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SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1913

**With Summary of Reports of District Medical
Officers of Health.**

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County Medical Officer of Health.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing
Committee, Somerset County Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit my fifth Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County, together with Summaries of the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health in the County for the year 1913.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1913 dealing with the County as a whole, are considered and set out in a number of tables. The death-rate is again below that for the previous year, and below the average for the previous ten years. The continued decline in the death-rate and other mortality figures is very satisfactory.

Each year it is pleasing to record continued improvements as regards public health provision. A number of fresh pure water supplies are installed every year. In the County as a whole the most unfit houses are being closed while many of the defective houses are being improved. More houses are badly required in many of the rural and some of the urban districts. A good deal is being done although it is evident that much remains to be done.

The report contains an extended account of what is being done as regards housing while a summary is given of the work of the County Council, in conjunction with the County Insurance Committee, in regard to Tuberculosis. The organisation is still incomplete but it is being steadily developed.

Other sections of the report are devoted to Water Supply, River Pollution, Administration of the Midwives' Act, Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM G. SAVAGE.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE,

July, 1914.

SECTION I.

POPULATION.

THE total of the estimates given by the District Medical Officers of Health, many of which appear to have been arrived at without any definite basis of procedure as to rate of increase or decrease, is 232,061 for the Rural and 160,371 for the Urban Districts, giving a total of 392,432 for the Administrative County.

The Census figures show that the population of the Administrative County for April, 1911, was 407,345. Of this, however, 18,459 was lost at the end of 1911 by transference of part of the Bath rural area to Bath City, leaving the population of the Administrative County, 388,866. On the assumption of the same rate of increase throughout the inter-census period the population for the middle of 1913 works out at 393,830. The population of the Rural Districts estimated to the middle of the year is 232,085, and the Urban 161,745. These figures may be taken as the correct populations for the year.

BIRTHS.

From the figures given in the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers it appears that the number of births registered in the County was 7,536, being 74 more than last year. It is several years since there has been an increase of births over the previous year. The uncorrected birth-rates are given in Table I and for the individual districts in Tables II and III.

Owing to the migration of young adults to the large towns the population contains a smaller proportion of women of marriageable age. This can be allowed for by multiplying by a factor obtainable from the Census returns (1901 returns, 1911 not yet available). The results obtained are as follows :—

		Factor for Standardization.	Crude Birth-Rate.	Standardized Birth-Rate.
Rural Districts	...	1.234	19.7	24.31
Urban Districts	...	1.130	18.28	20.66
Administrative County	...	1.1874	19.1	22.68
England and Wales	..	1.0	23.9	23.9

The birth-rate for the County shows a very slight rise over last year.

DEATHS.

There were 4,901 deaths registered in the Administrative County, 2,920 being in the Rural and 1,981 in the Urban Districts. The death-rates for the individual districts are shown in Tables II and III.

These figures are now corrected as regards the proper distribution of deaths to the

districts to which they properly belong. The figures have not, however, been corrected for age and sex distribution. This is carried out by the use of standardizing factors.

		Net Death-Rate.	Standardizing Factor.	Standardized Death-Rate.
Rural Districts	...	12·6	0·8408	10·59
Urban Districts	...	12·2	0·9164	11·18
Administrative County	...	12·4	0·8699	10·79
England and Wales	...	13·4	1·0	13·4

The death-rate for the County again shows a decline being slightly less than the previous year and this in spite of the considerable number of deaths from measles.

The uncorrected rural rate is higher than the urban rate but this is largely owing to the lower proportion of young adults in the country districts. When this is allowed for and corrected the figures given above show that the rural death-rate, as in former years, is slightly below that in the Urban Districts. As Table I shows, the rates are well below the average for the previous ten years.

The causes of death are given for each district separately in Table B (at end of Report).

TABLE I.
Rural Districts.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.
1903.	246,758	5,671	22.9	454	80.0	3,238	13.1
1904.	247,071	5,654	22.8	512	90.5	3,406	13.7
1905.	247,586	5,540	22.3	439	79.2	3,289	13.2
1906.	248,001	5,432	21.9	436	80.2	3,194	12.8
1907.	248,416	5,442	21.9	419	76.9	3,219	12.9
1908.	248,833	5,338	21.4	377	70.6	3,121	12.5
1909.	249,250	5,344	21.4	407	76.1	3,229	12.9
1910.	249,668	5,365	21.4	322	60.0	2,978	11.9
1911.	250,086	5,115	20.4	397	77.6	3,163	12.6
1912.	231,880	4,523	19.5	306	67.6	2,965	12.7
Averages for years 1903—1912	246,755	5,342	21.6	407	76.2	3,180	12.9
1913.	232,085	4,578	19.7	288	62.9	2,920	12.6

Urban Districts.

1903.	143,160	3,435	23.9	344	100.1	1,982	13.8
1904.	144,918	3,513	24.2	356	101.3	2,069	14.2
1905.	146,698	3,427	23.3	305	89.0	2,071	14.1
1906.	148,500	3,330	22.4	313	93.9	2,085	14.0
1907.	150,323	3,346	22.2	341	101.9	2,102	13.9
1908.	152,159	3,329	21.8	323	97.0	2,177	14.3
1909.	154,038	3,150	20.4	279	88.2	2,108	13.6
1910.	155,930	3,107	19.9	253	81.4	1,905	12.2
1911.	157,845	3,184	20.1	317	99.5	2,076	13.1
1912.	159,744	2,939	18.4	204	69.4	1,927	12.06
Averages for years 1903—1912	151,331	3,276	21.6	303	92.5	2,050	13.5
1913.	161,745	2,958	18.28	242	81.8	1,981	12.2

TABLE II.

Table showing, for each Rural District, the number of Births and Deaths, the number of Deaths of Infants, also the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Rate of Infantile Mortality.

DISTRICT.	No. of Births	No. of Deaths.	No. of Deaths Under 1 Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Standardized Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
RURAL:—								
1 AXBRIDGE ...	457	322	34	23,068	19·8	14·0	11·66	73·5
2 BATH ...	305	143	16	14,754	20·1	9·1	8·30	52·3
3 BRIDGWATER ...	394	222	29	18,203	21·64	12·20	9·95	73·60
4 CHARD ...	295	171	19	13,408	22·0	10·7	9·17	64·4
5 CLUTTON ...	380	194	25	16,075	23·6	12·0	10·43	65·52
6 DULVERTON ...	93	63	5	4,850	19·1	12·9	10·86	53·7
7 FROME ...	226	147	10	11,172	20·3	13·1	11·08	57·5
8 KEYNSHAM ...	176	120	12	10,617	14·33	9·69	8·54	68·18
9 LANGPORT ...	262	194	15	13,173	19·88	14·72	11·76	57·25
10 LONG ASHTON ...	300	185	16	16,315	18·39	9·83	8·52	53·3
11 SHEPTON MALLET	199	122	10	10,185	19·5	11·9	10·10	50·2
12 TAUNTON ...	318	218	20	17,886	17·2	12·4	10·45	62·5
13 WELLINGTON ...	113	72	2	6,074	18·6	11·8	9·66	17·8
14 WELLS ...	224	144	21	10,609	21·1	13·5	11·16	93·7
15 WILLITON ...	250	179	19	12,774	19·55	14·01	11·31	76·0
16 WINCANTON ...	287	200	17	16,441	17·45	12·16	10·20	59·2
17 YEOVIL ...	299	224	18	16,457	18·1	13·6	11·29	60·1
Totals of Rural Population }	4,578	2,920	288	232,085	19·7	12·6	10·59	62·9

TABLE III.

Table showing, for each Urban District, the number of Births and Deaths, the number of Deaths of Infants, also the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Rate of Infantile Mortality.

DISTRICT.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Deaths Under 1 Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Standardized Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
URBAN:—								
1 BRIDGWATER . .	371	233	37	16,970	22·0	12·5	11·45	100·0
2 BURNHAM . .	67	37	2	4,140	16·18	8·9	8·10	30·7
3 CHARD . .	100	52	7	4,609	21·6	11·0	9·64	98·5
4 CLEVEDON . .	89	86	7	6,111	14·56	11·32	9·11	78·65
5 CREWKERNE .	71	61	13	3,939	18·02	15·48	14·34	185·71
6 FROME . . .	156	124	12	10,917	14·28	11·35	10·06	76·92
7 GLASTONBURY .	97	53	14	4,251	22·81	12·46	11·12	144·4
8 HIGHBRIDGE .	58	23	5	2,339	24·80	9·83	9·30	86·21
9 ILMINSTER .	40	23	1	2,500	16·0	9·02	7·82	25·0
10 MIDSOMER NORTON	198	86	17	7,520	26·32	11·43	11·56	85·85
11 MINEHEAD	72	35	5	3,800	18·09	9·21	9·00	69·44
12 PORTISHEAD .	70	48	4	3,350	20·89	15·52	14·64	83·33
13 RADSTOCK . .	94	46	6	3,755	25·03	12·2	11·14	63·8
14 SHEPTON MALLET	87	58	3	5,011	17·3	11·5	10·06	34·4
15 STREET . .	92	36	2	4,352	21·23	8·3	8·05	21·9
16 TAUNTON . .	418	331	52	22,857	18·2	14·4	13·92	124·4
17 WATCHET . .	30	24	1	1,846	16·2	13·0	11·50	33·3
18 WELLINGTON .	132	95	7	7,688	17·2	12·4	11·19	53
19 WELLS . . .	78	60	4	4,655	16·72	10·65	8·80	51·28
20 WESTON-SUPER- [MARE .	318	301	25	24,040	13·22	12·52	11·21	78·61
21 WIVELISCOMBE .	20	17	0	1,316	15·1	12·9	10·97	0·0
22 YEOVIL . . .	300	152	18	14,425	20·79	10·53	10·43	66·0
Totals of Urban Population . .	2,958	1,981	242	161,745	18·28	12·2	11·18	81·8
Administrative County	7,536	4,901	530	393,830	19·1	12·4	10·79	70·3
England & Wales 1913	...	...	...		23·9	13·4	13·4	109

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 530 children died under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 70.3 per 1,000 births, a very low rate.

In Table D (at end of the Report), an analysis is given of the infant deaths in the different districts and in Table IV the deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age.

Comparison between the Rural and Urban areas as regards ages at death are of interest.

			Number of Deaths.		Rates per 1,000 Births.	
			Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Under 1 week	...	...	113	78	24.6	26.4
Under 1 month	...	...	152	109	33.2	36.8
Between 1 month and 1 year			136	133	29.7	44.96
Under 1 year	...	...	288	242	62.9	81.8

This table shows that the Urban infantile mortality rate is higher than the Rural for all the selected periods. This difference is not marked for babies under one month old and one would not expect any material difference since for this age period, as Table IV shows, the causes of death are mainly premature birth, congenital defects and atrophy, debility and marasmus.

For nearly every condition the death-rates are higher in the Urban Districts. This is shown for some of the chief diseases in the following table.

					<i>Deaths per 1000 births.</i>	
<i>Cause of Death.</i>					<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>
Measles	..	..	..	..	1.1	3.7
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.7
Diarrhoeal diseases	..	..	..	..	4.3	9.8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.7
Premature birth and wasting diseases	..	..	..	..	27.7	33.1
Bronchitis and pneumonia	..	..	..	..	10.5	14.8
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	2.4	5.7

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913. Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

RURAL DISTRICTS. *URBAN DISTRICTS.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	<i>RURAL DISTRICTS.</i>							<i>URBAN DISTRICTS.</i>							Total Deaths under One 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 under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Measles ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	6	11
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	21
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis ...	4	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations ...	4	3	1	1	9	1	1	...	...	12	1	1	2	1	17
Premature Birth ...	66	5	3	3	77	1	...	...	...	62	3	...	...	...	65
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	17	3	2	2	24	12	5	7	1	16	9	5	1	2	33
Injury at Birth ...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions ...	10	1	1	...	12	2	...	2	3	1	1	1	...	2	5
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	8
Bronchitis ...	1	...	1	1	3	5	4	3	1	2	4	4	4	5	19
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	2	...	7	10	6	...	1	3	8	7	6	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	25
Other Causes ...	8	3	...	1	12	4	3	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	8
All Causes ...	113	18	11	10	152	39	44	33	20	78	40	33	31	29	242
										109					

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

TABLE V.

Total number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, 1902-1913 (apart from Tuberculosis).

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued and Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1902	3	1,195	492	75	14	2	215	1,996	5.14
1903	2	1,335	381	79	11	0	233	2,041	5.23
1904	2	1,265	319	93	16	0	215	1,910	4.87
1905	69	1,727	609	90	17	1	222	2,735	6.93
1906	0	978	434	53	7	1	210	1,683	4.24
1907	0	560	396	43	10	0	189	1,198	3.00
1908	0	563	431	39	16	3	172	1,224	3.05
1909	10	870	505	79	16	0	165	1,645	4.07
1910	0	777	308	51	11	1	142	1,290	3.18
1911	0	577	519	54	11	0	144	1,305	3.20
1912	0	376	465	30	15	0	159	1,045	2.66
1913	0	721	372	69	16	0	123	1,301	3.31

SCARLET FEVER.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1913, as many as 721 cases being notified.

The notifications in the different districts are shown in Table VI. In the Urban Districts, as for last year, the largest proportionate number of cases occurred in seaside resorts, *i.e.* Burnham, Clevedon, Watchet, and Weston-super-Mare. The other two Urban Districts with a high percentage rate were Street and Shepton Mallet.

The Medical Officer of Health of Clevedon in discussing the outbreak states that the cases occurred in two groups, the second series of cases commencing on October 12th. Two cases were discovered by house visitation in the peeling stage and isolated. There were seven "return cases" equal to 16.6 per cent, a very high percentage indeed. As high a percentage as this is usually associated with marked overcrowding in hospital wards. I have no information as to how far this was the case here but 39 of the cases were removed to Hospital and the accommodation is very limited and the general arrangements poor.

Seventy cases were notified at Weston-super-Mare. The Medical Officer of Health gives a complete and careful report upon their distribution and sources of infection. The cases were mostly mild and there were no deaths.

Although there were 40, 46 and 29 cases respectively at Burnham, Street and Shepton Mallet these reports contain no information as to the sources of infection, relation of the cases to one another, etc.

TABLE VI.
Scarlet Fever Cases.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		Number of cases notified.	Number of cases per 1000 population.	Number of cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		Number of cases notified.	Number of cases per 1000 population.	Number of cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
Bridgwater	..	13	0.77	4	31	Axbridge	...	37	1.60	0	0
Burnham	...	40	9.66	0	0	Bath	...	15	1.02	11	73
Chard	...	2	0.43	0	0	Bridgwater	...	47	2.58	0	0
Clevedon	...	42	6.87	39	93	Chard	..	25	1.86	0	0
Crewkerne	...	3	0.76	0	0	Clutton	...	8	0.49	0	0
Frome	...	0	0	0	0	Dulverton	...	1	0.21	0	0
Glastonbury	...	3	0.70	1	33	Frome	...	16	1.43	8	50
Highbridge	...	0	0	0	0	Keynsham	...	58	5.46	19	33
Ilminster	...	2	0.80	0	0	Langport	...	13	0.99	0	0
Midsomer Norton	...	15	1.99	1	7	Long Ashton	...	57	3.49	8	14
Minehead	...	9	2.37	9	100	Shepton Mallet	...	23	2.25	16	69
Portishead	...	7	2.08	0	0	Taunton	...	4	0.22	0	0
Radstock	..	10	2.66	0	0	Wellington	..	4	0.66	0	0
Shepton Mallet	...	29	5.78	18	62	Wells	...	23	2.17	0	0
Street	..	46	10.62	14	30	Williton	...	35	2.74	26	74
Taunton	...	34	1.49	31	91	Wincanton	...	14	0.85	7	50
Watchet	...	6	3.25	0	0	Yeovil	...	1	0.06	0	0
Wellington	...	4	0.52	1	25						
Wells	...	2	0.43	2	100						
Weston-super-Mare	...	70	2.91	58	83						
Wiveliscombe	...	0	0	0	0						
Yeovil	...	3	0.21	3	100						
Totals	...	340	2.12	181	53			381	1.64	95	25

In the Rural Districts the largest proportionate number of cases were met with at Keynsham and Long Ashton.

In the Keynsham District Dr. Heaven shows that 57 out of the 58 cases arose in the practically urban parts of Keynsham and Brislington. The increase coincided with a widespread occurrence in Bristol.

In Long Ashton District the Medical Officer of Health ascribes the extended number of cases to the same cause. Twenty-five of the 57 cases were notified from Nailsea and the adjoining part of Wraxall.

Although there were many more cases the disease has been throughout mild, only four deaths occurring in the whole County, equal to a case mortality rate of only 0.55 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified during the year was 372, a marked decline compared with the last few years. The deaths were 26, giving a mortality of 7.0 deaths per 100 cases.

The prevalence in the different districts is shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII.
Diphtheria Cases.

URBAN DISTRICTS.					RURAL DISTRICTS.				
	Number of cases notified.	Number of cases per 1000 population.	Number of cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.		Number of cases notified.	Number of cases per 1000 population.	Number of cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
Bridgwater ..	16	0.94	14	87	Axbridge ..	26	1.13	0	0
Burnham ...	1	0.24	0	0	Bath ...	5	0.34	0	0
Chard ...	0	0	0	0	Bridgwater ..	6	0.33	0	0
Clevedon ..	1	0.16	0	0	Chard ...	13	0.97	0	0
Crewkerne ...	2	0.51	0	0	Clutton ...	26	1.62	0	0
Frome ...	0	0	0	0	Dulverton ...	1	0.21	0	0
Glastonbury ...	2	0.47	2	100	Frome ..	8	0.72	0	0
Highbridge ..	0	0	0	0	Keynsham ...	48	4.52	32	67
Ilminster ...	3	1.20	0	0	Langport ...	1	0.07	1	100
Midsomer Norton...	0	0	0	0	Long Ashton ...	13	0.79	3	23
Minehead ...	0	0	0	0	Shepton Mallet	6	0.58	2	33
Portishead ...	12	3.58	0	0	Taunton ...	12	0.67	0	0
Radstock ..	1	0.26	0	0	Wellington ...	0	0	0	0
Shepton Mallet ...	5	0.98	3	60	Wells ...	2	0.19	0	0
Street ...	1	0.23	1	100	Williton ...	7	0.55	5	71
Taunton ...	70	3.06	57	81	Wincanton ...	42	2.55	29	69
Watchet ...	0	0	0	0	Yeovil ...	4	0.24	0	0
Wellington ...	10	1.30	4	40					
Wells ...	2	0.43	0	0					
Weston-super-Mare	15	0.62	13	87					
Wiveliscombe ...	0	0	0	0					
Yeovil ...	11	0.76	0	0					
Totals ...	152	0.95	94	62		220	0.95	72	32

The highest percentage of cases in the Rural Districts were in Keynsham and Wincanton and in the Urban Districts in Portishead and Taunton.

At Keynsham 48 cases were notified, all but two being at Brislington—a continuation of the outbreak of 1912. Extensive steps were taken to deal with the disease.

In the Wincanton District 24 of the 42 cases were at Charlton Horethorne.

The 70 cases at Taunton were spread through the year but the disease was most prevalent during the months of July and September.

ENTERIC FEVER.

In the following table (Table VIII) the notifications and deaths from Enteric Fever are tabulated for each year since 1902.

TABLE VIII.

Enteric Fever Cases and Deaths.

Year.	CASES NOTIFIED.			DEATHS.			DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Administrative County.	Rural.	Urban.	Administrative County.	County.	England and Wales.
1902	49	26	75	7	5	12	0·03	0·13
1903	54	25	79	9	3	12	0·03	0·10
1904	57	36	93	7	10	17	0·04	0·09
1905	55	35	90	9	4	13	0·03	0·09
1906	30	23	53	3	3	6	0·01	0·09
1907	32	11	43	5	1	6	0·01	0·07
1908	27	12	39	4	2	6	0·01	0·07
1909	47	32	79	7	4	11	0·03	0·06
1910	39	12	51	8	2	10	0·02	0·05
1911	39	15	54	5	3	8	0·01	0·07
1912	18	12	30	3	1	4	0·01	0·07
1913	53	16	69	7	4	11	0·03	...

Table V shows that there was a great increase in the prevalence of this disease due, as Table VIII shows, to a number of cases in Rural Districts. The districts in which any considerable number of cases were met with were 25 in Wincanton Rural, 9 in Chard Rural and 7 in Taunton Rural.

Of the Wincanton cases 19 occurred at Templecombe and 4 at South Cheriton all, according to the report of the Medical Officer of Health, "due to the drinking of contaminated water."

Seven of the nine cases in Chard Rural arose in Dowlish Ford. In regard to these cases the Medical Officer of Health gives the following particulars: "The first case was evidently imported from abroad, and unfortunately the case died. Six people became infected later, possibly through contamination of the water or food, which had been infected by flies or otherwise. Analysis of the water supply showed no evidence of having been directly infected."

The seven cases in Taunton Rural were all in Cotford Asylum.

Eleven of the 69 cases died.

Very little information is given in regard to the individual cases in other districts, so it is not possible to ascribe their causation to any one condition. At least two outbreaks however are ascribed to contaminated water.

When advice is given that any given water supply is liable to contamination and is dangerous to use as a source of supply it is very frequently advanced in defence that the health of the community supplied by the water is quite satisfactory or even above the average and those who advance it often find it most difficult to understand that this, as evidence, is of no value at all since the point is not that the water is actually causing harm but that it is not protected from outside contamination and given the suitable occasion, for example infection with the discharges of an unrecognized case of typhoid fever, a severe outbreak of disease may be set up.

In the Templecombe outbreak the well supplying a group of six houses which furnished at least ten of the cases was found badly contaminated. We have had quite similar analytical results with supplies elsewhere which have not caused any disease, and in some of these our condemnation of the water has been opposed on the ground that there cannot be much wrong with the water since all those who drink it are quite healthy.

TYPHOID FEVER AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

TABLE IX.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Typhoid Fever.			Puerperal Fever.		RURAL DISTRICTS.	Typhoid Fever.			Puerperal Fever.	
	No. of cases notified.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases re- moved to Hospital.	No. of Cases notified.	No. of Deaths.		No. of cases notified.	No. of Deaths.	No. of cases re- moved to Hospital.	No. of cases notified.	No. of Deaths.
Bridgwater	1	0	0	1	1	Axbridge	0	0	0	2	0
Burnham	0	0	0	1	0	Bath	1	1	0	0	0
Chard	0	0	0	0	0	Bridgwater	1	0	0	2	1
Clevedon	0	0	0	0	0	Chard	9	1	0	0	0
Crewkerne	0	0	0	0	0	Clutton	1	0	0	1	0
Frome	0	0	0	0	0	Dulverton	0	0	0	0	0
Glastonbury	1	0	0	0	0	Frome	1	0	0	2	2
Highbridge	0	0	0	0	0	Keynsham	1	0	0	0	0
Ilminster	1	0	0	0	0	Langport	1	0	0	0	1
Midsomer Norton	2	0	2	0	0	Long Ashton	2	1	0	0	0
Minehead	0	0	0	0	0	Shepton Mallet	1	0	1	1	0
Portishead	0	0	0	1	1	Taunton	7	0	0	0	0
Radstock	0	0	0	2	1	Wellington	0	0	0	0	0
Shepton Mallet	0	0	0	0	0	Wells	3	0	0	0	0
Street	0	0	0	0	0	Williton	0	0	0	1	0
Taunton	3	2	0	1	1	Wincanton	25	4	11	0	0
Watchet	0	0	0	0	0	Yeovil	0	0	0	0	0
Wellington	2	1	0	0	0						
Wells	2	0	0	0	0						
Weston-super-Mare	4	1	0	1	0						
Wiveliscombe	0	0	0	0	0						
Yeovil	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	16	4	2	7	4	Totals	53	7	12	9	4

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Sixteen cases were notified as compared with 15 last year. Their distribution is shown in Table IX. In Langport one death is recorded but no notification, so evidently the medical man called in omitted to fulfil his statutory duty. In all, therefore, there have been 17 cases. In eight of these cases a medical man was in attendance although in one he was only called in at the last moment and in one other did not arrive until after birth. In six cases someone was acting as a monthly nurse, usually an untrained person.

In seven cases midwives were in attendance, four being trained and three untrained. In the remaining two cases the cases were attended by uncertified women.

The cases occurred as follows: In February 2, March 3, April 1, May 1, June 1, July 1, September 2, October 3, November 2, December 1.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The following table (Table X) shows the deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough for the last twelve years.

TABLE X.

Year.	MEASLES DEATHS.			WHOOPING COUGH DEATHS.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Administrative County.	Rural.	Urban.	Administrative County.
1902	60	68	128	44	7	51
1903	29	42	71	29	47	76
1904	7	7	14	25	44	69
1905	19	33	52	34	16	50
1906	16	20	36	32	7	39
1907	15	25	40	46	45	91
1908	19	15	34	21	6	27
1909	5	3	8	16	24	40
1910	14	19	33	20	9	29
1911	15	10	25	32	21	53
1912	7	5	12	50	20	70
1913	42	62	104	19	7	26
1902-1913	248	309	557	368	253	621
Average deaths per annum 1902-1913	21	26	46	31	21	52

Measles was very prevalent during the year and caused 104 deaths, the largest number since 1902. As many as 107 schools were closed for this disease while it contributed to the closure of seven other schools.

The prevention of measles is one of the most difficult of public health problems and it cannot be said that any real success has been arrived at. The onset is insidious and the existence of the disease is often unrecognizable until after the child has been infectious for several days. The addition of this disease to the notifiable diseases is often

advocated and is indeed advocated by several of the medical officers in their reports for this year, but it has been tried in a good many places and for a number of reasons has never had any effect upon controlling the spread of the disease, although it has been found of use in limiting the mortality. Notification alone is useless, but if it is worked with some hospital isolation and the provision of a staff of nurses to follow up the cases, may reduce mortality.

In this County notification of cases by the head teachers is in force and in this way Medical Officers of Health should receive as early (or even earlier) intimation as if notification by medical men were in force. What is required is that Local Sanitary Authorities should make arrangements, not when the disease is prevalent but in inter-epidemic periods, for the supply of trained nurses to follow up the cases and impress upon parents the need for precautions against infection and in particular the fact that measles is not an unimportant disease but a very fatal one owing to pulmonary complications. Deaths from measles are comparatively rare in properly nursed cases and a large part of the heavy mortality from measles is due to the inadequate home facilities for nursing and to the neglect of reasonable precautions and care brought about by the prevalent supposition that measles is a trifling disorder which all children catch.

Any local authority can appoint nurses under their general powers as female sanitary inspectors or health visitors to follow up and advise in cases of measles or other infectious disease. In addition in districts with isolation hospitals section 67 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act states :—

(1). The local authority may provide nurses for attendance on patients suffering from any infectious disease in their district who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital or danger of infection, cannot be removed to hospital, or in cases where removal to the hospital is likely to endanger the patient's health.

(2). The local authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of nurses provided by them as they think fit.

(3). Nothing in this section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

This section of the Act has to be adopted. It can then be used to supply nurses for nursing work itself apart from supervision over cases.

These powers are frequently useful even in places where an isolation hospital has been provided, as it may be full, or not available to take cases of the particular disease. It is advisable that all local authorities who have not adopted any of the 1907 Act should take into consideration the question of adopting those sections of it (including section 67) which may be of value to them.

Whooping Cough was much less prevalent than measles in the county but caused 26 deaths.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

In all five cases were notified during the year, one in Taunton Borough, one in Axbridge and three in Long Ashton. All five cases were fatal.

In Taunton the case was reported in a Public Institution and was admitted from outside the Borough. The case at Axbridge was severe and fatal after six days. No pathological investigation to complete the diagnosis was allowed. The Long Ashton cases were as follows : (a) a boy aged three years who died 22 hours from onset ; (b) a

male 15 years old, died in three days ; (c) a female, aged 18, who was ill for three weeks. No confirmation of the diagnosis by pathological examination made in any of the cases. The houses were disinfected and the contacts kept under observation.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Ten cases were notified during the year—five in Urban and five in Rural Districts. They were distributed as follows :—

Bridgwater. One case. A visitor to the town. Fatal.

Taunton. One case. In a Public Institution. Came from outside the Borough.

Weston-super-Mare. Three cases. There was no traceable connection between any of the cases although all three were in June. They were all sent to and treated in the General Hospital while the other children in the house were investigated and those of school age kept from school for a week and their noses and throats douched with disinfectants. The houses and bedding were disinfected.

One of the rural cases was in the Wincanton Rural District. No particulars given. The remaining four rural district cases were in Axbridge Rural. Dr. Leche gives the following particulars in regard to these cases.

“ Four cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified ; three were evidently of a mild type and the neuritis and weakness rapidly cleared up. One case was a woman of 25, one a lad of eight of doubtful tubercular history, and one a man of 32 ; in none of these cases was there any actual paralysis, only excessive weakness of a limb, soon clearing up. The fourth case a boy of five lived in a low damp district and in poor circumstances. He had extensive paralysis and gradually died of exhaustion.

All the cases lived many miles apart and had no communication with each other. The preventive measures were those adopted in diphtheria, regarding the discharges as a possible means of spreading the malady. These were disinfected or burnt, particular care being enjoined as to the nasal and oral secretions, avoidance of kissing, mouth toys, pencils, etc., and orders given to boil all cups, spoons, and feeding utensils after use, and to burn rag or paper handkerchiefs.”

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease was only voluntarily notifiable in about half the districts in the County. Ten cases were notified, distributed as follows :—One each in Frome Urban and Taunton Borough, two at Shepton Mallet and three at Yeovil, making seven in the Urban Districts ; one in Axbridge and two in Taunton Rural amongst Rural Districts.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Somerset Scheme for dealing with tuberculosis, as accepted by the County Council in July, 1913, is set out in a special report dated June, 1913. It is not, therefore, necessary to deal with the Scheme in detail, and I will confine my remarks to dealing with the

extent to which the Scheme has been put into operation. In dealing with this Section I see no objection but many advantages in bringing the information more up-to-date than the year, and the arrangements made up to the end of the financial year (March 31st) will be dealt with, although the actual figures do not deal with cases subsequent to January, 1914.

Information as to cases. Our present sources of information are four in number :—

A. *Notifications.* The notifications are made to the District Medical Officers of Health. They are required to send on copies of the particulars received to the County Medical Officer.

B. Cases notified by the School Medical Inspectors, or sent by them to the Dispensaries for further examination.

C. Contacts of cases and others sent to the Dispensaries for examination through the Health Visitors.

D. Suspected cases (but not notified) sent by medical men for confirmatory diagnosis, or for an opinion.

The number of notified cases is bearing a closer proportion to the existing number of cases than in previous years, but there are still a good many cases of persons who are undoubtedly suffering from tuberculosis of which the County Tuberculosis Department is not cognisant. The majority of these are early cases who fail to realize that they are suffering from tuberculosis and so do not obtain medical advice. It is of course most important that all cases should come under medical treatment, and the only remedy is better education of the people in regard to the insidious onset of tuberculosis and the dangers of delay in obtaining proper advice.

It has also to be remembered that the diagnosis of many early cases of tuberculosis is exceedingly difficult. The County Dispensaries are very valuable in this connection, and every facility is given for examinations being carried out at the Dispensaries of cases sent up by medical men for a further opinion. Cases of this sort occupy a large part of the time of the Dispensary Officers when at the Dispensaries. 958 cases were notified in 1913 compared with 768 in the previous year.

The following table shows the Notifications, Deaths, etc., from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each District :—

TABLE XI.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Number of cases notified.	Number of notifications per 1000 population.	Number of Deaths during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Number of Deaths during the year from other varieties of Tuberculosis.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of cases notified.	Number of cases per 1000 population.	Number of Deaths during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Number of Deaths during the year from other varieties of Tuberculosis.
Bridgwater ...	41	2.41	16	2	Axbridge ...	71	3.07	28	7
Burnham ...	16	3.86	0	2	Bath ...	24	1.62	8	2
Chard ...	11	2.38	5	1	Bridgwater ...	22	1.20	14	4
Clevedon ...	13	2.12	2	3	Chard ...	21	1.40	7	3
Crewkerne ...	33	8.37	4	4	Clutton ...	29	1.80	10	2
Frome ...	8	0.73	10	0	Dulverton ...	6	1.24	5	1
Glastonbury ...	18	4.23	3	1	Frome ...	9	0.80	7	1
Highbridge ...	7	2.99	2	1	Keynsham ...	25	2.35	8	2
Ilminster ...	5	2.00	2	2	Langport ...	18	1.36	11	8
Midsomer Norton ...	25	3.32	5	1	Long Ashton ...	50	3.06	17	2
Minehead ...	13	3.42	1	1	Shepton Mallet	16	1.57	3	3
Portishead ...	4	1.19	0	0	Taunton ...	29	1.62	12	1
Radstock ...	13	3.46	4	0	Wellington ...	8	1.31	5	1
Shepton Mallet ...	3	0.59	2	2	Wells ...	40	3.76	3	4
Street ...	27	6.23	2	0	Williton ...	22	1.72	13	0
Taunton ...	81	3.14	12	8	Wincanton ...	11	0.66	10	1
Watchet ...	4	2.16	3	1	Yeovil ...	32	1.94	13	3
Wellington ...	21	2.73	2	2					
Wells ...	24	5.15	1	0					
Weston-super-Mare	92	3.82	21	11					
Wiveliscombe ...	3	2.28	3	0					
Yeovil ...	63	4.36	9	7					
Totals ...	525	3.27	109	49		433	1.86	174	45

The following tables give the age distribution of the deaths from tuberculosis :—

TABLE XII.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS, 1913.
AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	At all ages.
URBAN DISTRICTS	0	5	23	57	18	6	109
RURAL DISTRICTS	0	6	38	83	43	4	174
ALL COUNTY	0	11	61	140	61	10	283

TABLE XIII.
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS, 1913.
AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	Under 1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	At all ages.
URBAN DISTRICTS	5	6	6	8	8	9	4	3	49
RURAL DISTRICTS	5	4	4	7	8	12	5	—	45
ALL COUNTY	10	10	10	15	16	21	9	3	94

Figures are not available previous to 1901, but for this and subsequent years the death rates are shown in the following table :—

TABLE XIV.

Year.	PHTHISIS DEATH RATES.			OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.			Tuberculosis Death-Rate. Administrative County.
	Rural.	Urban.	Administr'tive County.	Rural.	Urban.	Administr'tive County.	
1901	0.88	0.84	0.871	0.18	0.23	0.202	1.073
1902	0.86	0.89	0.877	0.20	0.19	0.201	1.078
1903	0.94	0.76	0.879	0.19	0.34	0.251	1.130
1904	0.99	0.97	0.989	0.20	0.34	0.255	1.244
1905	0.90	0.91	0.905	0.14	0.18	0.162	1.067
1906	0.90	0.86	0.890	0.13	0.37	0.221	1.111
1907	0.83	0.85	0.842	0.24	0.26	0.253	1.095
1908	0.91	0.93	0.922	0.24	0.31	0.274	1.196
1909	0.82	0.85	0.833	0.24	0.27	0.255	1.088
1910	0.98	0.78	0.912	0.16	0.24	0.197	1.109
1911	0.83	0.76	0.804	0.15	0.39	0.240	1.044
1912	0.69	0.90	0.778	0.17	0.20	0.191	0.970
1913	0.74	0.67	0.721	0.15	0.30	0.239	0.960

TABLE XV.

Occupations of Tuberculosis cases.

Nature of Occupation.	No.	Nature of Occupation.	No.	Nature of Occupation.	No.
Army Reservist ...	1	Farm Bailiff ...	1	Packer (Ry.) ...	3
Army Officer ...	1	Farm Labourer ...	28	Painter ...	3
Apprentice (Upholsterer's) ...	1	Farmer ...	8	Paper Mill Hand ...	8
Asylum Attendant ...	1	Footman ...	1	Pauper ...	5
Baker ...	7	Fishmonger ...	2	Pensioner ...	1
Barmaid ...	1	Fitter ...	1	Plasterer ...	1
Barman ...	1	Furniture Dealer ...	2	Police Constable ...	1
Blacksmith ...	2	Gamekeeper ...	1	Porter ...	7
Bootmaker ...	11	Gardener ...	13	Postman ...	3
Bookbinder ...	1	Gentleman ...	3	Postal Official ...	3
Brewer ...	1	Glover ...	28	Publican ...	1
Bricklayer ...	2	Governess ...	1	Quarryman ...	4
Brush Finisher ...	1	Groom ...	6	School Child ...	212
Butler ...	1	Grocer ...	3	Seaman ...	2
Butcher ...	1	Grocer's Assistant ...	1	Sexton ...	1
Cabman ...	2	Hairdresser ...	3	Shop Assistant ...	8
Cab Proprietor ...	1	Harness Maker ...	2	Shop Keeper ...	1
Canvasser ...	2	Haulier ...	1	Soldier ...	3
Carman ...	8	Hawker ...	1	Spinster ...	1
Carpenter ...	18	Housewife ...	164	Signalman ...	1
Chauffeur ...	7	Housewife and Charing ...	2	Stoker ...	3
Charwoman ...	2	Housewife and Millhand ...	2	Stone Mason ...	14
Cellarman ...	1	Housewife and Laundress ...	3	Tailor ...	8
Clergyman ...	2	Housekeeper ...	5	Tailoress ...	3
Clerk ...	22	Housework ...	12	Thatcher and School Cleaner ...	1
Coachman ...	4	Infant ...	4	Toothbrush Maker ...	3
Coal Miner ...	19	Insurance Agent ...	8	Tilemaker ...	1
Compositor ...	3	Imbecile ...	2	Teacher ...	9
Companion Help ...	1	Ironmonger ...	2	Tobacconist ...	1
Cook ...	6	Jeweller ...	1	Traveller ...	4
Cuff and Shirt Maker ...	10	Journalist ...	1	Typist ...	1
Corn Merchant ...	2	Joiner ...	1	Upholsterer ...	1
Dentist's Mechanic ...	1	Jobber ...	1	Valuer ...	1
Domestic Servant ...	68	Labourer ...	44	Vagrant ...	1
Draper ...	5	Lace Maker ...	2	Waitress ...	2
Draper's Assistant ...	9	Laundry Work ...	7	Waiter ...	1
Dressmaker ...	14	Lunatic ...	8	Wood Machinist ...	1
Engineer ...	2	Machinist ...	11	Wickerworker ...	1
Engineer's Fitter ...	4	Mechanic ...	2	No occupation or not stated ...	255
Engine Driver ...	3	Milliner ...	1		
Electro Typewriter ...	1	Night Watchman ...	1		
Errand Boy ...	2	Nurse ...	8		
Factory Hand ...	73	Nursemaid ...	1		
				Total	1,304

Provision of Treatment.—During the year the cases have had to be differentiated into insured and uninsured. The insured are entitled to apply for Sanatorium Benefit to the County Insurance Committee. These cases have received either domiciliary, dispensary or sanatorium treatment or combinations of these forms of treatment.

During the year Sanatorium Benefit was extended to the dependants of insured persons who could be given institutional treatment, and as far as possible dispensary and sanatorium treatment was given to these cases. In 1914 the arrangements for treatment were extended to the uninsured generally and the distinction between dependants of insured persons and the rest of the uninsured need no longer be maintained.

In the absence of a County Sanatorium and other Institutions it has only been possible to give treatment in a sanatorium to a comparatively small proportion of the cases of tuberculosis. Beds have been obtained in Sanatoria not owned by the County Council and many cases have been sent, for the most part insured persons or their dependants.

It is difficult to obtain beds in outside sanatoria at a reasonable price and a temporary Sanatorium was erected during 1913 and the early part of 1914 at Shepton Mallet. This Sanatorium provides for 20 beds and was opened on February 5th, 1914.

Apart from treatment in Sanatoria many cases have been treated at the dispensaries while a large number have been given home treatment under their own medical men.

To assist home treatment shelters have been purchased by the County Council and loaned free of charge to suitable cases. At the end of the year 87 shelters had been obtained.

An analysis of the main treatment given to the cases notified up to the end of 1913 is given in the following table.

TABLE XVI.

Nature of Treatment given.	Number of Cases.			
	Insured (Sanatorium Benefit applied for).	Insured but not applied	Uninsured.	Total.
Domiciliary with shelter ...	68	—	11	79
„ without shelter ...	117	111	383	611
Sanatorium ...	42	4	19	65
„ with Dispensary ..	26	—	26	52
„ „ Domiciliary treatment	116	4	9	129
„ „ Hospital treatment	1	—	1	2
Dispensary ...	18	1	126	145
„ with Shelter ...	7	—	2	9
„ „ Domiciliary ...	6	—	—	6
Domiciliary and Hospital ...	5	—	5	10
In Hospital ...	1	17	55	73
In Workhouse Infirmary ..	—	1	15	16
No special treatment required ...	—	—	24	24
No information available ...	2	4	76	82

The majority of the cases are seen at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries but some of the advanced cases have to be visited in their own homes.

During 1912 dispensaries were provided at Taunton, Radstock, Weston-super-Mare and Glastonbury. During 1913 additional dispensaries were provided at Bristol, Yeovil, Wincanton, Bath and Washford.

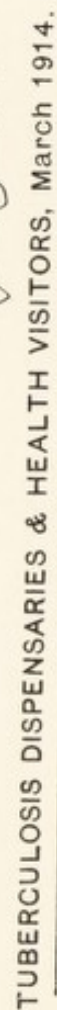
Early in 1914 a dispensary was opened at Bridgwater. Additional dispensaries will have to be opened during 1914.

The work at the Dispensaries has developed remarkably. When the Bath Dispensary was opened Dr. Robertson was appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, starting his work October 1st, 1913. An additional officer will be required if the dispensaries are to be fully utilised.

PREVENTION OF INFECTION.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease although the methods of spread differ considerably from those for other diseases. Undoubtedly the most important part of any tuberculosis scheme should be the preventive work which can be done under it.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY



H.V.: Health Visitor. The numerals following indicate if whole time (1) or half-time ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The local Sanitary Authorities are the Public Health Authorities under the Tuberculosis Regulations and all cases of tuberculosis have to be notified to the Medical Officers of Health of the local Sanitary districts. These officers are primarily responsible for the preventive measures against this disease.

The arrangement in this county, which works well, is that the Health Visitors should carry out the visits and follow up these cases, working for this part of their work under the District Medical Officers of Health. The Health Visitors visit the cases in their homes, advise them as to the steps required to prevent infection, and generally try to see that they live under as sanitary conditions as possible. All insanitary conditions are reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The houses are disinfected after death or removal.

The above is only a part of the work of the Health Visitors since they assist at the dispensaries, induce contacts to be medically examined, make inquiries as to financial resources with a view to subsequent assistance, etc.

Four whole-time Health Visitors were at work at the end of 1912. During 1913 seven additional Health Visitors were appointed, the number employed at the end of the year consisting of six whole-time, four half-time officers (the other half-time being devoted to school work or in one case general public health work) and one officer employed for about quarter-time. The distribution of these Health Visitors is shown on the map.

A great deal of preventive and educative work is being carried out by means of these officers. Their reports show very clearly the difficulties in the way of proper preventive steps being taken at home and, from this point of view, make disheartening reading.

Most of the cases are amongst the poor and there is no adequate means of preventing infection. The majority of the houses in which the cases occur have only two or three bedrooms. Frequently it is impossible for the sufferer to have a bedroom for himself and he has to share it with one or other member of the family. Often indeed the patient is found not to occupy a separate bed. The latter condition is frequently due to ignorance of the facts as to infection, but sometimes it is due to indifference, and in other cases to poverty and the inability to provide another bed.

These important facts are demonstrated in the following tables which deal with cases investigated by the County Health Department.

TABLE XVII.

Accommodation in houses with Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases.
SUMMARY OF RURAL DISTRICTS.

No. of bedrooms.	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF HOUSES.											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	
1 bedroom ...	17	5	4	2	1	1						30
2 bedrooms ...	1	22	38	39	21	22	18	9	5		1	176
3 bedrooms ...		12	30	52	35	30	15	14	8	4	4	204
4 bedrooms ...		6	9	12	11	9	3	2	2	2	3	59
Over 4 bedrooms ...			3	4	4	2	5	2	1			21
All houses inspected	18	45	84	109	72	64	41	27	16	6	8	490

TABLE XVIII.

Accommodation in houses with Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases.
SUMMARY OF URBAN DISTRICTS.

No. of bedrooms.	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF HOUSES.											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	
1 bedroom ..	23	12	2	2								39
2 bedrooms ...		22	24	22	24	22	9	8		1		132
3 bedrooms ...		14	29	53	36	27	19	15	11	5	3	222
4 bedrooms ...		6	12	14	16	16	5	4	2	2	3	80
Over 4 bedrooms ...		3		3	6	2	5	3			1	23
All houses inspected	23	57	77	94	82	67	38	30	13	8	7	496

TABLE XIX.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases in relation to separate bed and bedroom accommodation.

	CASES.		PERCENTAGES.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Separate bedroom at time of first visit	278	239	49.8	47.7
Not a separate bedroom { subsequently remedied	54	62	9.7	12.4
" partly remedied	7	12	1.2	2.4
not remedied	219	187	39.3	37.5
Separate bed at time of first visit	382	314	67.2	63.3
Not a separate bed { subsequently remedied	40	45	7.0	9.0
not remedied	146	138	25.8	27.7

The urban and rural figures as regards number of bedrooms and occupants are very similar, the chief difference being that while 34.4 per cent. of the urban cases lived in houses with only one or two bedrooms no less than 42 per cent. were so situated in the rural cases. Forty-five per cent of the urban and 42 per cent. of the rural cases lived in three bedroom houses.

The figures as to the number of occupants show that in many cases proper separation must have been quite impossible. For example in 64 of the urban and in 78 of the rural cases there were five or more occupants living in the house although there were only two bedrooms.

Direct inquiries as to whether the patients occupied a separate bedroom showed that in less than half the cases this was not the case while in only about 65 per cent. (67 urban and 63 rural) of cases was a separate bed occupied. Endeavours are always made to alter this deplorable state of things but as the table shows it was only possible to get it remedied in a small proportion of the cases.

The figures given refer only to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the great majority of which were actively infectious. Although a good deal can be done to prevent infection by proper instruction of the patient it is obvious that under the conditions under which many of these sufferers live those who reside with them must be exposed to great and frequent risk of infection.

Something has been done by the provision of shelters but there is great need for the provision of beds for advanced cases and powers to compel cases which cannot be kept at home, without great risk of infection to others, to be isolated in institutions. At present there are no compulsory powers in this direction.

Careful attention is paid by the Health Visitors to the sanitary condition of the houses in which the tuberculosis cases are living and all serious defects are reported to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts. While defects were common, houses with very marked defects were not very numerous, for the period from October, 1912, to the end of 1913 only 10 in the Urban and 41 in the Rural districts were reported as specially defective. In some 13 cases in the Urban and 31 cases in the Rural districts definite overcrowding was present. All the cases but one in the Urban districts were soon remedied but in more than half (17 cases) of the Rural cases the overcrowding was not remedied by the end

of the year, there being no larger available houses for the occupants to move into nor could the number of occupants be diminished.

A second line of defence is to try and protect the home contacts by detecting the disease in its early stages and by increasing their resistance to attack by improved hygienic surroundings.

It is of great importance to examine the home contacts of cases of tuberculosis and as far as possible they are induced to come to the dispensaries to be examined. A certain number of them are examined by their own medical men. Owing, in the earlier part of the year, to the fewness of the dispensaries and consequent expenditure of time and money in attending, in part to the very great claims on the time of the tuberculosis officers, but chiefly to the inability to bring home to the families the need for such examination, only a small proportion of the contacts have been examined. This is shown in the following table.

TABLE XX.

Examination of Contacts.

Age.	Examined.				Not yet examined.	Totals.
	Positive.	Negative.	Suspicious.	Total.		
Under 14 ..	94	161	43	298	1,137	1,435
Over 14 ...	116	109	37	262	2,373	2,635
	210	270	80	560	3,510	4,070

Nearly half the contacts examined showed evidence of some degree of tuberculosis. This is not to suggest that 50 per cent. of the contacts of tuberculosis cases themselves show signs of the disease, since the cases which would attend would include a higher proportion of cases with definite signs of disease. The figures, however, do show that the proportion of contacts infected is very high.

Tuberculosis is very much a disease spread by infection in the home and the above considerations show what a difficult problem its prevention is under prevailing conditions.

Tuberculosis cannot be prevented and diminished by merely treating those affected. Direct action against this disease must go hand in hand with measures to improve housing and the general conditions of life in the home, factory and business.

In view of the impossibility of fixing definite dates of infection and the widespread possibilities of infection it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to establish definite sources of infection in particular cases. The following figures are however of interest.

INQUIRIES IN 1305 TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Definite history of previous case of phthisis in the home ..	..	395 cases
Doubtful ..	..	127 ..
No ..	..	559 ..
No available information as to previous phthisis in the home ..	..	224 ..

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In the autumn a number of Public Lectures were inaugurated by the County Insurance Committee to popularize the work in connection with Tuberculosis. One such lecture was held in each of the Local Insurance districts, twelve in all being given. The meetings were addressed by either or both the Chairman of the County Council and the Chairman of the County Insurance Committee, while short popular lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given by Dr. Short or myself. The meetings were well attended and did valuable work.

Educational posters are put up in the waiting rooms of the dispensaries and leaflets and precautions against infection are distributed there. Much valuable educational work is being carried out by the Health Visitors in the homes. Undoubtedly continued work of this character is and will be necessary for many years to bring home to the general public the facts as to this disease and its method of spread.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

My Annual Report for 1911 contained a detailed report in regard to the Hospital Accommodation in the County, and the need for further provision. Very little alteration has taken place since this report was presented.

The Shepton Mallet Joint Urban and Rural Hospital was opened for patients early in 1913, and has been found of great value.

Steps have been taken to proceed with the Joint Isolation Hospital for Frome Urban and Rural. During the year plans were presented to the County Council for approval, but were referred back for alteration and further consideration. Amended plans were subsequently presented early in 1914.

Although the Order of the County Council forming a Joint Hospital District for Clutton, Midsomer Norton, Radstock, and parts of Bath, came into operation May 1st, 1913, no material steps were taken by that Committee during the year to provide a hospital. Not only were no plans prepared, but no steps were taken to select a site.

The Wincanton Isolation Hospital has been found to provide insufficient accommodation to deal with infectious cases in this Union. The existing accommodation only provides for the effective isolation of one variety of infectious disease. Steps are being taken by the Isolation Hospital Committee to consider the erection of a second block of buildings to enable at least two diseases to be dealt with at the same time.

At Burnham, owing to the extensive outbreak of Scarlet Fever, the need for Isolation Hospital accommodation was badly felt, and the Medical Officer of Health in a special report gives it as his opinion that an Isolation Hospital is urgently needed. Nothing appears to have been done by the Burnham Authorities in the matter.

In the Keynsham Rural District Dr. Heaven draws attention in his Annual Report to the need for extending the existing Hospital Accommodation. He remarks in this connection :—

“The present building is practically 21 years old ; it is of a temporary nature, was erected in a hurry to deal with an outbreak of Small Pox, and was not intended nor is it suited, to deal with the ordinary infectious isolation requirements of a district. There is only one ward block containing two wards ; only one disease can be isolated at a time with safety, and although improvements and additions in the way of wash-house, etc.,

have been made from time to time, the whole arrangements are more or less primitive and inconvenient. For instance, it is not right from any point of view that a nurse should have to sleep in the ward. The arrangements for discharge of patients are not all that could be desired. The building is structurally still in fair condition, but it cannot be expected to last many years longer.

Removal of patients is now constantly asked for, expected, and required, and will become increasingly necessary because Keynsham and Brislington are rapidly assuming an urban character, and before long infectious disease will probably become more or less endemic (constantly present) with occasional times of more or less epidemic prevalence, instead of occurring, as it used to when these places were more rural, in occasional outbreaks separated by periods of absence of disease. We now also much more frequently have times when both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria require isolation simultaneously, which is impossible with the present hospital.

The number of beds to be provided should be at least 20, arranged so that two, or possibly three diseases can be dealt with at the same time, with proper administration, laundry and disinfecting block.

I would ask your Council to give this matter early and serious consideration."

The need for an Isolation Hospital is again urged by the Medical Officer of Health of Axbridge Rural District, while at Weston-super-Mare and Bridgwater the Medical Officers of Health urge the necessity for improving the existing accommodation.

No further steps have been taken during the year, as far as I am aware, to improve the very defective existing accommodation for the isolation of cases of Small Pox. As mentioned in my last year's report the County Council Scheme was not generally acceptable to the Local Authorities, and no further steps could be taken in the matter.

SECTION III.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

WATER SUPPLY.

In general the County is well supplied with water and each year additions are being made in the form of piped supplies to take the place of local surface supplies of doubtful purity.

Particulars of requirements, alterations or additions during the year are given in the summaries of the individual reports. The following may be specially mentioned.

Axbridge Rural.—A supply of good water for the North Marsh has been urgently needed for years but no material progress to supply it was taken during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health remarks: "The Winscombe Supply is insufficient at periods to supply its district, and Shipham has again been short of water at times. A good new well has been sunk to add to the supply but the district served is an increasing one, and largely residential, using much water for baths, etc. New houses are being built, and the necessity for an adequate supply for future requirements is becoming very evident. An effort should be made if possible to acquire more water-bearing land as soon as possible. It is calculated that if well regulated, much waste can be prevented but a larger supply is indicated."

Bridgwater Rural.—The District Council's Water Supply from the Quantocks has been extended and schemes passed during 1912 for supplying the village of Woolavington and for extending the supply in the parishes of Bridgwater without, Chilton Trinity, North Petherton, Westonzoyland and Puriton were all completed.

Clutton.—Eight parishes are supplied from the Downside Abbey Supply. No steps were taken during the year to provide the filtration which is required for this supply.

Chew Magna still remains without a water supply and no progress was made during the year for its provision, the District Council being unable to come to an agreement with the West Gloucester Water Company.

Frome Rural.—An improved water supply is required for the village of Road. A spring with a satisfactory yield was obtained and the district Surveyor was instructed to prepare plans, sections and estimates for the supply from this source of the Somerset portion of this village. The scheme was still under consideration at the end of the year.

At Nunney an additional underground reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity was constructed.

Keynsham.—The water supply at Marksbury has been found to be polluted. Although steps have been taken by the owner to trace the source of contamination to the spring which supplies most of the village it has not been found possible to trace all sources, and the spring still remains contaminated. A fresh source of supply is required.

At Corston local contamination of the public supply from insufficient flushing was found to take place and this has now been remedied. The supply at the source is satisfactory.

Langport.—Two Local Government Board inquiries were held during the year in connection with water supplies, one to borrow £827 for the extension of the head works of the Somerton and District Water Supply at Lytes Cary and the provision of new gas plant and a Caretaker's Cottage and Office, and the other at Barrington for sanction to borrow £1,350 for water supply works for the parish of Ile Brewers.

Negotiations are in progress for the supply of Kingweston and Keinton Mandeville from a private water company.

The provision of a proper water supply for Huish Episcopi is no nearer solution. The existing supply is obtained from surface wells which are for the most part totally unprotected and situated in areas liable to contamination. There is no system of sewerage, the closets being represented by privies, many being in close proximity to the wells. The existing supply is deplorable and there is an urgent need for a proper water supply. One can be obtained from the Compton Durville Supply at an estimated cost of £3,750.

Shepton Mallet Rural.—During the summer of 1911 there was great shortage of water in Pilton and the Parish Council unanimously called upon the District Council to carry out a scheme of supply. The scheme submitted was expensive and there was considerable opposition. No supply has yet been obtained but during the year the District Council passed a resolution to apply for a loan.

Wellington Rural.—West Buckland and neighbouring parishes are still without a proper water supply. In regard to this matter the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows :—

“The parishes of West Buckland, Bradford and Nynhead are ill supplied with water ; many of the wells are polluted and unfit for drinking purposes. A scheme has been started and operations were in active progress in the early part of the year. Three springs have been opened up and having been concentrated at one point have been found to yield a sufficient quantity of water of a good quality. The work, however, has been temporarily held up and proceedings arrested, it having been discovered that the Taunton Town Council, under an old Act had the right of supplying these three parishes with water should they so desire. I believe now the Taunton Council have waived their right and proceedings will re-commence, I trust at an early date.”

Wells Rural.—At Easton the public pump has been found to be contaminated also some of the local wells. The District Council have under consideration the provision of a fresh supply.

Meare and Walton have not yet obtained a water supply but Local Government Board inquiries have been held and negotiations for their supply from Street are being renewed.

Williton.—At Timberscombe the District Council have taken over the control of the two existing water supplies from the Parish Council. The supplies were polluted but the District Council has cut off the polluted water and is replacing the old corroded mains by new ones of larger size. The yield of the spring has also been increased.

At Bicknoller most of the existing wells have been found to be polluted and a scheme has been prepared by the Sanitary Surveyor to pipe in a supply from springs rising on Bicknoller Common.

Wincanton.—The Castle Cary mains have been extended to Lovington.

At Shepton Montague most of the existing wells have been examined and found to be contaminated. The provision of a proper supply is under consideration.

In the Urban Districts alterations of supply have not been numerous.

At Chard the new supply at Combe St. Nicholas is being proceeded with.

At Street in the autumn the water supply was insufficient to meet requirements. For the purpose of a supplementary supply the Urban Council decided to bore on land owned by them in Rodney Stoke Parish. A bore-hole was sunk to the depth of 300 feet and for a period of a fortnight test pumping was carried out day and night, some 66,000 gallons of water being raised daily every 24 hours. This water upon analysis was found to be good and pure. This supply was at the end of October pumped direct into the main and so augmented the diminished supply, no further shortage occurring.

At Weston-super-Mare the Medical Officer of Health draws attention in his Annual Report to the need of an additional water supply in view of the growing resident population and numerous visitors and to the fact that the more accurate measurement of the existing well shows that the yield is much less than was believed. The Local Authority has arranged to purchase Banwell Spring and a Bill to do this, purchase land with powers to sink a well and other water-powers was promoted early in 1914.

RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWERAGE.

No special developments took place during the year in regard to the prevention of river pollution. In a number of the districts sewage schemes were advanced or carried out.

Bath Rural.—Three sewage schemes were under consideration. In May, an Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Local Government Board in connection with the loan of £17,000 for the purpose of carrying out a joint sewerage scheme for Monkton Combe, Bathford, Batheaston, Bathampton, Swainswick and Claverton. Approval was given subject to certain amendments of detail which were attended to and tenders have been invited for constructing the necessary works.

The old standing question of the drainage of Freshford was further advanced but the work has not yet been put in hand.

Plans are being prepared for the drainage of Peasedown but the matter has not advanced very far.

Bridgwater Rural.—The outfall works for the sewage of North Petherton were very unsatisfactory and during the year two detritus tanks and two 50ft. percolating filters were constructed. The Medical Officer of Health reports that they are working well and giving every satisfaction.

Clutton Rural.—By the direction of the Clutton Council plans were prepared for the drainage of Paulton, Timsbury, High Littleton and Farmborough. A combined drainage scheme for these four parishes was prepared, the estimated cost being about £25,000. Very little progress was being made and acting on the direction of the Public Health Committee I inquired into the matter and reported to that committee.

The Committee presented the following report to the County Council January 6th, 1914 :—

“The existing conditions involve considerable sewage pollution of water courses. At Paulton many of the sewers discharge into an open ditch, which ultimately finds its way into the Cam brook. At High Littleton some of the sewage is discharged into a tank at the bottom of Rotcombe lane. The little brook which receives the overflow from this tank shows marked evidence of sewage contamination. At Farmborough a brook runs along by the road through the greater part of the village and receives a certain amount of slop water, the drainage from farm premises, etc. At Timsbury part of the sewage is conducted direct into a fissure in the limestone with possible danger to underground water supplies.

At Hobbs Wall, a hamlet of Farmborough, the sewage from a number of houses discharges on to a piece of land quite near the houses where it collects in a large stinking pool, which gradually drains away.

The Clutton Rural District Council have prepared a comprehensive scheme for dealing with these matters, of which the estimated cost is £24,875, involving extra rates of more than 2s. 6d. in the £, making a total of more than 11s.

The following petitions protesting against the proposed sewage scheme have been laid before us :—

(1)—Parochial voters of the parish of Farmborough.

(2)—Ratepayers of High Littleton.

(3)—Electors and ratepayers of the parish of Timsbury.

(4)—Parishioners of Paulton, supporting a resolution to the same effect carried at a parish meeting of the parish of Paulton.

The Farmborough Parish Council and Parish Meeting have also protested strongly against the adoption of a sewage scheme for the parish of Farmborough.

We recommend the County Council to adjourn the matter for three months to enable the Clutton Rural District Council to prepare a modified scheme to put a stop to the

pollution of Cam brook, and also a scheme to abate the present nuisance at Hobbs Wall in the parish of Farmborough."

The County Council adopted this recommendation, adjourning the matter for twelve months instead of three.

Shepton Mallet Rural.—The drainage of Evercreech is under consideration.

Wincanton.—The sewerage scheme at Henstridge was completed in March, 1913.

Improvements or new developments have taken place in a number of the Urban Districts.

At Crewkerne the sanction of the Local Government Board for a loan of £4,000 to carry out the proposed new scheme at the Northern Outfall was obtained at the end of 1912, and the new works were commenced in April, 1913. The works consist of strainers, detritus tanks, open sedimentation tanks and three sprinkler filters. After treatment on the sprinkler filters the effluent passes into two humus tanks and thence without land treatment into the stream. The works were completed in November and in use since that date. The treatment of the sewage at the Eastern Outfall has been carried out as before.

At Highbridge an arrangement has been arrived at between the Railway Company and the Brue Drainage Commissioners to have the river flushed periodically or weekly according to the tides, so there is a prospect of this nuisance being remedied.

At Glastonbury the Medical Officer of Health reports that the sewage works are now practically completed and will soon be in working order.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1909.

Very little work of routine and special inspection of houses was carried out under the 1909 Act before the end of 1910, but three full years of housing inspections should have been carried out by the end of 1913.

The general procedure has been fully dealt with in previous reports. Most of the rural districts are now carrying out the inspections systematically village by village but there is still a tendency in certain areas to take the houses here and there as occasion arises.

Houses inspected during the year.—The number of houses inspected during 1913 and the previous two years is shown in Tables XXI and XXII.

Taking the Rural Districts as a whole 10.5 per cent. of the houses were inspected during 1913, a percentage nearly identical with each of the two previous years. In the Urban Districts 7 per cent. were inspected compared with 8 per cent. for each of the two previous years.

Somewhere about 75 per cent. of the houses have a rental below £16 per annum, and in most districts inspection is limited to this class, so that on this basis it will take about seven to eight years in the Rural and nine to ten years in the Urban Districts to complete the survey.

Unfortunately, however, even this very moderate rate of inspection is not being kept up in many areas and the tables show that in some districts only a small proportion of the houses are inspected annually. In the Rural Districts least inspections during the year have been carried out in the following districts: Axbridge (4%), Bath (7%), Bridg-

water (2%), Clutton (4%), Keynsham (3%), and Langport (7%). In the Axbridge and Langport districts only 15 and 18 per cent. respectively of the houses have been inspected during *three* completed years.

In the Urban areas no inspections were carried out during 1913 in Minehead and Wiveliscombe. In the latter small Urban district they had all been carried out in 1911 while in Minehead 31 per cent. had been inspected during the previous year. In Chard Urban only 10 fresh houses were inspected (0.8%), and only 15 in Radstock (2%).

In Radstock no inspections were carried out during 1911 and 1912, and it was only in November, 1913, that the Sanitary Inspector was instructed to inspect 17 houses scheduled by the Medical Officer of Health. In Weston-super-Mare only a small proportion of the houses have been inspected.

Results obtained in 1913.—The inspections made and defects found are recorded in Tables XXI and XXII.

The four tables, XXI to XXIV, are compiled from information obtained from the district Medical Officers of Health. They are as accurate as possible, but in some cases records and returns are not kept with sufficient care, and it is not always easy to classify the results properly. In a few instances there is still a regrettable ambiguity as to whether a house has been definitely reported as unfit for habitation, or merely reported with others as in a bad condition.

TABLE XXI.

Rural Districts.—Housing Inspections. Year 1913.

DISTRICT.	Number of Houses Inspected.				Houses reported as unfit for human habitation.					Defective but not unfit houses.				Copies of Representations received from Clerks.
	Without recorded defects.	Defective but not unfit.	Unfit for habitation.	TOTAL.	Number so reported.	Remedied without closing order.	Closing orders made.	Remedied after closing order.	Remainder.	Number inspected.	Number with defects remedied.	Number still with defects.	Number not yet visited.	
AXBRIDGE ..	184	63	11	258	11	0	11	4	0	63	44	13	6	3
BATH ..	134	91	15	240	15	5	8	3	2	91	60	16	15	6
BRIDGWATER ..	51	67	1	119	1	0	1	0	0	67	42	25	0	1
CHARD ..	94	253	9	356	9	0	8	0	1	253	119	48	86	10
CLUTTON ..	13	136	15	164	15	0	2	0	13	136	26	81	29	9
DULVERTON ..	126	17	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	1	1	0
FROME ..	285	211	2	498	2	1	1	0	0	211	161	50	0	2
KEYNSHAM ..	1	73	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	73	44	29	0	0
LANGPORT ..	170	93	1	264	1	0	1	0	0	93	57	17	19	1
LONG ASHTON ..	75	236	24	335	24	0	24	0	0	236	27	209	0	22
SHEPTON MALLET	116	365	8	489	8	0	8	2	0	365	203	91	71	11
TAUNTON ..	124	348	62	534	62	43	0	0	19	348	336	0	12	2
WELLINGTON ..	119	172	1	292	1	0	0	0	1	172	90	82	0	1
WELLS ..	384	243	3	630	3	0	2*	0	1	243	206	37	0	2
WILLITON ..	70	199	26	295	26	0	1	0	25	199	34	124	41	24
WINCANTON ..	203	610	12	825	12	4	5	0	3	610	234	184	192	12
YEovil ..	113	367	7	487	7	2	5	4	0	367	117	250	0	11

* 1 voluntarily closed.

TABLE XXII.

Urban Districts.—Housing Inspections. Year 1913.

DISTRICT.	Number of Houses Inspected.				Houses reported as unfit for human habitation.					Defective but not unfit Houses.			
	Without recorded defects.	Defective but not unfit.	Unfit for habitation.	TOTAL.	Number so reported.	Remedied without closing order.	Closing orders made.	Remedied after closing order.	Remainder.	Number inspected.	Number with defects remedied.	Number still with defects.	Number not yet visited.
BRIDGWATER ..	84	172	1	257	1	0	0	0	1	172	141	31	0
BURNHAM ..	51	69	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	69	31	38	0
CHARD ..	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
CLEVEDON ..	0	122	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	122	48	74	0
CREWKERNE ..	0	93	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	93	36	57	0
FROME ..	98	138	1	237	1	0	1	0	0	138	76	62	0
GLASTONBURY ..	22	42	4	68	4	0	4	0	0	42	4	38	0
HIGHBRIDGE ..	23	20	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	17	0
ILMINSTER ..	19	26	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	26	9	17	0
MIDSOMER NORTON ..	95	78	39	212	39	0	31	0	8	78	12	66	0
MINEHEAD ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PORTISHEAD ..	40	15	1	56	1	0	1	0	0	15	14	1	0
RADSTOCK ..	0	14	1	15	1	0	0	0	1	14	0	14	0
SHEPTON MALLET ..	0	105	14	119	14	2	12	1	0	105	27	28	50
STREET ..	28	90	3	121	3	0	2	1	1	90	54	36	0
TAUNTON ..	211	158	25	394	25	6	5	5	14	158	133	25	0
WATCHET ..	20	42	4	66	4	0	4	0	0	42	42	0	0
WELLINGTON ..	113	55	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	55	1	0	54
WELLS ..	26	77	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	77	67	10	0
WESTON-SUPER-MARE	26	210	6	242	6	0	3*	0	3	210	210	0	0
WIVELISCOMBE ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YEOVIL ..	203	95	14	312	14	0	14	5	0	95	50	45	0

* 3 voluntarily closed.

TABLE XXIII.

Housing.—Rural Districts.

DISTRICT.	Number of houses in District (Census 1911).	Houses erected during 1913	Houses inspected.			Percentage of houses inspected.			Houses closed as unfit 1913
			1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	
Axbridge ..	5934	20	400	238	258	7	4	4	11
Bath ..	3470*	17	159	375	240	5	11	7	8
Bridgwater ..	4739	8	985	260	119	21	5	2	1
Chard ..	3183	24	302	31	356	10	1	11	8
Clutton ..	3800	22	416	619	164	11	16	4	2
Dulverton ..	1191	10	256	262	143	21	22	12	0
Frome ..	2675	8	220	260	498	8	10	18	1
Keynsham ..	2322	17	337	123	74	14	5	3	0
Langport ..	3314	0	277	96	264	8	3	7	1
Long Ashton ..	3739	18	180	296	335	5	8	9	24
Shepton Mallet	2427	4	395	355	489	16	15	20	8
Taunton ..	4079	27	500	763	534	12	18	13	0
Wellington ..	1591	3	173	226	292	11	14	18	0
Wells ..	2367	5	449	538	630	19	23	27	2†
Williton ..	3112	31	270	284	295	9	9	9	1
Wincanton ..	4014	20	92	604	825	2	15	20	5
Yeovil ..	4007	26	506	550	487	12	14	12	5
	56964	260	5917	5880	6003	10	10	10.5	77

* Including Camerton.

† 1 Closed voluntarily.

TABLE XXIV.
Housing.—Urban Districts.

DISTRICT.	Number of houses in District. (Census 1911).	Houses erected during 1913.	Houses inspected.			Percentage of houses inspected.			Houses closed as unfit 1913
			1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	
Bridgwater ..	3899	13	716	237	257	18	6	6	0
Burnham ..	951	16	76	69	120	8	7	13	0
Chard ..	1185	5	62	45	10	5	4	0·8	0
Clevedon ..	1303	0	9	118	122	0·6	9	9	0
Crewkerne ..	935	9	38	46	93	4	5	10	0
Frome ..	2790	6	124	157	237	4	6	8	1
Glastonbury ..	1058	17	70	186	68	7	17	7	4
Highbridge ..	558	5	30	25	43	5	5	8	0
Ilminster ..	630	13	48	45	45	8	7	7	0
Midsom'r Norton	1674	36	57	52	212	3	3	13	31
Minehead ..	600	30	58	187	0	10	31	0	0
Portishead ..	721	1	23	31	56	3	4	8	1
Radstock ..	834	46	0	0	15	0	0	2	0
Shepton Mallet	1132	2	44	119	119	4	10	10	12
Street ..	952	30	137	110	121	15	12	13	2
Taunton ..	5146	33	384	411	394	7	8	8	5
Watchet ..	452	0	196	140	66	43	31	14	4
Wellington ..	1840	1	150	358	168	8	19	9	0
Wells ..	1090	2	43	159	103	4	15	9	0
Weston-s.-Mare	5221	38	86	116	242	2	2	5	3†
Wiveliscombe ..	330	0	259	1	0	78	0	0	0
Yeovil ..	3114	111*	85	174	312	3	6	10	14
	36415	414	2695	2786	2703	8	8	7	77

* In addition 14 Flats erected.

† 3 Closed voluntarily.

The tables are similar in their evidence to those of previous years. They show that the houses with defects but insufficient to report them as unfit are very numerous, while the houses reported as definitely unfit for habitation are comparatively few.

The tables show that a large proportion of the defects found have been remedied. Undoubtedly this Act by insisting upon systematic housing inspection where no such inspection was practised before has brought to *official* light the existence of very numerous defects in the houses of the working-classes. The scheduling of these defects and the consequent action of the Local Authorities and their officers has resulted in a large proportion of them being put right, to the great benefit of the occupants. The continued existence of these defects is in many cases decidedly prejudicial to health.

I have inspected houses in very large numbers all over the County and the great improvement which is taking place in most villages is very patent and gratifying, although it is equally obvious that a very great deal remains to be done.

Houses unfit for habitation.—During 1913 the number of houses reported as definitely unfit was 197 in the Rural and 113 in the Urban areas. There are still undoubtedly a very large number of houses unfit for habitation which have not yet been dealt with, either because the Local Authorities are unaware of them or more commonly because if they are closed there are no houses for the occupants to go into.

It will be seen from Table XXI that the list of representations received from Clerks of Rural Authorities again do not nearly correspond with the number of houses reported as unfit as contained in the statements of Medical Officers of Health. This particularly applies to the rural districts of Axbridge, Bath and Taunton.

Sufficiency of Housing Accommodation.—The great necessity in many of the villages is more houses. In a comparatively small number of cases there is an urgent need for many houses, a need which becomes articulate to some extent. These cases are in the main caused by developments in villages due either to proximity to towns, or the opening-up or extension of local manufactories.

Apart, however, from these urgent cases there is in dozens of villages a shortage of houses. No public demand for houses is made either to the Rural District Council or to the County Council. Indeed, at the actual time of visit, it may not be possible to find an individual on the spot who needs a house. The position is however disclosed by the fact that there is no cottage to let which by the greatest leniency could be called inhabitable or available, and by the immediate rush of applicants which takes place when from time to time a house becomes empty. The insufficiency of cottages is also evident when the question arises of closing some one or more of the occupied cottages which are patently unfit for habitation. Only too often is such a course discouraged definitely or covertly on the ground that there is nowhere for the people to go if the house is closed, while the want of success in making the owner put the house in a sanitary condition is sometimes explained by the statement given "that if he is asked to do anything to the house he says he will close it."

The most effective way to deal with unfit houses is to provide more suitable houses and it is to be hoped that the promised assistance from the Treasury will help to make this an easier matter for Local Authorities. At present it cannot be done in most rural districts, apart from specially favoured areas, without the certainty or at least the strong probability of financial assistance from the rates being required.

During the year I personally carried out inquiries in regard to housing in most of the districts in the County and in nine instances special reports were made to the Public

Health and Housing Committee of the County Council, seven of these being in regard to parishes in rural districts.

In one instance—Halse in Taunton Rural—although a petition was presented by four householders alleging that the Taunton Rural District Council had failed to exercise their powers my visit failed to give evidence in its support. There were several unoccupied houses in the village and no evidence of insufficiency of houses. In all the other rural areas there was a decided need for more houses.

Bason Bridge (Huntspill Parish), in Bridgwater Rural, is a good example of housing shortage due to local developments.

A large condensed milk factory, opened there in 1910, employed at the time of my visit 22 persons. The factory company had erected five cottages, the rest of the workers having to find houses where they could. A number of the houses in Bason Bridge were occupied by men working at the railway works at Highbridge.

These two causes had greatly increased the need for houses and the housing shortage was acute. A number of the existing houses were grossly insanitary owing to their drainage passing direct into an open ditch upon which they abut. This condition could be put right by the construction of a proper sewer, but the Local Authority had not dealt with the matter up to the end of 1913 although they or their officers had been cognizant of it for years.

At Combe St. Nicholas (Chard Rural) formal representation by four householders was received and Commissioners were appointed by the County Council who held an inquiry in May, 1913. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that additional houses were required and recommended the erection of a block of six cottages each with three bedrooms. The District Council subsequently decided to erect four cottages in this village.

In the same way in February, 1913, Commissioners appointed by the County Council inquired into the sufficiency of housing at Shipham and Winscombe. In both cases they found that the Axbridge Rural District Council had failed to exercise its powers under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, powers which ought to be exercised.

A local co-partnership association was formed at Winscombe and houses were being erected early in 1914. In view of this development the County Council have allowed the provision of houses at Shipham to stand over for the time to see how far these new houses will remove the need at Shipham.

At Meare steps are being taken by the Wells Rural District Council to provide houses.

Only some of the District Medical Officers of Health deal with the question of housing shortage in any detail; the following remarks are taken from their reports :—

Axbridge.—The Medical Officer of Health remarks that “There is no doubt that new cottages are required for the working-classes, and that they will be greatly appreciated. The want of new cottages should be carefully considered by every Parish Council, who naturally know the requirements of their own area, and their demands and statements laid before the District Council to carry out the Act.”

Bath.—The Sanitary Inspector remarks—“New cottages are required in the mining parishes of Camerton, Dunkerton, and Wellow. The demand here is being met by private enterprise.” No application for cottages has been received by the District Council.

Bridgwater.—The only remarks in regard to shortage are the following—“At Bason

Bridge, Huntspill, the question of providing houses is at the present time under the consideration of the Council. Arising out of a request for houses at North Newton an inspection of the village was made. Subsequently the matter was allowed to stand over."

Clutton.—The Medical Officer of Health states—"There is a shortage of houses at Chew Magna, Stanton Drew, and Publow. I do not know of a single void house in any of these parishes."

Chard.—Apart from mentioning that the erection of four houses at Combe St. Nicholas is under consideration and that four new houses have been erected at Shepton Beauchamp, the question of housing shortage is not discussed.

Dulverton.—The Medical Officer states—"A certain number of new cottages are required in Brushford, Exford, and Winsford, say 18."

Frome.—"In one area—Coleford and Mells—there is a great deficiency, as owing to the colliery extension, at least one hundred more cottages are required. The method of providing them is still under consideration. The need is the more urgent owing to a large number of houses in Coleford which are the property of various small owners being very unsound and dilapidated; it is however not possible to condemn them until some fresh provision is made for their occupants."

Keynsham.—"No special shortage evident."

Langport.—"Two local inquiries have been held this year as to shortage of houses, one in Curry Rivel and one in Kingsbury Episcopi, both at the request of ratepayers. In the former parish a definite need of houses was manifested, and the Bye-laws Committee have spent a considerable time in choosing a suitable site and negotiating for the purchase of land for their erection. In Kingsbury the demand appeared to be more for land than for actual houses, but the Council is in negotiation for the purchase of a field."

Long Ashton.—"Bishopsworth: there is a shortage of houses, chiefly owing to the near neighbourhood of Bristol. It is impossible to say how many houses are required, as there is no doubt that, however many be constructed, they will be at once occupied by workmen from Bristol."

"Easton-in-Gordano and Pill: here there is a decided shortage. There are over 20 houses on the verge of overcrowding, and substitutes for these should be found."

"Long Ashton: a shortage, but building is going on at a fair rate."

Shepton Mallet.—The Medical Officer of Health reports a shortage in the village of Ditcheat.

Taunton.—Ten cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, but no particulars given as to shortage.

Wellington.—No particulars given as to shortage.

Wells.—"Shortage at Meare, Walton, West Pennard, and North Wootton. There are a few void houses in Godney, Baltonsborough, and Butleigh, but a few better-class houses for working men would be a boon."

Williton.—The Medical Officer of Health remarks—"The housing schemes for Williton and Carhampton are progressing slowly, and suitable sites are being sought."

Wincanton.—Shortage is reported at North Cheriton and Milborne Port where building schemes are under consideration, Castle Cary where housing scheme has been adopted, at Bruton where housing scheme is under consideration, and at Pitcombe where the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway Company have been applied to to provide cottages for their employees.

Yeovil.—Shortage at Chilton Cantelo, Mudford, and Marston Magna.

The question of the accommodation required for rural labourers is one frequently discussed. As regards bedroom accommodation it is evident that both two and three-bedroom cottages are needed but my own enquiries have satisfied me that there are quite sufficient existing two-room bedrooms and the great need is for more three-bedroom cottages.

To further test this point I have made inquiries of different Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors who have been kind enough to furnish me with particulars. In other cases I have tabulated the information for myself. The figures from the different districts are not in every case comparable as regards the houses with four or more bedrooms as these have obviously been included in some cases but not in others.

The results are shown in the following table.

TABLE XXV.

RURAL DISTRICT.	HOUSES GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF BEDROOMS.					Number of Houses.
	BEDROOMS.					
	1	2	3	4	More than 4.	
Bath	16	180	83	8	3	290
Bridgwater	16	359	226	54	6	661
Chard	20	237	101	46	21	425
Keynsham	18	206	111	16	1	352
Long Ashton	12	194	192	43	6	447
Shepton Mallet	12	155	189	61	12	429
Taunton	27	685	751	258	283	2,004
Wells	97	794	677	368	350	2,286
Williton	36	427	378	116	59	1,016
Totals	254	3,237	2,708	970	741	7,910
Percentage	3·2	40·9	34·2	12·3	9·4	—

This table shows the bedroom conditions of the classes of houses inspected by the Local Authority Officers which may be taken as houses below £16 per annum rental.

Of course, if all the houses in the parish were included the number of houses with four or more bedrooms would be much higher.

This table shows that 41 per cent. of the houses had only two bedrooms.

Somewhat similar figures are available for Wellington Rural, but as they only show the one, two and three-bedroom houses they are not included in the above table. The figures are as follows.

With one bedroom	—	13	or	2.0	per cent.
With two bedrooms	—	345	„	54.9	„ „
With three bedrooms	—	271	„	43.1	„ „
		<hr/>			
		629			

A study of the individual parishes shows very great variations. In some the two-bedroom cottage greatly outnumbers the others, in other villages they are chiefly three-bedroom cottages.

Constructive Housing Work.—Tables XXIII and XXIV show the number of new houses erected during 1913. I have no means of knowing how many of these are houses suitable for the working classes. In most of the purely rural parishes there is no building of cottage property going on.

Although the matter was under consideration in several Rural Districts it still remains true that the only Rural Authority who has provided houses is the Yeovil Rural District Council.

I visited their houses at Martock in October last. Twelve houses had been erected and were completed but at the time of my visit the gardens and roads were in a very unfinished condition. The erection of six further houses was under contemplation.

All the 12 houses were alike and consisted of a kitchen-living room (14ft. x 11ft. 6ins.), scullery (10ft. 6ins. x 6ft. 9ins.) with bath, sink and special form of boiler, larder (4ft. x 3ft. 3ins.), coal store (4ft. x 3ft.), and water-closet (with flush) on the ground floor and three bedrooms above. Two of these had a fireplace. Their sizes were 14ft. 3ins. x 10ft. ; 11ft. x 7ft. 1½ins. ; 8ft. x 6ft. 10½ins. respectively. The height of the rooms was 7ft. 10ins., both upstairs and downstairs.

The houses were generally very satisfactory. The houses are built of Ham stone with brick inner walls. Each house has a fair sized garden. The ground round the back doors is well paved with cement concrete. Drains with inspection chambers are provided, while water and gas is taken into each house.

The houses are conveniently situated near Martock Station. The land cost almost exactly £100 an acre.

Originally slightly over seven acres were purchased but this was found to be more than required and 3.631 acres were sold to a firm of builders at Martock.

The actual cost of erection of the 12 houses, buildings, paths, fencing and drainage was £1,821 7s. 0d. With architect's fees, loan charges, etc., £1,880 5s. 2d.

A rent of 4s. 6d. per week is charged. This includes rates and water charges. For this rent they are calculated to be self-supporting. Only seven of the houses were let at the time of my visit but the others had only just been completed. They were all let subsequently.

At Winscombe houses are being erected on a co-operative basis. I hope to give an account of these houses in a subsequent report.

In the urban areas housing schemes have been adopted or completed in several districts.

The Radstock houses mentioned in last year's report were completed during 1913. In all 40 houses have been built upon an area of four acres of land. Unlike Martock and all other similar cases in Somerset the land is not freehold but only leasehold for a term of 99 years, the ground rent paid being £32 per annum. The houses are in two groups of 20 each group, consisting of two blocks of 10 houses. Each house has 16 perches of garden. The first group are alike and consist of parlour, kitchen, scullery (with bath), larder, coal-cellar, water-closet and three bedrooms. These are let at 5s. 6d. per week, the Council paying all rates, taxes and water charges. They cost £210 10s. 0d. per house to erect and at this charge are calculated to be self-supporting.

The second group are somewhat smaller, the essential difference being the absence of a parlour and a somewhat different arrangement. They cost £162 15s. 0d. each and are let at an inclusive rent of 4s. 6d. per week.

When I visited in October last all the larger group houses were let and there had been many more applicants than houses. The smaller group was only in course of erection but several houses were nearly completed.

At Taunton a Local Government Board inquiry to borrow £1,722 for the erection of working-class dwellings was held on March 9th, 1913. Consent was obtained and a number of houses were promptly erected, the official opening by the Mayor being on 31st October, 1913. The houses are erected on land just outside the Borough boundary.

Twelve houses have been erected each with a living room, scullery and three bedrooms. The rents are 4s., including rates and water, and the houses are estimated to be self-supporting. Each house has a garden 100 feet long by 17 feet. The cost of each house was £142 13s. 4d., inclusive of sewers, fencing and streets.

At Minehead a Local Government Board inquiry was held in February to borrow £2,750 for a housing scheme. When I visited Minehead in April, 1914, a number of the houses had been built while others were in course of erection.

Eighteen houses are to be provided, 10 being with a living room, scullery and three bedrooms, and eight with living room, scullery and two bedrooms. The weekly rents are 5s. 2d. for the former and 4s. 8d. for the latter, to include rates. The loan for the land was £311 for 80 years and for the buildings £2,439 for 60 years.

In Chard a Local Government Board inquiry was held, November 7th, in connection with the Council's Housing Scheme. The Board's sanction was subsequently obtained.

Building Bye-laws.—In my Annual Report for last year I reported that only three rural districts were without bye-laws extending in all their district. I am glad to be able to report that building bye-laws have now been adopted for Wellington Rural while although not provided last year, I am informed that the Wells Rural Council have adopted bye-laws early in 1914. The only district now without bye-laws is Long Ashton, where they exist in only certain parishes, *i.e.* the parishes of Bishopsworth, Easton-in-Gordano, Long Ashton, Nailsea, North Weston, Walton Park and Yatton. The Medical Officer of Health of Long Ashton recommends that "they should be extended to cover the whole district." I have repeatedly urged the importance of having building bye-laws in every rural district.

SUPERVISION OVER FOOD SUPPLY.

A. *Slaughter-houses and the Sale of Meat.*—In my report for last year a table showing all the existing slaughter-houses in the county was printed and a general account was then given in regard to them. Little or no alteration has taken place since last year.

Very little unfit meat was seized during the year although there is evidence of traffic in diseased meat in different parts of the county. Present arrangements and powers are quite inadequate to deal with this danger to health.

At Weston-super-Mare the very defective existing slaughter-houses are still being used and it was only in December, 1913, that a Local Government Board inquiry was held in regard to the application of the Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £11,000 for the erection of public slaughter-houses on the new site in Langford Road. Sanction has since been given to the loan.

B. *Milk Supply*.—As a rule the details in the Annual Reports as to milk supply are very scanty. The conditions of the cowsheds are much as in previous years. Very few of those which I have visited can be considered satisfactory.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1913, came into operation on May 1st, 1913. If thoroughly worked it should be of use in diminishing the extent of bovine tuberculosis. For this purpose it needs to be treated and developed as a preventive measure and all the powers in the order made use of for following up diseased and suspected animals. From what I hear of its working, however, I am afraid that in many counties it is not being used in this way and the work is largely confined to dealing with advanced cases of tuberculosis notified as such and a few definite cases of tuberculosis of the udder.

Such a method of procedure will diminish the immediate expenses of working the Order, but will be more costly in the end since very little is really being done to reduce the spread of bovine tuberculosis.

I have no official knowledge as to the way the Order is being worked in Somerset or how many animals were slaughtered during the year under its provisions as I have not been consulted in the matter, all the required steps being under the Executive Committee of the County Council under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

The diminution of bovine tuberculosis is closely connected with human tuberculosis inasmuch as it has been established that a large proportion of the tuberculosis in children, other than tuberculosis of the lungs, is due to infection with tubercle bacilli of bovine origin.

C. *Administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

The following table gives the particulars of the samples officially submitted to the Public Analyst during the year :—

<i>Samples</i>			<i>Number of Samples.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>
MILK	...	...	183	...	6	{ Fat extracted, 2, 10%, 1, 13·4%, 1, 20%. { Added Water, 1, 6·7%, 1, 8·2%, 1, 30%
BUTTER	...	...	93	...	—	
CREAM	...	...	35	...	—	—
PRESERVED CREAM	...	...	5	...	—	—
MARGARINE	...	...	22	...	—	—
LARD	...	...	43	...	—	—
OLIVE OIL	...	...	16	...	—	—
COFFEE	...	...	34	...	—	—
COCOA	...	...	13	...	5	Sugar and Starch, 1, 25%, 2, 30%, 2, 35%
FLOUR	...	...	2	...	—	
TEA	...	...	9	...	—	—
SUGAR	...	...	10	...	—	—
TREACLE	...	...	1	...	—	—
MUSTARD	...	...	40	...	—	—
PEPPER (white)	...	...	55	...	—	—
VINEGAR	...	...	10	...	—	—
PRESERVED FRUITS	...	...	2	...	—	—
PRESERVED PEAS	...	...	3	...	—	—
DRIED PEAS	...	...	2	...	—	—
GROUND ALMONDS	...	...	2	...	—	—
STARCHES :—						
Cornflour	...	9				
Sago	...	4				
Rice	...	19				
Arrowroot	...	11				
Tapioca	...	29				
		—	72			
SPICE	...	...	1	...	—	—
GINGER	...	...	6	...	—	—
JAM AND MARMALADE	...	...	8	...	—	—
SAUSAGES	...	...	13	...	1	14 grains boric acid to 1 lb.
HONEY	...	...	3	...	—	
SWEETS	...	...	5	...	—	—
BRANDY	...	...	30	...	—	—
WHISKY	...	...	48	...	—	—
GIN	...	...	31	...	—	—
RUM	...	...	20	...	—	—
BEER	...	...	13	...	—	—
DRUGS :—						
Tartaric Acid	...	7				
Soda Carbonate	...	1				
Citric Acid	...	4				
Quinine Wine	...	5				
Camphorated Oil	...	3				
Cream of Tartar	...	8				
Spirits of Nitre	...	2				
Liniment of Ammonia	...	1				
Spirits of Wine	...	3			1	Methylated Spirit.
Acetic Acid	...	1			—	
		—	35		—	
			865		13	

Of these 865 samples 686 were taken formally with all due compliance with the Acts and 179 were taken informally.

The 13 adulterated samples were made up of 12 taken formally and one informally. Of the 12 samples, prosecutions were instituted in six cases : of these four vendors were convicted and fined, while one case was dismissed, and in one proceedings were withdrawn. The six cases in which prosecutions were not instituted were all protected by label. The one informal sample could not be dealt with in Court.

All the samples formally obtained in the Administrative County are included in the above table except those for the Borough of Bridgwater which are separately dealt with.

The Medical Officer of Health for this Borough gives the following particulars :—

	<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>
Milk ..	28	5
Butter ..	8	0
Other foods or drugs	28	1
	—	—
	64	6

In regard to the five milk cases proceedings were taken in only two cases ; in one the vendor was fined 12s. 6d. and costs, in the other he had to pay the costs but no fine was inflicted. In the other three cases no proceedings were taken. The other adulterated sample was vinegar. Proceedings were taken but the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

MIDWIVES ACT.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention of practising in the County during 1913 was 234. These Midwives may be grouped into the following classes :—

1. TRAINED MIDWIVES :—	1913
(a) With one year's special training, including Midwifery—viz. " Village " Nurses	77
(b) With two years' or less Hospital training	12
(c) With three years' certificate from a recognized Training School for Nurses	4
(d) With three years' Certificate from recognized Training School and six months District Training—viz. " Queens " Nurses	28
(e) With Midwifery training only	48
	—
	169
2. BONA-FIDE MIDWIVES	65
	—
	234
	—

Thirteen of the trained Midwives had no cases or were only in the County for a short time, leaving 156 at regular work.

There is a decrease in the number of bona-fide Midwives. The number of Certified Midwives for the years 1907-1913 is as follows :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Trained ..	81	97	123	135	155	158	169
Bona-fide	125	117	115	104	102	76	65
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	206	214	238	239	257	234	234

This table shows a steady increase in the trained and a steadily maintained decrease in the number of Bona-fide Midwives.

The percentages of cases attended by Midwives during the years 1907-1913 were as follows :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
<i>By whom attended</i>							
Trained Midwives ..	19.6	25.8	24.6	19.8	24.1	23.6	27.5
Bona-fide Midwives ..	21.3	18.6	18.5	19.6	18.8	15.8	10.2
Not by Registered Midwives	59.1	55.5	56.9	60.6	57.1	60.5	62.3

The percentage of cases attended by bona-fide Midwives has now been reduced to ten. This would be very satisfactory if we could be satisfied that all the remaining cases were attended either by medical men or trained midwives. Unfortunately there is a good deal of evidence to show that a considerable number of these cases are still being attended by uncertified women.

No prosecutions of uncertified women practising as midwives have been undertaken during the year, although it is evident that there are a good many such persons. A number of cases have been investigated. The difficulty is to obtain proof that they are attending women in childbirth "habitually and for gain" other than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner.

The frequency with which a medical man was called in by the Midwives is shown in the following table, which gives the percentages :—

<i>Doctor sent for</i>	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
By Trained Midwife ..	12.2	12.5	14.3	11.9	16.9	12.8
By Bona-fide Midwife ..	7.6	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.1	5.6

There has been a good deal of carelessness in the sending in of the prescribed form of notification "of sending for medical help," the yearly returns from the midwives showing that medical aid was called in 308 times while only 239 notifications have been received by the Supervising Authority.

During the year the Inspector of Midwives paid 413 visits of inspection to trained and 209 to bona-fide midwives, representing an average of 2.8 visits to each trained and 3.9 visits to each bona-fide midwife.

Lectures have been given by Miss Wood, the Inspector of Midwives, at Radstock, Yeovil, Weston-super-Mare and Taunton, and have been well attended generally. Experience shows that these lectures are attended much better by the trained than by the bona-fide midwives. The bona-fide who need the lectures most do not usually think it worth their while to attend.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

This Laboratory continues to be extensively made use of by the different Local Authorities for the examination of water supplies, sewage samples, diagnosis of infectious cases, etc. It is also very valuable in connection with the work of Medical Inspection of Schools and the Tuberculosis work of the County Council. In addition work is being done in connection with other Committees of the County Council. The Laboratory is under the charge of Mr. W. J. Read, M.Sc., F.I.C. His time is fully occupied in the Laboratory and it is only by making careful arrangements as to the sending in of those samples, such as water samples, which have not to be dealt with on any definite day that the work can be managed. It has not been found possible to examine all the samples of drinking water which we have been asked to examine.

During the past year 3,146 samples have been examined as follows :—

Drinking Water	Bacteriological	..	..	405
„	„	Chemical	..	50
Sewage and Sewage	Effluents	..	..	37
Diphtheria	Swabs	..	..	995
Blood for Typhoid	..	..	..	40
Sputum for Tubercle	Bacilli	..	..	585
Milk	„	„	..	45
Other material for Tubercle	Bacilli	..	..	8
Ringworm	Hairs	..	..	919
Samples of Tar	..	..	..	16
Other Samples	..	..	..	46
Total				3,146

The other samples include :—

- 7 samples of milk for bacilli other than tubercle bacilli.
- 4 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid.
- 8 specimens for pneumococci.
- 17 samples of urine.
- 1 sample of oysters.

The other specimens were for anthrax, typhoid bacilli, etc.

In addition to the above, 82 dilutions of tuberculin were prepared and dispatched to doctors for use in the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis, while the various dispensaries were kept supplied with the required dilutions.

The figures represent a general increase, except in the case of diphtheria. Compared with last year there is a marked decrease in the swabs examined for the diphtheria bacillus, due to a decrease in the number of cases occurring in those districts which generally send the largest number of swabs. This decrease from this cause is very satisfactory as the Laboratory is being more generally used for this kind of work.

The scope of the Laboratory has been increased by the extension of its facilities to Bath for the examination of specimens of sputum for the tubercle bacilli, while in 1914 this was further extended to the supply of tuberculin.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1913, came into force May 1st of that year. In connection with the detection of the varieties of Tuberculosis in bovine animals which come under

the operation of this Order it is necessary to examine samples of milk for the tubercle bacillus and the Board of Agriculture in their circular letter of March 25th direct that arrangements be made for this to be done. At the request of the Diseases of Animals Committee of the County Council arrangements were made for the transmission of samples to the County Laboratory and for their examination. From May 1st to the end of the year 45 specimens of milk were examined in this way, 8 of them showing the tubercle bacillus.

While this examination is of value and the results can be relied upon when the bacillus is found, ordinary microscopic examination is not a satisfactory method, since we cannot be certain that in cases in which the tubercle bacillus is not found it has not been missed, and the only reliable method is by animal inoculation. The County Laboratory is not licensed for this purpose but in view of the great importance of this work it would be very desirable to obtain such a license and be able to do this and other work in a manner which would give results which could be absolutely relied upon whether positive or negative.

The 16 specimens of tar were examined for the County Surveyor in order to ascertain if they were up to the contract specification. A considerable number were not up to specification.

The greatest increase of work during the year has been in connection with the Tuberculosis section and is one which is steadily maintained. The number of specimens of sputum increased from 228 in 1912 to 585 in 1913. In addition the work of preparing the dilutions of tuberculin takes up a great deal of time.

The examination of samples of drinking water shows an increase of 55 over last year and these examinations are being found of great value by Local Authorities. In numerous cases unsuspected sources of contamination have been detected, their cause ascertained, and the supply again put in a satisfactory condition.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

ABSTRACT OF RURAL REPORTS.

1913.

AXBRIDGE.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. A. V. LÈCHE.

Sanitary Inspector, H. M. TEEK.

AREA, in acres, 85,931.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 23,068. Estimated to middle of 1913, 23,068.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 5,934. New houses erected during the year, 20.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.8	10.0	1.58	0.04	74.0
1908	20.5	13.4	1.56	0.01	81.3
1909	20.5	13.6	1.39	0.00	67.4
1910	19.0	11.0	1.51	0.00	64.3
1911	19.0	11.0	1.51	0.00	81.1
1912	19.3	13.8	1.39	0.35	61.9
1913	19.8	14.0	1.21	0.3	73.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 183. Scarlet fever, 37 ; diphtheria, 26 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 22 ; puerperal fever, 2 ; tuberculosis, 90 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 1 ; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 ; poliomyelitis, 4.

Deaths from measles, 5 ; whooping cough, 4.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever were mild in type. Several schools were closed for measles and whooping cough. The four cases of poliomyelitis lived many miles apart and had no intercommunication.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None. Hospital much needed.

WATER SUPPLY.—Worle is to receive water from the Weston-super-Mare supply. The South Marsh and Axbridge and Cheddar supplies are good and plentiful. The Winscombe and Shipham supply is insufficient at times and a larger supply is needed. The North Marsh needs a supply, which is under consideration. Loxton and Christon have been supplied by two large landowners. Many wells need protection from surface pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The trouble with Wrington sewer appears to have been overcome. A new length of sewer was laid in Cheddar. Many privies and cess-pits overflow directly into a ditch.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 258 ; houses closed, 11.

Shortage of Houses.—Most parishes require some new cottages to replace old comfortless ones. Ten cottages are being erected at Winscombe and preparations are made to erect 10 more if needed. A Local Government Board inquiry was held to consider erection of houses at Shipham, but it was decided to postpone building.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 495; no. of inspections made during the year, 5,483.

Dairy work is the chief industry and increasing care is used with regard to cleanliness. Greater cleanliness of cows and cowsheds is still needed.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 32; licensed, 16; registered, 16; inspections made, 193.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 145; bakehouses, 31; outworkers, 2; nature of outwork—wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One concerning the Shipham housing question, one concerning North Marsh water scheme and one concerning the Berrow and Burnham extension scheme.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Isolation Hospital. Water supply for North Marsh and increased supply for Winscombe and Shipham. Increased housing accommodation.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—New sewer at Cheddar.

BATH.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. CHARLES HARPER.

Sanitary Inspector, F. R. KELWAY.

AREA, in acres, 29,143.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 30,866. Estimated to middle of 1913, 14,754.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 3,450. New houses erected during the year, 17.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	21.29	12.15	0.72	0.42	109.0
1908	23.39	11.06	0.82	0.43	59.4
1909	21.05	12.96	1.01	0.36	96.8
1910	20.95	10.38	0.84	0.25	55.07
1911	20.83	12.08	0.64	0.06	99.53
1912	21.51	12.64	0.64	0.08	48.69
1913	20.1	9.1	0.53	0.13	52.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 59. Scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 7; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 31; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 4; whooping cough, 1.

Premises disinfected after death or removal of case of tuberculosis.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Hospital in district belonging to Bath City to which cases are sent.

WATER SUPPLY.—No fresh supplies installed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Joint sewerage scheme for Monkton Combe, Bathford, Batheaston, Bathampton, Swainswick and Claverton. Freshford and Pease-down drainage schemes in hand.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—At Bathampton, Batheaston, Bathford and Weston.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 240; houses closed, 8.

Shortage of Houses.—At Camerton, Dunkerton and Wellow. The demand in these places is being met by private enterprise.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 114; cow-keepers on the register, 105; no. of inspections made during the year, 131.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 13; licensed, 2; registered, 11.

The slaughter-houses are small and unsatisfactory but they are not often used—the meat supply comes principally from Bristol or Bath. Carcasses and offal of five oxen were destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 3; bakehouses, 14; outworkers—no lists received.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—In May for sanction to borrow £17,000 for carrying out the sewage scheme for parishes round Bath.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, certain sections.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Slaughter-house bye-laws for all the district.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Progress with three sewerage schemes.

BRIDGWATER.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. WILBERFORCE THOMPSON.

Sanitary Inspector, RICHARD POPHAM.

AREA, in acres, 85,076.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 18,203. Estimated to middle of 1913, 18,203.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 4,373. New houses erected during the year, 8.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	21.0	13.6	0.76	0.16	75.54
1908	21.2	13.0	0.54	0.21	59.42
1909	19.9	13.7	0.76	0.27	85.03
1910	23.7	12.5	0.82	0.05	62.5
1911	19.28	11.48	0.60	0.21	68.39
1912	19.23	12.91	0.6	0.2	54.28
1913	21.64	12.20	0.76	0.22	73.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 227. Scarlet fever, 47 ; diphtheria, 6 ; enteric fever, 1 ; erysipelas, 4 ; puerperal fever, 2 ; tuberculosis, 25 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0 ; measles, 140 ; chicken-pox, 2.

Deaths from measles, 1 ; whooping cough, 2.

Measles was very prevalent early in the year and seven schools were closed. The scarlet fever cases occurred chiefly at North Petherton and North Newton.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—The District Council's supply to North Petherton, Chedzoy, Puriton, Bawdrip, Pawlett, Huntspill, Cossington, Middlezoy and parts of Chilton Polden, Othery and Westonzoyland continued satisfactory and additional springs are to be utilized. Schemes of supply or extension in Woolavington, Bridgwater without, Chilton Trinity, North Petherton, Westonzoyland and Puriton were completed. A scheme for Othery is under consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—A new main sewer was laid at Chilton Polden. At North Petherton two detritus tanks and two 50ft. percolating filters were constructed and are working well. Plans were passed for a sewer at Bason Bridge.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 119 ; houses closed, 1.

Shortage of Houses.—The question of providing houses at Bason Bridge is under consideration. A request for houses at North Newton led to an inspection of the village. Subsequently the matter was allowed to stand over. There are sufficient houses in most villages.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 108 ; cow-keepers on the register, 61.

The register is far from complete. The dairies are as a rule clean, well lighted and ventilated, but some cowsheds are small and defective, and little attention is paid to limewashing and removal of manure. No action has been taken by the Council in causing dairy cattle to be examined by a veterinary surgeon.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 35 ; licensed, 22 ; registered, 13. All have been inspected.

The slaughter-houses are kept in good condition and regularly limewashed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 116 ; bakehouses, 22 ; outworkers, 10 ; nature of outwork—making of wearing apparel.

Very little accommodation is provided for imported pea-pickers, and no sanitary conveniences.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—The Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890 and 1907, Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and Notification of Births Act, 1907, have not been adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Steam disinfectors.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Extensions of water supply and of sewers.

CHARD.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. IAN G. SIBBALD.

Sanitary Inspector, EDWARD CARTER.

AREA, in acres, 52,992.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 13,389. Estimated to middle of 1913, 13,408.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 3,183. New houses erected during the year, 24.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.2	13.0	0.54	0.46	76.9
1908	23.9	14.3	0.61	0.15	100.0
1909	21.5	11.9	0.62	0.00	78.8
1910	21.9	12.4	0.45	0.22	75.3
1911	21.7	12.4	0.82	0.00	75.5
1912	20.3	12.2	0.52	0.15	102.9
1913	22.0	10.7	0.52	0.22	64.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 83. Scarlet fever, 25 ; diphtheria, 13 ; enteric fever, 9 ; erysipelas, 7 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 29 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 2 ; whooping cough, 1.

Six of the enteric fever cases were one outbreak.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Small-pox Hospital only.

WATER SUPPLY.—Very little alteration during the year. There are several public supplies and a number of joint supplies provided by private owners.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Extensions of sewers proposed for Hinton St. George and Misterton. No complaints received.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Weekly scavenging at Hinton St. George.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 356 ; houses closed, 1.

Shortage of Houses.—At Combe St. Nicholas where building of four houses under consideration. At Shepton Beauchamp four houses have been privately erected.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 87 ; cow-keepers on the register, 0.

Periodically inspected and generally satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 19. Periodically inspected.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, — ; bakehouses, 20 ; outworkers, — ; nature of outwork—

Seven factories enumerated. A register of workshops and outworkers kept. Numbers not stated.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (part III), and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Printed instructions to all mothers of infants as to infant feeding and care and in regard to infantile diarrhoea.

CLUTTON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. R. H. BREW.

Sanitary Inspector, W. J. GOODE.

AREA, in acres, 41,313.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 18,467. Estimated to middle of 1913, 16,075.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES.—Not known. New houses erected during the year, 22.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	29.8	13.2	0.30	0.24	78.8
1908	27.2	12.2	0.54	0.12	66.4
1909	30.3	13.7	0.42	0.42	77.5
1910	29.5	12.9	0.42	0.42	59.3
1911	26.3	12.5	0.43	0.32	90.01
1912	22.5	11.6	0.49	0.00	81.7
1913	23.6	12.0	0.53	0.10	65.52

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 82. Scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 26; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 8; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 38; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 8; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—Abundant and constant in most districts but the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that suitable filtration plant should be provided for the Downside supply. Chew Magna is still without a water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Plans for the drainage of Paulton, Timsbury, High Littleton and Farmborough were submitted to the Council but were not carried out the cost being considered prohibitive. A less expensive scheme has been formulated and is now receiving attention.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—No organized scavenging.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 164; houses closed, 2.

Shortage of Houses.—At Chew Magna, Stanton Drew, and Publow. Shortage may be only temporary.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 332; cow-keepers on the register, 313—periodically inspected.

The majority of the farm buildings are kept in good condition.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 21; licensed, 21; registered, 0; inspections made regularly.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 150; bakehouses, 28; outworkers, 46; nature of outwork—making of wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—In May *re* drainage, sewage disposal and public scavenging of the district.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Part III, section 30, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Drainage of Paulton, High Littleton, Timsbury and Farmborough. Water supply at Chew Magna. Public scavenging of some villages. Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—

DULVERTON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. E. J. SLADE KING.

Sanitary Inspector, E. BABB.

AREA, in acres, 78,980.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 4,837. Estimated to middle of 1913, 4,850.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,104. New houses erected during the year, 10.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	21.5	13.5	0.64	0.21	70.0
1908	21.9	12.3	0.43	1.07	49.0
1909	23.6	11.7	0.43	0.00	72.0
1910	29.5	12.9	0.63	0.21	59.3
1911	19.0	10.6	1.23	0.00	54.3
1912	21.9	15.5	0.83	0.00	47.1
1913	19.1	12.9	1.02	0.20	53.7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 37. Scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 0; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 10; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0; measles, 25.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

One fatal case of poliomyelitis at Bury, Brompton Regis.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases visited and instructions given. Premises disinfected after death or removal of patient.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—Mainly direct from shallow wells and streams. Public supplies at Dulverton, Exebridge and Brompton Regis. Also a new one at Exford.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Satisfactory water-carriage system at Dulverton. Condition of sewers and outfall at Exford unsatisfactory. Sewer needed for Brushford. Dry-earth system largely used in other parishes.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Only in Dulverton Inner Ward.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 143; houses closed, 0.

Shortage of Houses.—"A certain number of new cottages are required in Brushford, Exford, Winsford—say 18."

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 15.

Good and sufficient supply. Milk stores, clean. Shippens mostly old and badly planned. These are slowly being replaced by improved structures.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 4; regularly inspected.

No bye-laws have been made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 17; bakehouses, 5; outworkers, —; nature of outwork—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None. An inspector from the Housing Department of the Local Government Board made an official inspection of working-class dwellings.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Closure of dipping wells and provision of deep wells with pumps. Sewerage improvements at Exford and Brushford.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Action taken to prevent sewage pollution of River Barle.

FROME.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. C. R. HOWARD.

Sanitary Inspectors, J. A. BEYNON.
J. B. HOLROYD.

AREA, in acres, 51,448.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 11,172. Estimated to middle of 1913, 11,172.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 2,675. New houses erected during the year, 8.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	22.5	12.1	0.09	0.00	84.0
1908	20.5	10.0	0.80	0.17	80.0
1909	22.7	11.7	0.80	0.26	80.0
1910	23.1	9.0	0.89	0.17	36.0
1911	22.3	11.4	0.44	0.08	75.6
1912	20.3	11.1	0.45	0.09	70.4
1913	20.3	13.1	0.63	0.09	57.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 42. Scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 4; puerperal fever, 2; tuberculosis, 11; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 4; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—A house at Coleford is used. Eight cases of scarlet fever treated.

WATER SUPPLY.—There are seven public supplies, all good except for an accidental contamination by cattle at Buckland, and impurity in the Wanstrow supply. Road needs a better supply. Spring Gardens now supplied by extension from town main.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Drainage works are being considered for Norton St. Philip.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Satisfactorily carried out at Coleford. Not needed elsewhere.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 498; houses closed, 1.

Shortage of Houses.—At least a hundred more houses are needed at Coleford and Mells owing to the colliery extension.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 272.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 13; licensed, 13; registered, 0; inspections made frequently.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 28 ; bakehouses, 18 ; outworkers, 68 ; nature of outwork—chiefly glovemaking.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (part III), and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Better water supply at Road. Steam disinfecter needed. Proper Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Extension of town water supply to Spring Gardens.

KEYNSHAM.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. JOHN C. HEAVEN.

Sanitary Inspector, GEORGE WATTS.

AREA, in acres, 21,406.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 10,141. Estimated to middle of 1913, 10,617.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES.—Not known. New houses erected during the year, 17.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	26.91	15.64	0.67	0.33	70.53
1908	22.95	15.58	0.44	0.22	122.64
1909	23.20	13.72	0.97	0.21	70.42
1910	22.91	12.69	0.53	0.21	122.06
1911	21.29	11.83	0.48	0.00	67.55
1912	19.51	10.58	0.49	0.10	73.17
1913	16.69	12.01	0.75	0.19	68.18

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 144. Scarlet fever, 58 ; diphtheria, 48 ; enteric fever, 1 ; erysipelas, 3 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 34 ; ophthalmia neonatorum (not notifiable).

Deaths from measles, 4 ; whooping cough, 0.

The diphtheria outbreak at Brislington in 1912 continued till the middle of 1913. All but one of the scarlet fever cases were in Keynsham and Brislington, contiguous to Bristol.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—In Keynsham parish, 26 cases of diphtheria, 18 of scarlet fever, and 6 of mixed infection were admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—Extensions required. The Marksbury water supply is still polluted. Evidence of contamination of water from the lowest tap at Corston was found ; the source of contamination is uncertain. The Kelston supply was also found unsatisfactory. Other public supplies were satisfactory and should be extended.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The sewerage scheme for Keynsham town is nearly completed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Twice a week under contract in Brislington and Keynsham.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 74 ; houses closed, 0.

Shortage of Houses.—No special shortage evident.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 64 ; cow-keepers on the register, 52 ; inspections made during the year, 234.

Several cowsheds were improved.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 8 ; licensed, 2 ; registered, 6 ; inspections made, 182.

Several slaughter-houses are not suited for the purpose.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 12 ; bakehouses, 10 ; outworkers, — ; nature of outwork—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—

ADOPTED ACTS.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, so far as applicable to Rural District. Urban powers in Keynsham and Brislington under Public Health Act, 1875, certain sections, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Increased Isolation Hospital accommodation. Improved water supply at Marksbury. Extension of water supply at Priston. Assistant Sanitary Inspector needed.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Sewers improved and extended in Keynsham.

LANGPORT.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. W. C. LODWIDGE.

Sanitary Inspector, J. MATHISON.

AREA, in acres, 59,410.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 13,298. Estimated to middle of 1913, 13,173.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, . New houses erected during the year, .

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	25.66	14.8	0.53	0.45	82.84
1908	22.16	12.07	0.68	0.38	75.86
1909	22.2	14.57	0.66	0.44	79.86
1910	21.36	13.05	1.62	0.07	72.0
1911	19.40	14.08	0.97	0.14	65.38
1912	19.62	16.01	1.1	0.22	61.3
1913	19.88	14.72	0.82	0.60	57.25

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 51. Scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 3; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 33; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 2.

Scarlet fever at Compton Dundon and Somerton.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—At Langport. Number of cases admitted not stated.

WATER SUPPLY.—Extensions at Lytes Cary supply. Provision of supply for Ile Brewers. Huish supply still in hand and nothing done.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Many new sewers have been laid in the district and the drainage considerably improved. Arrangements have been made, after a Local Government Board inquiry, for the flushing of the ditches of the Bow Street area of Langport.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—In parishes of Langport and Somerton.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 264; houses closed, 1.

Shortage of Houses.—A definite shortage at Curry Rivel which is being met. “In Kingsbury the demand appeared to be more for land than for actual houses, but the Council is in negotiation for the purchase of a field.”

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register—not stated; no. of cow-keepers on the register—not stated; regularly inspected. All cowsheds are in good condition.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 14; licensed, 0; registered, 14. All inspected and in sanitary condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Information not supplied.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—Two. (1) At Somerton for sanction to borrow £827 for water supply at Lytes Cary and for gas plant, etc. (2) At Barrington to borrow £1,350 for water supply for Ile Brewers.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Water supply for Huish, Kingweston and Keinton Mandeville. Houses at Curry Rivel and Kingsbury.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Improvements to water supplies.

LONG ASHTON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. R. A. FULLER.

Sanitary Inspector, E. T. H. HAWKINS.

AREA, in acres, 47,699.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 16,200. Estimated to middle of 1913, 16,315.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 3,739. New houses erected during the year, 18 (in those parishes with bye-laws).

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	24.5	14.21	0.57	0.38	70.12
1908	23.39	12.81	1.14	0.31	54.49
1909	23.77	11.54	0.51	0.31	64.34
1910	22.05	11.09	0.44	0.06	54.91
1911	22.58	14.13	0.73	0.24	79.23
1912	18.5	13.89	1.0	0.3	93.02
1913	18.39	9.83	1.04	0.12	53.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 141. Scarlet fever, 57; diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 2; erysipelas, 5; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 61; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Deaths from measles, 1; whooping cough, 0.

Scarlet fever was largely spread from Bristol—25 of the cases were from Nailsea and the adjoining part of Wraxall.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—At Flax Bourton. Three cases of diphtheria and eight of scarlet fever admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—A large part of the district is supplied by the Waterworks Companies of Bristol, Clevedon, and Portishead. These services require extension. Several polluted supplies were replaced by supplies from these companies.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Several sewers were relaid, repaired or cleaned. Sewage farm at Long Ashton and disposal works at Nailsea work satisfactorily.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Twice weekly at Pill.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 335; houses closed, 24.

Shortage of Houses.—Is found at Bishopsworth, Easton-in-Gordano, Pill and Long Ashton. A Local Government Board Inspector inspected many houses. The Local Government Board subsequently wrote that the housing at Pill needed serious attention and suggesting that the Council should use their powers under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 120; cow-keepers on the register, 113; no. of inspections made during the year, 304.

Several improvements have been made.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 11; licensed, 0; registered, 11.

A new slaughter-house was built to replace one at West Town. The slaughter-house at Kenn is still closed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 32; no. of bakehouses, 21; no. of out-workers, —; nature of outwork—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—No formal inquiries. Local Government Board Inspector visited (*see* Housing).

ADOPTED ACTS.—Parts of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Additional housing accommodation needed. Extension of building bye-laws. Assistance to the Sanitary Inspector. Repairs to Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—New cowshed and slaughter-house.

SHEPTON MALLET.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. J. T. HYATT.

Sanitary Inspector, W. PHELPS.

AREA, in acres, 46,561.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 10,185. Estimated to middle of 1913, 10,185.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 2,427. New houses erected during the year, 4.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	23.3	11.1	0.30	—	69.5
1908	21.7	14.4	0.30	0.60	46.7
1909	26.1	13.4	0.20	0.50	81.7
1910	24.1	14.8	0.30	0.10	75.6
1911	21.5	10.2	0.48	0.09	68.4
1912	23.4	11.3	1.37	0.09	71.1
1913	19.5	11.9	0.29	0.29	50.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 53. Scarlet fever, 23; diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 3; puerperal fever, 1; tuberculosis, 19; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 1; whooping cough, 1.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Joint with Shepton Mallet Urban, opened early in 1913. Nineteen cases treated—16 scarlet fever, two diphtheria and one enteric.

WATER SUPPLY.—Evercreech—new supply laid on. Pilton—a loan for this district has been applied for and plans are being prepared. Other supplies in satisfactory order.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Sewage works at Oakhill working satisfactory. The drainage of Evercreech is under consideration.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 489; houses closed, 8.

There is evidence of shortage of houses at Ditchat and steps have been taken to remedy the defect.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 70 ; inspected periodically.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 5 ; licensed, 2 ; registered, 3 ; inspections made periodically.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 1 ; bakehouses, 21 ; outworkers, 0.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—Two, one at Hornblotton and West Bradley *re* apportionment of expenses of water supply and the other at Evercreech in regard to water supply.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (part III, secs. 29, 30 and 31), and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Extra houses in Ditchat. Water supply for Pilton.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Joint Isolation Hospital opened.

TAUNTON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. HENRY ALFORD.

Sanitary Inspector, E. H. GARDINER.

AREA, in acres, 4,079.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 17,834. Estimated to middle of 1913, 17,886.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 4,079. New houses erected during the year, 27.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	21.3	14.4	1.27	0.23	70.3
1908	18.6	14.4	1.79	0.23	62.0
1909	19.1	11.9	1.25	0.17	63.0
1910	20.0	11.2	2.25	0.10	46.3
1911	17.8	12.0	1.73	0.11	44.0
1912	15.5	11.6	0.80	0.11	79.4
1913	17.2	12.4	0.67	0.05	62.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 60. Scarlet fever, 4 ; diphtheria, 12 ; enteric fever, 7 ; erysipelas, 5 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 30 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 2.

Deaths from measles, 3 ; whooping cough, 3.

Premises disinfected after death or removal of tuberculous patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Taunton Isolation Hospital, Cheddon Road, joint with Urban District Council. Scarlet fever, 4 ; diphtheria, 9 ; enteric, 1.

WATER SUPPLY.—Stoke St. Gregory and Hatch Beauchamp satisfactory. Bishop's Lydeard supply scanty. North Curry supply under consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—No particulars given.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 534 ; houses closed, 19.

No shortage reported in any parishes.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 138.

Regularly inspected. Improvements noted in the condition of some. "Much still to be done."

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 34 ; licensed, 34 ; registered, 0.

Periodically inspected. Condition satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 67 ; bakehouses, 24 ; outworkers, 232 ; nature of outwork—wearing apparel ; furniture and upholstery.

Five notices were served for outwork in unwholesome premises. No prosecutions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One in July in regard to water supply at North Curry.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Not stated.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Water supply for North Curry.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Housing improvements.

WELLINGTON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. CHAS. RANDOLPH.

Sanitary Inspector, E. HOWARD.

AREA, in acres, 33,906.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 6,074. Estimated to middle of 1913, 6,074.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,595. New houses erected during the year, 3.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	24.6	14.9	0.95	0.15	103.2
1908	18.7	9.3	0.47	0.00	84.7
1909	20.2	11.7	0.63	0.15	62.9
1910	19.4	9.7	0.63	0.00	24.5
1911	22.06	13.0	0.32	0.00	52.2
1912	17.7	13.5	1.48	0.16	74.07
1913	18.6	11.8	0.82	0.16	17.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 18. Scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 0; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 3; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 11.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 1.

Five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from other tubercular disease.

Two cases of phthisis received into Sanatoria; shelters, etc., supplied to several cases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—The parishes of West Buckland, Bradford and Nynhead are ill supplied, many of the wells being polluted. A scheme to remedy this commenced, but delayed owing to the water powers of Taunton Town Council extending to these parishes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Drainage operations carried out at Milverton, Hill-common and Bradford.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 292; houses closed, 4.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 28; cow-keepers on the register, not stated; no. of inspections made during the year, not stated.

The majority of dairies considered defective on inspection (cow-pens and drainage). Circular sent by Council to all cow-keepers in the district.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, not stated.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Factories, workshops and bakehouses regularly inspected. Numbers not stated. No. of outworkers, 10; nature of outwork—glove and shirt-making and quilting.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890 and 1907, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Better water supply for West Buckland, Bradford and Nynhead. Completion of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops register.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Scheme for improving water supply of parishes, mentioned above, commenced. Water supply of Sampford Moor improved.

WELLS.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. G. W. EGLINTON.

Sanitary Inspectors P. WILLIAMS.
E. H. PADFIELD.

AREA, in acres, 58,045.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 10,635. Estimated to middle of 1913, 10,609.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 2,367. New houses erected during the year, 5.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	20.14	11.47	2.21	0.18	62.2
1908	23.2	11.8	1.55	0.19	66.6
1909	23.02	12.6	1.36	0.29	63.5
1910	21.1	10.8	1.65	0.29	37.6
1911	17.2	14.6	0.75	0.28	76.5
1912	17.8	10.26	0.56	0.37	47.3
1913	21.1	13.5	0.28	0.37	93.7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 70. Scarlet fever, 23 ; diphtheria, 2 ; enteric fever, 3 ; erysipelas, 1 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 41 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0 ; whooping cough, 2.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None. Two cottages at Warminster for cases of small-pox. Too inaccessible for general isolation purposes.

WATER SUPPLY.—Easton parish pump-water is still reported on analysis to be unfit for dietetic use. Meare, Westhay and Walton Local Government Board inquiries have been held *re* projected supplies for these districts and the matter is still *sub judice*. Negotiations still in progress for supply for North Wootton.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—There is no general system of drainage in the district, the greater part of the excrement being placed on the land. Privies with cess-pits are in common use in the district and are often a source of danger. Some 38 defective privies have been dealt with during the year.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 630 ; houses closed, 2.

Shortage of Houses.—At Meare, Walton, West Pennard and North Wootton. Steps are being taken to erect new houses at Meare. A Local Government enquiry is shortly to be held.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 341 ; periodically inspected during the year.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 12 ; periodical inspections made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 145 ; bakehouses, 9 ; outworkers, 20 ; nature of outwork—making of wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—Two—with regard to the projected Meare and Walton water supplies.

ADOPTED ACTS.—The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890. The Public Health Acts Amendment Acts of 1890 and 1907 ; and the Notification of Births Act, 1907, have not been adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—No building bye-laws are in force in the district. The Medical Officer of Health considers the adoption of suitable ones to be urgently required. Suitable spraying apparatus for disinfection. Steam disinfectors.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—38 defective privies dealt with.

WILLITON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. VERNON L. ARDAGH.

Sanitary Inspector, R. E. JACKMAN.

AREA, in acres, 99,511.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 12,662. Estimated to middle of 1913, 12,774.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 3,112. New houses erected during the year, 31.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.0	15.1	0.74	0.16	48.0
1908	20.4	15.1	1.08	0.16	81.9
1909	18.7	14.5	1.24	0.00	62.7
1910	22.5	14.74	1.52	0.33	49.0
1911	15.95	12.47	0.87	0.58	80.0
1912	17.06	13.36	0.55	0.00	69.7
1913	19.55	14.01	1.02	0.00	76.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 332. Scarlet fever, 35; diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 7; puerperal fever, 1; tuberculosis, 27; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0; measles, 255.

Deaths from measles, 2; whooping cough, 0.

Measles is notifiable and 255 cases were notified during the year. The most extensive outbreak was at Stogumber with 139 cases, the outbreak being very sudden. The Medical Officer of Health advocates the provision of a nurse to visit cases.

All notified cases of tuberculosis are visited. Disinfection after removal or death.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Minehead and Williton (West) Hospital. Cases admitted—diphtheria 5, scarlet fever 26, puerperal fever 1.

WATER SUPPLY.—District Council has provided supplies to parishes of Williton, Stogumber, Porlock and Wootton Courtney. Improvements in progress for Timberscombe and Porlock. Complaints of contamination at Bicknoller.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Progress made in abolition of privy middens.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—None, except at Doverhay and Porlock.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 295 ; houses closed, 1.

Housing schemes for Williton and Carhampton progressing slowly and suitable sites are being sought.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, — ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, —

Education needed of those handling milk, in respect of its pollution.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 11 ; licensed, 1 ; registered, 10.

Those inspected were clean. In some, constructional defects hinder good management.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—“ Not many, or important.” Act of 1901 properly observed where it applies.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—In water supply to some parishes. Sewerage needed at Woodcombe, Withycombe and Old Cleeve.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Partial abolition of privy midden system. Improved water supply for Timberscombe.

WINCANTON.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. C. DIX.

Sanitary Inspectors E. H. KNAPMAN.
E. J. H. PADFIELD.

AREA, in acres, 62,639.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 16,441. Estimated to middle of 1913, 16,441.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 4,014. New houses erected during the year, 20.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.45	13.17	0.91	0.36	56.42
1908	19.51	12.25	1.03	0.36	65.62
1909	19.57	11.83	0.60	0.18	63.44
1910	20.79	13.29	0.27	0.12	58.6
1911	19.52	13.56	0.54	0.30	93.21
1912	18.85	13.25	0.73	0.24	41.93
1913	17.45	12.16	0.60	0.06	59.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 102. Scarlet fever, 14 ; diphtheria, 42 ; enteric fever, 25 ; erysipelas, 3 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 17 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0 ; poliomyelitis, 1.

Deaths from measles, 3 ; whooping cough, 2.

Steps are taken to isolate as far as possible each case of tuberculosis. After death or removal the premises are disinfected by the Izal spray. 24 of the diphtheria cases were at Charlton Horethorne. Of the 25 cases of enteric fever 19 occurred at Templecombe and 4 at South Cheriton, all due to the drinking of contaminated water.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—At Wincanton. Seven cases of scarlet fever, 31 of diphtheria and 15 of enteric fever were admitted. The enlargement of the hospital is under consideration.

WATER SUPPLY.—Owing to an outbreak of enteric fever at Templecombe in November, 1913, three pumps had to be closed as the water from them was found to be contaminated by sewage. These defects have been remedied. The water supplies of Charlton Musgrove and Shepton Montague are still under consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Henstridge drainage scheme completed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—At Bruton, Castle Cary, Milborne Port, and Wincanton. Satisfactory.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 825 ; houses closed, 5.

Shortage of Houses.—At North Cheriton, Milborne Port, Castle Cary, Bruton and Pitcombe. Steps are being taken in each case to remedy the shortage.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, not stated ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, not stated.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 15 ; inspections made regularly.

Four cases of bovine tuberculosis—the animal being slaughtered in each case. No bye-laws.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, not given ; no. of bakehouses, not given ; no. of out-workers, not given.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—In December at Local Government Board Offices, respecting the question of water supply of Charlton Musgrove—decided to let the matter stand over for three months.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act (part III), and Public Health Act, 1875 (section 42).

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Enlargement of Isolation Hospital. Improvement of water supply in some districts.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Henstridge drainage scheme completed.

YEOVIL.

RURAL DISTRICT.

M.O.H.—Dr. J. DIXON ADAMS.

Sanitary Inspector, N. G. FISH.

AREA, in acres, 54,963.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 16,457. Estimated to middle of 1913, 16,457.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 4,027. New houses erected during the year, 26.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	23.0	13.2	1.05	0.18	70.0
1908	20.7	11.7	0.87	0.13	68.8
1909	21.9	13.1	0.62	0.49	85.4
1910	21.3	11.6	1.05	0.24	66.8
1911	19.4	12.5	0.95	0.42	66.6
1912	20.4	13.5	0.49	0.36	56.7
1913	18.1	13.6	0.79	0.18	60.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 52. Scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 7; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 40; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 4; whooping cough, 0.

Antitoxin gratuitously supplied. After death or removal the bedding, clothing, etc., is disinfected in the steam disinfecter and the walls, etc., are sprayed with Izal.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—A supply is now laid on at North Perrott. Negotiations are still in progress for water service to Barwick. The matter of supply of Mudford and Chilton Cantelo is still under arrangement and there is a prospect of early settlement.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The construction of sewage works at Stoke-sub-Hamdon are in an advanced stage. At Tintinhull the system of removal and disposal by means of settling tanks and irrigation is complete and working satisfactorily. At Ash the construction of a new sewer is now in progress.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—No information given.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 487; houses closed, 5.

Shortage of Houses.—At Chilton Cantelo, Mudford and Marston Magna.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 146; no. of inspections made during the year, 110.

Milk supply satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 20 ; licensed, 0 ; registered, 20 ; inspections made, 80.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 96 ; bakehouses, 36 ; outworkers, 561 ; nature of outwork—gloving.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One held at Somerton *re* Somerton, Ilchester and Northover water supply.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act (sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 15) adopted ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (part III) adopted ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and Notification of Births Act, 1907, not adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Attention is called to pollution by sewage of the brook at Marston Magna and the nuisance caused thereby.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

ABSTRACT OF URBAN REPORTS.

1913.

PORT OF BRIDGWATER.

M.O.H., Dr. G. W. HARVEY BIRD.

Sanitary Inspector, F. PARR.

Number of vessels entering the Port	1428
Number of visits of inspection paid	1116
Sanitary defects found and remedied before leaving Port .	45

There have been no arrivals from infected ports, and no special warnings have been received.

No sickness reported and no deaths occurred on board any vessel.

Dr. Bird reports that although he has made several inspections with reference to the acquisition of a site for an Isolation Hospital he has nothing definite to report at present.

BRIDGWATER.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. H. S. POPE.

Sanitary Inspector, F. PARR.

AREA, in acres, 961.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 16,802. Estimated to middle of 1913, 16,970.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 3,900. New houses erected during the year, 13.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	28.9	14.0	1.22	0.32	113.0
1908	28.4	14.6	0.83	1.02	119.0
1909	26.4	15.8	0.81	0.12	125.8
1910	24.0	10.6	0.57	0.37	99.2
1911	25.2	15.2	0.74	0.31	122.6
1912	22.3	12.2	0.89	0.00	76.1
1913	22.0	12.5	0.94	0.12	100.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 74. Scarlet fever, 13 ; diphtheria, 16 ; enteric fever, 1 ; erysipelas, 1 ; puerperal fever, 1 ; tuberculosis, 41 ; acute poliomyelitis, 1. Deaths from measles, 23 ; whooping cough, 1.

Notification of tuberculosis enables the Medical Officer of Health to deal with overcrowding in such cases, and to advise as to sleeping accommodation and fresh air. A spraying apparatus has been obtained for disinfection of walls of rooms, etc. Measles was epidemic in the early part of the year and few susceptible persons escaped attack.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—14 cases of diphtheria and four of scarlet fever were admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—Ample, constant and of good quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Several small houses in one part of the town use open cesspits. The possibility of a more satisfactory arrangement is under consideration.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING is done by Corporation workmen. The Medical Officer of Health recommends the provision of a refuse destructor.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 257 ; houses closed, 0.

Shortage of Houses.—No shortage of houses is reported, but a number of old premises are scarcely fit for habitation, being back to back houses without free ventilation. Were these houses condemned the inmates could not afford higher rents.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 39 ; no. of inspections made during the year, 50.

The cowsheds are kept in fair order.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 15 ; inspections made, 72.

Some slaughter-houses are in undesirable situations. The Medical Officer of Health suggests a public abattoir.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 171 ; bakehouses, 31 ; outworkers, 119 ; nature of outwork—making wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and part VI of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Adoption of Notification of Births Act. Provision of refuse destructor and public abattoir. Extension of facilities at Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—

BURNHAM.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. F. C. BERRY.

Sanitary Inspector, W. H. CHOWINS.

AREA, in acres, 889.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 3,948. Estimated to middle of 1913, 4,140.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 967. New houses erected during the year, 16.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	17.5	13.2	0.54	0.27	30.7
1908	16.0	12.0	0.80	0.27	66.6
1909	16.7	11.8	0.25	0.00	30.7
1910	17.8	12.08	0.75	0.50	70.4
1911	13.17	9.9	0.25	0.25	153.8
1912	16.7	10.81	0.76	0.5	102.9
1913	16.18	8.9	0.0	0.5	30.7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 68. Scarlet fever, 40 ; diphtheria, 1 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 1 ; puerperal fever, 1 ; tuberculosis, 25 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0 ; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None. Hospital much needed.

WATER SUPPLY.—Satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Six new w.c.'s replaced insanitary closets.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Carried out by Local Authority.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 120 ; houses closed, 0.

Shortage of Houses.—None reported. Insertion of damp courses and other repairs have improved the dwellings found defective.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 14 ; regularly inspected. One new cowshed replaces one condemned in 1912.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 2 ; licensed, 2 ; registered, 0 ; inspections made regularly.

One slaughter-house requires alteration and the license is withheld pending alterations being carried out.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 45 ; bakehouses, 11 ; outworkers, 1 ; nature of outwork—making wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One held in December concerning the extension of the Urban District.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (parts I and III), and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (sections in parts II to VIII inclusive).

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Housing improvements.

CHARD.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. W. C. MENCE.

Sanitary Inspector, E. W. HEARN.

AREA, in acres, 403.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 4,568. Estimated to middle of 1913, 4,609.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,045. New houses erected during the year, 5.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.3	12.8	1.12	0.22	63.1
1908	22.0	10.6	1.33	0.44	60.2
1909	24.9	13.1	1.55	0.22	115.1
1910	23.8	10.5	0.64	0.22	117.1
1911	23.6	13.7	0.65	0.43	120.3
1912	20.3	10.4	0.44	0.22	75.2
1913	21.6	11.0	1.08	0.21	70.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 21. Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 0; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 4; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 15.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 1.

Diphtheria antitoxin supplied free of charge. Council have decided that houses in which tuberculous persons have lived shall be disinfected, the Council to bear part of cost. Disinfectants and pocket spittoons supplied.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None for ordinary infectious diseases but has a small-pox hospital jointly with Chard Rural District at Clayhanger Common.

WATER SUPPLY.—Partly from public supply; partly from wells and streams. Some parts inadequately supplied. A stream supplying several houses became polluted in the summer. Steps taken to prevent recurrence.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Generally satisfactory. Closet accommodation on some properties insufficient and insanitary. These closets are to be rebuilt.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Covered refuse van provided this year. Use of covered receptacles for house refuse enforced.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 10; houses closed, 0.

Considerable shortage. "Active steps being taken to remedy shortage of housing accommodation."

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 20; cow-keepers on the register, 12; no. of inspections made during the year, 23.

Dairies and cowsheds fairly well kept.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 6; licensed, 5; registered, 1; inspections made, 23.

Slaughter-house re-licences refused by Council unless alterations were made. These were carried out in three cases.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 48; bakehouses, 7; outworkers, —; nature of outwork—

Bakehouses clean, but swarming with flies. Want of cleanliness found in three workshops. Remedied.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One on November 7th for approval to purchase land for erection of working-class dwellings. Sanction obtained.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Part of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Improved water supply. More frequent sampling of milk for bacteriological examination.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Provision of covered scavenging carts.

CLEVEDON.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. WALTER J. HILL.

Sanitary Inspector, G. W. KNOWLES.

AREA, in acres, 3,027.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 6,111. Estimated to middle of 1913, 6,111.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,303. New houses erected during the year, 0.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	17.54	13.96	0.97	0.16	101.85
1908	17.21	14.29	0.48	0.32	84.9
1909	15.96	12.48	0.67	0.33	89.1
1910	15.17	9.64	0.78	0.18	52.08
1911	15.87	11.6	0.98	0.32	72.26
1912	13.09	11.32	1.31	0.00	100.0
1913	14.56	11.32	0.33	0.5	78.65

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 68. Scarlet fever, 42; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 6; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 19; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

Most of the cases of scarlet fever occurred during the last quarter, and one school was closed. All the cases were mild. Seven return cases occurred.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—About a mile from the town. 39 cases of scarlet fever were admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—Except a few outlying cottages the whole district is supplied by the Clevedon Water Company from a deep well in the limestone, with reservoirs on Dial Hill. The supply is ample and of good quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Part of the Albert Road sewer was relaid and new manholes built. The sewers were regularly flushed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Weekly by contract and tipped at a distance from the town.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 122 ; houses closed, 0.

Shortage of Houses.—None. Houses for the working-classes are good and more than sufficient.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 29 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 21.

The condition of the cowsheds and yards has improved.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—Public slaughter-house. No private premises. It was repaired and painted, and kept in a generally satisfactory state. One carcass of beef was condemned as unfit for food, and destroyed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, — ; bakehouses, 12 ; outworkers, no list received.

The cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary arrangements of the boot factory and steam laundry are good.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—Held on October 24th, on application to borrow £3,500 for new branch sewer, and construction of eight sumps in main sewer.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (parts II and III) ; the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (part II, certain sections of part III and parts IV, V, VI and X) ; Clevedon Local Board Act, 1891.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Sewer relaid. Condition of cowshed improved. Slaughter-house repaired. Sanitary improvements made at Clevedon Church of England Infants' School.

CREWKERNE.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. WM. W. WEBBER.

Sanitary Inspector, B. SLADE.

AREA, in acres, 1,221.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 3,939. Estimated to middle of 1913, 3,939.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 940. New houses erected during the year, 9.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality
1907	19.05	13.17	0.94	0.23	123.45
1908	19.29	13.41	1.17	0.23	146.34
1909	18.58	10.58	0.47	0.00	37.97
1910	21.64	12.12	0.70	0.23	130.43
1911	20.56	10.19	0.00	0.85	86.41
1912	23.1	11.42	1.00	0.00	32.96
1913	18.02	15.48	1.01	1.01	185.71

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 49. Scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 4; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 40.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

Nine houses have been disinfected after death or removal of tuberculous patients.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—Sufficient and of excellent quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—New system (bacterial) of treating sewage at Northern Outfall installed at a cost of £4,000. Works not altered at Eastern Outfall Works.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—By the Council. Most of the town visited daily. Outlying parts two or three times weekly.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 93; houses closed, 0.

Question of provision of workmen's dwellings under the consideration of the Council.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 14. All dairies inspected.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 3; licensed, 0; registered, 3—periodically inspected.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 55; bakehouses, 5; outworkers, 67; nature of outwork—shirt and collar work.

Outwork stopped in three cases owing to scarlet fever or diphtheria. Defects remedied in six premises after inspection.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Improved method of treating sewage at Northern Outfall.

FROME.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. ALBIN SEDDON.

Sanitary Inspector, L. SLAUGHTER.

AREA, in acres, 1,214.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 10,901. Estimated to middle of 1913, 10,917.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 2,790. New houses erected during the year, 6.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	17.25	14.59	0.88	0.08	139.17
1908	19.7	12.52	0.53	0.17	76.58
1909	16.34	13.85	0.71	0.26	70.7
1910	16.25	12.25	0.71	0.26	76.5
1911	17.06	16.42	0.64	0.36	86.02
1912	16.42	13.67	1.28	0.27	67.04
1913	14.28	11.35	0.9	0.0	76.92

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 15. Scarlet fever, 0; diphtheria, 0; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 2; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 12; ophthalmia neonatorum, 1.

Deaths from measles, 3; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—In Frome Urban District. One case of erysipelas treated.

WATER SUPPLY.—Public supply satisfactory. 13 wells were closed and 30 houses had town service laid on.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—House drainage has been considerably improved. The sewage disposal works are satisfactory.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Carried out by Council's workmen. House refuse burned in destructor.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 237; houses closed, 1. Many defects remedied.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 27; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 7.

The cattle and sheds are cleaner. Two floors of cowsheds have been improved and in two cases town water was laid on.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 11; licensed, 2; registered, 9; frequently inspected.

One large slaughter-house was much improved.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 96; bakehouses, 23; outworkers, 69; nature of outwork—glove and silk-tie making.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and parts of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Housing improvements.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Improvements in housing, slaughter-houses, cowsheds and house-drainage, etc.

GLASTONBURY.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. F. J. ALDRIDGE.

Sanitary Inspector, GEORGE ALVES.

AREA, in acres, 5,000.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 4,251. Estimated to middle of 1913, 4,251.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,058. New houses erected during the year, 17.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	22.9	13.44	0.74	0.24	152.1
1908	18.9	14.19	0.49	0.00	26.44
1909	18.90	14.19	0.49	0.24	52.63
1910	23.04	13.69	0.24	0.00	74.46
1911	22.81	12.2	1.88	0.23	123.7
1912	21.16	12.47	1.18	0.23	67.4
1913	22.81	12.46	0.70	0.23	144.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 24. Scarlet fever, 3 ; diphtheria, 2 ; enteric fever, 1 ; erysipelas, 0 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 18 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0 ; whooping cough, 1.

Epidemic of measles during late summer.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Joint hospital with Street. One case of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is satisfactory. The matter of new mains and increased supply to the higher levels of the borough is under consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The new sewerage scheme is almost completed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Twice weekly removal of contents of ash-bins.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 68 ; houses closed, 4.

Under a co-partnership scheme a number of houses, 12 in all at present, are being built.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 37 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 8 ; regularly inspected.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 6 ; licensed, 0 ; registered, 6 ; inspections made, 20.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 40 ; bakehouses, 7 ; outworkers, 181 ; nature of outwork—making of wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 ; Notification of Births Act, 1907.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Sewage outfall works nearly completed ; Improvements in way slaughter-houses kept.

HIGHBRIDGE.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. R. WADE.

Sanitary Inspector, ELIAS BINDING.

AREA, in acres, 696.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 2,339. Estimated to middle of 1913, 2,339.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 558. New houses erected during the year, 5.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	30.26	9.94	0.00	0.45	74.63
1908	28.91	13.55	1.80	0.90	74.63
1909	21.68	10.84	1.80	0.00	145.8
1910	21.23	10.39	0.90	0.00	42.55
1911	25.22	16.67	1.27	0.42	118.66
1912	17.53	10.26	3.0	0.85	0.0
1913	24.80	9.83	0.85	0.43	86.21

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 8. Scarlet fever, 0 ; diphtheria, 0 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 1 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 7.

Deaths from measles, 0 ; whooping cough, 0.

Ophthalmia neonatorum not notifiable.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None. Much needed.

WATER SUPPLY.—Good and abundant.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Weekly, by direct labour by Council's employees.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 43 ; houses closed, 0.

Shortage of Houses.—There is no shortage of houses. A general improvement in cleanliness, ventilation and general sanitary condition is reported.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 7 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 0 ; no. of inspections made during the year, 28.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 4 ; licensed, 0 ; registered, 4 ; inspections made, 28.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 19 ; bakehouses, 6 ; outworkers, 0.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Isolation Hospital needed.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—New Infant School. Improvement in the sanitary condition of houses generally.

ILMINSTER.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. HAROLD DOWNES.

Sanitary Inspector, G. W. WARRY.

AREA, in acres, 529.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 2,483. Estimated to middle of 1913, 2,500.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 643. New houses erected during the year, 13.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	17.3	11.7	0.33	0.33	50.0
1908	21.2	12.5	1.30	0.43	102.0
1909	17.8	13.2	0.43	0.43	121.9
1910	19.0	12.1	1.73	0.00	90.9
1911	15.4	13.3	2.02	0.40	52.6
1912	17.3	11.6	0.8	0.40	46.5
1913	16.0	9.02	0.80	0.80	25.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 29. Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; erysipelas, 2; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 7; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0; measles, 10; whooping cough, 4.
Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—From springs and wells. Abundant. One well was contaminated by sewage, and was cleaned out.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Some additional closets have been provided. More are needed. Closets of obsolete pattern still used in some cases.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—By contract. Open receptacles and carts used.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 45; houses closed, 0.

Building has been in active progress during the year. Good cottages are in constant demand, but there is no pressing need for houses.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, —; no. of cowkeepers on the register, 5; no. of inspections made during the year, —
Satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 5; licensed, 1; registered, 4; inspections made periodically.

No breach of bye-laws discovered nor diseased meat or unsound food found exposed for sale.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—32 inspections made. Two cases of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation found. One has been remedied.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890 and 1907, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Gravitation system of water supply. Covered refuse receptacles and carts.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—

MIDSOMER NORTON.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. ARTHUR BULLEID.

Sanitary Inspector, C. H. SUNDERLAND.

AREA in acres, 3,922.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 7,300. Estimated to middle of 1913, 7,520.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,575. New houses erected during the year, 36.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	28.4	12.2	0.31	0.15	89.8
1908	32.86	13.9	0.94	0.00	91.34
1909	32.18	12.03	0.62	0.00	82.68
1910	29.53	10.66	0.30	0.50	68.06
1911	23.22	9.42	0.95	0.41	64.7
1912	23.79	7.93	0.4	0.00	39.5
1913	26.32	11.43	0.7	0.13	85.85

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 47. Scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 0; enteric fever, 2; erysipelas, 1; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 29; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 7; whooping cough, 2.

The enteric fever cases occurred at Clandown (man and wife) and the supposed source of infection was from infected shellfish.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—A cottage on Welton Hill is used. Two cases of enteric fever and one of scarlatina treated. Totally unsuitable and a proper hospital needed.

WATER SUPPLY.—From Chilcompton spring, Downside Abbey supply and Radstock chiefly. Some shallow wells and a second spring at Chilcompton.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The district is largely sewered, but many water-closets have no flushing apparatus. In Downside and Clapton cesspits and earth closets are used. The Welton sewage works were satisfactory. The Clandown sewage works were demolished and the sewers connected to the Radstock sewers.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—House refuse removed three times weekly from parts of the district.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 212; houses closed, 31.

There is still a shortage of houses and there has been a fall in the building rate.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 31; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 27.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 5; licensed, 2; registered, 3; inspections made quarterly.

A new floor was put down in one of the older slaughter-houses. Public abattoir and systematic meat inspection advised by Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 39; bakehouses, 9; outworkers, 1; nature of outwork—boot-making.

One unsatisfactory bakehouse was closed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—In 1913 an enquiry was held in a case of appeal against closing orders at Welton for 12 houses.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890 and 1907, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Isolation Hospital needed. Public abattoir. Further housing accommodation.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Improvements in sewage disposal.

MINEHEAD.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. W. BAIN.

Sanitary Inspector, W. SMITH.

AREA, in acres, 692.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 3,459. Estimated to middle of 1913, 3,800.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 800. New houses erected during the year, 30.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.8	14.3	1.02	1.35	51.9
1908	19.1	13.4	2.68	0.67	122.8
1909	19.4	13.05	1.30	0.00	100.0
1910	15.8	10.35	0.97	0.00	102.0
1911	21.3	11.8	0.00	0.28	95.9
1912	16.8	10.0	2.0	1.08	48.3
1913	18.09	9.21	0.26	0.26	69.44

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 22. Scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 0; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 0; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 13.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

Ophthalmia neonatorum is not notifiable in this district.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Joint Hospital with Williton West.

WATER SUPPLY.—Abundant and excellent. New main in operation this year. Recommended that houses adjacent to but outside the district should use the town supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Flooding occurred twice owing to heavy rain. It is hoped that the use of an intercepting sewer straight to the outfall will prevent this in future.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Satisfactory.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 0; houses closed, 0.

The Council are erecting 18 new cottages, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

MILK SUPPLY.—Cowsheds inspected regularly by a veterinary surgeon. Recommended that the Council water supply be used in each place. Otherwise satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—Public abattoirs under Council control.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 16 ; bakehouses, 4 ; outworkers, 0.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Part III) ; Parts of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Further urinal accommodation. Council water supply to all dairies and cowsheds.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Cowsheds improved.

PORTISHEAD.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. JAMES P. GRIEVES.

Sanitary Inspector, F. H. SMITH.

AREA, in acres, 967.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 3,329. Estimated to middle of 1913, 3,350.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES.—725. New houses erected during the year, 1.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	30.0	8.2	0.77	0.00	77.8
1908	24.2	15.6	1.95	0.00	96.8
1909	20.7	10.6	0.78	1.17	56.6
1910	23.66	13.0	1.33	0.00	70.4
1911	17.39	10.21	0.60	0.30	67.79
1912	15.62	14.11	0.9	0.30	76.92
1913	20.89	15.52	0.0	0.0	83.33

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 24. Scarlet fever, 7 ; diphtheria, 12 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 0 ; puerperal fever, 1 ; tuberculosis, 4 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0 ; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—Constant and of good quality, but water hard.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The sewers were flushed and one cleaned out and improved. A public urinal was completed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Weekly by contract.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 56 ; houses closed, 1.

Shortage of Houses.—There is an increased shortage of houses owing to the erection of nail works. Twenty or thirty more working-class houses are needed.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 19 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 12 ; regularly inspected.

Clean and in good condition.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 4 ; licensed, 0 ; registered, 4 ; inspections made periodically.

A cattle pen is to be provided with a new floor and one wall rebuilt. One case of actinomycosis was discovered.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 34 ; bakehouses, 5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 (Part III).

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Additional houses for working-classes. Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—New public urinal.

RADSTOCK.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. J. E. SCALES.

Sanitary Inspector, G. H. GIBSON.

AREA, in acres, 997.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 3,723. Estimated to middle of 1913, 3,755.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 868. New houses erected during the year, 46.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	30.0	12.0	0.85	0.00	47.6
1908	30.5	10.5	1.42	0.00	84.1
1909	28.5	12.0	0.54	0.00	130.0
1910	27.4	12.8	0.54	0.28	72.9
1911	24.9	9.2	0.54	0.00	66.6
1912	22.2	8.5	0.00	0.00	60.2
1913	25.03	12.2	1.06	0.00	63.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 34. Scarlet fever, 10 ; diphtheria, 1 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 4 ; puerperal fever, 2 ; tuberculosis, 17 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 2 ; whooping cough, 0.

Disinfection carried out by Izal spray after removal or death of a case of tuberculosis.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—At Westfield. No case has been admitted. The Medical Officer of Health reports “it is a most unsatisfactory place.”

WATER SUPPLY.—From Downhead. Good in quality and quantity.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The Council's sewage works reported satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health hopes that the Council will insist in future on the conversion of all privies into properly flushed w.c's.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Refuse is removed only on request and then at the expense of the owner.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 15; houses closed, 0.

Appears to be a shortage as there are no vacant houses.

Only specially defective houses inspected: no routine inspection of all the houses.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 7; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 3; regularly inspected during the year.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 3; licensed, 2; registered, 1; inspections made regularly.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 28; bakehouses, 3; outworkers, 0; nature of outwork—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (part III); Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Improvements in Isolation Hospital. Conversion of privies into water-closets.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—The provision of two recreation grounds.

SHEPTON MALLET.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. J. T. HYATT.

Sanitary Inspector, D. HINCHCLIFFE.

AREA, in acres, 5,348.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 5011. Estimated to middle of 1913, 5,011.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,132. New houses erected during the year, 2.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	18.9	9.1	0.38	0.00	50.5
1908	18.3	12.4	0.38	0.00	72.9
1909	21.1	9.7	0.00	0.38	9.0
1910	16.0	11.4	0.56	0.18	95.2
1911	18.1	12.7	0.59	0.39	43.9
1912	18.5	13.3	0.00	0.19	64.5
1913	17.3	11.5	0.39	0.39	34.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 49. Scarlet fever, 29; diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 1; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 12; ophthalmia neonatorum, 2.

Deaths from Measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

Tuberculosis premises disinfected after death or removal with Izal spray.

Diphtheria antitoxin supplied gratis to practitioners in district.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—In Shepton Mallet, joint with Shepton Mallet Rural. Opened during the year—21 cases admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—No information given.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Examination and repair of trunk sewer at Darshill and Bowlsh. Sewer and surface water extensions at Charlton.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—No information given.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 119; houses closed, 12.

Said to be no shortage of houses at the present time.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, not stated; no of cow-keepers on the register, not stated; inspections made regularly.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—Slaughter houses, 3; inspections made regularly.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 30; no. of bakehouses, —; no. of out-workers, 0.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (parts II and III); Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (greater portion of it); Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—The Sanitary Inspector recommends that a short length of 18in. trunk sewer be relaid at Bowlsh.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—

STREET.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. G. W. EGLINTON.

Sanitary Inspector, W. H. COUSINS.

AREA, in acres, 2,918.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 4,325. Estimated to middle of 1913, 4,332.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 934. New houses erected during the year, 30.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	19.6	7.6	0.23	0.00	82.3
1908	20.5	11.8	0.68	0.00	69.6
1909	20.9	10.6	0.22	0.22	96.7
1910	20.3	10.9	0.69	0.22	87.9
1911	16.03	11.08	0.47	0.23	102.9
1912	21.1	10.5	0.7	0.23	66.6
1913	21.23	8.3	0.46	0.00	21.9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 76. Scarlet fever, 46; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 0; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 29; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

All cases are kept under observation and in case of removal or death the premises are disinfected.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Joint for Glastonbury and Street, situated midway between the two places in the Borough of Glastonbury. One case of diphtheria and four of scarlet fever admitted.

WATER SUPPLY.—In addition to the original springs during the year a bore-hole was sunk at Rodney Stoke for a supplementary supply, the quantity and quality of which proved quite satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Only a few houses with earth closets. Additional sewer constructed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Has been reorganised, regular collections of refuse being made and sanitarily disposed of.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 121; houses closed, 2.

During the year 30 new houses have been erected and are all occupied. There is hardly a vacant house in the district. Five cases of overcrowding dealt with.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 18; no. of cow-keepers on the register, —; periodically inspected during the year.

Cowsheds, etc., are periodically inspected and are generally clean, but some are deficient in size, but, as the cows are kept out to grass during the greater part of the year the animals are rarely in the sheds except for a very short period during the winter.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 5; licensed, 5; registered, 0; inspections made periodically.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 4 (factories); bakehouses, 11; outworkers (workshops), 148; outworkers (workrooms), 8; nature of outwork—chiefly leather work.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, not adopted; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, in part adopted; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, not adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Flushing cisterns for water-closets.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Completion of houses erected by the Urban District Council. Increased water supply. Installation of telephone at Isolation Hospital.

TAUNTON.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. HENRY ALFORD.

Sanitary Inspector, J. W. NORTHCOMBE.

AREA, in acres, 1,390.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 22,710. Estimated to middle of 1913, 22,857.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 5,121. New houses erected during the year, 33.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	25.3	15.3	1.04	0.31	138.5
1908	20.1	15.2	1.13	0.45	132.5
1909	20.9	13.7	0.98	0.31	113.7
1910	21.0	11.7	0.84	0.22	76.2
1911	21.3	15.4	0.88	0.48	112.0
1912	19.3	12.4	0.92	0.10	93.1
1913	18.2	14.4	0.52	0.35	124.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 201. Scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 70; enteric fever, 3; erysipelas, 5; pureperal fever, 1; tuberculosis, 85; ophthalmia neonatorum, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; poliomyelitis, 1.

Deaths from measles, 11; whooping cough, 0.

Diphtheria.—All medical practitioners in the district now provided with outfits for taking “swabs.”

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Cheddon Road, joint with Rural District Council. Eighty-eight cases admitted. Number of each disease not stated.

WATER SUPPLY.—Abundant. Quality unchanged. Recommended that it be filtered for drinking.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—No particulars given.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—No particulars given.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 394 ; houses closed, 5.

The Corporation houses were at once let and a number of applicants had to be refused. These 12 houses were finished and occupied during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 43.

Frequently inspected and in good sanitary condition. No case of tubercular disease came under notice.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 10 ; licensed, 2 ; registered, 8 ; inspections made frequently.

Public abbatoir needed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 342 ; bakehouses, 27 ; outworkers, 1,148 ; nature of outwork—wearing apparel. Electro-plate.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One, into the Council's application for a loan for erection of workmen's dwellings. Consent given.

ADOPTED ACTS.—

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Public abbatoir, public baths, abolition of extra water-rate for baths in houses.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Workmen's dwellings erected. School clinic established.

WATCHET.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. SYDNEY GRAHAM.

Sanitary Inspector, G. HUNT.

AREA, in acres, 700.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 1,846. Estimated to middle of 1913, 1,846.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 451. New houses erected during the year, 0.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	22.2	9.0	0.52	0.52	71.4
1908	21.1	13.7	0.52	0.52	100.0
1909	19.6	11.1	0.00	0.52	54.0
1910	15.3	5.2	0.00	0.00	0.0
1911	20.5	10.2	0.53	1.62	157.8
1912	18.9	12.4	1.0	0.54	28.5
1913	16.2	13.0	1.62	0.54	33.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 49. Scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 0; enteric fever, 0; erysipelas, 2; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 4; measles, 37.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

Diphtheria antitoxin supplied gratuitously by the Council.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—By private company. Good and sufficient.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Drains of causeway relaid and satisfactory. Those of Portland Terrace require attention.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Satisfactory.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 66; houses closed, 4.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 1; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 1.

Satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—Slaughter-houses, 3.

Slaughter-houses stated to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 12; bakehouses, 4; outworkers, 0.

All in excellent order.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Flushing apparatus for all closets; Compulsory provision of covered refuse receptacles.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Drains of causeway relaid.

WELLINGTON.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. R. W. H. MEREDITH (temporary).

Sanitary Inspector, E. T. HOWARD

AREA, in acres, 5,295.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 7,634. Estimated to middle of 1913, 7,688.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,837. New houses erected during the year, 1.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	17.6	14.9	1.05	0.13	141.8
1908	24.4	14.9	1.04	0.39	93.6
1909	16.9	12.0	1.69	0.39	100.0
1910	18.4	12.3	0.77	0.25	98.6
1911	20.0	10.9	0.78	0.00	104.6
1912	18.3	15.8	2.09	0.39	57.1
1913	17.2	12.4	0.26	0.26	53.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 42. Scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 2; erysipelas, 0; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 26; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0; whooping cough, 0.

Diphtheria antitoxin supplied free of charge.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None, but by arrangement five cases were sent to Tiverton Isolation Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY.—Good and sufficient. New supply from Payton spring yields 60 gallons per minute.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Satisfactory.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Reported satisfactory.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 168; houses closed, 0.

168 inspections; 280 re-inspections; 55 notices served. Many houses empty.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 20; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 14.

No complaints received.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 12; licensed, 1; registered, 11.

Regularly inspected. A few minor defects only found.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 38; bakehouses, 9; outworkers, 16; nature of outwork—wearing apparel making.
Regularly inspected, and defects remedied.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED—

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Additional water supply.

WELLS.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O H., Dr. HERBERT W. ALLAN.

Sanitary Inspector, H. HASELL.

AREA, in ac.es, 720.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 4,655. Estimated to middle of 1913, 4,655.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 1,090. New houses erected during the year, 2.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	20.83	12.37	0.41	0.20	59.41
1908	19.80	12.99	0.41	0.41	93.75
1909	18.35	11.96	0.61	0.00	56.18
1910	19.39	12.17	0.41	0.00	42.55
1911	16.72	12.67	0.00	0.21	89.74
1912	13.93	11.15	1.5	0.0	76.92
1913	16.72	10.65	0.21	0.00	51.28

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 34. Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; erysipelas, 0; puerperal fever, 0; tuberculosis, 28; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 2; whooping cough, 2.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—One of 14 beds. Two cases of scarlatina treated at Isolation Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY.—Good in quality but during November and a short part of December the supply was restricted on account of shortage.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—No alterations recorded.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—More satisfactory arrangements made.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 103 ; houses closed, 0.

No evidence of shortage.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 9 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 7 ; no. of inspections made during the year, 36.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 10 ; licensed, 2 ; registered, 8 ; inspections made, 510.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 51 ; bakehouses, 11 ; outworkers, 0.

The Medical Officer of Health again calls attention to the fact that no list of outworkers has reached him from any factory or workshop in the city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—At an inquest attention was drawn to the fact that there is no public mortuary in the city.

List of outworkers should be sent in. New ambulance for infectious cases.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Steam disinfectors overhauled and put in repair.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. J. WALLACE.

Sanitary Inspector, T. JONES.

AREA, in acres, 2,418.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 23,229. Estimated to middle of 1913, 24,040.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 5,111. New houses erected during the year, 38.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	17.60	12.42	0.93	0.17	82.9
1908	17.17	12.14	1.13	0.04	91.6
1909	16.41	11.10	1.21	0.34	51.2
1910	14.9	11.24	1.16	0.16	102.3
1911	17.28	11.60	0.64	0.43	106.7
1912	14.14	12.36	1.03	0.39	74.62
1913	13.22	12.52	0.87	0.45	78.61

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 202. Scarlet fever, 70 ; diphtheria, 15 ; enteric fever, 4 ; erysipelas, 1 ; puerperal fever, 1 ; tuberculosis, 108 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0 ; poliomyelitis, 3.

Deaths from measles, 9 ; whooping cough, 0.

Many of the scarlet fever cases were mild and difficult to diagnose. The bacteriological examination of diphtheria contacts was continued. The diphtheria cases were more severe than in 1912. Measles was widespread in February and March. The tuberculosis Health Visitor is also assistant Sanitary Inspector. The co-operation of practitioners notifying cases of tuberculosis is used both in examination of contacts and instruction in precautions necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—In the Urban District in close proximity to the slaughter-houses. Fifty-eight cases of scarlet fever and thirteen of diphtheria were treated. Two other cases sent in for observation.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water is of high chemical and bacteriological purity but hard and somewhat brackish. By using *Venturi* meters it has been found that the supply is much less than was estimated. An additional supply is needed. Provisional arrangements have been made for purchase of a spring at Banwell giving much softer water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—There are still about 20 cesspools at Milton. A more efficient bacteriological system is needed in connection with the bungalows on Milton Hill.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Once or twice weekly. Tipped on land. Few complaints during 1912 and 1913.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 242 ; houses closed, 3.
No shortage of houses.

Most of the defects were of a minor character and easily remedied. In 16 houses the low level of the ground, and absence of a proper layer of cement concrete caused dampness. Some of these have been dealt with by raising the level with clean sand and covering with a layer of cement concrete ; the ventilation under the floors being also improved. Others will be similarly treated shortly.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 69 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 5 ; periodically inspected.

Some cowsheds, displaced by the new road to Worle, were rebuilt by the Council on modern lines, and another cow-keeper has effected great improvement in the housing of his cows.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 9 ; licensed, 9 ; registered, 0 ; inspections made—periodical.

Eight of the slaughter-houses are in the public abattoirs, the other one is at Milton. New abattoirs are to be built. A qualified Meat Inspector was appointed Superintendent of the Public Abattoirs.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 129 ; bakehouses, 39 ; outworkers, 93 ; nature of outwork—making wearing apparel.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—On 16th December, 1913, an inquiry was held and subsequently a loan of £11,000 sanctioned for the erection of public slaughter-houses.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (except part IV) ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (partly) ; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 ; Public Libraries' Acts ; Burial Acts, 1852 to 1906 ; and local Acts.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—Improved water supply and enlargement of cemetery (powers are being sought in a Bill now before Parliament) ; new slaughter-houses (loan already obtained) ; improvements at the Isolation Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Housing improvements and improvements in cowsheds, etc. Health Visitor provided.

WIVELISCOMBE.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. WM. PENBERTHY.

Sanitary Inspector, G. PROUT.

AREA, in acres, 182.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 1,316. Estimated to middle of 1913, 1,316.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 330. New houses erected during the year, 0.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	22.5	11.2	0.70	0.00	187.5
1908	21.8	11.9	0.70	0.00	32.2
1909	19.0	13.4	0.70	0.70	0.0
1910	17.6	15.5	0.70	0.00	0.0
1911	18.9	17.4	0.75	1.51	40.0
1912	14.4	9.8	0.00	0.00	0.01
1913	15.1	12.9	2.27	0.00	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 5. Scarlet fever, 0 ; diphtheria, 0 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 0 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 5 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 0.

Deaths from measles, 0 ; whooping cough, 0.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—None.

WATER SUPPLY.—Ample. Analysis of gravitation supply not quite satisfactory, but Medical Officer of Health thinks this condition will be easily remedied.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—There are now no cesspits and no earth-closets in the district.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Only fairly well done by the Contractor.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 0 ; houses closed, 0.

The cottage closed in 1912 is vacant, and to be pulled down. More houses required.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 3 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 1.

Reported as satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 2.

Slaughter-houses satisfactorily kept.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Workshops satisfactorily kept.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—One held in November in regard to proposal to build 26 cottages. Plans since sanctioned by the Board.

ADOPTED ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Cottages at Parricks made satisfactorily habitable.

YEOVIL.

URBAN DISTRICT.

M.O.H., Dr. A. E. REMMETT WEAVER.

Sanitary Inspector, F. WHALLEY.

AREA, in acres, 852.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 13,759. Estimated to middle of 1913, 14,425.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES, 3,349. New houses erected during the year, 125.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases Death Rate.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
1907	27.25	15.98	1.04	0.52	89.0
1908	23.5	11.5	0.51	0.17	88.0
1909	21.2	13.7	1.10	0.51	99.0
1910	22.1	12.1	1.0	0.66	53.0
1911	22.7	11.7	1.23	0.54	86.0
1912	20.2	11.6	0.98	0.00	66.4
1913	20.79	10.53	0.62	0.48	66.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Cases notified, 94. Scarlet fever, 3 ; diphtheria, 11 ; enteric fever, 0 ; erysipelas, 6 ; puerperal fever, 0 ; tuberculosis, 71 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 3.

Deaths from measles, 5 ; whooping cough, 0.

A system of Sunday School exclusion is in force for the exclusion of cases of infectious disease and contact cases and is believed to be very effective in preventing the spread of infectious disease.

Efficient control of the prevalence of tuberculosis is obtained by notification, visits by nurse, examination of suspected cases at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and by disinfection of all infected buildings and rooms where death or change of residence has taken place.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—At Lyde Lane. Is used only for scarlet fever patients. Three cases admitted during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—A gravitation supply derived from two main sources, namely Stockwood and Spring Pond, with two auxiliary supplies from Evershot tunnel and Haydon wood. Is of medium hardness and good quality for drinking purposes and is sufficient in quantity. Average consumption 30 gallons per head.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Has been reconstructed recently and a very large number of unsatisfactory house drains have been relaid.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Refuse is collected twice weekly and destroyed in the Refuse Destructor at the Sewage Works.

HOUSING.—Houses inspected, 312 ; houses closed, 14.

Shortage of Houses.—There seems to be a sufficiency of houses for the working-classes as the Council recently decided to adjourn for six months the consideration of the question of continuing the present housing scheme by the erection of a third group of 50 houses. Four cases of overcrowding dealt with.

MILK SUPPLY.—Dairies, cowsheds and milk purveyors on the register, 26 ; no. of cow-keepers on the register, 7 ; no. of inspections made during the year—periodically.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.—No. of slaughter-houses, 9 ; licensed, 8 ; registered, 1 ; inspections made—periodically.

One seizure of unsound meat. In this case 19½lbs. of decomposing meat was seized at a local slaughter-house and destroyed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No. registered, 44 ; bakehouses, 11 ; outworkers, 1,384 ; nature of outwork—gloving.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.—None.

ADOPTED ACTS.—The adoptive Acts in force within the Borough are :—The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ; parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as follows—part II, part III (except sections 39 to 42), part IV (except section 67), parts V, VI, VII

(sections 79 and 86), parts VIII, IX, X (section 95) ; the Notification of Births Act, 1907 ; Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899, extension to ophthalmia neonatorum.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.—The provision of a Steam Disinfector. A Bye-law for the enforcement of the adoption of regulation-covered bins for holding household refuse before collection by the Sanitary Authority.

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED AS CARRIED OUT IN 1913 REPORT.—Regulations to control van-dwellers. Reconstruction of drains.

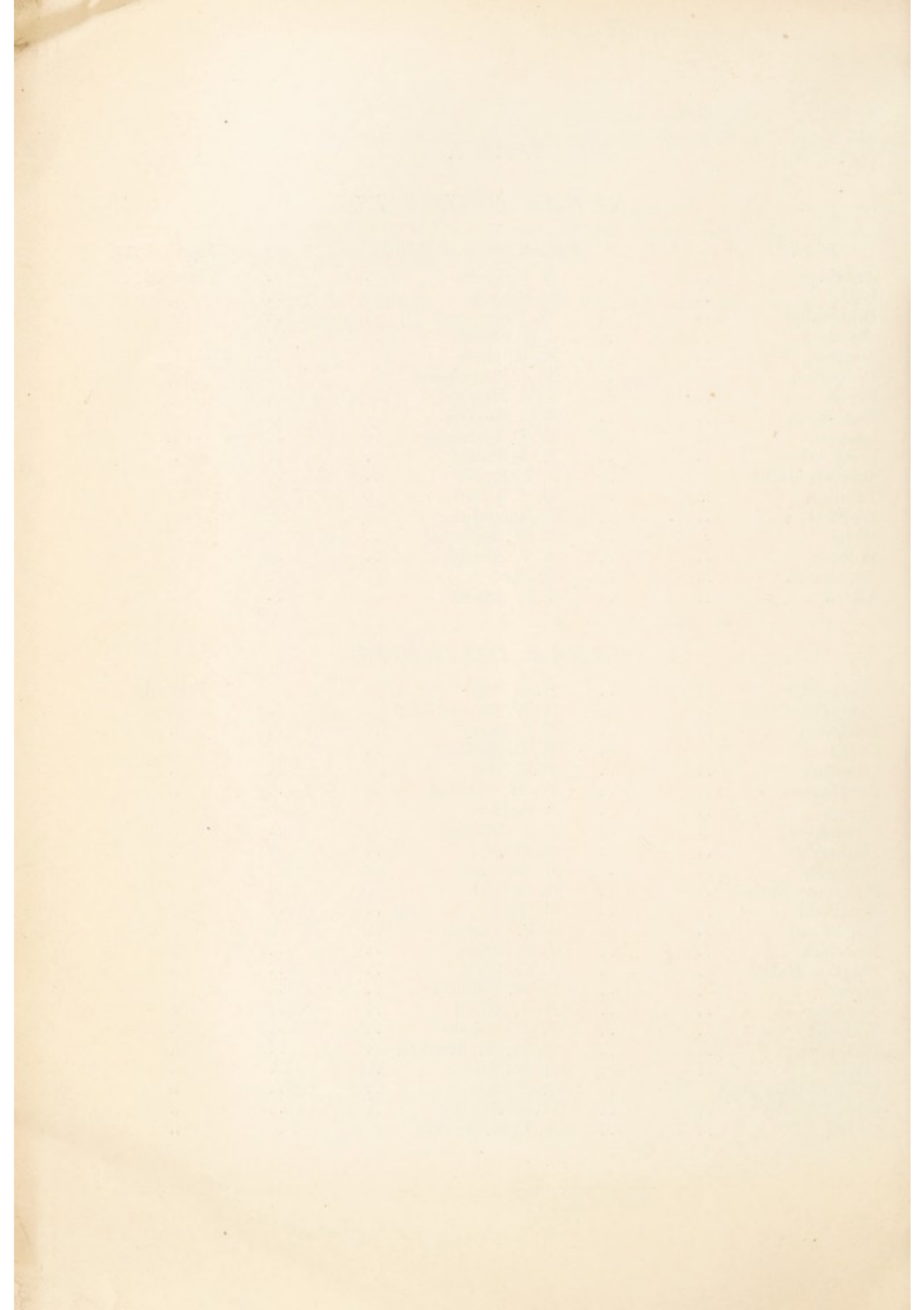
TABLE A.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

<i>District.</i>		<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>	<i>Annual Report, 1913.</i>
Axbridge	..	A. V. Lèche	Printed.
Bath	..	C. Harper	"
Bridgwater	..	W. Thompson	"
Chard	..	I. G. Sibbald	"
Clutton	..	R. H. Brew	"
Dulverton	..	E. J. Slade-King	"
Frome	..	C. R. Howard	"
Keynsham	..	J. C. Heaven	"
Langport	..	W. C. Lodwidge	"
Long Ashton	..	R. A. Fuller	"
Shepton Mallet	..	J. T. Hyatt	"
Taunton	..	H. J. Alford	"
Wellington	..	C. Randolph	"
Wells	..	G. W. Eglinton	"
Williton	..	A. V. Ardagh	"
Wincanton	..	C. Dix	"
Yeovil	..	J. D. Adams	"

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Bridgwater	..	H. S. Pope	Printed.
Bridgwater Port	..	G. W. Harvey Bird	"
Burnham	..	F. C. Berry	"
Chard	..	W. C. Mence	"
Clevedon	..	W. J. Hill	"
Crewkerne	..	W. W. Webber	"
Frome	..	A. Seddon	"
Glastonbury	..	F. J. Aldridge	"
Highbridge	..	R. Wade	"
Ilminster	..	H. Downes	"
Midsomer Norton	..	A. Bulleid	"
Minehead	..	W. Bain	"
Portishead	..	J. P. Grieves	"
Radstock	..	J. E. Scales	"
Shepton Mallet	..	J. T. Hyatt	"
Street	..	G. W. Eglinton	"
Taunton	..	H. J. Alford	"
Watchet	..	S. G. Graham	"
Wellington	..	R. W. H. Meredith	"
Wells	..	H. W. Allan	"
Weston-super-Mare	..	J. Wallace	"
Wiveliscombe	..	W. Penberthy	"
Yeovil	..	A. E. R. Weaver	"



URBAN DISTRICTS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	RURAL DISTRICTS.																				URBAN DISTRICTS.										COUNTY TOTAL.														
	ABERDEE.	BATH.	BRISTOW.	CHARD.	CLUTH.	DEVENTON.	FROME.	KITSHAM.	LANGFORD.	LONG ASHTON.	SHEPTON MALL.	TAUNTON.	WELLINGTON.	WELLS.	WILTON.	WIMBORNE.	YEOVIL.	TOTAL.	BRISTOW.	BURHAM.	CHARD.	CLAYDON.	CREWEN.	FROME.	GLASTONBURY.	HIGHBURY.	ILKESLEY.	MIDDERBURY.	MIDDELSBROUGH.	PORTLAND.		RADCLIFF.	SHEPTON MALL.	STREET.	TAUNTON.	WATFORD.	WELLINGTON.	WELLS.	WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	WIMBORNE.	YEOVIL.	TOTAL.			
Enteric Fever	1	1								1						4	7																2		1		1			4	11				
Small Pox																																													
Measles	5	4	1	2	8		4	4		1	1	3			2	3	4	23						3				7																	
Scarlet Fever			1											1				2	1	1																				2	4				
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	1							1	3	1			2	19	1		1					1			2													7	26			
Diphtheria and Croup				3	2	1	4	2		1				1	2		19						2					2							1	1					7	26			
Influenza		2	7	2	1	6		1		2					2	9	34					1		2										3	1	2		5	2	18	52				
Erysipelas				1			2					1			2	1	7																				1				2	9			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever																																													
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	28	8	14	7	10	5	7	8	11	17	3	12	5	3	13	10	13	174	16		5	2	4	10	3	2	2	5	1		4	2	2	12	3	2	1	21	3	9	109	283			
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	2					1	1	6		3		1				1	20	1	1		1	2			1	1	1										5	4	22	42				
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4		4	3	2	1		1	2	2		1		2		1	25	1	1	1	2	2				1	1															3	27	52	
Rheumatic Fever					1			1									2																								1	2			
Cancer, malignant Disease	19	16	14	10	20	4	13	7	20	18	10	10	4	20	14	21	22	242	12	3	2	13		11	3	2	1	6	3	4	5	9	6	20	3	14	9	32	1	11	170	412			
Meningitis		1			1	1	1	1	1	3		1			4		18	3	1	1							1		1										7	4	18	36			
Organic Heart Disease	37	20	23	18	20	3	24	19	16	21	17	20	15	24	21	38	32	368	17	5	10	3	6		4	4	3	6	10	12	5	6	4	20	3	9	14	47	2	20	210	578			
Bronchitis	19	12	15	8	15	10	6	11	15	15	5	14	7	10	5	8	11	186	12	7	4	2	5	5	8	1	4	3	5	7	4	1	30		10		12	2	6	130	316				
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	4	15	17	2	2	5	4	19	7	3	13	5	12	6	8	5	139	21		1	3	10	6	1		4	13	2	8	3	2	3	16	3	1	6	12	1	6	122	261			
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs		1			1		1	1	2	1		1	3	3	6	23												1						1	1	5		2	1	3	22	45			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	1	1	4	3		5		1	3	2	3		3	1	2	32	4		1		3	4																6	1	41	73			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5			1					1	1	2						10						2					2														2	15	25	
Alcoholism								1	1								2	2				1	1																			3	1	8	10
Cirrhosis of Liver	2		1	2	2	1	2	1						2	1	5	19	1		2	2		1				1		1	1								1	2		1	13	32		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	25	5	8	2	4	1	4	3	11	6	7	3		3	7	3	6	98	6	3		7	2	3	4	1	1	1		2		1		8	1	3	5	10	3	3	64	162			
Puerperal Fever			1				2		1								4	1																									4	8	
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		1	1		1			1		1	2	1					4	12	1									1						2						1	3			8	20
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	17	8	17	9	9	4	5	6	7	5	5	9		11	9	7	9	137	18	2	4	6	6	5	4	1	1	8	5	2	1	3		24	1	4	1	11		10	117	254			
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	8	5	11	6	13		5	3	7	4	4	6	1	1	3	4	2	83	10	2	1	4		2		1	1		1		1	1		8	1	2	3	6		4	48	131			
Suicides	5	1	1	1	1		2					1	4		1	2	2	3	25	1	1	1		1			2			1	3			5			1	4		4	24	49			
Other Defined Diseases	126	41	85	72	49	11	26	45	71	72	54	109	33	37	80	73	93	1077	39	15	15	35	20	65	25	1	4	25	9	11	27	17	141	4	21	12	92	1	51	639	1716				
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		9		1	29	12	28			3				10	2		94	42									1			2					17			3	1	66	160				
All causes	322	143	222	171	194	63	147	120	194	185	122	218	72	144	179	200	224	2020	233	37	52	86	61	124	53	23	23	86	35	48	46	58	36	331	24	95	60	301	17	152	1981	4901			

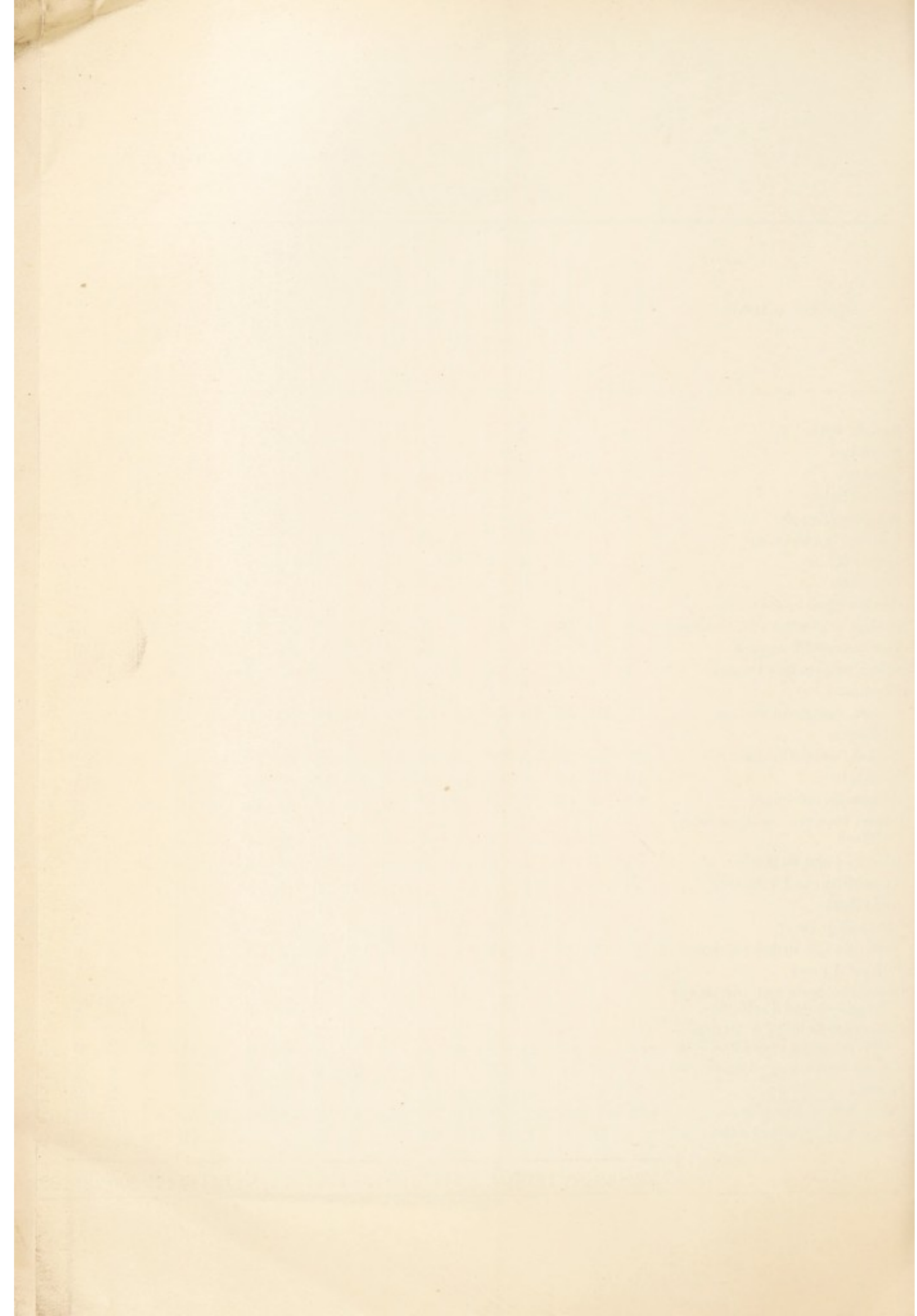


TABLE C.

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.								
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever ...	11	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	104	16	31	40	14	1	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	26	14	7	5	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	26	...	2	8	12	2	...	1	1
Influenza ...	52	...	2	1	1	1	7	12	28
Erysipelas ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	283	...	...	...	11	63	139	62	8
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	42	5	8	6	11	8	3	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	52	5	2	4	7	5	18	8	3
Rheumatic Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	412	...	...	2	...	3	30	169	208
Meningitis ...	36	4	3	7	10	8	3	1	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	578	2	...	...	9	12	48	174	333
Bronchitis ...	316	38	12	6	...	2	7	54	197
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	261	54	18	14	12	10	24	55	74
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	45	3	1	1	3	1	8	16	12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	73	50	12	2	...	...	...	2	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	25	...	...	3	3	9	4	2	4
Alcoholism ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	6
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	162	...	2	1	3	3	21	58	74
Puerperal Fever ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	20	5	...	...	...	1	14	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	254	253	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	131	3	6	7	10	18	34	28	25
Suicides ...	49	...	...	...	1	6	16	18	8
Other Defined Diseases ...	1716	71	20	18	34	33	140	330	1070
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	160	7	...	3	3	2	3	9	133
	4901	530	126	130	145	193	548	1029	2200

TABLE D.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1913. Deaths from Stated Causes in each District.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AXBRIDGE.	BATH.	BRIDGWATER.	CHAED.	CLUTTON.	DULVERTON.	FROME.	KEYNSHAM.	LANGPORT.	LONG ASHTON.	SHEPTON MALLET.	TAUNTON.	WELLINGTON.	WELLS.	WILLITON.	WINCANTON.	YEovil.	TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS.	BRIDGWATER.	BURNHAM.	CHAED.	CLEVELDON.	CREWKERNE.	FROME.	GLASTONBURY.	HIGHBRIDGE.	LEMINSTER.	MILSOMER NORTON.	MINHEAD.	PORTISHEAD.	RAGSTOCK.	SHEPTON MALLET.	STREET.	TAUNTON.	WATCHET.	WELLINGTON.	WELLS.	WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	WYVELSCOMBE.	YEovil.	TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS.	COUNTY TOTAL.
Measles	1	1	..	1	2	..	5	3	1	6	1	11	16		
Scarlet Fever	
Diphtheria and Croup	
Whooping Cough ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	14
Diarrhoea	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	9	1	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	1	8	17		
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	5	..	..	..	21	32
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	2	1	1	4	1	1	5		
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3
Atelectasis	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	6	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	9		
Congenital Malformations ..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	3	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	3	..	2	3	2	1	18	1	3	1	2	3	17	28		
Premature Birth	5	3	12	4	7	4	1	6	3	4	1	7	6	7	6	2	78	5	1	1	5	4	5	3	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	18	1	3	..	6	5	65	143			
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	11	4	5	4	2	..	3	..	3	1	4	..	3	2	2	5	49	10	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	2	..	5	1	..	1	..	2	33	82	
Injury at Birth	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	6		
Syphilis	1	1	1	1	
Rickets	1	1	1	1	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	2	5	
Convulsions	1	2	4	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	19	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	24
Gastritis	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	8	13	
Bronchitis	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	16	4	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	3	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	35
Laryngitis	1	..	1	2	2	2	
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	5	2	2	4	..	1	..	3	3	..	1	3	..	4	2	30	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	25	55	
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	4
Other Causes	1	2	2	..	8	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	3	25	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	33
All Causes	34	16	29	19	25	5	10	12	15	16	10	20	22	19	17	18	288	37	2	7	7	13	12	14	5	1	17	5	4	6	3	2	52	1	7	4	25	0	18	242	530	

