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URBAN DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington :

A. TOMES, 43, 45 & 68, BEDFORD STREET.

1914.



17, LANSDOWNE CIRCUS,
LEAMINGTON,
June, 1914.

To the Rugby Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Fifth Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Rugby.


In the preparation of this Report I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions laid down in the Memorandum issued in December, 1913, by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, and would point out that much of the information which would appear to be unnecessary to those who are acquainted with the District is nevertheless particularly required by that Board.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE E. TANGYE,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Rugby Urban District.

Area, exclusive of water, 1,664 Acres.

Inland Water, 7 Acres.

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Population ...	11,262	16,830	21,758
Inhabited Houses ...	2,367	3,501	4,778
Average number of persons per house ...	4.7	4.8	4.6

Estimated Population (1913), 22,620.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The town is chiefly situated on the high ground and northern slope of a hill, the highest point above sea level being 386 feet. The underlying stratum is the blue lias formation, in which are found pockets of sand, gravel, and limestone; for the most part the sub-soil is a stiff clay.

The rapid development of large engineering works is transforming the town into an important manufacturing centre with a very large proportion of artisan population. The railway junction and School also exercise an influence on the nature of the population of the town.

The estimated population for the middle of 1913 has been calculated by adding to the Census population of April 1st, 1911, the estimated number of occupants of new houses occupied from the latter date to June 30th, 1913, reckoning 4.6 persons per house.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—With the exception of a few private wells used for purposes other than drinking, the whole of the town is supplied from the Council's mains. The bulk of the water

is obtained from the filtration plant at the Avon Waterworks, the rest being obtained from the collecting area in the gravel bed at Barby Road.

In addition to the town of Rugby the following parts of the Rugby Rural District are also supplied :—New Bilton, Old Bilton, Newbold, Hillmorton, Brownsover, and part of Clifton. These villages contained at the last Census a population of 6,692, representing more than a third of the total population of the Rural District. Nearly 30,000 people thus depend upon this supply.

The following Table gives the gallons pumped from the two works during the years ending March, 1910, to March 1914 :—

	Avon Water- works.	Barby Road Works.	Total.	Supplied by Meter.
1910.	203,125,029	21,638,180	224,763,209	47,794,000
Daily Average	556,507	59,283	615,790	
1911.	231,563,078	17,566,860	249,129,938	65,820,000
Daily Average	634,419	48,120	682,539	
1912.	259,256,164	20,758,820	280,016,984	69,407,000
Daily Average	710,296	56,873	767,169	
1913.	244,805,419	25,010,040	269,815,459	66,839,000
Daily Average	670,670	68,520	639,190	
1914.	278,570,000	13,593,000	292,163,000	77,151,000
Daily Average	763,205	37,241	800,446	

From these figures it will be seen that the output is rapidly increasing, whilst the works have not in recent years been correspondingly enlarged.

Since the close of the year the Water Committee have had the whole position under careful consideration and have taken active steps in connection with enlargement of the filtration plant and the preservation of the river from pollution. A further most desirable addition to the works would be the provision of a large storage area for the preliminary treatment of the river-water before filtration, and this is also

under the consideration of the Council. Such storage is regarded by experts as of as great importance as filtration in the purification of river-water, and should certainly form part of the equipment of the Rugby Works.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The bacteriological outfall works has continued to give very satisfactory results. The general sewerage system of the town receives constant attention, and has led to no complaints.

Closet Accommodation.—The sewerage and water supply of the town has made possible a very complete system of water carriage. In the whole urban area itself there are only about ten closets on the dry disposal system, these being in situations where it is impossible to provide sewers.

All the more recently erected cottages, as well as a good number of older small house property, have water closets fitted with flushing cisterns. Where hand flushing is the method in use the taps are either within the closets or immediately outside.

Scavenging.—Under the scavenging system ashes and refuse are removed at weekly intervals, or in some cases more frequently. Disinfectants are used during this process during the summer months.

With the exception of about 20 fixed ash-pits, all houses are provided with moveable ashbins. The latter in many cases have consisted of wooden boxes, but these are rapidly giving place to galvanized iron receptacles which are rightly considered more hygienic by the Sanitary Committee. Active steps have been taken during the year with respect to this improvement.

The house refuse of the town has continued to be satisfactorily disposed of at the Destructor.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Bye-Laws.

SCHOOLS.—Elementary Schools are inspected as occasion arises. On the whole they are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and in some instances quite modern in design.

FOOD.—The following persons and premises are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders :—Three cowkeepers, twenty-eight milk shops in connection with which there are seven milk-rounds, and twenty-six persons who have milk-rounds without registered premises. In addition several farmers who bring milk to retailers in the town are registered both in the Urban District and in the districts in which their farms are situated.

On the whole the premises used in the milk trade are fairly satisfactory.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders with regard to tuberculosis. As far as can be ascertained no dairy farms are kept tubercle-free on scientific lines within the urban area.

The number of bake-houses remains the same as last year, namely 25, one having been disused and a new one built. The latter is of satisfactory modern design. The 16 slaughter-houses, of which 8 are in connection with the Market and owned by the Council, have been frequently visited during the year, and are on the whole well kept.

The carcase mentioned in the Inspector's Report as voluntarily surrendered was extensively affected with tuberculosis.

The Sanitary Inspector administers the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the town, in addition to the officers of the County Council, and the results of his work under these Acts are given in his Report.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 217	Nil	Nil	Nil	134	Nil
1912 311	Nil	Nil	Nil	154	Nil
1913 668	Nil	Nil	Nil	219	Nil

As has been previously stated there is practically no really dilapidated housing in the town. There has thus been no necessity for the making of any Closing Order during the year.

In 437 of the 668 houses inspected no repairs were found to be necessary. Two hundred and nineteen houses, including the 27 which were outstanding from 1912, were put into good repair, and in 39 the required repairs were not complete when the year closed.

As mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's Report the chief defects found were defective roofs, dirty walls and ceilings, damp walls, defective pavements to yards, and insanitary outside accommodation.

The number of occupants was carefully ascertained in every house inspected, but the number of cases of overcrowding found was very small, as shewn by the following list of such cases :—

CASES OF OVERCROWDING, 1913.

Man and wife, 6 children, males 15, 11, 9 ; females 6, 3, 1, and man and wife lodgers. 3 bedrooms. Lodgers left.

Man and wife, 5 children, males 17, 10, 3 ; females 23, 20. 2 bedrooms. The females now go out to sleep.

Man and wife, 6 children, males 7, 3, 1 ; females 13, 11, 8, and grandmother, 2 daughters, and 1 son. 3 bedrooms. Grandmother and her family removed to another house.

It is probable that such overcrowding as exists in the town might be found in the larger rather than the smaller house property. There appears to be a tendency for larger houses to be occupied by lodgers to a considerable extent in addition to the actual tenants. As far as the actual pressure on the accommodation of small houses is concerned the effect is much more marked in the surrounding Rural Districts than in the Urban District itself, New Bilton being of course included in the former, although it is really part of the town of Rugby.

The three building estates, Glebe Estate, Park Estate, and Lawford Road Estate, are being rapidly built upon. The first named is almost complete at the time of writing this Report. The total number of houses which can be erected on these three estates, as mentioned in my last Annual Report, is 600.

The extent to which private enterprise is meeting the demand for small houses is remarkable, no less than 286 having come into occupation from 31st March, 1912, to 31st March, 1914.

In connection with housing of the working classes the two large engineering works used certain of their premises for the temporary housing of imported workmen during the recent strike, and I reported on the matter as follows on 30th September and 3rd October respectively :—

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Temporary Accommodation for Workmen at Messrs
Willans and Robinson's Engineering Works.

"I have to-day inspected, in company with the Sanitary Inspector, the temporary accommodation for workmen at Messrs. Willans and Robinson's engineering works, and find the following conditions :—

"TEST DEPARTMENT OFFICES.—*Room No. 1*, 3,117 cubic feet, four beds, fair ventilation. Recommendations : Cleanse and white-wash ; if more beds are to be provided present furniture should be removed.

"*Room No. 2*, 4,372 cubic feet available, seven beds, ventilation not quite satisfactory. Recommendations : Cleanse and white-wash, and improve cross-ventilation.

"ARMOURY.—*Room No. 1*, 1,559 cubic feet, four beds, fair ventilation.

"*Room No. 2*, 1,169 cubic feet, two beds, fair ventilation.

"*Room No. 3*, 4,207 cubic feet, fifteen beds, fair ventilation if passage door is kept open. Recommendations : Reduce number of beds to fourteen, and arrange the passage door is kept open all night.

"All the Armoury rooms are 8ft. 3in. high, whereas the Building By-laws require 8ft. 6in.

"LOWER FLOOR OF MESS-ROOM.—14,700 cubic feet available, but floor-space is reduced by the presence of row of baths with screens, forty-four beds, cross-ventilation unsatisfactory. Recommendations : Improve cross-ventilation by outside electric fan to run all night, and ensure that doors in bath screens and all windows are

kept open. It would also be an advantage if the beds were placed farther apart.

“The water-supply, washing accommodation, mess-room, and sanitary conveniences are sufficient. If the recommendations mentioned above are carried out, as I understand they will be, and the common lodging-house minimum standard of 300 cubic feet bedroom space per person observed, together with proper cleanliness, the arrangements cannot be regarded as detrimental from a health point of view for a short period.

“Temporary Accommodation for Workmen at Messrs.
The British Thompson-Houston Engineering Works.

“I have to-day inspected, in company with the Sanitary Inspector, the temporary accommodation for workmen at The British Thompson-Houston Works.

“I find that the top storey of Building No. 6 is being utilised for this purpose. This room is 160 feet by 52 feet, with a maximum height of 21 feet. It is well ventilated, and provides ample cubic space for the 62 men for whom beds are provided, although I was informed that only 42 men are at present installed.

“In the same room, mess-room and lavatory accommodation is arranged, and I have found all the details satisfactory from a health point of view for 62 men for a short period.”

The stipulated conditions were complied with by the two works concerned, and no ill results from a public health point of view were observed.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—This consists of a Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, both whole-time officials. The control of sewerage,

sewage disposal, public water-supply, scavenging, and supervision over new buildings are in the department of the Surveyor. The Sanitary Inspector is the official designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Order, and also administers the Petroleum Acts as well as the Food and Drugs Acts.

Hospital Accommodation.—The new Isolation Hospital erected at Harborough Magna, in the Rugby Rural District, by the Rugby Joint Hospital Board, provides sixteen beds, and I understand is prepared to admit scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

Extensions of the staff accommodation have been in progress during the year, as well as various other structural improvements.

Sixteen cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria, and 2 of typhoid fever were admitted during the year from the Urban District.

The Small-pox Hospital of sixteen beds, which is situated at Lawford Heath in the Rugby Rural District, serves the same combination of Districts as the hospital just mentioned, and is under the control of the same Board. This Hospital is kept in constant readiness for the reception of patients, but none have been admitted during the year.

I am glad to be able to report that the provision of a steam disinfecter has been favourably re-considered by the Council, and there is every hope of its being shortly erected near the site of the refuse destructor, the waste steam generated at the Destructor being used to work the disinfecter. It is proposed to carry out disinfection of bedding not only for the Urban District, but also by agreement for the Rural District and Joint Hospital Board.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

One hundred and two cases of acute infectious disease were notified during the year, comparing with 57 in 1912, 94 during 1911, and 64 during 1910. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-one cases of this disease were notified during the year. The chief incidence was in the spring, when 6 cases occurred at one of the School Boarding-Houses, 4 at another, and one at another. Since then, however, the School has been free, with the exception of a case in the summer holidays among the staff of the last-named house. Two cases occurred in members of the staff at the Hospital of St. Cross, and two at a house in Hillmorton Road. The remaining 7 cases occurred singly in separate houses in the town.

None of the cases proved fatal during the year.

Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Sanitary Authority for use amongst the poorer patients of the District. This can be obtained by doctors from Messrs. Chamberlain, Chemists, Market Place.

Scarlet Fever.—Fifty-nine cases of this disease were notified. In nine affected houses more than one case occurred, namely three each in four houses, and two each in five houses. The remaining 37 cases occurred singly in separate houses. The proportion of single cases was thus not so high as in previous years.

Two deaths were due to scarlet fever, one at Winfield Street, and one at Newland Street.

Enteric Fever.—Five cases of this disease occurred during the year, one at Rowland Street in July, one at Claremont Road and two in one house at Little Elborow Street in

September, and another at Little Elborow Street in October. One of these cases was treated at the Hospital of St. Cross, and two at the Harborough Magna Isolation Hospital. One case terminated fatally. In none of these cases was it possible to ascertain a definite cause.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified during the year, of which one proved fatal. One of the 2 cases was attended by a registered midwife, and the usual report was sent by me to the County Supervising Authority.

Erysipelas.—Thirteen scattered cases occurred during the year, all being of the usual mild form.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—One case was notified, upon which I reported as follows to the Local Government Board on November 12th:—

“A youth aged 16 years, who had followed no employment for some seven months previously on account of his general health, was given work at a local building firm on October 20th last. On October 29th his employer sent him home, as he appeared unfit for work. He later complained of pain in the teeth, which were much decayed, and was sick. On November 1st he had severe pains in the back, and was delirious; he was admitted to the Workhouse Infirmary on that day.

“The case at first appeared to be one of tubercular meningitis, but on about November 5th, in addition to all the usual signs of meningitis, morbilliform spots began to appear, especially on the back. A specimen of cerebro-spinal fluid was obtained and submitted to Professor Leith, of Birmingham University. He reported on the 8th instant that the diplococcus intracellularis had been found, and later that a typical culture had been grown from the fluid.

"The patient died on the 9th instant, and the Guardians made arrangements for cremation of the body. No post-mortem was made.

"I met Dr. Krumbholz on the 10th instant, and with him arranged for stringent precautions at the Infirmary both as regards destruction and disinfection of all bedding and clothes used by the patient and the special nurse employed for him, and also for the disinfection by formalin spray of the rooms occupied by the patient and the segregation for a period of three weeks of all the other patients in the ward to which the case was first admitted, as well as of the special nurse.

"Careful enquiries at the patient's home, which is fairly clean, do not give any clue as to the source of the disease.

"The rest of the patient's family will be kept under observation as well as the contacts at the Workhouse Infirmary.

"The course of this case was so acute, and all the characters of the disease so marked, that it appeared to me wise to take every precaution lest it should prove more than a mere sporadic case."

Fortunately no further cases were contracted from the one described.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—A child under 3 years of age was notified as suffering from this disease in April. The patient recovered with a certain amount of deformity.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County Scheme has been utilised for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.		Negative.		Totals
Diphtheria ...	2	...	31	...	33
Enteric Fever...	5	...	7	...	12
Phthisis ...	19	...	95	...	114
					<hr/> 159

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—There have been a few scattered cases of measles and whooping-cough during the year, resulting in one death from each disease. There was, however, no great prevalence at any time, and the widespread epidemic of 1912 had completely subsided with the close of that year. The town will no doubt continue to be free from measles for a time until a fresh set of children have arisen who are unprotected from the disease by a previous attack.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of phthisis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement I have from time to time received valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 77 new cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 52 being cases of phthisis, and 25 of other tuberculous diseases.

Twenty deaths were certified as due to tuberculosis, comparing with 12 in 1912, and 22 during 1911.

The Council have purchased two shelters for use at patients' homes under an arrangement made with the County Insurance Committee. One of these has been in regular use since the summer.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Thirty-nine deaths of infants were registered as belonging to the town during the year, comparing with 28 in 1912 and 44 in 1911, and giving the infant mortality rate of 84 per thousand births. This rate is higher than that for the previous year, and is slightly above the average for the previous 5 years.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, and it will be seen that premature birth and other congenital causes accounted for 15 deaths, whilst pneumonia and enteritis caused 5 deaths each. Under the Notification of Births Act 436 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 468 which were registered in the District during the year.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County Officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor. To assist in this work it is very desirable that the Notification of Births Act should be more completely observed, and I hope that the cases of non-observance will cease without the necessity of action by the Council against those who fail to notify.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. and III. are self-explanatory, and need very little comment.

The net number of deaths belonging to the District for the year was 239, giving an annual death-rate of 10.6 per thousand. This is slightly above the rate for the previous year, and is also rather higher than the average for the previous 5 years.

On correcting this crude death-rate for age and sex distribution of the population of Rugby by means of the factor supplied by the Registrar-General, the standardised death rate is obtained, namely 11.3. This can be compared with fair accuracy with the statistics for England and Wales given below Table I., and it will be seen that the rate for Rugby is comparatively an excellent one.

The main features of Table III. have already received comment. It will be seen that cancer caused 28 deaths, heart disease 20, pneumonia 20, and Bright's disease 9. The majority of the 34 deaths over 65 years of age under other defined diseases were due to old age.

The total number of births belonging to the town was 465, giving the birth-rate of 20.6 per thousand. This is considerably larger than the rate for the previous year, and is also above the average for the previous 5 years.

I append the report of the Surveyor and of the Sanitary Inspector :—

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

WATER.—The quantity of water pumped into the town during the past year was 285,755,000 gallons, as compared with 231,242,193 gallons in the previous year. Of this quantity 32,616,000 gallons were supplied to outside districts.

SEWAGE WORKS.—These works are working satisfactorily, the effluent being all that could be desired. Most of the land on the South side of the Low Level Works has been ploughed up, levelled, and sown with rye grass, which has given greater efficiency in the land treatment of the sewage.

DESTRUCTOR.—The quantity of refuse destroyed at these works was about 8,000 loads, as compared with 7,000 loads the previous year.

BATHS.—The baths were well patronised during the year.

BUILDINGS.—Plans for 208 houses were approved, of which 176

were certified fit for habitation, and 78 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

ESTATES.—It is expected that the Craven Road Estate will be fully built upon by June next. The Lawford Road Estate and Park Estate are rapidly being built upon.

HIGHWAYS.—The whole of the roads and streets in the District were tar-sprayed as in the previous year. Several complaints were received as to the slippery state of the roads; this was dealt with by sprinkling grit upon the surface by means of a horse-drawn sanding machine.

JNO. H. SHARP,
Surveyor.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary work carried out, and the Nuisances removed, for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

The nuisances abated and various sanitary improvements made amounted to 509, and are classified as follows:—45 drains unblocked; 80 rooms disinfected; 21 defective cisterns to W.C.'s; 15 accumulations of manure and rubbish; 16 slaughter-houses whitewashed; 4 defective vent pipes; 111 dirty houses repairing and cleansed; 42 defective pavements relaid and repaired; 9 houses provided with damp course or other means of removing dampness; 41 W.C. drains unblocked; 8 water to be laid on to W.C.'s; 8 defective spouting; 17 bakehouses whitewashed; 2 W.C.'s to be provided in factories; 21 defective traps; 3 cases of overcrowding; 5 defective sink drains; 18 workshops whitewashed; 7 outside walls of houses repaired; 14 defective pans and joints to W.C.'s; 16 defective roofs; 6 lots of bedding destroyed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

102 cases of infectious diseases have been notified during the year, viz.:—59 scarlet fever, 21 diphtheria, 13 erysipelas, 2 puerperal fever, 5 typhoid fever, 1 poliomyelitis, and 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis. 22 cases were removed to the Infectious Hospital. Disinfectants were gratuitously supplied, and the houses of the whole of the patients were thoroughly fumigated, and any insanitary conditions inquired into and all necessary precautions at once taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 16 slaughter-houses in the town. These and the butchers, shops have been frequently and carefully inspected throughout the year, and generally found to be well kept.

UNSOUND FOOD.

One carcase of a beast was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been frequently inspected and found to be fairly well kept, though it has been necessary for me at times to call attention to limewashing being required.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I have submitted to Drs. Bostock Hill and Rigby for analysis 28 samples of various foods. All the samples were found to be genuine except one, which was of poor quality, and the vendor was cautioned.

PETROLEUM ACT.

There are 19 persons licensed to sell or store petrol and carbide of calcium. The various premises have been inspected, and I have found no infringement of the regulations or cause for complaint.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The factories, workshops, and bakehouses on the register now number 297, including 35 factories, 25 bakehouses, 22 laundries, 51 dressmakers and milliners, 52 tailors, 25 builders, 27 cabinet makers and carpenters, 42 shoemakers, 18 motor and cycle repairers, etc. Visits have been made to them at frequent intervals, and very little cause for complaint has been observed. Lists of outworkers have been received from 24 owners of factories and workshops in the town. Lists of outworkers have been sent to Rugby, Daventry, and Oxendon Rural District Councils, and one list was received from the Coventry Town Council, and all necessary enquiries made.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

During the year 668 houses have been inspected under the above Act. Notices have been served on the owners of 231 houses to remedy defects found, and with the exception of 39, which were in hand at the end of the year, they have all been remedied.

The chief defects found were defective roofs, dirty walls and ceilings, damp walls, defective pavements to yards, and repairs to W.C.'s.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The following are the returns for the common lodging-houses of lodgers sleeping in the town during the past twelve months:—Males, 8,598; females, 2,219; males between 8 and 21, 974; females between 8 and 21, 373; males under 8, 954; females under 8, 1,165; total, 14,283

I am, Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. W. PARSONS,

Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES'
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1913.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions ...				122	—	35	35
Structural Defects ...				—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...				12	—	3	3
Unfit for Habitation ...				—	—	—	—
Lodging Houses ...				52	—	2	2
Dairies and Milkshops ...				156	—	5	5
Cow Sheds ...				24	—	8	8
Bakehouses ...				106	—	17	17
Slaughter-houses ...				106	—	16	16
Canal Boats ...				—	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies ...				—	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...				104	—	15	15
Water Closets ...				250	—	29	29
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps ...				150	—	21	21
No Disconnection ...				—	—	—	—
Other Faults ...				156	—	58	58
Water Supply... ...				—	—	—	—
Pigsties ...				25	—	3	3
Animals improperly kept ...				10	—	1	1
Offensive Trades ...				—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances ...				30	—	2	2
Other Nuisances ...				176	—	38	38
Workshops ...				338	—	25	25
Houses Inspected under the Housing							
Town Planning Act ...				668	—	231	192
TOTALS ...				2485	—	509	470
							No.
Unwholesome Food (Voluntary surrender)					...	...	1
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ...					...	...	28
Ditto of Food found Adulterated ...					...	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis ...					...	...	—
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use						...	—
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.							
Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed ...					...	...	6
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ...					...	...	80
Schools ditto ditto ditto ...					...	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease...							—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto ...							—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things ...							—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto ...							—

W. H. W. PARSONS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

Annual Report for 1913 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	56	2	.....
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .....	.....	.....	.....
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	417	23	.....
Total	473	25	.....

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	18	18		
Want of ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	2	2	
	unsuitable or defective	3	3	
	not separate for sexes			
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	25	25		

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108				Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers.					Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year										
	Lists	Outworkers. Con-tractors	Work-men.	Lists	Outworkers. Con-tractors							Work-men.
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. (2) Cleaning and washing... Household Linen Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets Curtains & Furniture Hangings Furniture and Upholstery Electro-plate File making Brass and Brass Articles Fur pulling Cables and Chains Anchors and Grapnels Cart Gear Locks, Latches and Keys Umbrellas, &c. Artificial Flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Racquet and tennis balls Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags Brush making Pea picking Feather sorting Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. Stuffed Toys Basket making Chocolates and sweetmeats Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. Textile Weaving	43	156									
Total	43	156									

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	{	Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	272
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	26
		Total number of Workshops on the Register							298

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	4
Notified by H.M. Inspector...
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101).—	
Certificates granted during the year
In use at end of the year

TABLE I.
RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	20,410	463	.....	22.6	248	12.1	27	4	37	79	225	11.0
1909	20,900	406	.....	19.4	249	11.9	35	6	23	57	220	10.5
1910	21,390	430	.....	20.1	202	9.4	31	6	26	60	177	8.3
1911	21,890	430	425	19.4	250	11.4	32	9	44	104	227	10.4
1912	22,380	389	388	17.3	245	10.9	37	16	28	72	224	10.0
1913	22,620	468	465	20.6	254	11.2	37	22	39	84	239	10.6

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1913).

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1913.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913 (Provisional Figures).

Average Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
		Crude.	Standardized*.	
England and Wales	23.9	13.7	13.4	109
96 Great Towns, including London	25.1	14.3	14.7	116
145 Smaller Towns	23.9	12.8	13.0	112
England and Wales, less the 241 towns	22.2	13.1	12.1	96
London	24.8	14.2	14.2	104

*The standardized death-rates (formerly called 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.

TABLE II.—RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.							North East (Oxford Street) Ward.	South East (Market Place) Ward.	Central (Albert Street) Ward.	South West (Warwick St.) Ward.	North West (North Street) Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox														
Cholera... ..														
Plague														
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	21	.....	1	7	12	1	.....		1	17	.....	2	1	4
Erysipelas	13	.....				5	8	.....	4		3	5	1	
Scarlet Fever	59	1	14	32	7	5			24	15	10	8	2	16
Typhus Fever														
Enteric Fever	5	.....		3	1	.....	1	.....	1			1	3	2
Relapsing Fever														
Continued Fever														
Puerperal Fever	2	.....				2			1				1	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	1	.....			1						1			
Poliomyelitis	1	.....	1									1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	52	.....	2	11	12	16	11	.....	18	8	10	7	9	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	25	.....	5	8	7	4	1	.....	7	4	10	1	3	
Totals	179	1	23	61	40	33	21	.....	56	44	34	25	20	22

Isolation Hospitals: Harborough Magna Joint Isolation Hospital;
Lawford Heath Joint Small-pox Hospital.

TABLE III.
RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified ... { Uncertified ...	236 3	37 2	6 0	6 0	11 0	15 0	28 0	57 1	76 0	
Enteric Fever	1				1					2
Smallpox										
Measles	1				1					
Scarlet Fever	2	1			1					
Whooping Cough	1	1								
Diphtheria and Croup										
Influenza	2							1	1	2
Erysipelas										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tubercul-si-)	15				1	3	6	4	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	1		1			1			
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2				1	1				
Cancer, Malignant Disease	28					1	4	12	11	9
Rheumatic Fever	2				1	1				
Meningitis	6	4				1			1	3
Organic Heart Disease	20						3	5	12	3
Bronchitis	8		1						7	
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	5	3	2		1	4	3	2	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1							1		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	5	5								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3				1	1		1		2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1								1	
Alcoholism	1					1				
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9						2	5	2	1
Puerperal Fever	1							1		2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition										
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	16	15	1							1
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide	6				1		1	2	2	4
Suicides	2							1	1	
Other Defined Diseases	79	7	1	3	3	5	7	19	34	31
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	4							3	1	
All Causes	239	39	6	6	11	15	28	53	76	67

TABLE IV.
RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913. NETT DEATHS FROM
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.			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
All causes	Certified	...	8	4	...	3	15	9	8	4	3	39
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)			...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
Convulsions...			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	5
Diarrhoea			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis			...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	5
Gastritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations			...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Premature Birth			4	1	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus...			2	2	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	6
Other Causes			...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
All causes			8	4	...	3	15	9	8	4	3	39

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 446 ; Illegitimate, 19.

Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 38 ; Illegitimate Infants, 1.



