday, 12-1.30 ...	16	7	2	13	12	15	8	7	5
Weobley	Tues., Friday, 10-11.30 ...	22	5	2	14	15	13	11	2	7
Peterchurch	By appointment ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wigmore	" " ...	7	0	0	3	4	3	5	0	0
Totals	...	241	40	15	145	181	143	149	30	12

A few other points may be noted.

#### **Hereford Dispensary.**

Children of School age to the number of 72 were referred to this Dispensary for observation and treatment—58 of these came from the City area, the remainder from the rural districts.

Of the new cases coming under treatment during 1914, 43 or about 32% of the diagnosed cases, received tuberculin injections either as a test or as part of the treatment.

The figures in the Table show the numbers actually diagnosed as tubercular and those rejected as presenting insufficient evidence of the disease.

#### **Rural Dispensaries.**

During the year 54 children of School age were referred for observation and treatment.

Of the new cases 38, or about 23% of the diagnosed cases, received tuberculin either as part of the treatment or for the purposes of test.

A considerable proportion of the 85 cases diagnosed as not suffering from the disease or still under observation is composed of contacts from infected houses.

#### **Nursing Arrangements.**

These are the same as described in 1913 Report, and have worked well. In addition to attendance at the Dispensaries, domiciliary visitation is made to notified rural cases, as soon after notification as possible.

On the occasion of these visits the Nurse takes special note of sleeping accommodation, feeding, ventilation, possible contacts, etc.

#### **Observation Beds.**

In order that the Dispensaries might be fully utilised, it has been recommended that a few Test Beds for doubtful cases are required.

It was considered that these might be obtained at the Hereford General Hospital. Negotiations to carry out this proposal have been postponed for the present.

**Summary.**

As will be gathered from what has been stated the Scheme in this County is, as yet, far from complete.

At present it provides—

1. Domiciliary treatment.
2. Treatment at the County Dispensaries with and without the administration of Tuberculin.

During the year cod-liver oil and malt have been supplied to suitable cases. Spit bottles and thermometers are also supplied to patients.

3. The provision of Shelters to the most urgent of insured and uninsured cases.
4. The provision of Sanatorium treatment to insured cases by the Insurance Committee.

Further developments of the Scheme urgently necessary are :—

1. The provision of a Sanatorium for the treatment of all cases insured and uninsured.
2. The hiring of observation or test beds at the General Hospital as supplementary to the Dispensaries.
3. The institution of Care Committees for the "after treatment" and management of tuberculous cases.

## CANCER.

During the past year 132 deaths in the County were due to Cancer, 52 occurring in the Urban districts and 80 in the Rural districts. The number of deaths, with rates, in the various districts are :

	No. of Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 1914.	Rates per 1,000 1913.
<i>Urban.</i>			
1. Bromyard .. .. .	6	3.50	0.00
2. Hereford City .. .. .	28	1.22	0.83
3. Kington .. .. .	2	1.12	1.11
4. Ledbury .. .. .	3	0.89	2.07
5. Leominster .. .. .	6	1.05	0.34
6. Ross .. .. .	7	1.48	1.90
<i>Rural.</i>			
1. Bredwardine .. .. .	4	2.04	1.01
2. Bromyard .. .. .	10	1.28	1.39
3. Dore .. .. .	9	1.40	1.39
4. Hereford .. .. .	12	0.88	1.46
5. Kington .. .. .	4	0.81	0.80
6. Ledbury .. .. .	13	1.44	1.21
7. Leominster .. .. .	10	1.26	1.64
8. Ross .. .. .	3	0.29	1.24
9. Weobley .. .. .	9	1.36	0.75
10. Whitchurch .. .. .	1	0.66	0.65
11. Wigmore .. .. .	5	1.37	1.08

CANCER RATE IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND IN  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

	Rate per 1,000 1914.	Rate per 1,000 1913.
Urban Districts .. .. .	1.29	.97
Rural Districts .. .. .	1.08	1.25
Administrative County .. .. .	1.15	1.15
England and Wales .. .. .	—	1.05
Do. Do. (Rural Districts)	—	1.10

The death-rate from Cancer in Herefordshire is high: the rate is the same as that of last year.

The Crude Cancer Death-rate for England and Wales, years 1906-10, was .939.

During the past 50 years there has been an apparently steady increase in this disease in England and Wales. This may, however, to some extent, be accounted for by the more accurate methods of diagnosis now at our disposal.

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### PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of the chief infectious diseases, returned by the District Medical Officers of Health as notified during the year 1914 was 527—173 cases having been notified in the Urban and 354 in the Rural Districts. The numbers given in the Reports of the District Medical Officers differ slightly from the weekly returns as sent to the Local Government Board and County Medical Officer. The discrepancies, however, are only slight.

The diseases included in these figures are Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Small-pox, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro Spinal Fever, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

It does not include Tuberculosis, which has been dealt with separately, nor the cases of Measles reported from Ross Rural.

The distribution and attack rates per 1,000 of the inhabitants, are as below:—

	No. of cases 1914.	Attack Rate per 1,000 1914.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>		
1. Bromyard .. .. .	1	0.58
2. Hereford .. .. .	104	4.53
3. Kington .. .. .	5	2.81
4. Ledbury .. .. .	4	1.18
5. Leominster .. .. .	23	4.03
6. Ross .. .. .	36	7.60
<i>Rural Districts.</i>		
1. Bredwardine .. .. .	5	2.55
2. Bromyard .. .. .	55	7.02
3. Dore .. .. .	43	6.71
4. Hereford .. .. .	44	3.21
5. Kington .. .. .	10	2.04
6. Ledbury .. .. .	42	4.64
7. Leominster .. .. .	46	5.81
8. Ross .. .. .	37	3.54
9. Weobley .. .. .	33	4.98
10. Whitchurch .. .. .	32	21.05
11. Wigmore .. .. .	7	1.91

#### SMALLPOX.

There were no cases of Smallpox notified during the year throughout the County.

The only reference to the question of Smallpox among the District Reports is in that of the City of Hereford.

The Medical Officer of Health refers to the unfortunate increase of the "Conscientious" objections to Vaccination, which during the year amounted to 50 % of the births.

Among School children examined in the City 18.7% had not been vaccinated.

Among School children examined in the County Education area 12% showed no vaccination marks.

This undoubtedly is a real and increasing danger and a breach in our line of defence against the disease.

It seems highly desirable that the County should be prepared so far as isolation is concerned, to meet any emergency in the event of a Smallpox outbreak. The present accommodation is detailed under "Isolation Hospitals."

#### SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 92 cases were returned as notified in the Urban and 233 in the Rural districts—325 in all, against 360 in 1913.

The following table shows the distribution, attack rates, etc., in the various districts :—

	No. of cases notified.	*Attack Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
<i>Urban.</i>				
1. Bromyard .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Hereford .. ..	55	2.39	0.00	85.4
3. Kington .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Ledbury .. ..	3	0.88	0.00	0.0
5. Leominster .. ..	12	2.10	0.17	0.0
6. Ross .. ..	22	4.64	0.21	36.4
<i>Rural.</i>				
1. Bredwardine .. ..	2	1.02	0.00	100.0
2. Bromyard .. ..	43	5.49	0.00	48.8
3. Dore .. ..	41	6.40	0.00	0.0
4. Hereford .. ..	26	1.89	0.00	77.0
5. Kington .. ..	3	0.61	0.20	0.0
6. Ledbury .. ..	27	2.98	0.11	51.9
7. Leominster .. ..	30	3.79	0.00	0.0
8. Ross .. ..	30	2.87	0.00	6.7
9. Weobley .. ..	21	3.17	0.00	76.2
10. Whitchurch .. ..	5	3.29	0.00	20.0
11. Wigmore .. ..	5	1.37	0.00	0.0

\* The rates are calculated on populations at mid-year, 1914.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population.</i>
Urban Districts ... ..	2.28
Rural Districts ... ..	3.15
Administrative County ... ..	2.84
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	4.01

A smaller number of cases were notified than in 1913, and slightly larger than in 1912, the highest number of cases per 1,000 of population occurring in the Urban District of Ross and the Rural Districts of Bromyard and Dore.

In the City of Hereford the majority of the cases (61%) were among children under 15 years of age.

It is considered by the M.O.H. that the removal of a large proportion of the cases to Hospital went far towards controlling the disease.

Disinfection of clothing is now carried out at the Hereford Union Workhouse Steam Disinfector, as there is no available apparatus at the Rural Isolation Hospital.

In the Ross Urban District there is no Isolation Hospital accommodation, and therefore no provision for the adequate disinfection of bedding and clothing.

Eight cases were removed to the Infectious Cottage in the Ross Rural District.

Two cases which occurred in the Bredwardine Rural District were treated at the Hay Urban District Isolation Hospital.

One case was removed to Chepstow Hospital from the Whitchurch District.

The M.O.H. of the Ross Rural District referring to acquisition by the Council of a rural cottage for isolating cases of Scarlet Fever, remarks that the provision of an Isolation Hospital would prove a real economy, remembering how it has been necessary in the past to provide special Nurses, tents, and provisions for whole households.

## DIPHThERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1914 was 114—36 from the Urban districts and 78 from the Rural districts, against 113—23 Urban and 90 Rural in 1913. The following table gives the distributions, mortality rates, etc. :—

	No. of cases notified.	*Attack Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Bromyard .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hereford .. ..	21	0.91	0.00	76.20
Kington .. ..	3	1.69	0.00	0.00
Ledbury .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leominster .. ..	7	1.23	0.00	0.00
Ross .. ..	5	1.06	0.42	0.00
<i>Rural.</i>				
Bredwardine .. ..	3	1.53	0.00	0.00
Bromyard .. ..	5	.64	0.13	0.00
Dore .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hereford .. ..	7	0.51	0.00	0.00
Kington .. ..	4	0.81	0.00	0.00
Ledbury .. ..	8	0.88	0.00	0.00
Leominster .. ..	7	0.88	0.13	0.00
Ross .. ..	7	0.67	0.00	0.00
Weobley .. ..	9	1.36	0.00	0.00
Whitchurch .. ..	26	17.11	1.97	0.66
Wigmore .. ..	2	0.55	0.00	0.00

\* The Rates are calculated on populations at mid-year, 1914.

	Attack rate per 1,000 population.
Urban Districts ... ..	0.89
Rural Districts ... ..	1.05
Administrative County ... ..	.99
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	1.52

The disease was not more prevalent than in 1913.

The majority of the cases (80%) in the City of Hereford occurred below the age of 10 years. Bacteriological investigation was extensively used in the control of the disease.

In none of the other districts was there an excess of cases to call for comment, with the exception of a group of cases which occurred in the Whitchurch Rural District. Here 26 cases occurred with 3 deaths.

In a consultation with the Medical Officer of Health of the district, it was considered that the School was responsible for the spread of the disease, and the offices, which were of an extremely insanitary type, were condemned and rebuilt during the period of closure.

## TYPHOID AND ALLIED FEVERS.

Under this head there are only 8 cases to record; 4 in the Urban and 4 in the Rural districts. The distribution, with mortality rates are as follows:—

## TYPHOID FEVER.

	No. of cases notified.	*Attack Rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Percentage removed to Hospital.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Bromyard .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Hereford City ..	3	0.13	0.04	100.0
Kington .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Ledbury .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Leominster .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Ross .. ..	1	0.21	0.00	0.0
<i>Rural.</i>				
Bredwardine .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Bromyard .. ..	1	0.13	0.00	0.0
Dore .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Hereford .. ..	2	0.15	0.00	0.0
Kington .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Ledbury .. ..	1	0.11	0.00	0.0
Leominster .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Ross .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Weobley .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Whitchurch .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Wigmore .. ..	0	0.00	0.00	0.0

\* The Rates are calculated on populations at mid-year, 1914.

	Attack rates per 1,000 population
Urban Districts .. .. .	0.10
Rural Districts .. .. .	0.05
Administrative County .. .. .	0.07
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	0.23

It is a fortunate circumstance that fevers of the Typhoid group are so little in evidence throughout the County.

Owing to the number of troops resident in the City towards the end of the year, cases of the disease were to be looked for. Co-operation between the military and sanitary officials is essential at the present time.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 4 cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year—all from the Urban districts.

The number is small, but of these three terminated fatally.

In the Local Government Board returns there is one returned for Ledbury Rural District. This does not appear in the Ledbury Report.

In the administration of the Midwives' Act much care is expended to prevent cases occurring in the practice of registered midwives, and reference is made to the subject later.

	<i>No. of cases notified.</i>	<i>*Attack Rate per 1,000 populat'n</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 populat'n</i>	<i>Percentage removed to Hospital.</i>
<i>Urban.</i>				
Hereford City .....	1	0.04	0.00	0.00
Ross .....	3	0.63	0.21	0.00
<i>Rural.</i>				
Ledbury .....	0 †(1)	0.00 (0.11)	0.00	0.00

\* The Rates are calculated on population at mid-year, 1914.

† Figures from L.G.B. Returns differing from local reports.

	<i>Attack Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Urban Districts ... ..	0.10
Rural Districts ... ..	0.00
Administrative County ... ..	0.03
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	0.05

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

Since January 1st, 1914, this disease is on the list of those compulsorily notifiable.

During the year only 8 cases were notified—1 from the Urban and 7 from the Rural Districts.

The importance of recognising and preventing it in newly-born infants should not be lost sight of, as it is responsible for many cases of imperfect vision in later life.

**POLIOMYELITIS.**

Only three cases were notified—two from the Urban and one from the Rural Districts.

**NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

The weekly card of infectious diseases sent by District Medical Officers to the Local Government Board and the County Medical Officer of Health gives no information as to non-notifiable diseases. The only knowledge of the prevalence of these diseases is obtained through the School Teachers notifying the School Medical Officer and the District Medical Officers of Health. During the year Whooping Cough and Measles were fairly prevalent in some districts.

To deal with these diseases successfully early notification from School to the District M.O.H. and S.M.O., with a view to exclusion or closure, is of vital importance.

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**ISOLATION HOSPITALS.****Present Accommodation.**

In the Administrative County there are four Isolation Hospitals, as detailed below :—

1. Hereford City Isolation Hospital (32 beds), serving the City only, with an estimated population of 22,981.

2. Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital (eight beds), serving the Hereford Rural district, with an estimated population of 13,704, also the neighbouring Weobley Rural district, with an estimated population of 6,624—in all 20,348. The Weobley Rural

District Council has an arrangement for sending cases to this Hospital on payment of a retaining fee.

3. Bromyard Joint Isolation Hospital (four beds), serving the Bromyard Urban and Rural districts, with an estimated aggregate population of 9,546.

4. Kington Joint Isolation Hospital (seven beds), serving the Kington Urban and Rural districts, with an aggregate estimated population of 6,693.

These four Hospitals consequently serve seven Sanitary districts, with an estimated population of 59,568, leaving an estimated population of 54,786 without Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.

In the following districts there is no adequate Hospital accommodation for isolating infectious diseases :—

<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>
Ledbury.	Ross.
Leominster.	Leominster.
Dore.	Ledbury.
Ross.	
Whitchurch.	
Wigmore.	

During 1913 the Bredwardine Rural District Authority made an arrangement with the Hay Urban Authority for the reception of Infectious cases into their Isolation Hospital.

In the Ledbury Rural district cases have been occasionally sent to the Malvern Fever Hospital, or to the Hereford Rural District Isolation Hospital.

In the Ledbury Urban district cases are no longer accommodated in the Isolation Wards of the Union Infirmary, where there are ten beds.

The iron hospital at Dore for the Dore Rural district (estimated population, 6,410), owing to its position, is regarded by the M.O.H. as of little use to the district. It was erected for Smallpox cases in 1898 by the Dore Rural District Council at a cost of £255 on land adjoining the Workhouse at Abbeydore. Its proximity to the Workhouse, where there are about 100 occupants, renders it useless for the district generally, and especially so for Smallpox.

The following emergency Hospitals are available for Small-pox:—

1. Hereford City, 12 beds.
2. Leominster (M.B.), 5 beds.
3. Wigmore R.D., 3 beds.

The County Council do not make any annual grant to Isolation Hospitals.

#### Improvement of Accommodation.

In 1901 the question of providing isolation accommodation for infectious diseases was before the Leominster Rural District Council and the Ledbury Rural District Council, but no decision was come to in either instance.

In June, 1909, the question of providing a Joint Infectious Hospital for the Urban and Rural Districts of Ross was under consideration. An inquiry was held by the County Council at which attended deputations from the Urban and Rural District Councils. It was decided that a *prima facie* case for the establishment of a Joint Isolation Hospital for the two districts had been made out. No decision was arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

In March, 1912, I presented to the County Council a Report on the whole question of the Isolation Hospital accommodation in the County, and which set forth the following points:—

1.—Nearly one-half of the County population has no accommodation whatever.

2.—Several Authorities have at different times had under consideration the question of providing such accommodation for their districts. No definite results have followed.

3.—In a County like Hereford it is very desirable to avoid the establishment of small Hospitals to supply small areas, because the cost falls heavily on any one district, and the smaller the Hospital the less efficient it is.

4.—The sub-letting of beds of existing Hospitals to neighbouring Authorities is inadvisable and likely to break down in periods of epidemic. Nor is this possible in the County without an undue burden falling on a single Authority.

5.—From every point of view (but especially from that of economy and efficiency) the proper course is for the County Council to exercise its powers under the Isolation Hospitals Act and form a "Hospital Area" or "Areas," with accommodation for all forms of Infectious Disease, and with due regard to the possible use and extension of existing accommodation. The larger the area the better, and there is no reason why the County should not be formed into a single Hospital District with one Central Hospital—the outlying districts already adequately supplied being excepted.

The Public Health Committee after considering the Report referred the consideration of the whole matter to a Special Committee.

The County Council thereafter decided to hold an inquiry under the Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 and 1901.

This inquiry was held on December 9th, 1912, with reference to the Urban and Rural districts of Leominster, Ross and Ledbury. As the question was one which might affect the other districts of the County, representatives from these districts were also invited to attend.

The Committee of Inquiry, after hearing the evidence postponed giving a decision until some further information on certain structural details had been received.

The issue of the Report was still further delayed owing to negotiations with the Local Government Board in connection with the treatment of Tuberculosis.

In October, 1913, the following Interim Report was issued:—

"The Committee who were appointed by the Council at the Meeting in October, 1912, held a Local Inquiry at the Shirehall on the 9th December, 1912, having previously given the necessary notice as required by the Statute.

At the Inquiry evidence was given by Dr. Gold, the County Medical Officer of Health, in favour of the establishment of Isolation Hospitals for the districts concerned, and evidence was given from each of the districts mainly against the proposal.

After carefully considering the position in regard to the Rural and Urban Districts of Ross, Ledbury and Leominster, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that it is necessary that reasonable provision for Isolation accommodation shall be made in these districts, and they have resolved to defer proceeding further with the duties imposed on them by the Statute until the 1st of June next, to afford the districts concerned the opportunity of giving full consideration to this Resolution."

The District Councils concerned are, I believe, still considering the matter.

The Urban District Council of Leominster have throughout contended that Isolation Hospital accommodation is not called for in their area. They, however, have notified the County Authority that, should such be required, they intend making use of the existing smallpox building.

The Ross Rural Authority have acquired a country cottage, which is utilised for the purpose. Being merely a cottage, it is quite inadequate as an Isolation Hospital.

As to the remaining districts coming within the scope of the inquiry, no official communication has so far been received by the County Council, and for the present the consideration of the whole question is being postponed.

There appears, however, to be a very urgent desire on the part of the Hereford Rural District Council to enlarge their Hospital to such a degree as will enable them to afford accommodation to the Ledbury Urban and Rural Districts on certain specific terms.

Progress cannot be looked for at the present time.

As stated in previous Reports, I had advised the County Council that it would be well to deal with the desired accommodation for infectious diseases and Tuberculosis under the same administration, and this idea was kept in view at the Statutory Inquiry. Such a combination was favoured by the Local Government Board and would have been economical. It was soon evident that considerable opposition was to be raised by the Rural Districts concerned. The common weal would have greatly benefited from such a combination, but evidently it was considered expedient that the control of the central Hospital should not pass to the County Council (it would in fact have been vested in a joint Board) and so the Inquiry Committee decided to separate the question of Infectious Diseases from that of Tuberculosis, and while issuing their Interim Report on the former, carry out their own scheme for the latter.

I still regard it as unfortunate that greater co-operation and goodwill could not have been afforded the County Authority for so obviously a beneficial combination to all concerned, and especially to the ratepayers of the County.

No further steps will be taken by the County Inquiry Committee until they have considered the steps which each district has taken on its own behalf.

## HOUSING.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Certain sections of this Act, which came into force on December 3rd, 1909, affect intimately the position of all County Councils.

Brief reference to the sections concerned will show that County Councils have important functions to perform in seeing that the Act is properly administered. An account of these will be found in my Report for 1911, pages 34-36.

In all the districts the necessary machinery for carrying out the provisions of the Housing Acts is complete.

In some districts the work is being prosecuted with vigour, whilst in others comparatively little is being done.

During the year Section 69 (1) was more extensively complied with, and below is given an account of the "representations made" which were reported to the County Medical Officer of Health in each of the four quarters.

	<i>Representations made.</i>			
First Quarter	...	...	...	6
Second "	...	...	...	17
Third "	...	...	...	7
Fourth "	...	...	...	6
				—
Total	...	...	...	36
				—

The Inspections under Section 17 are being in a great measure carried out, different districts adopting different methods.

In some, the worst dwellings are in the first instance engaging attention.

In the Whitchurch Rural District organised inspection has been initiated during 1914.

During the year in the Rural Districts 37 representations were made with a view to the making of Closing Orders, and 35 Closing Orders were actually made. Of this number 36 notices of "representations made" were received by the County Medical Officer under Sec. 69 (1) of the Act.

In the Urban Districts 17 representations were made with a view to making Closing Orders and 4 Closing Orders made.

A considerable number of houses have had defects remedied without the making of Closing Orders—amounting to 246 in the Rural and 51 in the Urban areas.

The following is a summary of the Housing work accomplished during the year 1914 :—

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.									
DISTRICT	No. of Dwelling Houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec. 17	No. considered so dangerous or injurious to health as to be uninhabitable	No. of representations made with a view to making Closing Orders	No. of Closing Orders made	No. in which defects were remedied without making of Closing Orders	No. made habitable after the making of Closing Orders	No. Voluntarily Closed	No. Demolished	No. rendered fit for human habitation under Sec. 14 & 15
<b>RURAL</b>									
Bredwardine .. ..	58	12	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Bromyard .. ..	153	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Dore .. ..	200	8	8	7	40	0	0	0	0
Hereford .. ..	106	1	0	0	24	0	1	0	0
Kington .. ..	30	3	1	1	25	0	0	0	0
Ledbury .. ..	196	1	1	1	96	0	0	0	0
Leominster .. ..	259	9	9	9	25	1	0	0	0
Ross .. ..	308	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	97
Weobley .. ..	64	3	3	3	16	0	0	0	2
Whitchurch .. ..	169	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wigmore .. ..	50	1	1	1	10	0	2	0	0
Totals .. ..	1593	52	37	35	246	1	3	2	99
<b>URBAN</b>									
Bromyard .. ..	35	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hereford City .. ..	167	6	6	0	4	0	0	5	45
Kington .. ..	37	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Ledbury .. ..	60	2	2	2	8	0	0	0	38
Leominster .. ..	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
Ross .. ..	91	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Totals .. ..	420	17	17	4	51	1	0	5	117

The figures for the various districts show a good deal of variation and disparity, and in some districts it is desirable more should be undertaken and more definite information given.

**Overcrowding.**

In several Reports it is advisable that more information be given as to such matters as overcrowding on the basis of the 1911 Census, particulars as to vacant houses, and the number of new houses required.

The following table shows the amount of overcrowding in the County—taken from Census figures 1911:—

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE POPULATION LIVING UNDER OVER-CROWDED CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTY.

	Total Population	Total Families or Separate Occupiers.	No. of Tenements Over- crowded.	Population of Over- crowded Tenements.	Per- centage Population Over- crowded.
<i>Urban.</i>					
Bromyard ...	1,703	392	11	81	5.0
Hereford (M.B.) ...	22,568	5,114	78	610	2.9
Kington ...	1,819	471	4	31	1.8
Ledbury ...	3,358	779	24	186	5.8
Leominster (M.B.)	5,737	1,333	31	264	4.8
Ross ...	4,682	1,064	16	148	3.4
<i>Rural.</i>					
Bredwardine ...	1,995	506	9	79	4.0
Bromyard ...	7,931	1,864	41	328	4.2
Dore ...	6,491	1,535	14	113	1.8
Hereford ...	13,597	2,993	54	463	3.7
Kington ...	4,996	1,208	22	185	3.7
Ledbury ...	9,059	2,121	55	461	5.2
Leominster ...	7,915	1,928	42	350	4.5
Ross ...	10,421	2,432	62	548	5.3
Weobley ...	6,699	1,623	27	223	3.4
Whitchurch ...	1,526	384	6	54	3.5
Wigmore ...	3,772	862	30	250	6.7
<i>Total Urban</i> ...	39,867	9,153	164	1,320	3.5
<i>Total Rural</i> ...	74,402	17,456	362	3,054	4.2

On the whole the amount of overcrowding is not great, but it should be observed that the Rural Districts are worse than the Urban Districts.

**Bromyard Rural.**

Excluding uninhabitable houses, 130 houses were reported to the Council as defective, and in 21, owners were asked to remedy defects.

No building bye-laws are in force.

During the year 2 new houses (of a residential character) were erected.

The M.O.H. says there has been a dearth of cottages in some parishes, and some have been occupied only because no other dwellings were available.

In the abnormal state of the country no definite opinion is expressed as to the need for more cottages.

**Bredwardine Rural.**

The M.O.H. reports : " House accommodation for the working classes is adequate, and in the main very satisfactory."

From this it would appear there is no want of houses in this area, but it would be advisable to have more information on the lines I have mentioned in the previous page. No Closing Orders were made during 1914.

**Hereford Rural.**

The M.O.H. reports : " In the existing condition of the country it is impossible to say whether more cottages are required."

Seventeen cottages were erected during 1914.

No building bye-laws are in force.

In 68 houses, excluding those uninhabitable, reported to the Council as defective, the owners were asked to remedy defects. In 13 defects were remedied.

**Dore Rural.**

Excluding uninhabitable houses, 155 were reported to the Council as defective, and in these the owners were asked to remedy defects.

Defects were remedied in 40.

In many parishes there are no empty cottages and many of the houses require constant repair. It is recorded that 11% of

the cottages have only one bedroom. Only one house was erected during 1914.

No building bye-laws are in force.

#### Ledbury Rural.

The number of houses reported to the Council as defective was 126, excluding uninhabitable houses, and in these the owners were asked to remedy defects.

Defects were remedied in 12.

"There are a good many cottages in every way suitable for the needs of the working classes, and many others which can be made suitable at a very small expenditure."

A L.G.B. inquiry was held at Colwall in connection with a scheme for 8 semi-detached cottages proposed by the Colwall Parochial Committee, and a loan for £1,200 has been sanctioned. This scheme was postponed at the outbreak of war.

The M.O.H. considers it inadvisable to say whether more cottages are required in the present state of the country.

During 1914, 9 new houses were erected.

Building bye-laws are in force in the parish of Colwall.

#### Leominster Rural.

Excluding uninhabitable houses, 132 were reported to the Council as defective, and the owners were asked to remedy defects in all these cottages. In 25 defects were remedied.

Of the houses inspected 7% had only one bedroom.

A fair number of the cottages are old and require frequent repair.

It is considered by the Council that there is no want of cottages in the present circumstances of the country.

During 1914 no new cottages were erected.

No building bye-laws are in force.

#### Weobley Rural.

The number reported to the Council as defective, excluding uninhabitable houses was 58, and in this number the owners were asked to remedy defects. In 16 defects were remedied.

The M.O.H. says that at present it is impossible to say definitely whether more cottages are required.

A fair number are reported as being almost uninhabitable.

During 1914 two new houses were erected.

No building bye-laws are in force.

#### **Kington Rural.**

"This is not the time to refer to the scarcity or otherwise of dwelling houses . . .," says the M.O.H.

Apart from inspections under Sec. 17, 149 other inspections have been made, in 58 of which defects were remedied. In 70 of these 149 the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Two new cottages have been erected.

Three cases of overcrowding occurred, and were remedied.

#### **Ross Rural.**

It is considered that with some exceptions the housing capacity of the district is fairly satisfactory.

It is found that in most cases owners are willing to carry out the necessary repairs.

Repairs and improvements have been effected in 97 cases.

The cases of overcrowding are comparatively few.

A few new cottages have been erected, and these supply any increase in population.

No definite opinion is given as to the want of cottages in the several parishes.

#### **Whitchurch Rural.**

The M.O.H. expresses the opinion that the housing is sufficient for the population. The houses are in many cases allowed to get out of repair.

One case of overcrowding has been reported and remedied.

There are no bye-laws in force.

It would appear that during 1914, 169 houses have been inspected under Sec. 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act.

**Wigmore Rural.**

It is considered by the M.O.H. that the accommodation is fairly satisfactory.

It is, however, at the same time regarded that many of the houses are in an unsatisfactory condition owing to dampness, bad ventilation, poor construction generally, and want of an adequate water supply.

No building bye-laws seem to be in force.

In the case of 10 cottages owners remedied defects, without the issue of Closing Orders.

**Bromyard Urban.**

Excluding uninhabitable houses the number reported to the Council as defective was 35, in 30 of which the owners were asked to remedy the defects.

Six of these appear to have been remedied.

Overcrowding is considered to be not unusual.

Many of the houses occupied are most unsatisfactory and are only occupied because there are no others.

The opinion is expressed that there is a dearth of houses with three bedrooms at rents from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. weekly.

Two houses of the cottage class were erected during 1914.

Building bye-laws are in force, but want revising.

It is considered that the Urban District Council might undertake a building scheme.

Gross overcrowding has undoubtedly been taking place in some houses, one of which housed 4 tuberculous people.

I consider the Council should endeavour to find a remedy to this state of affairs.

**Hereford City.**

The majority of the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.

A good deal of work has been done under Sec. 15.

During the year 167 thorough inspections were made, necessitating the serving of 218 notices to remedy defects.

The average number of persons in the 167 houses was 3.2.

The details show that 16% of the houses contained one bedroom, and 40% two bedrooms.

Much information is given on the question of overcrowding, which is seen from previous table to be comparatively low, and seems to be less than in 1901.

With regard to the adequacy of houses, the M.O.H. gives much important information and believes that any shortage of houses has not been due to the issuing of Closing Orders, but rather to the falling off of building by private enterprise. Against this the Barrs Court Estate Scheme provided in all 85 houses, so that indirectly accommodation was provided for the action taken under the Housing Acts.

The M.O.H. considers that a certain amount of building is necessary to keep pace with the natural increase of population.

The whole question of erecting houses for the working classes has been before the Housing Acts Committee, and a scheme for the erection of 62 houses, sanctioned by the L.G.B., has been carried through.

During 1914, 16 houses of two tenements were being erected through the enterprise of the Hereford Dwellings Co. Ltd., at an inclusive rent of 3s. 6d. a week.

#### **Kington Urban.**

During 1914, 7 houses were deemed rapidly becoming unfit for habitation. Three months warning was given, and in 5 the defects were removed, while the other two are having attention.

In 30 other premises smaller defects have been remedied.

The M.O.H. states that he is confident there is no house in the area which can be properly described as wholly unfit for human habitation, and that as to the adequacy of dwellings, this is not the time to express an opinion.

#### **Ledbury Urban.**

The number of houses with defects reported to the Council was 60, in 38 of which the owners were asked to remedy defects.

Remedies were effected in eight without notice.

The percentage population overcrowded at the 1911 Census was 5.8.

Building bye-laws are in force.

It is considered that there has been an improvement in dwellings lately.

A site has been selected for the erection of 13 artizans' dwellings, and an L.G.B. enquiry has been held.

#### Leominster.

Nine houses have been erected by private enterprise, but more are needed.

The Council have a buildings scheme under consideration.

Until these houses are provided Closing Orders cannot be obtained owing to scarcity of houses.

In 30 houses defects have been remedied.

#### Ross Urban.

It is recorded that steady progress has been made during the year, but that a great deal remains to be done.

There appear to be many houses unfit for habitation.

One Closing Order was made during the year.

### HOP-PICKERS.

In the Rural Districts of Weobley, Leominster and Hereford bye-laws are in force for the lodging and decent accommodation of persons engaged in the picking of hops, fruit and vegetables.

The Bromyard and Ledbury Rural District Councils have not adopted bye-laws.

It would appear that, speaking generally, there is noticeable an improvement in the cleanliness of the pickers' quarters.

This is most evident in those districts where bye-laws have been adopted.

More attention is being paid to making decent provision for this large influx of population.

Some employers make considerable effort to secure for the pickers proper accommodation, while others do little or nothing.

The adoption of bye-laws would tend to level up the desired standard all round.

Failing the adoption of bye-laws, the M.O.H. to Combined Districts considers the following necessary :—

1. Limewashing of inside walls of all buildings during the week prior to occupation by pickers.
2. Cleansing of floors of all buildings, especially of stables and cowsheds prior to their occupation.
3. Clearing away of accumulations of manure from the proximity of the quarters.
4. Provision of adequate privy accommodation.
5. Provision of cooking places.
6. Provision of a proper supply of water on the premises.

In the **Bromyard** District, during 1914, where there are no bye-laws adopted, the conditions found were considered to be improved.

In the **Hereford** District, where bye-laws have been adopted, an improvement has continually resulted.

The bye-laws in force differ only slightly from the model series of the Local Government Board.

In the **Ledbury** District, bye-laws have not been adopted.

It is considered that in the main the provisions made by the majority of growers were such as would comply with bye-laws had they been adopted.

The Council would be well advised to proceed to adopt them so that the minority may be brought up to the required standard.

In the **Leominster** District bye-laws are in force, and the conditions seem on the whole satisfactory.

In the **Weobley** District, where bye-laws are also in force, the same can be said.

The M.O.H. considers that the conditions have improved.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

The public supplies in the County are limited for the most part to the Urban districts. The Rural parts are supplied almost entirely by shallow wells, which in many cases are badly constructed and open to pollution. Many of these yield presumably water which is not chemically or bacteriologically as pure as it ought to be. In several parts of the County, hamlets and collections of houses are fortunate in having a small general supply piped from a spring on the neighbouring hillside. These small supplies have everything to commend them, yielding as they

almost invariably do when properly constructed, an excellently pure water and free from any risk of contamination. An extension of such supplies wherever possible should engage the attention of Sanitary Authorities.

A large number of Samples have been examined at the County Laboratory during the year.

#### **Bromyard.**

The supply is from protected springs at Buckenhill, and is satisfactory.

Supplies from wells with pumps are yearly becoming less.

#### **Hereford City.**

The two new beds are working very satisfactorily.

The whole four beds were in use during the year.

The number of houses in the outlying districts supplied from wells becomes less yearly.

Samples from the beds are from time to time examined at the County and City Laboratory.

#### **Kington.**

The supply is in the hands of a private Company. Some time ago the Council completed negotiations with the Company to buy over the concern, and a Local Government Board Inquiry was held with a view to obtaining a loan. The Board, however, did not give the necessary sanction, and for the present the matter is in abeyance. Efforts should be made to get sanction to an alternative scheme.

The other sources of supply are the public pump at the Cross, which yields water of good quality.

#### **Ledbury.**

In quality and quantity the water is satisfactory, and is from a deep well in the limestone.

The supply has been sufficient during 1914.

**Leominster.**

The supply is from a deep well and has been satisfactory.

During the year there was some probability of the source becoming contaminated. The Council, however, after being made aware of the danger, took such steps as removed the cause.

**Ross.**

The supply obtained from wells in the old red sandstone is in the hands of a private company. It has been satisfactory. There are a few private wells.

**RURAL DISTRICTS.****Bredwardine.**

The supply throughout the district is fairly satisfactory, and in some quarters during the past few years it has been much improved by bringing water within a reasonable distance of cottages.

**Combined Districts.**

There are combined supplies in several parishes of the Dore, Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury and Weobley Rural Districts. In these cases there is either a stand-pipe or the water is laid on to the houses. Apart from these supplies the only available source of water is from shallow wells.

That many of them are capable of being contaminated is very evident, owing to their open dry-steyned construction. Such pollution almost invariably gains admission through the porous walls and through the imperfect cover. A safe drinking water can only be expected from a well which is reasonably well made, that is, assuming that the source of water is above suspicion.

In many places water has to be carried long distances. The "reasonable" distance demanded by the Public Health (Water) Act has been defined in the Combined area as 500 yards, and as 200 yards in some districts in the case of new houses.

The Medical Officer remarks that this distance in the case of new houses might without any hardship be lessened. He, rightly, further observes: "If water is not available quite close

to a proposed site, I consider that it is not a suitable place to build a house upon."

A record is being made of the supply in each parish.

#### **Kington.**

There are no complaints of insufficiency. Samples from various wells in the district have proved the quality to be good. There are public stand-pipes in several of the villages. Four new wells have been sunk.

#### **Ross.**

The main supply is from wells and springs, and is very deficient in some parts of the district. Several houses close to the town have the town supply laid on.

#### **Whitchurch.**

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held last year with relation to the supply to the village of Whitchurch, when it was decided a water supply was necessary. The matter has not yet further matured.

Several local supplies have been improved.

#### **Wigmore.**

A small scheme has been carried out to supply the village of Adforton by piping water from the high land.

A stand-pipe has been placed in a convenient spot.

### **RIVER POLLUTION.**

Section xiv. of the Local Government Act, 1888, confers upon County Councils the powers of Sanitary Authorities under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

The smaller pollutions to which the Wye is subject near the intake of the water supply of the City of Hereford have had constant attention drawn to them. The Yazor brook will not now suffer pollution from the effluent of the Asylum.

The question of the pollutions of the Wye and the Lugg has been considered by the County Public Health Committee and

the County M.O.H. has been instructed to take samples for analysis.

Observations are being carried out, but owing to dislocation of duties at present they have been temporarily abandoned.

It is of vital interest to the water supply of Hereford that small pollutions, as well as those of a gross character, should be abolished, and it is desirable in order to attain this end, that the waterways in the Rural Districts should have constant supervision.

### SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Except in the Urban areas there are only a few combined schemes of sewerage throughout the County. For small villages the cost entailed and the requirements of the Local Government Board present material difficulties in promoting small schemes. The great fault in country districts is the indiscriminate turning of all drains into water courses. Water supplies, under such conditions, are bound to suffer.

There is much necessity for the wholesale abolition of offensive privies, and in this connection the Medical Officer of Health to the Combined Districts considers "that the time has arrived to take proceedings under the Nuisance Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, against any person who has a privy on his premises in which a sufficiency of earth is not used."

The conversion of privy closets into earth pail closets is a matter so inexpensive that there does not seem any reason why it should not be universally adopted.

It is now known that the household fly plays an important part in the spread of disease, and where accumulations exist flies abound in great numbers.

Many of these offensive privies to be found at schools are being abolished, and the more rational earth system (in the absence of a water carriage system) is being substituted. A considerable amount of advance is taking place at schools in this connection.

#### Bromyard (U.).

The Council sometime ago decided to lay down bacteria beds to treat part of the sewage, and plans have also been prepared for re-sewering the town. The Council have recently again had the

matter under consideration, and estimates and plans are being prepared for a scheme for the treatment of the sewage. New sections of sewers have been laid down during the year. The Medical Officer of Health strongly recommends the Council to have the privy closets in the centre of the town converted to water closets. The sewage undergoes no treatment.

#### Hereford City (U.)

There are at the outfall four clinker beds in use and a fifth is in course of construction. There are still several privies and earth closets in the outlying parts of the city and outside the area of the sewage system.

#### Kington (U.).

The sewage is treated on land which is properly supervised and in every way satisfactory. Several improvements have been effected during the year, and many privies converted.

#### Ross (U.)

The old brick system of sewer is now practically abolished. The whole sewage of the town escapes untreated into the river Wye, and so far no steps have been initiated to purify it. Privy closets are almost abolished. Refuse is removed to the town tip.

#### Ledbury (U.).

The system is one of septic tanks and broad irrigation. The septic tanks continue to work satisfactorily. The water carriage system is introduced in all new works, and several old houses have been redrained.

#### Leominster (U.).

Reported as satisfactory. The sewage falls into the River Arrow untreated, and no steps have been taken towards its purification. The question as to how far the river is polluted is under consideration. Earth closets and privies are in use in the out-parish.

### RURAL.

#### Bredwardine.

No combined system exists in the district. Privy pits and cesspools are common and are often unsatisfactory; in these cases

earth closets are being advised as substitutes. No nuisances have arisen during the year.

#### **Combined Districts.**

There are small combined systems of sewerage in the Hereford, Ledbury and Weobley Rural Districts. No others have been instituted during the year.

In many instances where water carriage systems exist, antiquated traps are still to be found.

The obnoxious practice of discharging drains into roadside ditches is fairly common.

An arrangement has now been arrived at whereby the Asylum sewage will be connected up with the nearest point of the Hereford City Sewage system.

Privy closets are being gradually abolished. A special report was presented to the Weobley Rural District Council by the Medical Officer of Health on the drainage of the village of Dilwyn in 1910, but no further steps have been taken.

#### **Kington.**

At Eardisley and Pembridge there are broad irrigation systems of disposal. At Eardisley the Council has resumed the management formerly delegated to the Parish Council, and the system is now working more satisfactorily. A portion of the main sewer has been relaid. At Pembridge the system is now working satisfactorily, the control being now in the hands of the Council's officials.

#### **Ross.**

The systems most common are those of earth and privy closets. Many of them are somewhat primitive. It is essential that earth should be as largely used as possible and that the discharge of house drains into roadside ditches should be obviated.

#### **Whitchurch.**

Cesspits, earth closets and privies prevail throughout the district. The larger houses have water closets.

Defects occurring in house drains have called for attention during the year.

There are practically no combined systems of drainage within the area.

Wigmore.

The systems in the area have worked satisfactorily.

A refuse pit has now been provided for Leintwardine.

### **DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, Etc.**

The proper housing and disposal of all kinds of refuse is becoming of great importance in the light of our increasing knowledge of the possible part that flies play in the spread of disease.

In addition to the common house fly, it would appear that the blow fly feeds on human faecal matter. It is very partial to all kinds of fruit, especially if over-ripe, and in this way the germs of disease may be quickly conveyed from excrement to food.

This has a very practical bearing on the proper and frequent disposal of refuse. It is also a very strong argument why, in the dry method of excrement disposal, so prevalent in this county, earth should be always used. In the Rural Districts refuse is apt to be allowed to accumulate and ferment, instead of being frequently removed away from dwellings, and in consequence flies are bred by the million.

Public scavenging is carried out in the Urban districts, and house refuse is removed once or twice weekly. In Hereford City all owners of new houses are required to supply regulation ash-bins. In Ross Urban a refuse destructor has been installed at the Council's depot capable of dealing with the town's refuse, but it appears not to be in use.

The removal of house refuse is not undertaken by any of the Rural District Authorities.

Offensive trades are few in number.

### **THE MILK SUPPLY.**

#### **DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, Etc.**

Most of the milk produced is consumed in the County. A considerable quantity, however, is sent outside the County to London, Worcester, Malvern, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Birmingham, Newport (Mon.) and Tenbury.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, 1885, have not been adopted in some of the districts. It is highly desirable that this should be done.

It ought to be considered no hardship for the producer of such an important article of diet as milk to have his cowsheds constructed and kept in a way which is likely to give rise to no contamination.

Many of the District Medical Officers advocate more attention to the keeping clean of the foldyard.

The removal of quantities of manure to a reasonable distance from the cowshed, and the carrying away adequately of the liquid manure and rain water which augments it, are the elements of cleanliness where milk is concerned.

It is not generally realised that milk should be produced by milkers with clean hands and clean clothes. In the model dairy farms of some Counties special printed rules are hung up in every cowshed insisting upon the milkers thoroughly washing their hands and the udders of the cows before milking. Special clean linen overalls are also supplied for them to put over their ordinary clothes.

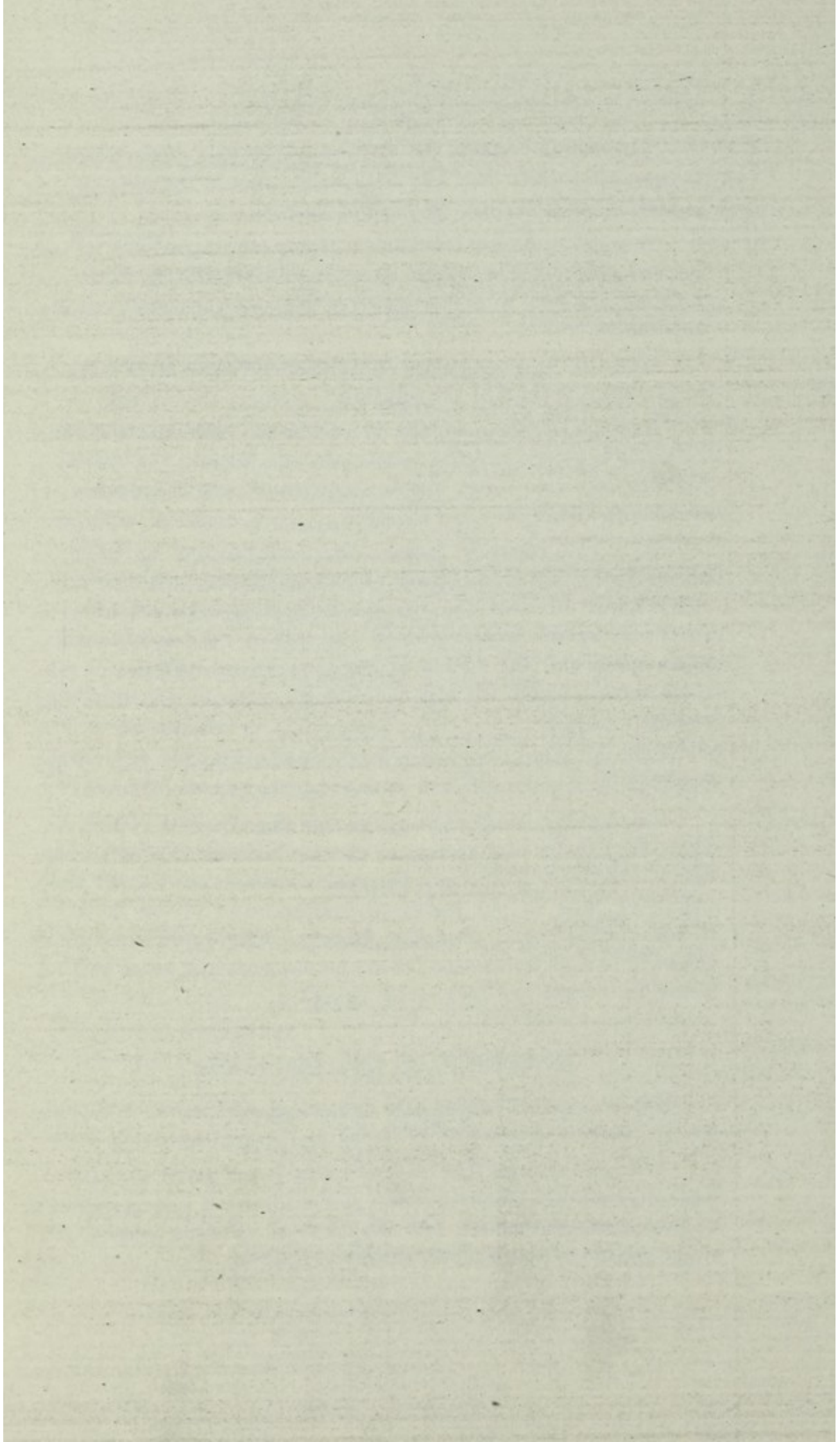
Only by attention to details of this kind can one hope to get milk free from sediment, and, it may be, the germs of disease.

The London County Council (under their General Powers Act, 1907) have power to examine any churn of milk arriving in London and to send their Veterinary Inspectors into various County areas supplying milk to the Metropolis with a view to the detection of tuberculous cows. It seems, however, that only a very small quantity of milk leaves this County for London, and so far as I am aware no sample has been under suspicion.

### INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICTS.

The amount of systematic inspection and work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors is shown in the accompanying Table.

A Report showing the work of every Inspector in the County has been received. Many of them give evidence of a large amount of work being performed, and are, in fact, valuable supplements of the reports of the Medical Officers of Health.





SUMMARY OF THE REPORTS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1914.

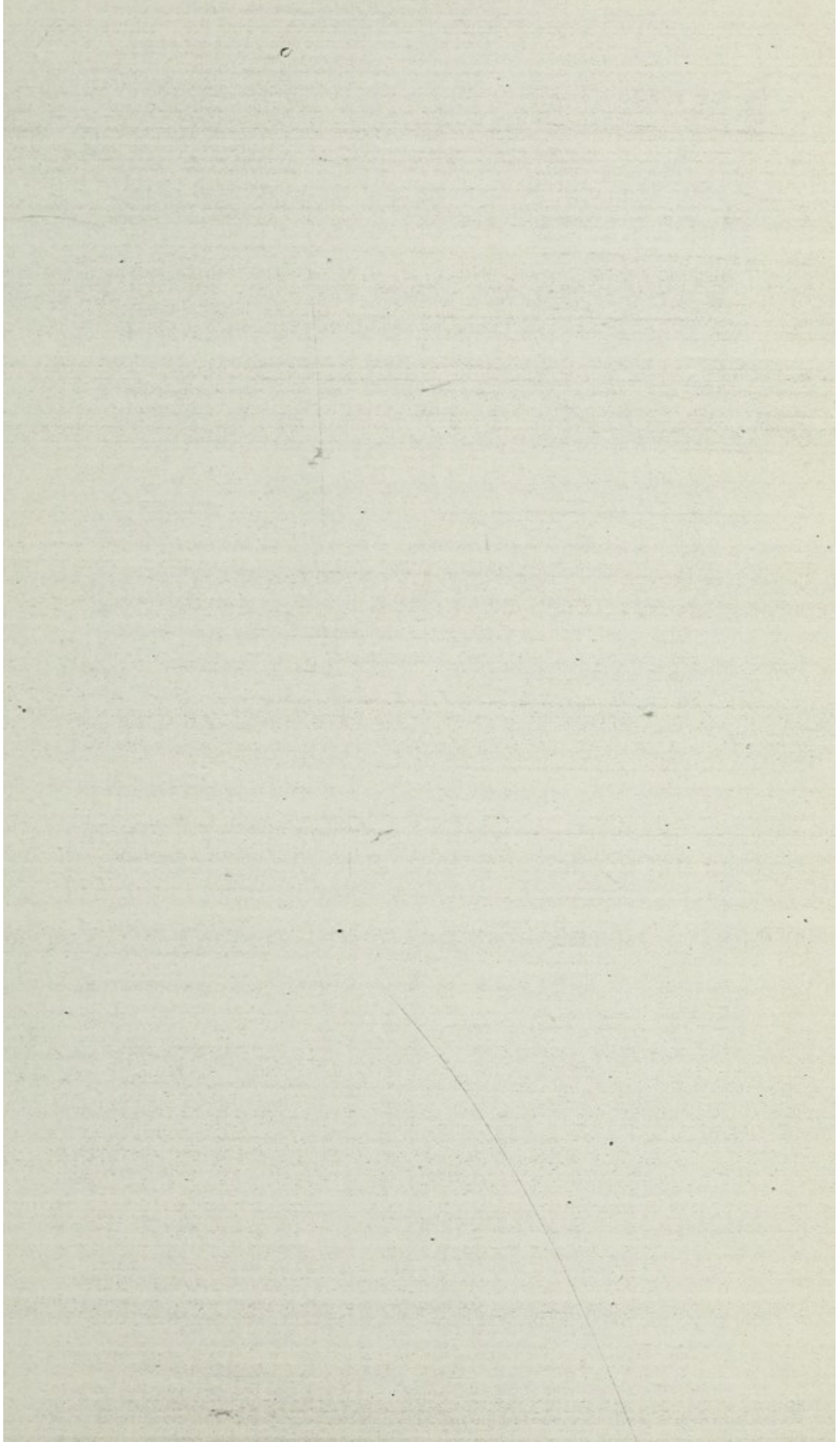
	URBAN DISTRICTS.					RURAL DISTRICTS.											
	Bromyard.	Hereford City.	Kington.	Ledbury.	Leominster.	Ross.	Bredwardine.	Bromyard.	Dore.	Hereford.	Kington.	Ledbury.	Leominster.	Ross.	Wobley.	Whitechurch.	Wigmore.
1. NOTICES SERVED (formal and informal)	51	645	98	43	15	29	18	324	5	72	8	32	225	204	45	7	12
2. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	9	641	98	30	15	..	15	140	5	72	7	12	223	..	45	7	9
3. NOTICES OUTSTANDING	..	139	..	13	..	..	3	184	..	..	1	20	..	2	..	2	26
4. LETTERS WRITTEN	27	363	46	293	140	120	21	467	72	42	338	410	172	177	71	20	26
5. COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED	..	193	108	8	35	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	12	10
6. NUISANCES INVESTIGATED	104	1075	74	28	62	26	..	32	5	37	111	82	..	..	23	15	..
7. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—																	
Enquiries	3	..	5	3	26	48	5	55	42	35	30	40	50	37	..	..	..
Removals to Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	23	..	22	..	8	..	2	..	2	..
Premises disinfected	3	113	4	3	30	..	5	41	24	67	26	40	23	31	48	24	3
Bedding, Clothing, &c., disinfected	3	..	1	3	5	..	..	40	24	27	26	..	..	2	20	..	..
Schools disinfected	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	2	3	2	..	3	3	2	3	..	..
Shelters disinfected	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. HOUSES:—																	
Inspections	217	..	196	360	12	91	58	..	..	17	179	..	259	..	169	50	50
Houses erected	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	2	..	2	2	9	..	..	..	1	1
Houses cleansed and repaired	..	515	44	46	32	6	3	..	18	45	79	240	147	368	208	1	10
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	3	4	2	..	1	..	..

10. WATER SUPPLY:—  
 .. .. .. .. ..  
 .. .. .. .. ..



SUMMARY OF THE

No. of	Description of	No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of		No. of	
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9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



The figures setting forth the number of inspections made vary considerably. It is advisable that all work done should be expressed in a common schedule.

### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**

In the regulations laid down by the Local Government Board as to the scope of the Report of the County Medical Officer a section is required on "the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1907, within that part of the County in which the County Council have jurisdiction for the purposes of these Acts."

I have no part in the administration of this Act. This is undertaken by the Standing Joint Committee of the County so far as the County area is concerned. The City of Hereford is a separate local executive Authority. From the quarterly Report of that Committee and the Annual Report of the City of Hereford the following abstract of the work performed throughout the Administrative County has been drawn up.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Name of Article	Number of Samples Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	Remarks
(1) Milk .....	53	42	11	(1) *Five samples were 6%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 10% deficient in fat. No action taken. One sample was 5% deficient in solids, not fat. No action taken. One sample 14% added water—fined 6s. 6d. costs. One 15% added water—fined 5s. and 9s. costs. One 3.3% added water—fined £1 and 9s. costs. One 16% added water. No action taken. One 7% added water—fined 5s. and 8s. costs.
(2) Butter .....	22	21	1	(2) Seven contained Boracic preservatives ranging from an equivalent of .11 to .34% Boric Acid. One with 16.11 of water was taken informally. A second sample was found genuine.
(3) Margarine .....	1	1		
(4) Lard .....	3	3		
(5) Cheese .....	4	3	1	(5) One a skim milk cheese contained only 6.75% of fat.
(6) Vinegar .....	2	2		
(7) Pepper .....	4	4		
(8) Ground Ginger .....	1	1		
(9) Sugar .....	4	4		
(10) Cocoa .....	2	1	1	(10) One sample contained 45% added sugar and 25% starch. Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
(11) Mustard .....	1	1		
(12) Precipitated Chalk	1	1		
(13) Coffee .....	1	1		
(14) Arrowroot .....	2	2		
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>14</b>	

CITY OF HEREFORD.

(1) Milk .....	16	15	1	(1) The adulterated sample contained 5.5% added water and .014% Boric Acid. Vendor cautioned.
(2) Cream .....	3	3		(2) One was of good quality as regards fat, the other two contained only 30% and 33% fat each.
(3) Cream (preserved)	5	5		Four purveyors of milk were cautioned for contravention of Sec. 9 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899.
(4) Cream (sterilized)	1	1		
(5) Butter .....	10	10		
(6) Margarine .....	3	3		
(7) Lard .....	5	5		
(8) Cheese .....	8	8		
(9) Rice .....	2	2		
(10) Baking Powder ...	1	1		
(11) Mustard .....	4	4		
(12) Coffee .....	1	1		
(13) Flour .....	3	3		
(14) Spirits .....	4	4		
(15) Drugs .....	4	4		
(16) Pepper .....	6	6		
(17) Vinegar .....	1	1		
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>15</b>	

Of the total number of samples 57% were taken by the County Executive Authority. The proportion of adulterated samples to the total number was 8.4%.

\* These two adulterated samples were taken informally and consequently no proceedings could be taken.

On August 6th, 1912, the Local Government Board issued "The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912."

These came into force in part on October 1st, 1912, and entirely on January 1st, 1913.

It is recommended "that the County Medical Officer of Health should be instructed to exercise general supervision over the action taken in pursuance of these Regulations and that the Officer of the Council who directs sampling under the Food and Drugs Act should be instructed to confer with the Medical Officer of Health and with the Public Analyst as to the details of procedure necessary to secure the observance of the Regulations in the area over which the Council has supervision."

A recommendation to this effect has been made by the Public Health Committee to the Standing Joint Committee, but so far no action has been taken by the latter Committee.

No co-operation between the Committees exists, and the Medical Officer of Health exercises no supervision. It would appear from the Reports of the Standing Joint Committee that the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, have not yet been put into force.

#### COUNTY AND CITY LABORATORY.

The Laboratory for the use of the County and City at 132, St. Owen Street, Hereford, was opened in April, 1913.

The amount of work carried out increased greatly during 1914, and the laboratory still continues to be more extensively taken advantage of.

It is fully equipped for the following investigations :—

1. Chemical examination of water.
2. Bacteriological examination of water.
3. Bacteriological examination of milk.
4. Bacteriological examination for Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Phthisis, &c.
5. Microscopical examinations for Skin Diseases.
6. Centrifugalising milk for deposit and examination for Tubercle Bacilli.
7. Examination of Films, &c.

Complete outfits are supplied by the County Medical Officer, under whose personal supervision the work of the Laboratory is conducted.

Positive results are transmitted, by telephone or telegram, in order to avoid delay.

The great progress in Sanitary Science in recent years has rendered necessary Chemical, Bacteriological and Microscopical investigations in the every-day work of Sanitary Authorities, and it is for the benefit of the district Authorities that such a laboratory has been established.

The Public Health Committee indeed regards these investigations so necessary to the District Sanitary Authorities that they have now intimated that no charge will be made for the examination of all "ordinary" specimens arising in the routine work of any County District.

Specimens, however, sent by the general public are subject to a modified fee.

The following work was carried out during the year 1914:—

				SPECIMENS.		
				No.	Con- taminated.	Passed.
<b>Chemical.</b>						
Examinations of potable waters	26	16	10			
"    " River Wye } water }	8	Part of an investigation.				
<b>Bacteriological.</b>						
Examinations of potable waters.	6	1	5			
"    " River Wye } water }	8	Part of an investigation.				
	32	17	15			
					<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
<b>Microscopical.</b>						
Examinations for Bacillus Diph- theriæ ... ..	227	47	180			
Examinations for Bacillus Tuberculosis (sputum) ...	179	42	137			
Examinations for Bacillus Tuberculosis (milk) ... ..	9	0	9			
Examinations for Bacillus Tuberculosis (urine) ... ..	1	1	0			
Examinations for Bacillus Anthrax ... ..	2	2	0			
Examinations for Bacillus Typhosus ... ..	2	1	1			
Examinations for Ringworm	2	2	0			
Examinations of Cysts, Ab- scesses, &c. ... ..	3	3	0			
<b>Total</b> ... ..	425	98	327			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	457	115	342			

## THE MIDWIVES ACT.

### Administration.

The Midwives Committee supervise the administration of this Act. The visiting of the midwives is carried out by an Inspector and her Assistants.

Miss Boden, the Inspector, is at the same time Superintendent of the County Nursing Association, and her Assistants, Miss Nesbitt and Miss Mathieson, take part in the work of both Authorities.

They are also the servants of the County Council in so far as they carry out duties in connection with the County Tuberculosis Scheme.

The County Medical Officer superintends the general routine of work, gives advice, and presents the report on the Inspector's work to the Committee quarterly. Miss Boden and her Assistants have again carried out their duties most energetically during the year.

From the summary found below, which Miss Boden has provided, it will be seen that the work under the Midwives Act is most zealously carried out. On the occasions when visits are made, the bag and apparatus of the midwife are scrutinised, register examined, and much good advice tendered.

When occasion offers, the Inspectors accompany the midwife to the case she may be called to or attending, and in this way the value of her advice has been much enhanced. In cases of emergency visits are made specially.

It is found that the trained women give little or no trouble compared with those who are registered as *bona-fide* midwives. During the year 137 midwives gave notice of their intention to practice.

### Midwives Practising in the County,

<i>Urban.</i>						
Hereford City	..	..	..	..	..	16
Ross	..	..	..	..	..	6
Leominster	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ledbury	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kington	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bromyard	..	..	..	..	..	2

*Rural.*

Almeley .. .. .	1
Adforton .. .. .	1
Ashperton .. .. .	2
Aymestrey .. .. .	1
Brockhampton .. .. .	1
Bosbury .. .. .	1
Bodenham .. .. .	1
Broad Oak .. .. .	1
Burghill .. .. .	2
Bush Bank .. .. .	1
Bircher .. .. .	2
Birtley .. .. .	1
Bromsash .. .. .	1
Burrington .. .. .	1
Bishops Frome .. .. .	3
Bullingham .. .. .	2
Cradley .. .. .	2
Clifford .. .. .	1
Credenhill .. .. .	1
Criseley .. .. .	1
Colwall .. .. .	1
Dinedor .. .. .	1
Dorstone .. .. .	1
Dilwyn .. .. .	2
Downton .. .. .	2
Eastnor .. .. .	2
Eardisland .. .. .	1
Fownhope .. .. .	2
Ganarew .. .. .	1
Gorsley .. .. .	1
Garway .. .. .	1
Hoarwithy .. .. .	1
How Caple .. .. .	1
Hay .. .. .	1
Holmer .. .. .	1
Harewood End .. .. .	1
Hampton Bishop .. .. .	1
Hatfield .. .. .	1
Howle Hill .. .. .	1
Holme Lacy .. .. .	1
Kingsland .. .. .	1
Kimbolton .. .. .	1
Kings Thorne .. .. .	1
Kingstone .. .. .	2
Little Dewchurch .. .. .	1
Letton .. .. .	1
Limebrook .. .. .	1
Longrove .. .. .	1
Leysters Pole .. .. .	1
Leintwardine .. .. .	1
Lea .. .. .	1
Lyonshall .. .. .	1
Lugwardine .. .. .	1
Much Cowarne .. .. .	1
Moccas .. .. .	1
Madley .. .. .	1
Monkland .. .. .	1
Moreton .. .. .	1
Marden .. .. .	1
Orcop .. .. .	2

Orleton .. .. .	1
Pipe and Lyde .. .. .	1
Peterstow .. .. .	1
Pontrilas .. .. .	3
Putley .. .. .	2
Pencraig .. .. .	1
Pembridge .. .. .	1
Peterchurch .. .. .	1
Rowlestone .. .. .	1
Stoke Lacy .. .. .	1
Shucknall Hill .. .. .	1
Steens Bridge .. .. .	1
Stretton Sugwas .. .. .	1
Staunton-on-Wye .. .. .	1
Stockton .. .. .	1
Tarrington .. .. .	1
Upton Bishop .. .. .	1
Vowchurch .. .. .	1
Weston-under-Penyard .. .. .	1
Wacton Green .. .. .	1
Withington .. .. .	2
Weobley .. .. .	1
Whitbourne .. .. .	1
Woolhope .. .. .	3
Yarpole .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	<u>137</u>

#### Summary of the Inspector's Work from January 1st to December 31st, 1914

Regular Inspections of Midwives .. .. .	289
Special Visits of Enquiry .. .. .	48
Visits to Non-registered Women reported to be practising .. .. .	5
Letters and Notifications sent out .. .. .	491

#### Notifications received—

"Intention to practise" .. .. .	149
"Of sending for Medical Help" .. .. .	240
"Of Still-births" .. .. .	35
Temporary withdrawals on account of being exposed to infection .. .. .	11

	Died.	Recovered.	Total.
Septic Cases .. .. .	1	4	5

#### Midwives practising :—

Number of Trained Midwives working under Local Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association .. .. .	35
Trained Midwives working under Local Associations not affiliated to the County Nursing Association .. .. .	6
Trained Midwives practising on their own account .. .. .	18
Bona-fide Midwives .. .. .	78
Total .. .. .	<u>137</u>

In addition to the above list Trained Midwives from other Counties who take holiday and emergency work in the County, receive routine inspection.

During 1914 two new districts, viz., Ledbury and Leintwardine, have been formed and affiliated to the County Association.

During the year the Nurses working under affiliated Local Associations have attended :—

	<i>Cases.</i>
As Midwives ... ..	427
As Maternity Nurses under Medical Practitioners...	100
Total' ... ..	<u>527</u>

Four County Nurses finished training during 1914.

One of these began work in the newly formed district of Leintwardine, affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

The other three have filled vacancies caused by resignations.

Four Nurses were in training at the end of the year.

(Signed) A. BODEN,  
*Inspector of Midwives.*

It will be observed that these figures show a large amount of good work performed during 1914.

The actual number of practising Midwives in the County is three more than last year. It is very desirable that additions should be made to the number of trained Midwives, as it is to be expected that the number of *bona-fide* women, many of whom are well advanced in years, will decrease yearly.

#### Unregistered Midwives.

Continuous efforts have been made during the year to stamp out the practice of unregistered women, and in several instances by frequent warnings and visits a measure of success has been attained.

They are no doubt becoming fewer in number, and those remaining, who are suspected of practising, are very difficult to deal with owing to the fact that they receive a certain amount of protection locally. The fact that they are tempted to practise at all is very largely due to the inadequate supply of registered women in their district.

**Puerperal Infection.**

With reference to the five septic cases which were reported to the Inspector during the year, one death occurred. Strict precautions were taken in each case, and the Midwives withdrawn from practice.

The number of cases returned by the Medical Officers of Health as notified during the year is four, whereas the Local Government Board returns give five as the number.

The total number of deaths from puerperal fever during the year is returned as three, so that two evidently did not occur in the practice of Midwives.

**Supply and Training of Midwives.**

It is gratifying that two new districts have been started during the year, and with Midwives affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

The number of Midwives practising in the County is three in excess of last year.

There are several other areas where trained women are much wanted, and it is highly desirable that as many suitable women should be initiated for training as possible. The County Council give a grant of £150 a year from the Higher Education Funds towards training women.

As it is to be feared that in future years there will be a shortage of Midwives and in view of the fact that at the present time several districts are insufficiently supplied and in some cases entirely without a Midwife at all, it should be seriously considered whether this grant could not be made on a more liberal scale.

While also it is recognised that the County Nursing Association is assiduous in seeing that such women receive a suitable training not only in midwifery but in general nursing, it is evident that throughout the whole country there is a tendency towards demanding that this class of Nurses' training should be further extended and amplified.

In rural counties, especially, it will be most desirable in future that these Nurses should be qualified to engage not only in Midwifery, but also in School and Tuberculosis work.

**\* METEOROLOGICAL DATA.**  
**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.**

	Mean Temperature.	Total Rainfall.	No. of days' Precipitation.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Total.
JANUARY ... ..	38.0	.76	11	11	35	46
FEBRUARY ... ..	43.9	2.61	16	8	30	38
MARCH ... ..	43.8	2.62	23	1	21	22
APRIL ... ..	49.9	1.27	10	4	24	28
MAY ... ..	51.7	1.60	13	7	23	30
JUNE ... ..	58.8	2.68	8	5	25	30
JULY ... ..	60.7	3.95	19	4	22	26
AUGUST ... ..	60.9	1.39	13	15	24	39
SEPTEMBER ... ..	55.8	1.08	9	12	15	27
OCTOBER ... ..	50.1	1.89	14	20	42	62
NOVEMBER ... ..	43.0	2.76	18	13	33	46
DECEMBER ... ..	39.9	6.26	21	14	31	45
	49.7	28.87	175	114	325	439

\* From the County Meteorological Stations.

## PART II.

### I. URBAN DISTRICTS.

#### BROMYARD.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (exclusive of water) in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Total population, 1911 Census	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,703
Total population, 1914 (estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,716
Deaths registered in the district during 1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
						1914	1913
Nett death-rate	..	..	..	..	..	23.9	15.1
Infantile mortality	..	..	..	..	..	111	96
Birth-rate	..	..	..	..	..	15.7	18.0

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

The highest part of the urban area is about 570 feet above sea level.

The geological formation is Old Red Sandstone.

The only industries are a tannery and brick works.

#### House Accommodation.

There is no crowding on area, but overcrowding of persons in houses is not unusual.

There is an absence of damp courses, and the existence of defective eaves gutters and porous walls renders houses damp.

The old houses require constant repair.

The building bye-laws in use want revising.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

Plans for a complete system of sewerage for the town have been considered by the Council years ago.

Much of the sewage discharges into the river direct or through the medium of an open ditch.

It is considered advisable that the privy closets in the centre of the town should be replaced by water closets.

No new work appears to have been undertaken during 1914.

The Council are stated as now seriously considering a scheme of sewage treatment.

#### Scavenging.

Scavenging of streets and the removal of refuse is carried out by the Council.

**Water Supply.**

The town's supply is from protected springs at Buckenhill, which gravitates to a pumping station.

The water is raised by means of a water wheel, oil engine, and wind motor.

The System gave during 1914 a supply of 12 gallons per head.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Cowsheds.*—There are no cowsheds on the register. It is considered that regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders should be made.

*Slaughter-houses.*—There are four in the town, and are well built, fairly clean, and satisfactory.

*The Bakehouses* are in a better condition than formerly, although there is still room for improvement.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—Bye-laws for the control of such are in force.

There are two registered lodging-houses in the town, and, so far as is known, no overcrowding occurs.

Neither, however, is reported as altogether satisfactory.

**Schools.**

These are reported satisfactory.

**Infectious Disease.**

There is a joint hospital for the Urban and Rural Districts with accommodation for 4 patients.

A note on Permissive Powers and a report by the Sanitary Inspector are also given.

**HEREFORD CITY.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

**J. W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H.**

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	5,031
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	22,568
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	22,981
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	382
Nett deaths belonging to the district during 1914 .. .. .	349
	1914      1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	15.2      12.4
Infantile mortality .. .. .	106      81
Birth-rate .. .. .	19.1      22.4

The report is printed, and is combined with the Report to the Education Authority on School Inspection.

### Physical Features.

The City lies in a basin on a gravel deposit made up chiefly of Old Red Sandstone and Corn stone, with smaller amounts of Silurian pebbles and Trap rocks. On the lower levels are found beds of alluvium. The average height above sea-level is 180 feet.

### Housing.

Extensive inspection has been undertaken during the year, elaborate details of which are set forth in the Report.

The main defects encountered are dampness, general dilapidation of floors, walls and ceilings, insufficient ventilation and insanitary surroundings in connection with conveniences, drainage and paving. The majority of defects were remedied without the making of closing orders. A good deal of work has been carried out under Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. A municipal scheme for erecting 62 houses has been carried through, a loan of £12,000 having been obtained subsequent to a Local Government Board inquiry held in March, 1914.

### Sewerage and Drainage.

Four clinker beds are in use and a fifth is still in course of construction. Negotiations have been carried out for the Asylum sewage to drain into the City sewers.

### Scavenging.

Owners instead of occupiers of existing houses and business premises are now required to provide galvanized iron receptacles with proper lids and coverings for house refuse.

During the year 36% of the town's refuse was disposed of at the destructor. This included a large amount of animal and vegetable matter from shops, slaughter-houses, etc.

### Water Supply.

All four sand-filter beds were working during the year, and frequent bacteriological analysis has proved the water to be of constantly good quality. Chemical analysis gave equally good results.

Chemical analyses were made of samples from 2 wells during the year, both of which were found contaminated.

There are still 71 wells in use, supplying 108 houses.

### Supervised Premises.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—Two informal notices were served in respect of paving, drainage and water supply.

Frequent visits were made to milkshops, cowsheds and dairies during the year. Attention was drawn twice during the year to the regulations regarding lime-washing.

*Pigstyes.*—Attention has been devoted to these during the year. Nuisances arise from time to time.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—There was one registered common lodging-house in the City at the end of the year.

It has accommodation for 16 persons (males) and is satisfactorily kept.

*Workshops and Workplaces.*—The workshops and workplaces have been visited during the year.

Thirty-five notices were served requiring contraventions of the Act to be remedied.

The premises of outworkers were visited, and on the whole were found satisfactory.

*Slaughter-houses.*—During the year many visits have been paid.

The two remaining private slaughter-houses in the City were closed during the year.

It is satisfactory that only a relatively small amount of disease was found amongst the animals slaughtered.

*Offensive Trades.*—Frequent visits to these premises have been made, which are in the main satisfactory.

*Other Premises under Supervision.*—Fried-chip shops, marine stores, and ice-cream shops have all come under observation and inspection.

#### Food and Drugs.

In all 77 samples were taken during the year. One sample was found adulterated.

#### Infectious Disease.

During the year 47 cases of Scarlet Fever and 16 cases of Diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Several minor improvements in connection with the Hospital have been carried out.

### KINGTON.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	857
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	1,819
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	1,779
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	24
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	21
	1914
	1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	11.8
Infantile mortality .. .. .	0.0
Birth-rate .. .. .	19.1
	23.4

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

Though urban in a sense it is largely rural in character.

The area depends on agriculture as practically the only industry.

**Housing.**

There are more small dwelling houses to let than there were, but at present conclusions cannot be drawn.

Much has been done without the issuing of closing orders.

**Water Supply.**

There are three sources. (1) General supply by a private Company. (2) The public supply from a pump at the Cross. (3) The other sources are shallow private wells.

**Sewerage and Drainage**

The general system is working satisfactorily.

Several old privy closets have been converted during the year.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Slaughter-houses* have been inspected frequently and found in a satisfactory condition.

*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.*—There are 7 registered, and they have been frequently visited and are satisfactorily kept.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—The one house of this class is unsatisfactorily kept. Alterations have been carried out in the privies.

*Bakehouses.*—The six bakehouses are satisfactory on the whole.

*Factories and Workshops.*—No defects, other than minor ones, have been found during the year.

*Offensive Trades.*—None.

**Schools.**

Their condition is satisfactory.

**Infectious Disease.**

The Hospital received no case from the Urban area during the year.

**LEDBURY.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

J. MCKEAN HARRISON, M.B., B.CH.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	499	
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	3,358	
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	3,390	
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	65	
Nett deaths belonging to the district during 1914 .. .. .	38	
	1914	1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	11.2	14.2
Infantile mortality .. .. .	70	49
Birth-rate .. .. .	16.8	23.9

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

The town supplies a district purely rural, and there are no factories.

**Housing.**

It varies from good to bad ; but a decided improvement has occurred since the Housing Act came into force.

The Council have secured a good site for a Housing Scheme of 13 Working Class dwellings, and a Local Government Board enquiry has been held.

**Water Supply.**

From a well in the limestone, two miles from Ledbury.

It has proved to be of excellent quality.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**

The septic tanks at Sewage Farm continue to work satisfactorily.

Thirty-nine old houses have been redrained partially or entirely, and six privies converted to water closets.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Slaughter-houses.*—They are found on inspection to be in as good a condition as their old construction will permit.

It is considered that a public slaughter-house for the town is highly desirable.

*Bakehouses.*—These are kept clean and their general sanitary condition is good. None are underground.

*Dairies and Milkshops.*—No complaint as to the character of the milk has been noted. Veterinary inspection of cows is strongly recommended.

The four *Lodging-houses* in the town are satisfactorily kept.

*Workshops.*—The sanitary arrangements are in order, and all are satisfactorily kept.

All employ not more than 12 hands, and only one sex is employed in any one workshop.

**Schools.**

The sanitary arrangements are good.

**Infectious Disease.**

There is no Infectious Isolation Hospital for the district.

An account of work performed by the Sanitary Inspector follows.

## LEOMINSTER.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.B., C.M.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	8,728
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	5,737
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	5,708
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	91
Nett deaths belonging to the district during 1914 .. .. .	84
	1914
Nett death-rate .. .. .	14.7
Infantile mortality .. .. .	115
Birth-rate .. .. .	21.4
	1913
	9.0
	88
	21.6

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

The area consists of the Borough proper and the Out-parish.

The district around is purely agricultural, and the only trades are those incidental to such a district.

**Housing.**

Nine cottages have been built through private enterprise, but more are required before undesirable ones can be dealt with.

The Council are considering the building of a number of cottages.

Defects in structure are common and some overcrowding occurs.

**Water Supply.**

The source is a deep well in the meadow between the Rivers Lugg and Pinsley.

The supply is reported as satisfactory.

The out-parish is supplied by shallow wells.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**

The sewage falls into the River Arrow.

The few houses unconnected with them have earth closets or cesspools.

In the Out-parish closets, cesspools and privies exist.

House refuse is removed twice weekly.

**Supervised Premises.**

The *Slaughter-houses* have received constant attention, and their condition is satisfactory.

*Cowsheds.*—The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are in force.

The 19 dairies and cowsheds have been inspected and found mainly to be in good order.

*Lodging-houses.* None.

*Factories and Workshops.*—Three slight defects found during the year were promptly remedied.

*Bakehouses.*—There are 15 and they are regularly inspected and are in good condition.

*Offensive Trades.*—There are none.

*Hop-Picking.*—As mostly home labour is utilised, no bye-laws are considered necessary.

#### Schools.

They are in a satisfactory condition, and those in the Borough have their water supply from the town mains.

#### Infectious Disease.

There is an Isolation Hospital for Small-pox situated in the Out-parish. No other Isolation Hospital has been provided.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector follows.

### ROSS.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

A. J. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	536
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	4,682
Total population (estimated) 1914 .. .. .	4,737
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	72
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	65
	1914 1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	13.7 12.7
Infantile mortality .. .. .	102 21
Birth-rate .. .. .	18.6 19.2

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

The geological formation is Old Red Sandstone, and the subsoil clay.

#### Housing.

There is great need for better house accommodation for the working classes.

Considerable progress has been made during the year, but much requires to be done.

#### Water Supply.

It is derived from wells in the Old Red Sandstone and supplies practically the whole district.

There are a few private wells still in use.

### Sewerage and Drainage.

The sewerage and drainage is being gradually improved and the old brick sewers are being gradually replaced by modern glazed pipes. The sewage is discharged into the River Wye untreated.

Regular scavenging is carried out by the Council.

### Supervised Premises.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—The milk supply derived from local farms is satisfactory, as are also the premises. They are regularly inspected.

*Bakehouses.*—The condition of the nine bakehouses is satisfactory.

*Slaughter-houses.*—The slaughter-houses, four in number, have been frequently inspected. Bye-laws are in force.

Their condition, including the drainage and water supply, is on the whole good.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—In one case action was found necessary during the year. There are three registered lodging-houses in the town.

*Factories and Workshops.*—Eighty-five inspections were made. Their condition is satisfactory.

*Offensive Trades.*—None.

### Schools.

These are well constructed, ventilated, and in good sanitary order.

### Infectious Disease.

The town is still without an Isolation Hospital, but a few cases were treated in the Isolation Cottage of the Rural District Council during the year.

There is no disinfecting apparatus for bedding, etc.

## II. RURAL DISTRICTS.

### BREDWARDINE.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

THOMAS E. HINCKS, M.B., CHB.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	17,988
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	1,995
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	1,963
Deaths registered in the district during 1914 .. .. .	24
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914.. .. .	25
	1914      1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	12.7      14.6
Infantile mortality .. .. .	27      100
Birth-rate .. .. .	18.8      15.2

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

The district is on the western border of the county, and is well watered by the Wye.

Agriculture is the main industry.

#### Housing.

The accommodation is adequate, and in the main satisfactory.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

There is no combined system of drainage in the district. No nuisances have arisen.

Generally speaking privy pits prevail.

#### Water Supply.

There are several combined supplies. The chief sources are wells and springs, and are satisfactory. One complaint has been attended to.

#### Supervised Premises.

*Workshops.*—No reference.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—The dairies have been inspected and have been found clean and satisfactory.

*Slaughter-houses.*—These have been periodically inspected.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—There are none.

#### Schools.

The five elementary schools in the district are in a good sanitary condition and have adequate water supplies.

#### Infectious Disease.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Hay Isolation Hospital during the year.

## BROMYARD.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	61,047
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	7,931
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	7,830
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	100
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	101
	1914
Nett death-rate .. .. .	12.9
Infantile mortality .. .. .	99
Birth-rate .. .. .	20.6
	1913
	13.2
	30
	21 1

The Report is printed.

**Physical features, etc.**

The district is hilly.

The chief geological formation is Old Red Sandstone.

The principal industry is agriculture.

There are also quarries and brickworks and to a small extent glove making.

**Housing.**

There is no crowding on area, although overcrowding of persons in houses is occasionally found.

Dampness is common.

There is a dearth of houses in many parishes. There are no building bye-laws in force in the district.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**

No general system of drainage exists in any part of the district.

Most of the cottages have privy closets, but there are a few pail and earth closets in use.

Drains from cottages commonly discharge into roadside ditches.

The Council does not undertake the removal of house refuse.

**Water Supply.**

Many cottages rely upon springs or dip wells, at some considerable distance away, for their supply of water.

There is an absence of pumps in many parts.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—Except in a few instances, actual structural alterations are not required. The main defects, it is pointed out, exist in the foldyard, want of rain gutters and in the over accumulation of manure close to the buildings ; also in the want of cleanliness in cows and in milking. It is considered advisable that Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders should be adopted.

*Slaughter-houses.*—The slaughter-houses, three in number, are fairly satisfactory and fairly well constructed.

*Blacksmiths' Shops.*—Much better kept than formerly.

*Bakehouses.*—The public bakehouses are well kept and good structurally.

*Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.*—There are none in the district.

*Hop-pickers' Quarters.*—Bye-laws for the control of such are not in force.

The general condition of the quarters during 1914 was considered to be better.

It is considered highly desirable that Bye-laws be adopted.

#### Schools.

Special notice is taken of objectionable privy closets at several schools.

#### Permissive Powers.

The Acts not adopted and bye-laws not made are detailed.

A Report by the Sanitary Inspector is given.

### DORE.

*Medical Officer of Health:*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	68,057
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	6,491
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	6,410
Deaths registered in the district during 1914 .. .. .	83
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	95
	1914
	1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	14.8
Infantile mortality .. .. .	53
Birth-rate .. .. .	20.7
	21.4

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

The most prominent hills are the peaks of the Black Mountains, which in places rise to over 2,000 feet. It is well watered.

Geologically the formation is mainly Old Red Sandstone, and for the most part the sub-soil is sandy.

The chief industry is agriculture, also a few works, such as brick works, chemical works, and flour mills.

#### Housing.

There is no crowding of houses on area, and only rarely overcrowding of persons in houses. Constant repairs are necessary to keep existing cottages habitable.

There are no building bye-laws in force in the district.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**

There is combined drainage for colonies of houses in several places. Otherwise slop water drains usually discharged into ditches.

The conversion of the old privy closets into earth closets is kept in view. No scavenging is undertaken by the Council.

**Water Supply.**

There are combined supplies in several parishes, but the chief sources are wells and springs.

It is considered very desirable that a supply should be provided to houses on Garway Hill and to other houses in Orcop parish.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—There are six on the register and they are kept only in fair condition.

Regulations for such are in force.

The *Slaughter-houses*, five in number, are satisfactory on the whole, and well kept.

It is recommended that Urban powers be applied for to enable such premises to be registered and controlled by bye-laws.

The *Bakehouses* are fairly satisfactory, though they require constant inspection.

*Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.*—There are none in the district.

**Schools.**

No reference.

**Infectious Disease.**

There is no Infectious Hospital suitable for the district.

The Acts and bye-laws which have not been adopted are detailed, also an account of the work of the Sanitary Inspector.

**HEREFORD.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census..	..	..	65,669
Total population, 1911 Census ..	..	..	13,597
Total population, 1914 (estimated) ..	..	..	13,704
Deaths registered in the district during 1914 ..	..	..	158
Nett deaths belonging to the district during 1914 ..	..	..	140
		1914	1913
Nett death-rate ..	..	10.2	14.9
Infantile mortality ..	..	31	102
Birth-rate ..	..	16.4	20.6

The Report is printed.

### Physical Features.

The centre of the district is low-lying.

The district is well watered and the geological formation is Old Red Sandstone, and towards the rivers the sub-soil is generally loam, the remainder mostly marl or clay. With the exception of tile works and cider works the district is agricultural.

### Housing.

There is no crowding of houses on area and only rarely any overcrowding of persons in houses.

Dampness is common from lack of good eaves gutters, the absence of damp courses, and other defects in construction.

### Sewerage and Drainage.

In only one or two parts of the district are there combined drainage systems.

House slop drains commonly discharge into roadside ditches.

Privy closets are the rule, but in a few instances there are pail and earth closets.

The Asylum Authority has decided to connect up the Asylum drainage with the Corporation sewers.

### Water Supply.

At two or three places in the district there is a supply conveyed to groups of houses.

At Much Birch several houses have been supplied by the sinking of a deep well.

The supply at Little Birch is very inadequate.

### Supervised Premises.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders were made in 1905.

Many of them require frequent inspection. Most of the milk produced is consumed in Hereford.

Some is sent to a distance.

*Slaughter-houses.*—They are satisfactory on the whole, and have sufficient water supplies.

It is considered that Urban powers should be applied for to enable such premises to be registered and controlled by bye-laws.

*Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.*—There are none in the district.

*Bakehouses.*—They are structurally good.

*Hop-pickers.*—Bye-laws regulating the housing of hop-pickers are in force in the district.

There are 24 hop-yards in the district, in which foreign pickers are employed.

*Tents and Vans.*—Bye-laws were made in 1912.

#### Schools.

The sanitary condition of the schools is considered to have improved during the past few years.

Several have still attached to them offensive privies.

#### Isolation Hospital.

Negotiations have taken place between the District Council and the Ledbury Rural and Urban District Councils with a view to letting out beds to the latter on certain terms.

A note on the Permissive Powers adopted and not adopted by the Council follows. There is also a statement of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

### KINGTON.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	44,031
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	4,996
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	4,914
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	57
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	67
	1914      1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	20.6      14.0
Infantile mortality .. .. .	50      119
Birth-rate .. .. .	13.6      18.6

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

The area is flat to undulatory, and has the characteristics of an agricultural district, with only three or four compact villages.

#### Housing.

At present it is undesirable to be definite regarding the scarcity or other wise of cottages. A few cottages have been built, but there are also a few vacant.

Three cases of overcrowding have been remedied.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

The two disposal works (broad irrigation) which serve the two village communities—Pembroke and Eardisley—are now under the supervision of the Inspector.

Part of the Eardisley Sewer has been relaid.

**Water Supply.**

This has been under constant observation, and, generally speaking, is satisfactory.

In one instance the supply was found to be of unsatisfactory quality, and the well was closed.

**Supervised Premises.**

The various premises calling for periodical inspection have been found in a satisfactory condition.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—Constant inspection is carried out as to cleanliness and general compliance with the regulations. In four cases some action was necessary.

*Workshops and Bakehouses.*—They have been inspected frequently. Any suggestions made are readily carried out.

*Slaughter-houses.*—There are six in all. There are no bye-laws for their control. They are constantly inspected and are at present satisfactory. In one case the required alterations have not been satisfactorily completed.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—The only one in the district is well kept and maintained.

**Schools.**

A detailed report on the 14 schools in 1913 has resulted in improvements, more especially in respect of water supplies.

**Infectious Disease.**

No case was sent to the Joint Hospital from the Rural District during the year.

**LEDBURY.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census..	..	..	49,867
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	..	..	9,059
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	..	..	9,056
Deaths registered in the district during 1914..	..	..	113
Nett deaths belonging to the district during 1914 ..	..	..	132
		1914	1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	..	14.6	13.4
Infantile mortality .. .. .	..	87	94
Birth-rate .. .. .	..	17.8	22.3

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

There are many hills in the district, the highest being the Malvern Hills, which rise to 1,000 feet.

The geological formation is chiefly Old Red Sandstone; in the west it is Silurian. The soil is clay with a sub-soil chiefly of bastard limestone. The chief industry is agriculture, but there are also large mineral water works, vinegar works, etc.

#### Housing.

There is no overcrowding on area and very little overcrowding of persons in houses.

Frequent repairs are found necessary to keep them habitable.

A building scheme has been sanctioned for Colwall, but is meantime postponed.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

There is combined drainage in three or four parishes. Several private houses have small installations.

Earth closets are being much more adopted.

#### Water Supply.

The Malvern supply is now available for the parish of Colwall, and Mr. Ballard's supply to about 70 houses in Mid-Colwall is derived from a spring in the hill-side. There are elsewhere a few combined supplies.

The main source is from deep and shallow wells.

#### Supervised Premises.

*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.*—Regulations have been made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Most of the milk is sold in the district, a small quantity, however, goes elsewhere.

The *Slaughter-houses* are in fair order. Urban Powers have been obtained with respect to the control of such premises.

The *Bakehouses* are well kept.

Cards are placed in each with respect to limewashing, etc.

*Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.*—There are none in the district.

*Hop-pickers.*—The adoption of Bye-laws is strongly urged.

#### Infectious Disease.

There is no Isolation Hospital for the district.

Several cases of Scarlet Fever have been sent to the Hereford Rural District Isolation Hospital.

#### Schools.

Two or three schools have no water supply within a considerable distance.

A section on Permissive Powers is given, and also a Report by the Sanitary Inspector.

## LEOMINSTER.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	55,492
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	7,915
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	7,915
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	86
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	101
	1914 1913
Nett-death-rate .. .. .	12.8 13.8
Infantile mortality .. .. .	38 53
Birth-rate .. .. .	19.7 18.7

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

There are hills in the district rising to over 900 feet.

The geological formation is mainly Old Red Sandstone, and the sub-soil chiefly clay. Agriculture is almost the only industry.

**Housing.**

There is little crowding of houses on area and very little crowding of persons in houses.

Many of the cottages require frequent repair to keep them habitable.

Dampness from defects in construction is common.

In many parishes there is a want of cottages.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**

The residential houses have water closets with either cesspools, land treatment, or direct discharge into watercourses.

Generally, privies prevail.

**Water Supply.**

In one or two instances water is piped from neighbouring hills to groups of houses.

Otherwise the supply is from shallow wells on the premises of the inhabitants.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders have been adopted and are now in force. A considerable quantity of the milk is sent outside the County.

*Slaughter-houses.*—They require frequent inspection. Urban powers have been granted with respect to these premises.

There is one knacker's yard in the district, and it is suitably constructed.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—There are none in the district.

*Hop-pickers.*—Byelaws for the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in the picking of hops, fruit and vegetables are now in force. This has been followed by improved conditions.

*Bakehouses.*—A card is hung up in each giving an extract from the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, ensuring greater cleanliness.

#### Schools.

In some of the schools the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Others have been improved.

#### Infectious Disease.

There is no Isolation Hospital available for the district.

A note on Permissive Powers follows, and an account of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector is given.

#### ROSS.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

A. J. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	61,063
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	10,313
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	10,455
Deaths registered in the district during 1914 .. .. .	98
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	116
	1914 1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	11.1 13.8
Infantile mortality .. .. .	46 74
Birth-rate .. .. .	16.7 19.2

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

Geologically the district is mainly Old Red Sandstone with a sub-soil of red marl or clay.

Agriculture is the chief industry.

#### Housing.

Some progress is being made toward the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

The cases of overcrowding are comparatively few.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

There are few public sewers. Excrement and house refuse are disposed of by the occupiers of houses.

The privy and pail closet system is mostly found.

#### Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is very various, but is mostly obtained from wells and springs. Where contamination has occurred it has always been quickly remedied.

**Supervised Premises.**

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—These premises have been regularly inspected.

It is considered that the greatest danger is the proximity of manure heaps to the cowsheds.

*Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.*—There are none in the district.

*Slaughter-houses.*—They are in a fair sanitary condition. No bye-law exists for their control.

*Bakehouses.*—The bakehouses in the district are generally satisfactory.

*Workshops.*—The condition of the workshops and work places were found satisfactory and call for no comment.

**Schools.**

The Public Elementary Schools are mostly in a good sanitary condition, but in some cases the arrangements for the disposal of excrement and the water supply present some difficulties.

**Infectious Disease.**

An Isolation Cottage is now in use in the district.

**WEOBLEY.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	49,727
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	6,699
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	6,624
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	85
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	97
	1914      1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	14.6      17.7
Infantile mortality .. .. .	75      111
Birth-rate .. .. .	20.1      22.8

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

The district is hilly with many streams flowing into the Arrow and Wye.

The geological formation is Old Red Sandstone, and the sub-soil is mostly clay.

Agriculture is practically the sole industry.

**Housing.**

There is no crowding of houses on area and only rarely of persons in houses.

In some parts they are on the border line between being habitable and uninhabitable. There are no building bye-laws in force.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

There is a combined system of drainage in the parish of Weobley.

Elsewhere the drainage discharges into roadside ditches, a practice which should be discontinued.

Earth closets are on the increase.

#### Water Supply.

There is a combined water supply (by stand pipe) in Letton parish.

The general source in the district is mostly shallow wells of the dry stepped type.

It is considered important that springs and dip wells by the roadside should be properly protected from pollution.

#### Supervised Premises.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—More systematic and sustained inspection of cowsheds is recommended.

No milk is sent out of the district. It is considered very desirable that regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders should be adopted.

*Sanitary-houses.*—There are five in the district, and are kept in a fairly good condition.

*Lodging-houses.*—The one house of this class, situated in the parish of Weobley, is better kept than formerly, but there is still room for improvement. Bye-laws have been adopted.

*Bakehouses.*—The public bakehouses in the district are kept cleaner than formerly. A card is placed in each giving regulations as to limewashing.

*Egg-sellers' Quarters.*—Bye-laws for the regulation of such are in force.

It is considered that the conditions existing were an improvement on former years.

#### Schools.

At many the privy closets in existence should be abolished and earth closets substituted; at one or two schools, where there are pail closets, earth should be used.

#### Infectious Disease.

An agreement exists between the Council and the Hereford Rural District Council for the isolation of cases at their hospital at Stretton Sugwas.

A note on Permissive Powers and an account of the Sanitary Inspector's work are given.

## WHITCHURCH.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

LLOYD G. SMITH, M.D.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	11,510
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	1,526
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	1,520
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	24
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	27
	1914
	1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	17.8
Infantile mortality .. .. .	97
Birth-rate .. .. .	20.4
	24.3

The Report is printed.

**Physical Features.**

The district is somewhat hilly (the highest being Garway Hill, 1,200 feet) with sloping surface towards the Wye and Monnow.

The main industry is agriculture.

**Housing.**

It is sufficient for the population.

Houses are, however, allowed to get out of repair.

One case of overcrowding has been reported and dealt with.

No building bye-laws are in force.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**

There is no system of sewers or sewage disposal in the district.

Sewage disposal is mainly by means of earth and privy closets, with pits which are cleaned out and used for garden purposes.

**Water Supply.**

This is by wells, springs, and in some parts from streams.

The public wells and springs are protected and no case of pollution has occurred.

The proposed scheme for supplying Whitchurch Village has not yet been carried through.

The supply to a few houses at Ganarew has been improved.

**Supervised Premises**

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—The one registered milkshop within the district is satisfactory.

No defects have been found in the cowsheds on inspection.

*Slaughter-houses.*—They are kept clean and two in number. The drainage is into a pit, and both have a water supply from wells.

*Workshops, etc.*—The workshops and workplaces in the district are in an adequate sanitary condition.

The three bakehouses are kept in a satisfactory state.

*Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.*—There are none in the district.

#### Schools.

The offices at the Whitchurch Schools are defective in construction, but are being reconstructed.

There is no water supply at Garway School.

#### Infectious Disease.

The methods employed following notification are explained, as also the use of disinfectants.

No hospital accommodation for such cases exists either in the district or outside of it.

### WIGMORE.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

LAWDER T. WHELAN, F.R.C.S.I.

Area (land and inland water) in acres, 1911 Census .. .. .	38,609
Total population, 1911 Census .. .. .	3,772
Total population, 1914 (estimated) .. .. .	3,652
Deaths registered in the district during 1914.. .. .	32
Nett deaths belonging to district during 1914 .. .. .	40
	1914
	1913
Nett death-rate .. .. .	11.0
Infantile mortality .. .. .	54
Birth-rate .. .. .	20.3
	22.7

The Report is printed.

#### Physical Features.

The district is hilly, some parts rising to nearly 1,000 feet, and is well watered.

Geologically it is mainly of limestone, with traces of freestone, and the sub-soil is chiefly gravel.

The industries are almost exclusively agricultural.

#### Housing.

It is fairly sufficient for the needs of the district, but in some parishes the cottages are unsatisfactory. In some there is no water supply.

Many houses have been reported upon and put into a sanitary condition.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

The sewerage systems have been satisfactory.

A suitable refuse tip has been provided for Leintwardine.

#### Water Supply.

There has now been provided a water supply for the village of Adforton and the adjacent cottages.

### Supervised Premises.

*Workshops and Bakehouses.*—These have been frequently inspected, and any defect found has been remedied.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—There are two milkshops in the district on the register, and they are fairly satisfactory and have been inspected at different times.

No milk is sent out of the area.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are in force.

*Slaughter-houses.*—The slaughter-houses in the district are fairly satisfactorily kept.

*Common Lodging-houses.*—Bye-laws have been adopted for the control of such premises.

The one house of this class in the district is kept in a satisfactory condition.

### Schools.

Two schools, Burrington and Adforton, are still badly in need of a water supply.

### Infectious Disease.

There is no Isolation Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases other than small-pox.

Disinfection is carried out by the inspector at the termination of the illness.

A tabulated report of work performed by the Sanitary Inspector is given, also a note on Permissive Powers.



Deaths in each District classified according to

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Croup.	Fevers			Influenza.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Other continued.						
URBAN.															
Bromyard ... ..				4											
Hereford City ... ..							1	2				10			
Kington ... ..															
Ledbury ... ..	6		2										1		
Leominster ... ..	3	1							2				1		
Ross ... ..			1		2										
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>12</b>			
RURAL.															
Bredwardine ... ..															
Bromyard ... ..					1								1		
Dore ... ..															
Hereford ... ..	4		1										1		
Kington ... ..			1						3						
Ledbury ... ..	4	1							3				2		
Leominster ... ..	1				1								1		
Ross ... ..									2				3		
Weobley ... ..		1							1				1		
Whitchurch ... ..					3										
Wigmore ... ..									2						
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>11</b>				<b>9</b>		

According to Table III. of the Local Government

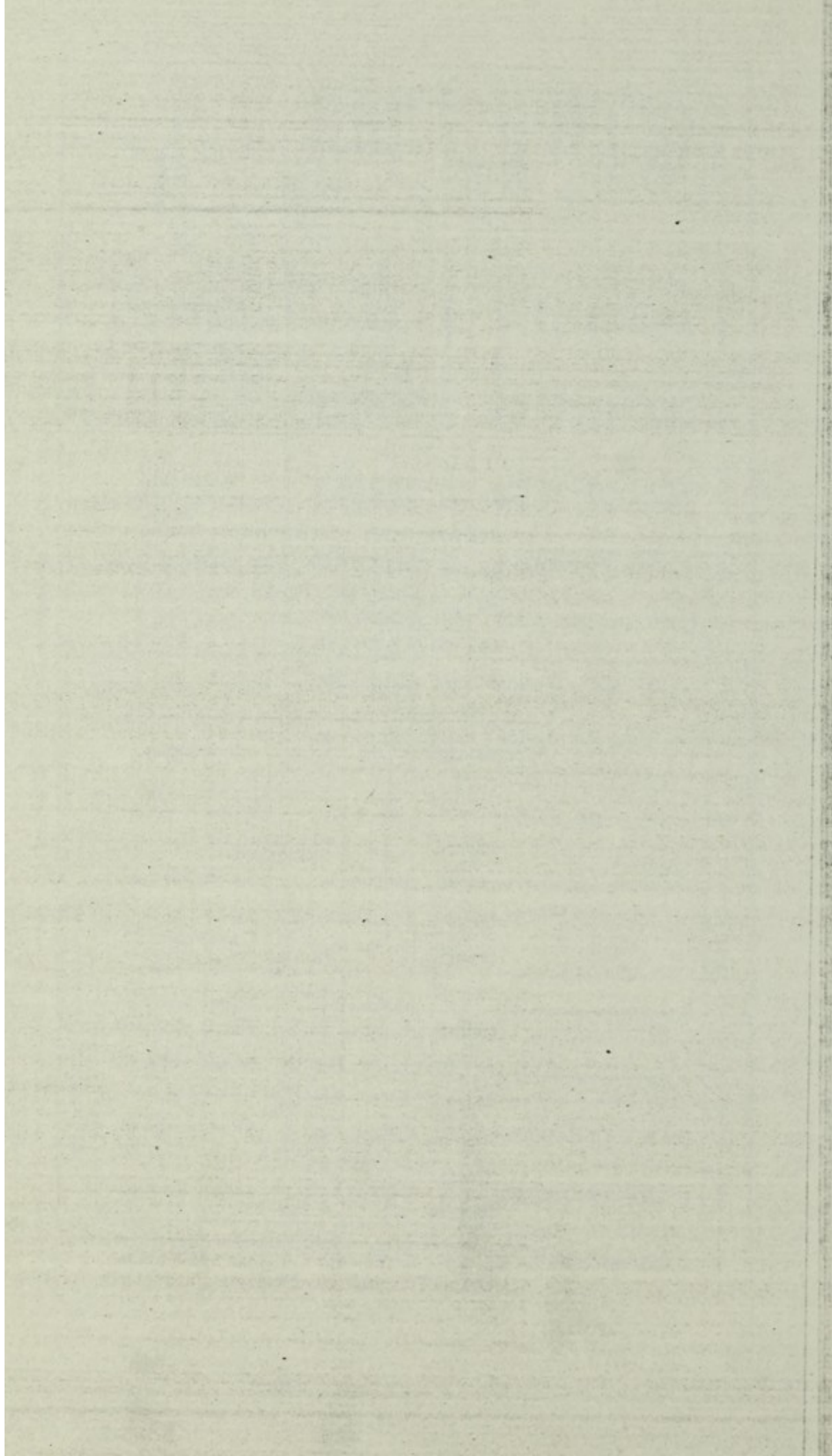
	Tuberculosis	Tubercular Meningitis	Other Tubercular Dis.	Malignant Disease. Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms). Pleurisy.	Other diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Other Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Violent Deaths (excluding Suicides).	Suicides.	All other causes.	All causes.
2	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	16	41	
3	2	28	19	21	...	12	...	6	...	22	2	44	12	...	118	349	
3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	21	
2	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	10	38	
4	2	2	6	7	4	...	2	...	...	6	1	14	2	1	22	84	
5	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10	3	...	20	65	
44	5	6	52	39	31	...	14	...	10	...	33	3	78	18	1	196	598
1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	11	25	
11	1	10	9	11	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	16	2	1	23	101	
5	2	9	14	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	16	4	1	25	95	
9	...	12	13	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	24	8	1	55	140	
2	...	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	...	1	28	67	
4	2	13	4	7	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	21	5	3	50	133	
3	1	10	13	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	23	5	...	25	101	
5	...	3	14	12	...	4	1	3	...	4	2	19	2	2	33	116	
2	...	9	10	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	18	5	...	32	97	
1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	9	27	
2	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	18	40	
45	5	3	80	85	58	...	12	1	6	...	39	10	160	33	9	309	942

Account No.	Account Name	Account Type	Account Status	Account Balance	Account Description
1000	General Fund	Operating	Active	1000.00	Operating Fund
1001	Capital Projects	Capital	Active	500.00	Capital Projects
1002	Debt Service	Debt	Active	200.00	Debt Service
1003	Grants	Grants	Active	300.00	Grants
1004	Reserve Fund	Reserve	Active	100.00	Reserve Fund
1005	Special Assessments	Special	Active	150.00	Special Assessments
1006	Utility Fund	Utility	Active	250.00	Utility Fund
1007	Water Fund	Water	Active	180.00	Water Fund
1008	Sewer Fund	Sewer	Active	120.00	Sewer Fund
1009	Stormwater Fund	Stormwater	Active	100.00	Stormwater Fund
1010	Parks and Recreation	Parks	Active	300.00	Parks and Recreation
1011	Library	Library	Active	150.00	Library
1012	Police Department	Police	Active	400.00	Police Department
1013	Fire Department	Fire	Active	350.00	Fire Department
1014	Public Works	Public Works	Active	200.00	Public Works
1015	Health Department	Health	Active	100.00	Health Department
1016	Animal Services	Animal Services	Active	50.00	Animal Services
1017	Community Development	Community Development	Active	75.00	Community Development
1018	Senior Center	Senior Center	Active	30.00	Senior Center
1019	Public Safety	Public Safety	Active	100.00	Public Safety
1020	Information Technology	Information Technology	Active	50.00	Information Technology
1021	Legal Services	Legal Services	Active	25.00	Legal Services
1022	Insurance	Insurance	Active	15.00	Insurance
1023	Professional Services	Professional Services	Active	10.00	Professional Services
1024	Printing	Printing	Active	5.00	Printing
1025	Travel	Travel	Active	5.00	Travel
1026	Telephone	Telephone	Active	5.00	Telephone
1027	Postage	Postage	Active	5.00	Postage
1028	Supplies	Supplies	Active	5.00	Supplies
1029	Repairs and Maintenance	Repairs and Maintenance	Active	5.00	Repairs and Maintenance
1030	Utilities	Utilities	Active	5.00	Utilities
1031	Depreciation	Depreciation	Active	5.00	Depreciation
1032	Interest	Interest	Active	5.00	Interest
1033	Other Income	Other Income	Active	5.00	Other Income
1034	Other Expenses	Other Expenses	Active	5.00	Other Expenses
1035	Unassigned	Unassigned	Active	5.00	Unassigned
1036	Reserve for Contingencies	Reserve for Contingencies	Active	5.00	Reserve for Contingencies
1037	Capital Reserve	Capital Reserve	Active	5.00	Capital Reserve
1038	Debt Reserve	Debt Reserve	Active	5.00	Debt Reserve
1039	Grants Reserve	Grants Reserve	Active	5.00	Grants Reserve
1040	Special Assessments Reserve	Special Assessments Reserve	Active	5.00	Special Assessments Reserve
1041	Utility Reserve	Utility Reserve	Active	5.00	Utility Reserve
1042	Water Reserve	Water Reserve	Active	5.00	Water Reserve
1043	Sewer Reserve	Sewer Reserve	Active	5.00	Sewer Reserve
1044	Stormwater Reserve	Stormwater Reserve	Active	5.00	Stormwater Reserve
1045	Parks and Recreation Reserve	Parks and Recreation Reserve	Active	5.00	Parks and Recreation Reserve
1046	Library Reserve	Library Reserve	Active	5.00	Library Reserve
1047	Police Department Reserve	Police Department Reserve	Active	5.00	Police Department Reserve
1048	Fire Department Reserve	Fire Department Reserve	Active	5.00	Fire Department Reserve
1049	Public Works Reserve	Public Works Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Works Reserve
1050	Health Department Reserve	Health Department Reserve	Active	5.00	Health Department Reserve
1051	Animal Services Reserve	Animal Services Reserve	Active	5.00	Animal Services Reserve
1052	Community Development Reserve	Community Development Reserve	Active	5.00	Community Development Reserve
1053	Senior Center Reserve	Senior Center Reserve	Active	5.00	Senior Center Reserve
1054	Public Safety Reserve	Public Safety Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Safety Reserve
1055	Information Technology Reserve	Information Technology Reserve	Active	5.00	Information Technology Reserve
1056	Legal Services Reserve	Legal Services Reserve	Active	5.00	Legal Services Reserve
1057	Insurance Reserve	Insurance Reserve	Active	5.00	Insurance Reserve
1058	Professional Services Reserve	Professional Services Reserve	Active	5.00	Professional Services Reserve
1059	Printing Reserve	Printing Reserve	Active	5.00	Printing Reserve
1060	Travel Reserve	Travel Reserve	Active	5.00	Travel Reserve
1061	Telephone Reserve	Telephone Reserve	Active	5.00	Telephone Reserve
1062	Postage Reserve	Postage Reserve	Active	5.00	Postage Reserve
1063	Supplies Reserve	Supplies Reserve	Active	5.00	Supplies Reserve
1064	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve	Active	5.00	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve
1065	Utilities Reserve	Utilities Reserve	Active	5.00	Utilities Reserve
1066	Depreciation Reserve	Depreciation Reserve	Active	5.00	Depreciation Reserve
1067	Interest Reserve	Interest Reserve	Active	5.00	Interest Reserve
1068	Other Income Reserve	Other Income Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Income Reserve
1069	Other Expenses Reserve	Other Expenses Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Expenses Reserve
1070	Unassigned Reserve	Unassigned Reserve	Active	5.00	Unassigned Reserve
1071	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve	Active	5.00	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve
1072	Capital Reserve Reserve	Capital Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Capital Reserve Reserve
1073	Debt Reserve Reserve	Debt Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Debt Reserve Reserve
1074	Grants Reserve Reserve	Grants Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Grants Reserve Reserve
1075	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve
1076	Utility Reserve Reserve	Utility Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utility Reserve Reserve
1077	Water Reserve Reserve	Water Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Water Reserve Reserve
1078	Sewer Reserve Reserve	Sewer Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Sewer Reserve Reserve
1079	Stormwater Reserve Reserve	Stormwater Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Stormwater Reserve Reserve
1080	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve
1081	Library Reserve Reserve	Library Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Library Reserve Reserve
1082	Police Department Reserve Reserve	Police Department Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Police Department Reserve Reserve
1083	Fire Department Reserve Reserve	Fire Department Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Fire Department Reserve Reserve
1084	Public Works Reserve Reserve	Public Works Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Works Reserve Reserve
1085	Health Department Reserve Reserve	Health Department Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Health Department Reserve Reserve
1086	Animal Services Reserve Reserve	Animal Services Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Animal Services Reserve Reserve
1087	Community Development Reserve Reserve	Community Development Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Community Development Reserve Reserve
1088	Senior Center Reserve Reserve	Senior Center Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Senior Center Reserve Reserve
1089	Public Safety Reserve Reserve	Public Safety Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Safety Reserve Reserve
1090	Information Technology Reserve Reserve	Information Technology Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Information Technology Reserve Reserve
1091	Legal Services Reserve Reserve	Legal Services Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Legal Services Reserve Reserve
1092	Insurance Reserve Reserve	Insurance Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Insurance Reserve Reserve
1093	Professional Services Reserve Reserve	Professional Services Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Professional Services Reserve Reserve
1094	Printing Reserve Reserve	Printing Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Printing Reserve Reserve
1095	Travel Reserve Reserve	Travel Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Travel Reserve Reserve
1096	Telephone Reserve Reserve	Telephone Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Telephone Reserve Reserve
1097	Postage Reserve Reserve	Postage Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Postage Reserve Reserve
1098	Supplies Reserve Reserve	Supplies Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Supplies Reserve Reserve
1099	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve
1100	Utilities Reserve Reserve	Utilities Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utilities Reserve Reserve
1101	Depreciation Reserve Reserve	Depreciation Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Depreciation Reserve Reserve
1102	Interest Reserve Reserve	Interest Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Interest Reserve Reserve
1103	Other Income Reserve Reserve	Other Income Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Income Reserve Reserve
1104	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve
1105	Unassigned Reserve Reserve	Unassigned Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Unassigned Reserve Reserve
1106	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve
1107	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve
1108	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve
1109	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve
1110	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve
1111	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve
1112	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve
1113	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve
1114	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve
1115	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve
1116	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve
1117	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve
1118	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve
1119	Public Works Reserve Reserve Reserve	Public Works Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Works Reserve Reserve Reserve
1120	Health Department Reserve Reserve Reserve	Health Department Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Health Department Reserve Reserve Reserve
1121	Animal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve	Animal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Animal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve
1122	Community Development Reserve Reserve Reserve	Community Development Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Community Development Reserve Reserve Reserve
1123	Senior Center Reserve Reserve Reserve	Senior Center Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Senior Center Reserve Reserve Reserve
1124	Public Safety Reserve Reserve Reserve	Public Safety Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Safety Reserve Reserve Reserve
1125	Information Technology Reserve Reserve Reserve	Information Technology Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Information Technology Reserve Reserve Reserve
1126	Legal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve	Legal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Legal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve
1127	Insurance Reserve Reserve Reserve	Insurance Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Insurance Reserve Reserve Reserve
1128	Professional Services Reserve Reserve Reserve	Professional Services Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Professional Services Reserve Reserve Reserve
1129	Printing Reserve Reserve Reserve	Printing Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Printing Reserve Reserve Reserve
1130	Travel Reserve Reserve Reserve	Travel Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Travel Reserve Reserve Reserve
1131	Telephone Reserve Reserve Reserve	Telephone Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Telephone Reserve Reserve Reserve
1132	Postage Reserve Reserve Reserve	Postage Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Postage Reserve Reserve Reserve
1133	Supplies Reserve Reserve Reserve	Supplies Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Supplies Reserve Reserve Reserve
1134	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve
1135	Utilities Reserve Reserve Reserve	Utilities Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utilities Reserve Reserve Reserve
1136	Depreciation Reserve Reserve Reserve	Depreciation Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Depreciation Reserve Reserve Reserve
1137	Interest Reserve Reserve Reserve	Interest Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Interest Reserve Reserve Reserve
1138	Other Income Reserve Reserve Reserve	Other Income Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Income Reserve Reserve Reserve
1139	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve Reserve	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve Reserve
1140	Unassigned Reserve Reserve Reserve	Unassigned Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Unassigned Reserve Reserve Reserve
1141	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve Reserve	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve Reserve
1142	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1143	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1144	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1145	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1146	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1147	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1148	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1149	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1150	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1151	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1152	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1153	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1154	Public Works Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Public Works Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Works Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1155	Health Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Health Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Health Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1156	Animal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Animal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Animal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1157	Community Development Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Community Development Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Community Development Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1158	Senior Center Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Senior Center Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Senior Center Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1159	Public Safety Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Public Safety Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Public Safety Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1160	Information Technology Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Information Technology Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Information Technology Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1161	Legal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Legal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Legal Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1162	Insurance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Insurance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Insurance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1163	Professional Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Professional Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Professional Services Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1164	Printing Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Printing Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Printing Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1165	Travel Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Travel Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Travel Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1166	Telephone Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Telephone Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Telephone Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1167	Postage Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Postage Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Postage Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1168	Supplies Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Supplies Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Supplies Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1169	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1170	Utilities Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Utilities Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utilities Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1171	Depreciation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Depreciation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Depreciation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1172	Interest Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Interest Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Interest Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1173	Other Income Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Other Income Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Income Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1174	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Other Expenses Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1175	Unassigned Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Unassigned Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Unassigned Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1176	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Reserve for Contingencies Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1177	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Capital Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1178	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Debt Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1179	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Grants Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1180	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Special Assessments Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1181	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Utility Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1182	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Water Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1183	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Sewer Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1184	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Stormwater Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1185	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Parks and Recreation Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1186	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Library Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1187	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Police Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1188	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve	Active	5.00	Fire Department Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve
1189	Public				

**TABLE B.**

Deaths in each District classified according to ages. (Tables I and III, L.G.B.)  
Also Area, Population, Birth and Death Rates, etc.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres (land & inland water). (Census, 1911).	Population (Census, 1911).	Population (estimated, Midsummer, 1914).	No. of Births (nett).	Birth-rate.	No. of Deaths (nett).	Death-rate.	Death from all causes at subjoined ages.									Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
<b>URBAN.</b>																	
Bromyard ... ..	213	1703	1716	27	15.7	41	23.9	3	2	1	2	1	1	5	27	111	
Hereford City ... ..	5031	22568	22981	440	19.1	349	15.2	47	12	5	15	41	88	27	141	106	
Kington ... ..	857	1819	1779	34	19.1	21	11.8	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	13	0	
Ledbury ... ..	499	3358	3390	57	16.8	38	11.2	4	6	0	0	4	9	15	15	70	
Leominster ... ..	8728	5737	5708	122	21.4	84	14.7	14	5	2	2	7	12	42	30	115	
Ross ... ..	536	4682	4737	88	18.6	65	13.7	9	3	1	3	5	14	12	42	102	
<b>Totals for Urban Areas</b>	<b>15864</b>	<b>39867</b>	<b>40311</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>RURAL.</b>																	
Bredwardine ... ..	17988	1995	1963	37	18.8	25	12.7	1	0	0	1	1	7	15	27		
Bromyard ... ..	61047	7931	7830	162	20.6	101	12.9	16	3	1	5	9	17	50	99		
Dore ... ..	68057	6491	6410	133	20.7	95	14.8	7	1	3	4	8	29	43	53		
Hereford ... ..	65669	13597	13704	225	16.4	140	10.2	7	9	3	2	11	33	75	31		
Kington ... ..	44031	4996	4914	101	20.6	67	13.6	5	5	0	0	4	12	41	50		
Ledbury ... ..	49867	9059	9056	161	17.8	133	14.6	15	6	2	4	13	33	60	87		
Leominster ... ..	55492	7915	7915	156	19.7	101	12.8	6	4	3	0	12	16	60	38		
Ross ... ..	61063	10421	10455	175	16.7	116	11.1	8	2	1	3	11	31	60	46		
Weobley ... ..	49727	6699	6624	133	20.1	97	14.6	10	2	3	2	3	19	58	75		
Whitechurch ... ..	11510	1526	1520	31	20.4	27	17.8	3	1	3	2	2	5	11	97		
Wigmore ... ..	38609	3772	3652	74	20.3	40	11.0	4	1	1	1	1	9	23	54		
<b>Totals for Rural Areas</b>	<b>523060</b>	<b>74402</b>	<b>74043</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>58</b>		





TAE

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases

Names of Districts.	CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.											
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Measles.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Pneumonia (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).
URBAN.												
Bromyard...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
†Hereford City ...	...	...	...	21	24	55	...	3	...	...	1	84
Kington ...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
*Ledbury ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
†Leominster ...	...	...	...	7	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	23
*Ross ...	...	...	...	5	2	22	...	1	...	...	3	16
Total ...	...	...	...	36	34	92	...	4	...	...	4	143
RURAL.												
Bredwardine ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bromyard ...	...	...	...	5	5	43	...	1	...	...	...	17
*Dore ...	...	...	...	...	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hereford ...	...	...	...	7	7	26	...	2	...	...	...	15
Kington ...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
*Ledbury ...	...	...	...	8	3	27	...	1	...	...	...	15
*Leominster ...	...	...	...	7	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	18
*Ross ...	...	...	20	7	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	16
§Weobley ...	...	...	...	9	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	37
*Whitchurch ...	...	...	...	26	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Wigmore ...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	...	...	20	78	31	233	...	4	...	...	...	147

\* No Isolation Hospital Accommodation available.  
 † Isolation Hospital Accommodation available for Small-pox.  
 ‡ Eleven of these cases were removed to the Hereford Rural District.  
 § The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital is available, by arrangement.  
 || Accommodated in the Isolation Cottage in the Ross Rural District.

District and the number removed to Hospital.

NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.

	Small pox.	Cholera.	Measles.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Polionmyelitis.	Plague.	Totals.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	16	...	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	16	...	55	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	1	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77

and three to Malvern Urban Hospital. .  
from the Weobley Rural District.

Journal of the Board of Directors

Meeting held on the 15th day of January, 1900

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1899	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1900	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1902	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1903	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1904	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1905	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1906	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1907	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1908	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1909	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1910	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Directors for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible names]

1887

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Onset	Duration	Course	Result
1	25	M	Farmer	Jan 15	3 weeks	Recovery	Good
2	35	F	Housewife	Jan 20	4 weeks	Recovery	Good
3	45	M	Teacher	Jan 25	5 weeks	Recovery	Good
4	55	F	Shopkeeper	Jan 30	6 weeks	Recovery	Good
5	65	M	Retired	Feb 5	7 weeks	Recovery	Good
6	75	F	Widow	Feb 10	8 weeks	Recovery	Good
7	85	M	Invalid	Feb 15	9 weeks	Recovery	Good
8	95	F	Invalid	Feb 20	10 weeks	Recovery	Good
9	105	M	Invalid	Feb 25	11 weeks	Recovery	Good
10	115	F	Invalid	Feb 30	12 weeks	Recovery	Good
11	125	M	Invalid	Mar 5	13 weeks	Recovery	Good
12	135	F	Invalid	Mar 10	14 weeks	Recovery	Good
13	145	M	Invalid	Mar 15	15 weeks	Recovery	Good
14	155	F	Invalid	Mar 20	16 weeks	Recovery	Good
15	165	M	Invalid	Mar 25	17 weeks	Recovery	Good
16	175	F	Invalid	Mar 30	18 weeks	Recovery	Good
17	185	M	Invalid	Apr 5	19 weeks	Recovery	Good
18	195	F	Invalid	Apr 10	20 weeks	Recovery	Good
19	205	M	Invalid	Apr 15	21 weeks	Recovery	Good
20	215	F	Invalid	Apr 20	22 weeks	Recovery	Good
21	225	M	Invalid	Apr 25	23 weeks	Recovery	Good
22	235	F	Invalid	Apr 30	24 weeks	Recovery	Good
23	245	M	Invalid	May 5	25 weeks	Recovery	Good
24	255	F	Invalid	May 10	26 weeks	Recovery	Good
25	265	M	Invalid	May 15	27 weeks	Recovery	Good
26	275	F	Invalid	May 20	28 weeks	Recovery	Good
27	285	M	Invalid	May 25	29 weeks	Recovery	Good
28	295	F	Invalid	May 30	30 weeks	Recovery	Good
29	305	M	Invalid	Jun 5	31 weeks	Recovery	Good
30	315	F	Invalid	Jun 10	32 weeks	Recovery	Good
31	325	M	Invalid	Jun 15	33 weeks	Recovery	Good
32	335	F	Invalid	Jun 20	34 weeks	Recovery	Good
33	345	M	Invalid	Jun 25	35 weeks	Recovery	Good
34	355	F	Invalid	Jun 30	36 weeks	Recovery	Good
35	365	M	Invalid	Jul 5	37 weeks	Recovery	Good
36	375	F	Invalid	Jul 10	38 weeks	Recovery	Good
37	385	M	Invalid	Jul 15	39 weeks	Recovery	Good
38	395	F	Invalid	Jul 20	40 weeks	Recovery	Good
39	405	M	Invalid	Jul 25	41 weeks	Recovery	Good
40	415	F	Invalid	Jul 30	42 weeks	Recovery	Good
41	425	M	Invalid	Aug 5	43 weeks	Recovery	Good
42	435	F	Invalid	Aug 10	44 weeks	Recovery	Good
43	445	M	Invalid	Aug 15	45 weeks	Recovery	Good
44	455	F	Invalid	Aug 20	46 weeks	Recovery	Good
45	465	M	Invalid	Aug 25	47 weeks	Recovery	Good
46	475	F	Invalid	Aug 30	48 weeks	Recovery	Good
47	485	M	Invalid	Sep 5	49 weeks	Recovery	Good
48	495	F	Invalid	Sep 10	50 weeks	Recovery	Good
49	505	M	Invalid	Sep 15	51 weeks	Recovery	Good
50	515	F	Invalid	Sep 20	52 weeks	Recovery	Good
51	525	M	Invalid	Sep 25	53 weeks	Recovery	Good
52	535	F	Invalid	Sep 30	54 weeks	Recovery	Good
53	545	M	Invalid	Oct 5	55 weeks	Recovery	Good
54	555	F	Invalid	Oct 10	56 weeks	Recovery	Good
55	565	M	Invalid	Oct 15	57 weeks	Recovery	Good
56	575	F	Invalid	Oct 20	58 weeks	Recovery	Good
57	585	M	Invalid	Oct 25	59 weeks	Recovery	Good
58	595	F	Invalid	Oct 30	60 weeks	Recovery	Good
59	605	M	Invalid	Nov 5	61 weeks	Recovery	Good
60	615	F	Invalid	Nov 10	62 weeks	Recovery	Good
61	625	M	Invalid	Nov 15	63 weeks	Recovery	Good
62	635	F	Invalid	Nov 20	64 weeks	Recovery	Good
63	645	M	Invalid	Nov 25	65 weeks	Recovery	Good
64	655	F	Invalid	Nov 30	66 weeks	Recovery	Good
65	665	M	Invalid	Dec 5	67 weeks	Recovery	Good
66	675	F	Invalid	Dec 10	68 weeks	Recovery	Good
67	685	M	Invalid	Dec 15	69 weeks	Recovery	Good
68	695	F	Invalid	Dec 20	70 weeks	Recovery	Good
69	705	M	Invalid	Dec 25	71 weeks	Recovery	Good
70	715	F	Invalid	Dec 30	72 weeks	Recovery	Good

Total 70 cases

TABLE  
INFANTS

	URBAN DISTRICT				
	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.
Small-pox ... ..					
Chicken-pox ... ..					
Measles ... ..					
Scarlet Fever ... ..					
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..					
Whooping-cough ... ..			1		1
Diarrhoea ... ..					
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...		1			1
Gastritis and Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...					
Premature birth ... ..	13	1			14
Congenital Malformations ... ..		1			1
Injury at Birth ... ..					
Atelectasis ... ..					
Want of Breast Milk (starvation) ... ..					
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	2	1	1	1	5
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..					
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..					
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..					
Erysipelas ... ..					
Syphilis ... ..					
Rickets ... ..					
Meningitis (non-tuberculous) ... ..		1			1
Convulsions ... ..	1			1	2
Bronchitis ... ..					
Laryngitis ... ..					
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	2				2
Suffocation (overlying) ... ..					
Other Causes ... ..		2			2
All Causes	Certified ... ..	18	7	2	2
	Uncertified ... ..				
Total ... ..		18	7	2	2

RURAL DISTRICTS.

	0-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	6	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	5
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	15	14	2	2	1	19	4	..	..	..	23
..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	12	12	2	1	2	..	5	3	..	..	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	8	8	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	6
..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	9	9	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	4	3	..	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	7
10	8	75	75	23	5	5	1	34	11	8	10	11	74
..	..	2	2	4	..	1	..	5	1	2	..	..	8
10	8	77	77	27	5	6	1	39	12	10	10	11	82

25  
45

25  
65

77  
159



