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Combined Sanitary District.**

Contributors

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THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

SOUTH-WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE

COMBINED

Sanitary District

FOR THE YEAR 1911.



Gloucester :

1912.

THE SOUTH-WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Combined Sanitary District

*Comprises the following Sanitary Authorities : **

RURAL : CHIPPING SODBURY, CIRENCESTER,
GLOUCESTER, LYDNEY, TETBURY

AND

EAST DEAN AND UNITED PARISHES.

URBAN : AWRE, CIRENCESTER, NEWNHAM,
TETBURY & WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

GLOUCESTER

* The Thornbury Rural Sanitary District, which for fifteen years was included in the Combined District, is not so now, though it has the same Medical Officer of Health. The Report for this District is published separately. In 1906 the Combination, which had existed for 33 years as a voluntary combination and which had ceased to formally exist in consequence of circumstances which it is not necessary to explain, was re-formed by a special Act of Parliament and by a compulsory Order of the Local Government Board, of the same Authorities as formed the old Combined District, with the exception of Chepstow Rural, which, being in the county of Monmouth, could not be brought into the Order.

For the area, house accommodation and population of the Combined District as a whole and of its several constituent parts, see Table I. of the Appendix.

TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE
URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS
OF THE
South-West Gloucestershire Combined District.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report for 1911 on the general sanitary condition of the Combined District, for which I am at present acting as Medical Officer of Health, as a whole, together with separate reports on each of the several districts forming the Combination.

I take this opportunity of paying tribute to the able and unceasing energies which your late Medical Officer of Health (DR. F. T. BOND) has brought to bear for the last 39 years on the sanitary administration of your district, such as were possible only in a man of his exceptional ability and enthusiasm for the public health.

As my connection with the district began only at the end of the year it is easy to imagine that the difficulties in writing a Report on the sanitary history of the past year have been considerable, not only owing to my having had no personal cognizance of the events which this Report records, but also because of the difficulties experienced in collecting the necessary statistical data.

Consequently I have refrained, for the most part, from offering any opinion on matters which would otherwise have called for comment and have confined myself as far as possible to facts.

As this will probably be the last Report of the South-West Gloucestershire Combined District, as such, it would be well to shortly recapitulate its history. The existing combination of 11 districts was constituted by a Provisional

Order of the Local Government Board dated May 7th, 1906, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent on July 20th, 1906. The Order was made under section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875. A combination of districts, including the 11 which are still united, had, however, existed since 1872. It then comprised 14 Sanitary Authorities, and was formed by consent of all the constituent Authorities, under the first Public Health Act of 1872. Sanitary Authorities then in the combination other than the 11 which are still united were Dursley, which retired from the combination prior to 1888; Thornbury, which retired but continued to appoint the same Medical Officer of Health; and Chepstow, which could not be included in the Provisional Order of 1906 in consequence of it not being within the county of Gloucester, but which also continued to appoint the same Medical Officer. The first appointment of a Medical Officer of Health was made on April 4th, 1873, when the late DR. F. T. BOND was appointed out of 67 applicants, and he continued in office, until his death in December last.

AREA, POPULATION AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

No change has taken place in the area of the district since the last Annual Report, the extent of which with the population and inhabited houses, as given in the census for 1901, are exhibited in the following table, which includes the details of the three parishes of Filton, Stoke Gifford, and Winterbourne, transferred in 1894 from the former Rural District of Barton Regis to that of Chipping Sodbury :—

	Acres.	Population. 1901	Inhabited houses.	No. of Persons per house.
Gloucestershire	280,803	91,098	19,929	4·5
Wiltshire	3,271	356	77	4·6
Total	284,074	91,454	20,006	

	No. of houses per acre
Gloucestershire	14
Wiltshire	42

The above figures apply to the 1901 census, as the corresponding details for 1911 are not yet available.

	Population 1911	Increase in 10 years
Gloucestershire	92,479	1381
Wiltshire	373*	17
Total	92,852	1398

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The centre of the district corresponds with the lower portion of the Severn Valley, bordered on the East by the escarpment and a portion of the plateau of the Cotswolds, and on the West by the high land of the Forest of Dean and the lower and Eastern border of the River Wye.

The soil on the Cotswolds lies on the great and inferior oolitic limestone, interspersed with Fullers Earth and Stonefield slate.

A portion of the Thames Valley extending from East Leach to Didmarton through Cirencester and Tetbury is for the most part on the Forest Marble and Bradford Clay, partly overlaid by Cornbrash, which is difficult to drain and retentive of moisture, where the Forest marble is fully exposed.

The Thames meadows and arable adjoining, from South Cerney to Lechlade through Down Ampney and Kempsford are on the Oxford Clay, for the most part covered with oolitic or calcareous gravel.

The Vale of the Severn lies on the Lias Clay, but in many places this is overlaid by a red marl or sandy loam of a very fertile nature, whilst near the Bristol

* The Wiltshire portion of the district consists only of the two parishes of Ashley and Long Newnton, which form part of the Rural district of Tetbury.

Coalfields, in the vale of Berkeley and bordering the river, the new and old red sandstone are met with.

Agriculture is the chief industry; arable and sheep farming on the Cotswolds where the land is poor and farms extend from 200 to 1000 acres; and dairy farming in the Vale where the land is nearly all pasture and the soil fertile.

The Forest of Dean supports a considerable colliery population and some coalfields are also found in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Abundant traces of the Roman occupation are found in the district, in the shape of the great roads made during that period, and of remains of public and private buildings then erected, at Gloucester, Cirencester, Lydney, &c.

There are no manufactures of any importance in the district except that of tin-plates at Lydney.

BIRTHS AND THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births registered during the year 1911 in the Combined District was 1908, giving a birth-rate of 20·5 per thousand of the population, in comparison with one of 21·9 in 1910 (which latter rate was the lowest recorded for many years), and with that of 24·4 for the whole of England and Wales generally.

The highest birth-rate in the district, 24·6, was that of the East Dean Rural District.

The lowest birth-rate, 12·7, was that of the Newnham Urban district, which in spite of the fact that it has all the advantages of an excellent residential town, has a steadily declining population.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Combined District in 1911 was 1,195, being 62 more than the corresponding number for 1910, and giving a corrected death-rate

of 12·8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12·3 for the previous year and with 14·6 for the whole of England and Wales.

Of the increase of 62 in the number of deaths over those of 1910, 38 were of children under 5 years of age, a considerable portion of whom died from measles and whooping cough, the number of deaths from these two diseases having been 42, as compared with 23 in 1910, and 46 in 1900, which latter year accounted however for more deaths from these diseases than any others in the decennial period 1900-1910.

The infantile death-rate for the whole of the district (88), is about the average for the previous 10 years and compares favourably with that for the whole of England and Wales which was 130 in 1911.

The fluctuations in these three rates during the last 10 years are shown in the subjoined table —

	Birth rate.	Death-rate.	Infant death-rate.
1901 ...	27·4	14·8	94 per 1000 Births
1902 ...	25·7	15·2	101 "
1903 ...	24·9	13·7	96 "
1904 ...	24·2	13·5	94 "
1905 ...	24·8	14·8	101 "
1906 ...	22·4	13·0	78 "
1907 ...	22·5	13·6	86 "
1908 ...	23·3	12·5	88 "
1909 ...	23·1	13·0	71 "
1910 ...	21·9	12·3	73 "
Mean	24·0	13·6	88·2 "
1911 ...	20·5	12·8	88 "

GENERAL EPIDEMIC MORTALITY IN THE COMBINED DISTRICT IN 1911.

THE SIX CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

A statement of the mortality from the six forms of epidemic disease which are chiefly responsible for epidemic mortality, during the year 1911, and a comparison of it with

the corresponding records for the ten previous years, is given in the following table —

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	Mean
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	2	2	2	8	2	0	8	5	11	4	4.4
Croup and Diphtheria	8	6	15	20	20	16	13	6	7	15	6	12.4
Continued Fever	3	1	2	4	1	5	2	3	2	8	2	3.0
Measles	20	12	2	7	19	8	27	9	2	7	6	9.9
Whooping Cough	22	11	6	9	4	9	13	26	28	11	20	13.7
Total	55	32	27	42	52	42	55	52	44	52	38	43.9

In the above figures, the total mortality for the year is shown to be considerably higher than in 1910, but this is due mainly to the combined prevalence of measles and whooping cough, from which diseases an exceptionally large number of deaths occurred in excess of the mean.

Although the mortality from diphtheria was higher than in 1910 it was considerably less than for the five previous years, when this disease held an overwhelming preponderant position as a cause of deaths.

GENERAL PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

The following table of cases of notifiable infectious disease which occurred during the year, when compared with those of the previous ten years, supplements and to some extent corrects the deductions that may be drawn from the previous table —

Year	DISEASES.							Removed		per cent
	Notifi- cations	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Croup and Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ery- sipelas	Hosp'l		
1901	406	0	267	50	17	5	67	49	12.0	
1902	835	1	533	185	17	9	90	158	18.9	
1903	555	3	305	156	34	5	52	82	14.7	
1904	375	0	245	83	6	4	37	63	19.8	
1905	321	0	118	157	15	4	27	71	32.1	
1906	434	0	94	270	14	8	48	82	18.8	
1907	607	0	376	180	13	7	31	115	18.9	
1908	370	0	168	147	26	2	27	61	16.5	
1909	349	9	197	89	12	2	40	93	26.6	
1910	377	0	229	109	7	3	29	102	27.0	
Annual Mean	462	1.3	253	142	16	4	44	87	18.8	
1911	388	0	224	97	24	4	22	119	30.6	

The prevalence of notifiable disease is shown, in the above table, to have been greater in 1911 than in any year since 1907, and its excess over 1910 is undoubtedly due to the large number of cases of Enteric Fever, which occurred during the year. They were chiefly notified in the three districts of Cirencester Urban and Rural and Gloucester Rural, and have been dealt with in the separate reports on those districts.

It may be repeated here, however, that those in the Gloucester district occurred in one of the asylums there, where for some years there appears to have been cases at irregular intervals.

The percentage of cases removed to Hospital during 1911 was much higher than in any year since 1905, although 20% of the total cases notified occurred in the two Tetbury districts where there is so Isolation Accommodation available.

PREVALENCE DURING THE YEAR 1911 OF PARTICULAR TYPES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SMALLPOX.—There have been no cases of Smallpox notified during the year. It was feared in the early part of the year that a case had occurred in the Thornbury district (for which a separate report is written), but on investigation it was found to be Cow-pox.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, many of the districts are quite unprepared to deal promptly with this disease should cases occur.

For many years a table has been included in this Report showing the percentage of births vaccinated. In 1910 this table was much condensed, and I give it in its new form, for the years 1898-1909.

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF INFANT
VACCINATION FOR TWELVE YEARS (1898-1909).**

	Percentage of Births Vaccinated.		Number of Exemptions granted.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
CHIPPING SODBURY UNION and Rural District	1903, 86 1909, 70	1900-1, 69	1909, 92	1899, 2
CIRENCESTER UNION (Urban and Rural Districts)	1901-2, 85	1909, 59	1909, 155	1900, 11
GLOUCESTER (Rural District only)	1904, 64	*—	*—	1904, 41
LYDNEY (Rural District only)	1904&7, 68	1909, 43	1908, 103	1907, 30
TETBURY UNION (Urban and Rural Districts)...	1904, 79	1909, 40	1909, 62	1899, 18
WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN UNION (East Dean & United Parishes Rural and Awre, Newnham and Westbury Urban)	1903, 50	1908, 26 1909, 27	1909, 413	1899, 184
THORNBURY UNION and Rural District ...	1902, 87	1908, 73	1908, 62	1902, 7
ENGLAND AND WALES (1908)	63 per cent. of births.		27·9 per cent. of of births.	

SCARLATINA.—The following table gives the number of cases of Scarlatina notified in the Combined District during the year 1911, compared with those of the previous ten years, also the number of deaths and the relative fatality of the disease, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to cases per cent :

Year	Cases notified	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1901	267	4	1·5
1902	533	11	2·0
1903	305	5	1·6
1904	245	8	3·2
1905	118	0	0·0
1906	94	2	2·1
1907	376	8	2·1
1908	168	2	1·2
1909	197	2	1·0
1910	229	2	0·8
Annual Mean	253	4	1·5
1911	224	2	0·89

* The Vaccination statistics for this District have not been available for the last few years.

The actual number of cases notified was slightly less than in 1910. Cirencester Rural and Lydney Rural districts were both exceptionally free from Scarlet Fever, and Gloucester Rural has only had a smaller number twice previously during the past nine years. On the other hand Tetbury Rural district has been affected by an almost unprecedented epidemic of Scarlet Fever.

In previous Annual Reports mention has been made of the treatment of this disease by the inunction of eucalyptus oil and application of carbolic oil to the throat. By this method, commonly referred to as the Milne treatment, it has been claimed that the infection of Scarlet Fever is lessened to such an extent that isolation is practically unnecessary and consequently the disease can be treated as well at home as in Hospital. Moreover, under such circumstances secondary troubles of the throat, nose, ears and kidneys never arise. In response to an invitation from the late Dr. Bond that this treatment should be given a trial in the districts over which his sanitary administration extended, several medical men instructed their patients how to carry out this treatment, although unfortunately, as far as I can gather, no detailed notes have been taken as to results as regards "return" cases (or in other words, cases infected by patients who were supposed to have been cured and consequently have been released from any restrictions of isolation); nor have detailed notes been taken of the percentage of cases which have suffered from complications. In view of the above facts I have thought it desirable to give extracts of information on the subject chiefly compiled by Dr. A. J. Laird, the Medical Officer of Health for Cambridge, which show, I think conclusively, that eucalyptus oil treatment cannot be relied upon either to lessen the infection of Scarlet Fever, or prevent its complications.

My personal opinion is that the treatment is decidedly harmful, for the reason that it gives to the patients' friends who are responsible for carrying out the instructions a false sense of security, so that they lessen the precautions which they might otherwise take, or neglect them altogether on the ground that under the circumstances they are unnecessary.

Infectious disease in a house is always most unwelcome, as it imposes restrictions on its inmates over a considerable period, and often inflicts pecuniary loss, through interference with business, so that if a treatment is advocated, which renders any restriction unnecessary, needless to say it lacks no supporters; but, if thereby the public health is endangered it should be examined most carefully before being given universal acceptance.

DR. LAIRD himself tried the treatment on 100 consecutive cases, and of these 30 presented complications of some sort, and four cases which were supposed to have Scarlatina developed Scarlatina and Sore Throats after admission to Hospital; whilst one infant, who was admitted with her mother, developed Scarlet Fever five days after admission. The return home of seven of the cases was followed by the re-appearance of fresh cases in their homes within a few days.

At Plaistow, DR. BIERNACKI says the treatment "has proved ineffective."

At the South-Eastern Fever Hospital, DR. TURNER has come to the same decision.

DR. CAMPBELL MUNRO, County Medical Officer for Renfrewshire, gave this treatment a trial in 184 cases, and he states his figures "go to prove that the adoption of the Milne Method in Hospital does not reduce the percentage of return cases, nor prevent the development of complications."

DR. TEMPLEMAN, of Dundee, treated 343 consecutive cases by this method, and his conclusion is "with regard to complications I found that Dr. Milne's contention was not supported by our experience." DR. TEMPLEMAN had six return cases from his eucalyptus oil cases.

DR. STRANG, Medical Officer of Health for Clydebank, carried out this treatment at his patients' homes in 1910. He had 20 per cent. of complications, 8 per cent. of secondary cases, and 4 per cent. of return cases.

I have thought it necessary to write on this subject in some detail, as it appears that the general concensus of opinion amongst medical men who have given the treatment a careful trial is that it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and such being the case in the interests of public health it should no longer be relied upon to lessen infection or prevent complications.

DIPHTHERIA.—In Table IV. of the Appendix, the number of cases notified, with percentages of deaths for 1911 and the previous 10 years is given.

From this table it will be seen that the number of cases occurring in 1911 was, with the exception of one year, the lowest since 1904 and much lower than the average for the 10 years preceding. The number of cases removed to Hospital was 48·4 per cent. as compared with 33·0 per cent. in 1910. Most of the cases notified occurred in East Dean Rural District, where the prevalence of Diphtheria appears to have been greater than in any other district in the combination for some years past.

ENTERIC AND OTHER FORMS OF CONTINUED FEVER.

The statistics of this group of diseases in the Combined District during the past and previous ten years will be found in the following table :—

Year	Cases notified		Deaths		Fatality per cent	
1901	...	17	...	2	...	11·7
1902	...	17	...	8	...	47·0
1903	...	34	...	2	...	5·8
1904	...	6	...	3	...	50·0
1905	...	15	...	2	...	13·3
1906	...	14	...	5	...	35·7
1907	...	13	...	1	...	7·7
1908	...	26	...	4	...	15·3
1909	...	12	...	2	...	16·6
1910	...	7	...	1	...	14·2
Annual Mean		16		3		18·7
1911	...	24	...	3	...	8·3

The freedom from this disease which characterised 1910 has not, unfortunately, continued through 1911. Most of the cases notified occurred in the two districts of Cirencester Urban and Gloucester Rural, the outbreak in the former district having been the more serious, both on account of there having occurred one fatality and also on account of the fact that the source of infection could not be satisfactorily traced, although the water supply, which was from shallow wells, was suspected.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There were four cases notified during the year; two of these terminated fatally. One death was that of a person who, whilst belonging to Gloucester Rural District, died in a public institution outside it, the first intimation of whose death was received from the death returns. The other fatality from this disease occurred in the Cirencester Urban District.

The following table shows the mortality and fatality of the cases notified since the year 1899. It will be seen that in 1911 this fatality was less than the average for the previous 12 years:—

Year	Cases notified		Mortality		Fatality	
1899	...	11	...	5	...	45·4
1900	...	12	...	10	...	83·3
1901	...	5	..	5	...	100·0
1902	...	9	...	7	...	77·7
1903	...	5	...	4	...	80·0
1904	...	4	...	1	...	25·0
1905	...	4	...	3	...	75·0
1906	...	8	...	6	...	75·0
1907	...	7	...	2	...	28·5
1908	...	2	...	1	...	50·0
1909	...	2	...	1	...	50·0
1910	...	4	...	3	...	75·0
Annual mean		6		4		66·6
1911	...	4	...	2	...	50·0

ERYSIPELAS.—This disease appears to have been less prevalent during the last year than the previous 12 years. In the following table is given the number of cases notified and the number of deaths which have occurred since 1899. It will be seen that the figures fluctuate very considerably.

Year	Cases notified		Deaths		Fatality	
1899	...	98	...	3	...	3·0
1900	...	71	...	3	...	4·2
1901	...	67	...	1	...	1·5
1902	...	90	..	1	...	1·1
1903	...	52	...	4	...	8·0
1904	...	37	...	5	...	13·5
1905	...	27	...	2	...	7·4
1906	...	48	...	0	...	0·0
1907	...	31	...	0	...	0·0
1908	...	23	..	0	...	0
1909	...	40	...	0	...	0
1910	...	27	..	2	...	7·4
Annual Mean		51		1·7		2·0
1911	..	22		1		4·5

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the past year comparatively few notifications have been received, as, until 1st January, 1912, universal notification of this disease was not compulsory; but evidence has been accumulating of the advantages to be gained by a knowledge of the distribution of such cases. Pulmonary Tuberculosis may be described as a sub-infectious disease, inasmuch as the infectivity is slight compared with many other infectious diseases, and if reasonable precautions are taken need not

be infectious at all. When, however, we consider that Consumption often extends over many years and is liable to be infectious over any portion of that period, it can easily be recognised that this disease, without careful supervision, may be, and indeed is, a far more formidable foe to the human race than any other infectious disease.

Notification of Phthisis, taken in conjunction with the powers that Sanitary Authorities possess under the Housing and Town Planning Act, as well as other Public Health Acts, appears to promise better results in public health administration than can be looked for in almost any other direction. We know the factors that are instrumental in the prevalence of Tuberculosis to be to a great extent those connected with defective conditions of home hygiene, such as lack of ventilation, overcrowding, dampness of soil and dwellings, &c., and if by a house-to-house inspection we can find and remedy such conditions we shall no doubt to a great extent lessen the prevalence of the disease, whilst at the same time we can give such instructions to patients as will not only improve their own condition but will minimise the risk of infection to others.

A great difficulty has always been with the unfortunate victims of Pulmonary Tuberculosis to make them realise that cure rests to a great extent with themselves, and is chiefly a question of personal hygiene, healthy surroundings and occupation. So much so is this the case that instead of Consumption being an incurable disease, as at one time it was thought invariably to be, we know now, on the evidence of results of post-mortem examinations that, on the contrary, it is very readily cured and that the incidence of attack of this disease is overwhelmingly greater than the mortality from it.

It has been suggested that the plan of campaign against this disease, when funds from Imperial sources and contributions under the National Insurance Act are available, should be conducted on the following lines.

Dispensaries situated in convenient localities will not only be centres for the treatment of suitable cases, but will also form connecting links with other means of treatment, such as those mentioned below.

Sanatoria will be available for the treatment of early cases, and will form a valuable means of educating patients, so that on leaving such Institutions they will not only be able to carry on their own treatment at home, by means of open-air shelters, &c., but will also understand the importance of such habits as will minimise the risk of infection to others.

Advanced cases which are unsuitable for treatment at either Sanatoria or Dispensaries will be treated at Hospitals and other Institutions available for this purpose.

Farm colonies will be formed for those patients who are likely to be benefited by moderate exercise in the open air.

Lastly, Health Visitors will visit cases at their own homes and form another link with the Dispensaries by keeping in touch with patients, who for various reasons would otherwise be unable to take full advantage of the means of treatment available.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—From the following table it will be seen that these diseases have accounted for a considerable number of deaths during the past year, and, unfortunately, the mortality figures indicate, only to a partial extent, the resulting death-rate, since there is no doubt that lung complications, which so commonly accompany Measles and Whooping Cough are not infrequently followed by tubercular affections which are classed with the latter diseases.

It would appear that no scheme for the prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is complete which does not take into consideration the importance of impressing on mothers the possible serious effects of Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases are not notifiable because, although serious, they cannot be controlled and isolated in the early

stages owing to difficulties of diagnosis. The effect of this exemption, however, is, unfortunately, that they are often considered unimportant and neglected accordingly.

MEASLES.

Year	Mortality		Per 1000 population
	Gross		
1900	...	40	0.45
1901	...	6	0.06
1902	...	7	0.08
1903	...	28	0.29
1904	...	9	0.10
1905	...	27	0.28
1906	...	8	0.09
1907	...	19	0.20
1908	...	7	0.8
1909	...	2	0.03
1910	...	12	0.13
Annual Mean		15	0.16
1911	...	20	0.21

WHOOPING COUGH.

Year	Mortality		Per 1000 population
	Gross		
1900	...	6	0.06
1901	...	20	0.22
1902	...	11	0.12
1903	...	28	0.32
1904	...	26	0.30
1905	...	13	0.18
1906	...	9	0.10
1907	...	4	0.04
1908	...	9	0.10
1909	...	6	0.71
1910	...	11	0.12
Annual Mean		13	0.20
1911	...	22	0.23

The following table shows the mortality from Cancer during the past and previous years. The number of deaths from this disease was greater than in any year since 1900. There is no doubt that the death-rate from malignant diseases is on the increase, and this appears due to a great extent to increasing incidence on the intestinal organs. Why this should be the case it is difficult to say. We

know that Cancer results, in many instances, from chronic irritation and chronic inflammatory conditions. It is quite possible that the dental deterioration of the present generation, resulting as it does in chronic gastritis through constant indigestion, may be a very important factor in the increase of Cancer.

CANCER.

Year.	Mortality.	Year.	Mortality.
1900	80	1908	89
1901	72	1909	92
1902	66	1910	83
1903	60		—
1904	81	Annual mean	76
1905	72		—
1906	75	1911	96
1907	72		

INFLUENZA.

The next table shows the mortality from Influenza :—

Year.	Mortality.	Year.	Mortality.
1900	47	1908	31
1901	7	1909	24
1902	19	1910	24
1903	17		—
1904	15	Annual Mean	24
1905	27		—
1906	21	1911	16
1907	39		

I append herewith the attack rate or incidence of notifiable infectious disease per 1,000 population for the different districts :—

	Awre	Newnham	Cirencester U.	Tetbury U.	Westbury	Chipping Sodbury	Cirencester R.	East Dean	Gloucester	Lydney	Tetbury R.	E. & W.
Scarlet												
Fever	'93	0	4'8	11'3	0	2'05	'3	2'26	1'5	'66	10'9	2'9
Diphtheria	0	0	'13	'57	1'6	1'24	'08	2'0	1'5	'4	'7	1'32
Enteric	0	0	1'3	0	0	'09	'16	'05	'55	'11	'2	'38
Puerperal												
Fever	0	0	'26	'57	0	0	0	0	0	'11	0	'06
Erysipelas	0	0	'26	'57	'55	'19	0	'25	'32	'22	'7	'69

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the percentage incidence of Scarlet Fever was greatest in Tetbury Urban and Rural Districts, and absent in the Newnham and Westbury Urban Districts. The comparative prevalence of Diphtheria was greatest in Westbury and East Dean, whilst Newnham and Awre had no cases of this disease.

Enteric Fever was most prevalent in the Cirencester Urban District.

The following table gives the mortality from Diarrhœa in 1911 and the ten previous years :—

Year.	Mortality.	Year.	Mortality.
1900	15	1908	10
1901	19	1909	7
1902	12	1910	5
1903	7		—
1904	23	Annual mean	11
1905	5		—
1906	20	1911	26
1907	6		

It will be seen that there were a larger number of deaths from this disease than in any year since 1900.

In the separate reports on the various districts I have given date, age, and other circumstances in some detail. It would appear that apart from the unusual summer, other causes have been operative in causing so many deaths.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The inspections of the past year under the Housing Inspection Regulations have revealed the fact that a considerable proportion of the houses in the Combined District have serious structural defects. There is no doubt that a deplorable lack of accommodation exists amongst the houses of the working classes, although probably the conditions in these districts are no worse than similar districts elsewhere. A great many houses are old and so situated both as regards internal structure

and surroundings that in no way can they be satisfactorily repaired. In many, the accommodation is insufficient owing to large families having to live in houses with perhaps two bedrooms and with windows which were never made to open. The latter defect can be remedied, but unfortunately long families are necessarily associated, amongst the working classes, with small means, so that where houses are limited there is no choice.

Most of the defects found on inspection have been remedied by serving notices under the Public Health Act, as Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which might be a very useful section, only applies to houses let after the passing of the Act.

This section enacts that in the case of houses which are let for or under £16 yearly there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and moreover it shall also be implied that the landlord undertakes to keep such houses in all respects reasonably fit for habitation during the tenancy.

Section 17, which enacts that when a house is found to be unfit for human habitation it shall be closed until made fit, is a section which it is found possible only to make limited use of, for the reason that in the majority of cases there is no available accommodation elsewhere for the evicted tenants. Many houses cannot be made satisfactory, being old and badly built, and it is unlikely that private enterprise will embark on the building of working men's dwellings, as such would be unsaleable under present conditions, the conditions being that, in many rural districts agricultural labourers pay only 1/- or 2/- weekly in rent, out of which the landlord pays rates.

The remedy proposed, appears to be to make use of the Housing and Town Planning Act still further, and for

Local Authorities to erect houses, and spread the Loan and Sinking Fund required over 60 to 80 years. Whether this could be done without overburdening the rates is very doubtful, as houses built in this way are likely to cost considerably more than such built by private enterprise. In this connection the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons has a direct bearing, which proposes that an Imperial grant shall aid deficits produced by providing housing accommodation for the working classes.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

As the Combined Districts are for the most part agricultural and the dairying industry largely predominates, the question of the condition of the milk supply is very important. So far as my experience of the districts extends the conditions are very similar to conditions in agricultural districts elsewhere. Isolated instances occur where wealthy landowners have made their dairies and cowsheds models of perfection, but such instances are, of course, exceptional. I say "of course," advisedly, as there is no doubt that the profits from agriculture are small, and that landowning has become a rich man's luxury, in view of the many burdens connected with it and in the face of rents which have enormously diminished since the early eighties. So that the man who derives his income from agriculture, whether landlord or tenant, not unnaturally tries to keep his expenses down as low as possible. Yet there is no doubt that, in the face of public opinion, an opinion which I think, in many cases is fully justified, the condition of the milk supply will inevitably be subjected to greater restrictions in future, although, if these restrictions are accompanied by an automatic increase in the price of dairy produce, as may reasonably be anticipated, there is no reason why they should be strenuously opposed by the agricultural interest.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year the scheme for supplying the Netherend of the Parish of Woolaston has been practically completed, which district now has an excellent water supply. The proposal to extend the water supply of Cinderford to Ruardean Hill has been mentioned in considerable detail in the report to the East Dean district.

In the Gloucester Rural district the final completion of the arrangements for supplying Churchdown with a combined water supply and drainage system have now been made, subject to an Inquiry by the Local Government Board.

There are parts of other districts, especially Tetbury and Gloucester Rural, which were in want of water during a prolongation of dry weather, of which mention has been made under the separate reports.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

By the completion of the Filton sewerage scheme early in the year provision has been made for connecting houses and other drainage systems with the new sewers.

The sewerage of the Mount Pleasant district at Lydney has been completed and the whole of the town is now drained into one system, which is carried into the Severn below the lowest tide.

The sewerage of Fairford and Stratton has received attention during the year and is now apparently satisfactory.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL INSPECTION.

The Public Elementary Schools in the district are inspected by a whole time Medical Officer, acting under the instructions of the County Medical Officer of Health. As

far as possible all children are examined during the first year of school life, and also in their last year. Additional children examined are those who have been found defective at previous inspections, as well as others considered by the Teachers or Medical Inspector to require examination on the occasion of the latter's visit to the school.

As a result of these inspections many children have been found to be defective and to require treatment, although the actual numbers for these districts, as distinct from the County as a whole, are not available. During the past three years the percentage results of defective children, for the whole County, are as follows:—

	Number	Percentage
Cured	1613	42·7
Improved	1009	26·7
Treated, not improved ...	406	10·7
Irremediable	60	1·6
Untreated	692	18·3

During the past year it has been necessary to close 27 schools on account of infectious diseases in the Combined Districts.

The following table shows the districts in which schools were closed and the causes of closure:—

District	Number of Schools Closed	Diseases for which Closed
Awre Urban	2	Measles, 1; Whooping Cough, 1
East Dean Rural	3	Measles, 1; Mumps, 1; Whooping Cough, 1
Newnham Urban	2	Measles, 2
Cirencester Urban and Rural	4	Mumps, 1; Measles, 3
Chipping Sodbury Rural	8	Measles, 5; Whooping Cough, 1; Scarlet Fever, 2
Tetbury Urban and Rural	3	Whooping Cough, 2; Measles 1
Lydney Rural	4	Measles, 4
Gloucester Rural	1	Measles

Of the 27 schools closed, 18 were closed for Measles, none for Diphtheria and only two for Scarlet Fever, the other diseases causing closure being Whooping Cough and Mumps. Evidently non-notifiable diseases have been far more instrumental in closing schools during the past year than either Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The usual routine work under these Acts has been carried on, and I shall have occasion to refer to it in connection with the reports on the several districts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. Lond., D.P.H.

CHIPPING SODBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

Composition of District: Parishes of Chipping Sodbury, Old Sodbury, Little Sodbury, Westerleigh, Pucklechurch, Wapley, Dodington, Dyrham, Abson and Wick, Doynton, Cold Ashton, Marshfield, West Littleton, Tormarton, Acton Turville, Great Badminton, Horton, Hawkesbury, Alderley, Wickwar, Yate, Frampton Cotterell, Iron Acton, Winterbourne, Filton and Stoke Gifford.

Chairman of Council: CHARLES CORNOCK, Esq., J.P.,
Hawkesbury.

Clerk: Mr. R. WILSON, Chipping Sodbury.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor: MR. W. H. WILLIAMS,
Chipping Sodbury.

Surveyor for the Frampton Cotterell portion: Mr. A. P. S.
COTTERELL, Bristol.

Assessable value of whole District, £113,073.

<i>Adoptive Acts in Force in the District.</i>	ADOPTED.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 1909
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III. ... ..	... 1897
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (certain sections) ... ..	... 1908

By-laws in force in the District:

In regard to New Streets and Buildings—Rural	1899
Urban, 3 Parishes	1905
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders, 1885-6	1892

GENERAL STATISTICS.

				1901
Area of District...	...	...	...	69,736 acres
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	4888
Total Tenements	...	...	...	3988
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	...	...	...	1828
Average No. of persons per house	...	...	...	4.5

The corresponding returns for the Census 1911 are not yet available.

	1901		1911	
Total Population	...	22104	...	20954

The original Chipping Sodbury district, as it existed when the censuses of 1891 and 1901 were taken, was enlarged in 1904 by the addition of the Winterbourne district, including the parishes of Winterbourne, Filton and Stoke Gifford, which previously formed part of the Barton Regis Union and Rural district.

POPULATION.

The population of the District in the year 1911, according to the Census of that year, shows a decrease of 1,150, as having taken place during the years 1901 to 1911. But there is a source of fallacy here in the fact that when the census of 1901 was taken, some hundreds of "navvies" were domiciled temporarily in the district, constructing the present railway from Wotton Bassett to Avonmouth; and the population of the whole of the old district, which showed a decrease of 724 during the decennial period 1881-1891, at the census 1901, showed an increase of 1,374, which was no doubt mainly due to this disturbing cause. Allowing for this fact therefore, although the figures of the 1911 census show a decrease during the decennial periods of 1901-1911 of 1,150, the actual decrease in the resident population of the district will have been much less than that number.

In 1904 the population of the district was augmented by the addition of that of the three parishes of Winterbourne, Filton and Stoke Gifford, which was 4,483 in 1901, and had been steadily increasing since 1881; it is probable that in this portion of the district a small increase has continued to take place.

In the above calculations, allowance has of course been made for the fact that the augmentation of the area of the district has taken place between the census figures of 1901 and 1911.

The birth and death-rates in the following tables are based on the figures of the census of 1901 and 1911, without alteration, no allowance having been made for the "navvies" temporarily residing in the district in 1901.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.				NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ...	21529	520	...	24.1	272	12.6	6	17	39	75	277	12.8
1907 ...	21414	489	...	24.8	266	12.4	3	20	28	57	283	13.2
1908 ...	21299	472	...	22.1	274	12.8	9	17	41	86	274	12.8
1909 ...	21184	476	...	22.4	271	12.8	4	13	38	79	280	13.2
1910 ...	21069	422	...	20.0	248	11.1	9	23	27	64	262	12.4
1911 ...	20954	422	424	20.1	278	13.2	18	24	47	111	284	13.5

BIRTHS AND THE BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered in the district in 1911 was 422, the same number as in 1910. To this must be added two births belonging to the district but occurring outside, giving a total of 424, and a birth-rate of 20·1.

This rate is low as compared with that of the whole of England and Wales, which was 24·4 at the census in 1911, or 23·4 if calculated less the 213 towns.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH-RATE.—The deaths actually registered in the district were 278, and give a crude death-rate of 13·2 per thousand of the population. They have to be corrected by adding the deaths of persons belonging to the district who are known to have died outside it (24) and deducting the deaths registered in the district of persons who died in public institutions in it but who did not belong to it (18). This gives a total corrected mortality of 284, but leaves the death-rate slightly increased. The death-rate of 13·5 for 1911 is the highest in this district since 1905, in which latter year, estimated on the basis of the censuses of 1910 and 1911, the death-rate was 13·8.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district are Northwood House, Frampton Cotterell; and the Union Workhouse.

Institutions outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district are the Royal Infirmary, General Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bristol; United Hospital, Bath; and County Asylum, Gloucester.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES AND ITS CAUSES.

The annexed table exhibits the principal causes of deaths which have been registered during the year 1911, and the ages at which they have occurred:—

From the foregoing table it will be seen there were two deaths from Enteric Fever; both of them, however, though of persons belonging to the district, occurred in a public institution outside it (County Lunatic Asylum, Barnwood). There was also an unusually large number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (14). Of these 7 were infants. Of the 10 deaths from this cause under 5 years of age, 8 occurred during the month ending September 23rd. The number of deaths registered as due to Premature Birth and Atrophy was double that of the previous year. In 1910, however, the number of deaths under this heading was much lower than it had been since 1907.

There were 11 inquests held during the year, 2 of them being on infants; 1, an unknown child newly born, found in a field at Filton, and the other an infant, who was accidentally suffocated through being overlaid by her mother. A third case was that of an illegitimate child, two years old, who was accidentally burned.

There were 2 uncertified deaths during the year, both people in middle life.

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality during the year:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total.
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	7
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Premature birth	9	0	1	0	10	1	0	0	0	11
Congenital defects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atrophy	4	2	1	1	6	2	1	0	0	11
Atelectasis	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Convulsions	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pneumonia	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Suffocation overlying	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other causes	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Total	18	4	3	1	24	11	5	4	1	47

Nett Births in the year—legitimate 405; illegitimate 19.

Deaths in the year—legitimate 45; illegitimate 2.

The number of deaths in the above table is much larger than in 1910. In the latter year the infant death-rate was exceptionally low compared with the average for the previous 5 years. But even allowing for this fact, the infant death-rate in 1911 for this district is exceptionally high and appears to be due to the large number of deaths from Diarrhoea, Premature Birth and Atrophy.

The infant mortality, or deaths under one year per 1,000 births, in 1911 was 111.

In the preceding year (1910) it was 64.

This compares with an infant mortality rate of 118 in 1911 for England and Wales (less 213 towns).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year 1911, with their ages and the localities in which they occurred :—

DISEASES.	Cases and Ages.								Cases and Localities.										Total removed to Hospital			
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Chipping Sodbury	Filton	Westerleigh	Wickwar	Hawkesbury	Frampton Cotterell	Winterbourne	Pucklechurch	Yate	Iron Acton		Wick	Badminton	Rest
Scarlet Fever	44	0	7	31	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	15	0	13	6	2	1	0	0	0	4
Croup and Diphtheria	26	0	3	15	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	10	0	2	2	3	3	5
Erysipelas	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Enteric Fever	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under Phthisis Regulations 1908	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 1911	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	80	0	10	46	11	13	0	0	2	1	4	4	17	4	14	16	2	3	2	4	7	9

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified during the year was the same as in 1910. With one or two exceptions they were of an exceedingly mild type, traceable largely to school infection, and most of them were isolated and treated at home by the method advocated by Dr. Milne.

The number of Diphtheria cases notified during the year was considerably less than in 1910 and were for the most part very mild. In one case the child had already been removed to the Bristol Infirmary for an operation when the infection was discovered.

Where there was effective isolation and good attendance available the cases were treated at home, but in several cases the home resources were too limited to permit this.

As regards the distribution of these diseases 10 of the 26 cases of Diphtheria occurred in the parish of Pucklechurch. Of the Scarlet Fever cases, out of 44 notified, 15 and 13 occurred in the parishes of Hawkesbury and Winterbourne respectively, and necessitated the closure of a school in the former parish.

Disinfection is carried out by fumigation and Kalseus Formic Diffuser is used in place of the sulphur candle.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only 2 cases of Enteric Fever occurred in the district during the year. In neither case could the source of infection be traced. In both cases the patients had visited other towns a few weeks previously, and it is possible may have become infected whilst out of the district. Neither patient was removed to Hospital, although in the second case, which occurred in December, it was considered desirable, but could not be effected.

The only notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year were under the 1908 (Poor Law) Regulations and the 1911 (Hospital and Dispensaries) Regulations; no others were sent voluntarily by the medical men practising in the district.

The death-rate from Phthisis in 1911 was $\cdot 76$, and from Tubercular diseases (including Phthisis) $1\cdot 0$.

It is satisfactory to note that no other notifiable diseases terminated fatally.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year some slight additions have been made to these premises, including the erection of a new covered way at the entrance to the Hospital and a soft water supply service laid on to the various wards. These works have been carried out by Mr. W. H. Williams as directed by the Council.

Nurse Harries also has considerably improved the general appearance of things outside in the grounds, and inside the hospital a marked improvement has been made in its equipment and suitability for the service for which it is used.

In connection with the hospital an ambulance is badly needed, suitable for more speedy and safe conveyance of patients.

Considering the isolated position of the building, telephonic communication should also be established with the Medical Officer.

No means exists in this district for satisfactory disinfection of articles by steam.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

12 fresh registrations have been applied for under these Orders during the year, the total number being now 128. It has been necessary to serve notices in 31 cases during the past year for insanitary conditions. Lime-washing is required twice yearly and is regularly done.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The parish pumps and wells at Marshfield have necessitated considerable repair work, and towards the close of the year proposals were made to carry the West Gloucestershire Water Company's mains from Old Sodbury into the two adjoining parishes of Horton and Little Sodbury.

It appears that in certain portions of the district there is considerable need of a better water supply.

During the year the West Gloucestershire Water Co. have made connections to existing mains as follows :—

Chipping Sodbury	...	5	Filton	...	...	...	1
Old Sodbury	...	5	Doynton	...	...	...	1
Frampton ..	...	8	Badminton	...	...	...	6
Tormarton	...	1	Yate	...	...	...	2
Wickwar ...	...	2	Winterbourne	...	...	...	1
Coalpit Heath	...	4	Stoke Gifford	...	...	...	1

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, NUISANCES, ETC.

FILTON.—By the completion of the Filton Sewerage Scheme early in the year provision has been made for connecting houses and other drainage systems to the new sewers. This work has been undertaken by Mr. W. H. Williams, and already 75 connections have been approved, tested and passed. It has been necessary to construct two extra branch sewers, supplemented by a pumping station, to convey the sewage from certain portions of the district to the new sewers.

MANGOTSFIELD OUTFALL WORKS, HAMBROOK.—Little is now heard of this nuisance, but it is difficult to imagine that no further causes of complaint will arise.

STOKE BROOK.—It has been necessary to carry out the clearing of sewage deposit from this brook for a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, which originally accumulated from the drainage of Filton. As, however, the new drainage scheme is now in operation this nuisance is not likely to recur.

PUCKLECHURCH.—The long standing nuisance caused by the open sewer running along the main road to Parkfield is now abated by means of pipes, laid to receive the sewage, for a few hundred yards.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE, FRAMPTON COTTERELL.—
The work required by the Council to be carried out in abatement of the nuisance existing on these premises was duly carried out at the early part of the year, and these premises have been made more healthy and sanitary by the works.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The workshops in the district are mostly of the kind one would expect in rural districts, such as builders, carpenters, and kindred trades, as well as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and tailors. As regards out-workers, there are about 14 firms, for the most part Bristol Houses, which have been in the habit of sending clothing material to their employees in the parishes of Winterbourne and Frampton Cotterell.

The out-workers are women, and the majority of them work for, and are on the lists of, two or more firms.

The workrooms used by these workers are usually their living rooms, and the defects found are for the most part those connected with insufficient ventilation.

BAKEHOUSES.

These are usually well kept and lime-washed twice a year. There has been one fresh registration, and one bakehouse structurally defective has been dealt with.

The total number on the register is 43.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These are generally in a fair condition and well kept, and as far as possible inspections are carried out on the days allotted to slaughtering.

One case of a tuberculous carcase was discovered and destroyed.

The number on the register is 19.

NOTICES :

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	357
Statutory notices served	..	...	...	...	4
(a) For removal of house refuse and privy cleansing	...	...	...	...	154
(b) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	19
(c) Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	30
(d) Structural defects	...	...	...	...	158

NEW BUILDINGS :

New dwelling-houses built	...	...	...	...	19
Other buildings...	...	...	...	...	12
Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	...	31
Houses for which water certificases were granted under Sec. 6 Public Health Water Act, 1875					17

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on Register	No. inspected
Common Lodging-houses	1	4
Slaughter-houses	19	32
Bakehouses	43	66
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	128	170

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Cases visited and reported on	...	...	...	...	76
Houses in which cases occurred	...	...	...	...	52
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	52

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :

	No. on Register	No. inspected
Factories	12	12
Workshops	121	139
Residences of outworkers	222	200

The above summary indicates a vast amount of very useful work and reflects great credit on your Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, MR. W. H. WILLIAMS, to whom I wish to express my acknowledgment of the painstaking and ready way in which he has supplied me with much of the information that I have required for this Report.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

CIRENCESTER

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District :—*Parishes* (36) of Sapperton, Edgeworth, Duntisbourne Abbots, Duntisbourne Rouse, Winstone, Syde, Brimpsfield, Elkstone, Colesbourne, Rendcombe, North Cerney, South Cerney, Bagendon, Daglingworth, Baunton, Stratton, Coates, Rodmarton, Siddington, Preston, Harnhill, Driffield, Barnsley, Ampney Crucis, Ampney St. Peter, Ampney St. Mary, Poulton, Down Ampney, Maiseyhampton, Kempsford, Fairford, Quenington, Hatherop, Kemble, Pool Keynes and Somerford Keynes.

Chairman of Council : The REV. W. FAWCETT, M.A.,
Somerford Keynes Rectory.

Clerk to the Council : MR. H. ST. GEORGE RAWLINS, Solicitor,
Cirencester.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor : MR. E. J. MATTHEWS,
Cirencester.

Assessable value of District, £58,546.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

<i>Acts :</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 1891
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	
Part III.	... 1891
" " " 1907 (certain sections)	1910
 <i>Regulations :</i>	
Under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	
Orders, 1885-6... ..	1899
 <i>Bye-Laws :</i>	
New Streets and Buildings	... 1900

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	...	...	...	...	1901	80991 acres
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	2931	
Total Tenements	...	...	...	...	2948	
Ditto of not less than 5 rooms	...	...	...	...	1543	
Average No. of Persons per house	...	...	...	...	4·1	

The corresponding figures for the 1911 census are not yet available.

Total Population	1901	1911	Increase
	12084	12747	663
Males	6004		
Females	6080		

So many references have been made in previous Annual Reports to the general social position and surface characteristics of this district that it is unnecessary to remark on them further.

It will be sufficient to point out that the number of new water certificates granted during the past year was for seven houses only, in comparison with six in 1910 and seven in 1909, to show that there is little evidence of building construction going on here.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

	1911.	Highest No. in 38 years.	Lowest ditto.
BIRTHS—			
Males	132	254	113
Females	142	242	119
Total	274	(1874) 496	(1910) 254
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population ...	21·5	33·9	
DEATHS—			
Small Pox and Chicken Pox	0	1	0
Measles	0	15	0
Scarlatina	0	7	0
Croup and Diphtheria	0	17	0
Whooping Cough	0	8	0
Enteritis and Gastritis	3	—*	—*
Other Septic Diseases	0	—	—
Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	6	7	0
Puerperal Fever	0	—*	—
Erysipelas	0	—*	—
Total Deaths from Septic Diseases ...	9	29	3
Ratio per 1000 of Population	0·70	—	—
Total Deaths from all causes	165	(1875) 303	(1909) 130
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population ...	12·9	17·9	11·1
Average for England and Wales	13·1	—	—
Deaths under 5 years of age	20	92	14
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births	65	—	—
Average for England and Wales (1911)	118	—	—

* In earlier Reports these diseases were grouped together, and it would be difficult now to ascertain their *maxima* and *minima* during the past 31 years. I am unable to give the figures for the blank spaces.

In going through the foregoing table, it will be seen that the chief items calling for notice are (1) the number of deaths from septic diseases, (2) the higher infant mortality compared with the years 1909 and 1910, and (3) the higher general death rate last year compared with that of 1910.

As regards the number of deaths from enteritis, cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery, which is almost as high as the highest death rate from these causes during the past 38 years, and in view of the exceptional summer through which we have passed, it may be interesting to note the ages and time of year when death occurred. Of the three deaths from enteritis, the first, a child of 23 months, occurred in January; the second, an infant of 4 months, occurred in October; and the third, an adult in advanced life, occurred in November. The single death from cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, was that of a child of 5 months, who died in the middle of September; whilst the only death due to dysentery was that of an adult who, though originally belonging to the district, died in March in a Public Institution outside it (County Asylum). The remaining four deaths were due to diarrhœa, two of them being those of adults in advanced life, aged 82 and 91 respectively, occurring in January and mid-September, and two of infants aged 1 and 5 months, occurring in the month ending September 9th.

With one exception, all the above deaths belonged to Fairford Sub-District, and all the infants were legitimate children.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the district	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ...	12415	267	...	21.5	167	13.4	1	16	18	67	182	14.6
1907 ..	12481	261	...	20.9	165	13.2	4	26	19	72	165	13.2
1908 ..	12548	260	...	20.7	136	10.8	9	30	21	80	157	12.5
1909 ...	12614	277	...	21.0	148	11.6	4	29	15	54	173	13.7
1910 ...	12680	254	...	20.0	119	9.3	9	20	14	55	130	10.2
1911 ..	12747	267	274	21.5	139	10.9	9	35	18	65	165	12.9

The census of 1911 reveals the fact that the population of Cirencester Rural District, instead of being a declining one, as the censuses of 1891 and 1901 indicated, has really been slowly but steadily increasing during the decennial periods of 1901-1911. This has necessitated considerable revision in the birth and death rates for the years given in the foregoing table. The birth rate and the death rate, though both higher than in 1910, in which year both rates were exceptionally low, are about the average for the past 10 years, whilst, though the infant mortality is much higher than in 1909 and 1910, it is considerably lower than the average for the past 10 years (81).

The following table gives the deaths from all causes, and it is satisfactory to note the absence of deaths from notifiable diseases, except Phthisis. The number of deaths from Phthisis is lower than in any year since 1904, but the number coming under the heading of other tubercular diseases is the highest since 1906. As a comment on the general health of the district it may be remarked that more than half the deaths were those of persons over 65 years of age.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES AND ITS CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.																														
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Barnsley	Duntisbourne Abbotts	Kemble	Maiseyhampton	South Cerney	Fairford	Straton	Somerford Keynes	Preston	Down Ampney	Brimsfield	Kempford	North Cerney	Daglingworth	Rendcombe	Rodmarton	Colesbourne	Sapperton	Quenington	Rest		
Epidemic Influenza	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dysentery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Phthisis	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other tubercular diseases	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rheumatic Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cancer	23	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bronchitis	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Broncho Pneumonia	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pneumonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appendicitis and Typhitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bright's Disease	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violent Deaths	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicides	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart disease	28	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	17	0	1	3	0	0	5	4	0	2	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	
Other causes	63	3	0	0	0	0	6	8	46	2	4	1	2	6	7	5	2	2	3	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	8		
Totals	165	18	2	2	1	3	18	32	89	4	6	6	5	8	23	13	5	5	8	5	12	7	7	6	5	5	7	4	24		

The following table contains a summary for the year of the

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total.
Cholera and Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Premature Birth	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Congenital Defects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debility	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Heart Disease...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other causes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	10	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	18

Total deaths from all causes—Certified 18, uncertified 0.

Births in the year—Legitimate 253, Illegitimate 21.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants 17, Illegitimate 1.

In the above table there does not appear to be anything of an exceptional nature beyond what I have already remarked upon.

The number of illegitimate births referred to the district is about 30 per cent. higher than in any year since this table was first introduced (1906). This is most probably due, however, to the increased facilities now available for allotting the births and deaths to their own localities.

The number of uncertified deaths in the year was nil. The number of inquests held, however, was double that of 1910, 2 of them being on infants and 12 on adults. Of the latter, 2 were non-residents, meeting with accidents whilst passing through the district, and 2 were cases of suicide. None of them call for further comment.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES.	Cases and Ages.								Cases and Localities.					Removed to Hospital
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Stratton	Frampton Mansell	Duntisbourne Abbotts	Poulton	Coates		
Scarlet Fever ..	5	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	
Croup and Diphtheria ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Erysipelas ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enteric Fever ...	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Totals ..	8	0	1	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	1	1	4	

INFECTION HOSPITAL (joint with Cirencester Urban) in Cirencester parish. Beds, 16.

The small number of cases notified during the past year will be seen from the above table to have been altogether exceptional. It seems the more remarkable, as there was a fairly large number of cases in the Urban District during this period. A similar occurrence took place in the year 1906 in the Urban District, and was followed in 1907 by a decided recrudescence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, the notifications being more numerous than they had been for some years previously. A considerable proportion of the scarlet fever cases in this district appear to be treated by the method advocated by Dr. Milne.

The only case of diphtheria that occurred during the year was treated in the Isolation Hospital.

There were two cases of Enteric Fever during the year, both residing in the same row of houses, and both were removed to hospital. No trace of the source of infection could be found beyond the fact that the first case had visited his parents in Cirencester, where there was Enteric Fever. On enquiry there no definite source could be established. The second case occurred nearly four months after the first and was of a very mild character.

There was one case of Puerperal Fever received into the Hospital, but the woman was not a resident in this district and was removed from her home at Marston Meysey direct to the Hospital for treatment.

There have been no cases of Phthisis notified during the year either under the regulations or voluntarily. It is satisfactory to note, however, that during the year the Council decided to provide an additional open-air shelter for the use of consumptive patients. There are now three of these shelters available in this district.

In addition the Council reserve a bed at Winsley Sanatorium, for the use of which they pay £70 annually.

The Guardians have provided a shelter attached to the male Infirmary for Phthisis patients and have under consideration the provision of a similar structure for the female Infirmary.

HOUSING.

Houses overcrowded dealt with	...	...	...	2
Houses cleansed...	...	...	...	2
New water certificates granted	...	...	...	7
Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—				
Areas Inspected: Bagendon, Baunton and Stratton Parishes.				
Houses inspected	...	...	...	222
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	...	...	...	145

The defects revealed under the above Regulations are stated to be of a very minor character, such as defective paving of back yards and insanitary iron traps.

It was necessary to serve informal notices only and no houses were closed or demolished.

It is worthy of note that, of the 222 houses inspected, 11 had two rooms only and 84 had three rooms only. In the former cases the single bedroom was occupied by an average of two persons, and in the worst instance by six. In the latter cases the two bedrooms each accommodated an average of 1·8 persons, and in the worst instance four.

94 houses were provided with insanitary privy vaults, the rest with earth or water closets. 123 received their water supply from the main, the rest from wells and other sources.

SEWERAGE.

FAIRFORD.—The old cause of complaint as regards the pollution of the upper waters of the Thames from Fairford is now removed. The old surface water drain, which formerly was connected with house drains, is now used for surface water only, and the sewage is conducted by means of a new stone-ware pipe to a field where there are better facilities for dealing with the effluent before it is passed into the river.

The method now used is that of settling tanks and broad irrigation.

STRATTON.—A less expensive scheme of drainage, and one which appears at present to be satisfactory, has been substituted for the costly scheme, which was originally proposed.

The open drain with the filter beds is now closed in, and the flow diverted to a new effluent tank in the meadow with sub-irrigation pipes.

NORTH CERNEY.—The filters and tanks have been cleaned out, and the filters re-charged with coke.

POULTON.—The same periodical attention has been paid to the drainage of Poulton village.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

These have been inspected frequently and limewashed periodically. The number on the Register of Cowsheds is 61, Purveyors of Milk 6, Dairies 2. About 1,200 cows are milked on Registered Premises. The structural condition of the buildings is very similar to that in average agricultural districts. It appears that with reference to cowsheds, &c., for some years past owners have been

unwilling to launch out on new building enterprises, in the anticipation that a new Milk Bill might specify certain details of structure which, if not already complied with, would render further alterations necessary.

Slaughter-houses (7) and Bakehouses (19) are in a fairly satisfactory condition and are frequently inspected.

WATER SUPPLY.

Of the 36 Parishes composing the district, 19 have a Water Supply which in most cases is constant and sufficient either from public companies or by arrangement with private landowners.

These parishes are : Ampney Crucis, Bagendon, Baunton, Brimpsfield (Birdlip, part of), Coates, Colesborne, Daglingworth, Duntisbourne Rouse, Fairford (part of), Hatherop, Kemble, North Cerney, Poole Keynes, Poulton, Quenington, Rendcombe, Rodmarton and Stratton.

ROUTINE WORK OF INSPECTION.

The following is a summary of routine work of inspection, for which I am indebted to MR. E. J. MATTHEWS, as well as for much other information that I have found it necessary to obtain for the purposes of this report.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION :

Houses specially inspected (under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909)	..	...	...	222
Houses overcrowded dealt with	...	...	...	2
Houses cleansed...	...	...	...	2
New water certificates granted	...	...	...	7

DRAINAGE :

Existing drains cleansed	...	...	...	10
„ „ repaired or re-constructed	...	...	...	26
Houses connected with sewers	...	...	...	39
Closets connected with water service	...	...	...	9

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL :

Privy vaults cleansed	...	...	...	20
New earth closets provided	...	...	...	9
New or improved privies provided	...	...	...	5

WATER SUPPLY :

New supplies provided	12
No. of wells closed	0
„ samples taken for examination	0

PURVEYANCE OF FOOD :

Dairies and cowsheds registered and inspected ...	69
Slaughter-houses registered and inspected ..	7
Notices served to limewash	3
Notices served for structural defects	2
Notices served for removal of offal	4
Bakehouses registered and inspected	19
Notices served to limewash	2
Notices served for structural defects	2

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT :

Factories registered and inspected	19
Workshops and Workplaces registered and inspected	78
Complaints from His Majesty's Inspectors...	1
Insanitary conditions dealt with	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Cases visited and reported on	9
Houses cleansed and disinfected	8
Method of disinfection used—Formaldehyde vapour and sanitas disinfectant.	

OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH :

Nuisances reported to the Council	63
Nuisances from the keeping of swine	8
Foul accumulations and ashes removed	35
Other nuisances abated	4
Offensive ditches cleansed	1
Complaints received and attended to	14
Preliminary Notices served	65
Statutory notices served	1
Nuisances abated without statutory notice	64

WORKSHOPS.

The 75 Workshops on the register consist mostly of carpenters', wheelwrights' and blacksmiths' premises and require little notice under the Factory and Workshops Acts. Two notices were served for improved closet accommodation, and one for an improved floor and drainage to a workshop laundry, as a result of a notice from one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories.

CIRENCESTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Extent of District : Co-extensive with the Parish of Cirencester.

Chairman of Council : E. HAYGARTH, ESQ., Cirencester.

Clerk to the Council : Mr. R. ELLETT, Solicitor, Cirencester.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor : MR. T. HIBBERT.

Assessable value of District, £36,004.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

<i>Acts :</i>	<i>Adopted.</i>
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 ...	1891
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 Part III.	1891
Private Street Works Act, 1892	1893

Regulations :

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, 1885-6. 1899

Bye-Laws :

New Streets and Buildings.	}						
Keeping of Animals.							
Cleansing of Footways.		1879
Slaughter Houses.							
Common Lodging Houses.							

GENERAL STATISTICS, CENSUSES 1901 AND 1911.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	1901	5286
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	1621
Total Tenements	...	...	...	...	1660
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	...	...	...	...	627
Average No. of persons per house	...	...	...	...	4.6

The corresponding figures for the 1911 census are not yet available.

Total Population	...	...	...	1901	7536	...	1911	7632
Males	...	...	...	...	3581	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	3955	...	...	...

By an Order of the Local Government Board, the Urban district of Cirencester, which previously only included a portion of the parish of the same name, was in 1894 extended to the whole of the parish. A considerable extension of the original Local Board area had previously taken place in 1876.

The total increase in the population for the last ten years is 96, or at the rate of 9.6 per Annum. During the decennial period 1891-1901 the increase was only 15 or at the rate of 1.5 per Annum, and on analysing the census figures it was found that during that period the female population increased by 51, but the male population decreased by 36, so that at the 1901 census the excess of females over males in Cirencester was 374. Whether this decrease of males and increase of females has continued during the past ten years it is not at present possible to say, as the full census returns for 1911 have not yet been published, but in this connection it is noteworthy that the number of births in this district is the lowest, with one exception (132 in 1875), for the past 38 years.

This low birth-rate is accompanied, as frequently is the case, with a very low Infant mortality figure; this being 53, as compared with 130 for the whole of England and Wales.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

BIRTHS—					1911.	Highest No. in 38 years.	Lowest ditto
					133	230 (1877)	132 (1875)
Males	...	...	...	...	68	(1880)	142 (1907)
Females	...	..	...	...	65		
DEATHS—					99	207 (1878)	86 (1910)
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	..	...	...	...	2	10	0
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Croup and Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Whooping Cough	..	...	...	...	1	14	0
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3	37	1
Erysipelas	...	...	..	...	1	—	—
Total Deaths from Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	8	0*	0*
Ratio per 1000 of population	...	...	...	...	1.0		
Total Deaths from all causes	...	...	...	...	99	197	86
Ratio per 1000 of population	...	...	...	...	12.9	—	—
Deaths under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	13	93	14
" " 1 " per 1000 births	...	...	...	...	53	—*	—*

* I cannot give these figures.

The death-rate for the year, though higher than in 1910, is lower than the average for the 5 previous years.

BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.				NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the district.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	7584	149		19.6	121	15.9	24	0	9	60	97	12.7
1907	7593	142		18.7	128	16.8	24	6	13	91	110	14.4
1908	7603	151		20.0	123	16.1	24	1	11	72	100	13.1
1909	7612	161		21.1	122	16.0	20	5	9	56	107	14.0
1910	7622	166		21.7	100	13.1	14	0	17	102	86	11.2
1911	7632	140	133	17.4	124	16.2	28	3	7	53	99	12.9

The gross number of births taking place in the district was 140, but 7 of these, all illegitimate, and probably occurring in the Workhouse, have to be transferred to the Rural district.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES AND THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following table shows the mortality at different ages and causes of deaths :—

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Cirencester	Union Workhouse	Cottage and Infectious Diseases Hospitals	Total deaths in Public Institutions in district
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards				
Enteric Fever ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Measles ..	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Phthisis ..	10	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	10	0	0	0
Tuberculous													
Meningitis ..	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Other tubercular diseases ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease ..	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	13	4	1	5
Bronchitis ..	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	9	2	1	3
Pneumonia ..	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
Other Respiratory diseases ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nephritis ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Premature Birth	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Violent Death ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	3
Suicides ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Heart disease ..	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	12	3	1	4
All other causes	27	2	0	0	0	1	3	7	14	27	18	1	19
All causes	99	7	5	1	2	4	15	25	40	99	30	12	42

During the year there occurred one death from Enteric Fever in the person of a young woman, whose sister had been removed to the Hospital, in April, suffering from the same disease; no other source of the infection could definitely be traced.

Two deaths occurred from Measles and one from Whooping Cough, all young children. There was also one death from Puerperal Fever.

Notwithstanding the exceptional summer of 1911, there were only two deaths from Enteritis and one from Diarrhœa. Two of these deaths occurred in August, and both were young children; the third death, that of an elderly adult, occurred in March. No deaths occurred either from Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

The 10 deaths from Phthisis give a death-rate of 1·3 from this disease.

From the foregoing table it will be seen how many, and from what causes, deaths occurred in Public Institutions in the district.

The following table shows the deaths during 1911 from

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital defects	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Atrophy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Injury at Birth	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	6	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	7

Births in the year—Legitimate 125; Illegitimate 8.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate 5; Illegitimate 2.

There is not much in the foregoing table to call for comment. The death from Diarrhœa was that of a legitimate child 5 months old.

It is worthy of note that although since this table was included in the Report (1907) there have been 54 illegitimate births recorded, only 4 deaths have been recorded during the same period—thus giving an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 92, which is exceptionally low.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1911 :—

DISEASES.	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cirencester	Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital
Scarlet Fever...	37	0	7	27	2	1	0	0	37	16	0
Diphtheria ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Typhoid Fever	10	0	0	1	5	3	1	0	10	9	1
Erysipelas ...	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Phthisis under Reg. 1908 ..	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phthisis under Reg. 1911 ...	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
Totals ...	56	0	7	28	10	9	2	0	56	26	1

From the preceding table it will be seen that there were 37 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year. This, though only three more than last year, is the highest number notified since 1907, when there were 47 cases, following a year of exceptional freedom from this disease. That the disease was generally of a mild form in both years is evident from the fact that no deaths occurred. There were 16 cases removed to hospital, and many were treated by the method advocated by Dr. MILNE, either in hospital or at the patients' homes.

I have already remarked on the views differently held on this treatment, earlier in my Report.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever occurred, one of which proved fatal.

Only 4 notifications of Phthisis were received during the year, 3 of them were patients in the Winsley Sanatorium, where a local Voluntary Committee reserves a bed for residents in the Urban district.

There are also 2 movable open-air shelters in use in this district, and the Guardians have a shelter attached to the male infirmary of the Workhouse, as well as one under consideration for the female Infirmary.

The only case of Diphtheria was that of a young woman in service in Cirencester, and she was removed to Hospital for treatment.

A serious feature of this table is the large number of cases of Enteric Fever occurring in this district during the year.

Of the ten cases notified the majority occurred in Gloucester Street, two occurred in Thomas Street (one of which proved fatal), one in Watermoor Road, and one was a nurse engaged to attend the cases in the Isolation Hospital. In the Gloucester Street and Thomas Street houses in which the cases occurred, the water supply was derived from shallow wells, and it was suspected that this was the source of the infection. A case occurring in the Rural District was found to have visited his mother living in one of the infected houses in Gloucester Street. The connection between the case in Watermoor Road and the others could not be satisfactorily traced, but probably the source was identical, indirectly if not directly.

The first case occurred towards the end of February and the last at the end of June.

As a comment on the difficulty that the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever presents, especially in its earlier stages, it may be remarked that most of these patients were at first thought to be suffering from Influenza.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

In previous Annual Reports mention has been made of the unsatisfactory accommodation afforded by the present building. It would be advisable for this matter to be taken in hand and the difficulty met in the best practicable manner in the future.

MR. HIBBERT reports that the milk purveyors, cow-keepers and dairymen number 14, being the same as in the previous year. Inspections have been made and the businesses found satisfactorily conducted.

The number of Slaughter-houses is 7, being the same as for many years past. They have been regularly inspected throughout the year ; occasional accumulations of manure have occurred, which in a few instances were the subject of complaint, but in none of these was the removal attended with any difficulty.

In one instance a voluntary surrender of a beast was made, which on being slaughtered was found to have been suffering from tuberculosis ; it was burned in lime under supervision, to prevent its use for human consumption.

The Factories and Workshops number 65, being an increase of four as compared with the previous year ; inspections have been made, and generally they have been found well conducted ; there were a few instances in which intervention became necessary, in these cases the matters were suitably dealt with.

WATER SUPPLY.

MR. HIBBERT reports that the works of water supply have been efficiently maintained : 35 million gallons of water were raised at the pumping station for the various services of the district as compared with $32\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons for the previous year. The long drought of the past summer has produced an increased number of cases in which water from the mains has been substituted for shallow well water previously used. Many people are, however, still to be

found who are prepared to face the constant danger of drinking shallow well water, notwithstanding the fact that serious illnesses, as instanced by the Typhoid Fever cases of the past year, which were probably attributable to that cause, may occur in consequence.

MR. HIBBERT further reports that the public sewers have been regularly inspected and flushed throughout the year—although stoppages occurred on three occasions, they were all promptly remedied. The sewers at the commencement of the year were for a short time in an overcharged condition owing to the heavy rainfall. The surface water drainage has on the whole continued to discharge its functions satisfactorily ; and any causes of pollution have been, as far as possible, remedied.

A section of this drainage laid some years prior to the general system in Victoria Road has fallen into a bad state of repair and will require renewal at no distant date.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

In the Report for 1910 it was mentioned that the District Council had been offered a site at Siddington by EARL BATHURST, for the erection of working class dwellings. It was also mentioned that a provisional arrangement for the purchase of this land had been made ; Mr. V. A. LAWSON, a local Architect, had been instructed to prepare plans for the occupation of this land by the erection of suitable cottages, and that the whole scheme, which involved a loan of about £5000, awaited inquiry and sanction by the local Government Board. As a result of the successful outcome of these negotiations, the Urban Council has entered into a contract for the erection of 24 cottages, and the work of building will shortly be in progress.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

The following is a summary of the Routine work of the year :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Cases visited and reported on	52
Premises disinfected	25

KEEPING AND SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS :

Nuisances from accumulations of manure, bones, &c.	12
--	----

SALE OF FISH :

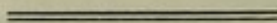
Premises in bad state of repair	1
Nuisance from accumulation of fish bones... ..	1

MISCELLANEOUS :

Offences under Factory Acts dealt with	2
" " " in abeyance	2
Nuisance from foul garden refuse dealt with	1
Nuisances from smoke dealt with	2
Matters in abeyance or in process of being dealt with at close of year	5
Complaints enquired into	14
Informal notices, verbal and written, served	40
Statutory notices served	15
Matters attended to without notice... ..	9

The above summary indicates a large amount of useful work during the year, and it is satisfactory to record the appointment of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, whose duties are more particularly in the direction of removal of patients to Hospital and disinfection of premises.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.



GLOUCESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District: Parishes of Highnam, Lasington, Maisemore, Ashleworth, Sandhurst, Norton, Down Hatherley, Churchdown, Barnwood, Hempsted, Matson, Upton St. Leonards, Prinknash, Brockworth, Whaddon, Quedgeley, Twigworth, Tuffley, Hucclecote, Elmore, Wotton St. Mary (Without) and Wotton Vill.

Chairman of Council: W. PRIDAY, ESQ., Brockworth Court, Gloucester.

Clerk to Council: MR. H. H. SCOTT, LL.B., Lond., Gloucester.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor: MR. F. WEAVER, Lansdown Road, Gloucester.

Assessable Value of District, £86,192.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1890	... 1891
Public Health Acts Amendment,, 1890 Part III.	1891

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

New Streets and Buildings, for portions of District	1878
" " " whole "	1908
Prevention of Nuisances and Keeping of Animals	1878
Common Lodging Houses	... .. 1878
Regulations under Dairies, etc., Orders	... 1906

With reference to the above statement of the composition of the District, the following points should be borne in mind. The Civil Parish of Wotton Vill is formed entirely by the Wotton Division of the County Lunatic Asylum. The Civil Parish of Barnwood includes the second Division of the County Asylum. The Parish of Barnwood also includes Barnwood House Lunatic Hospital. The Civil Parish of Longford contains St. Lucy's Hospital for children.

To these Public Institutions in the Rural District have been added since the census of 1901 the Urban Isolation Hospital in the Parish of Highnam and Over and the Small-Pox Hospital in the Parish of Longford. It will be easily realised that, with so many disturbing elements, the vital statistics, if calculated on the gross population have very

little interest for comparative purposes with other Districts. Later on it will be shown how, as far as practicable, this disturbing element has been eliminated in calculating the birth and death rates.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	1901	30684
Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..		2062
Total Tenements	..	..	..	..		2153
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	..	..	..	..		747
Average No. of persons per house	..	..	..	..		5.2
Total Population	..	..	..	..	1901	10779
					1911	12615
Males	..	..	..	..		5081
Females	..	..	..	..		5698

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

BIRTHS—	1911.	Highest No.	Lowest ditto.
Males	112		
Females	103		
Total	215	(1897) 316	(1903) 207
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population ...	17.2	26.1	(1911) 17.2
DEATHS—			
Small Pox and Chicken Pox	0	8	0
Measles	1	9	0
Scarlatina	1	14	0
Croup and Diphtheria	2	21	0
Whooping Cough	1	7	0
Fever	0	6	0
Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	3	10	0
Puerperal Fever	1	*—	—
Total Deaths from Septic Diseases ..	9	33	3
Ratio per 1000 of population	0.7	—	—
Total Deaths from all causes ...	138†	(1892) 206	(1881) 97
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population...	10.9	18.2	9.3
Deaths under 5 years of age	24	66	11
,, ,, 1 ,, per 1000 births	82	—	—

* In earlier Reports this disease and Erysipelas were grouped together, and it would be difficult now to ascertain their *maxima* and *minima* for the last 38 years. I cannot give the figures for the other blank spaces.

† Exclusive of 146 deaths of persons not belonging to the district, but occurring therein, viz., in the County Asylums at Wotton and Barnwood, in Barnwood Hospital for the Insane, in the Children's Hospital, and in the City Isolation Hospital at Over; and inclusive of 23 deaths of persons belonging to the district and dying in the Infirmary and Union Workhouse situated in the City of Gloucester.

AREA AND POPULATION.—There has been no change in the area of the district since the last Annual Report.

The recent Census shows the population of this district to have increased from 10,779 in 1901 to 12,615 in 1911, giving an increase of 1836 persons in the 10 years. When estimating the population for the purpose of working out the birth and death rates to the middle of 1910 it was thought to be only 11,920, thus showing a considerable discrepancy between the actual and estimated number.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	11696	220		18·8	265	22·6	150	14	14	63	125	10·6
1907	11880	221		18·7	259	21·8	133	18	14	63	144	12·1
1908	12064	226		18·7	250	20·7	133	14	21	93	131	10·8
1909	12247	223		18·2	282	23·0	173	19	13	58	128	10·4
1910	12431	234		18·8	260	20·9	165	20	11	47	115	9·2
1911	12615	215	217	17·2	261	20·6	146	23	18	82	138	10·9

The effect of the under estimation of the population has been to give higher birth and death rates in the Reports for the years 1902-1911 than should really have been the case. In the above table, however, the rates are based on the population as shown by the Census of 1911.

The birth-rate of 17·2 is the lowest recorded during the whole 38 years which have elapsed since the Sanitary district was formed. If, however, we eliminate the unproductive element of the gross population which so largely exists, as previously explained, the birth-rate is found to be 19·2. This figure, however, for reasons which need not

be fully explained is probably too high, but is approximately correct.

In the case of the death-rate for 1911, which is 10·9 and slightly higher than the average for the past five years, sources of error have been to some extent eliminated by deducting the non-residents whose deaths took place in public institutions in the district as follows :—

Infectious Diseases Hospital...	...	4	All Non-residents	
County Asylum, Wotton	...	101	Non-residents	99
			Residents	2
Barnwood House	...	35	Non-residents	33
			Residents	2
St. Lucy's Hospital	...	9	Non-residents	8
			Residents	1

This, however, does not make the death-rate correct, being too low a figure. Without going into details as to how the estimation is arrived at, I should estimate the death-rate to be about 12·2.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infantile death-rate is exceptionally high for the district, being almost double that of 1910 and considerably higher than the average for the previous five years. If we examine the period 1900-1909 (inclusive), however, we find that the average infant mortality for those years was the same as last year. This is accounted for by a very heavy death-rate amongst infants in the earlier portion of that period.

	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Premature Birth	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
Bronchitis	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Pneumonia, all forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other causes	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Total	4	4	0	0	8	3	7	0	0	18

Although these Tables show a much larger number of deaths than last year, with the exception of those from Premature Birth and Atrophy, which are nine this year as compared with four last year, there is no one cause of death which especially calls for comment on account of numbers.

One death occurred from Scarlet Fever in the same house as two other cases had been notified, the infection having probably originated at the school which one of the children attended. Two deaths occurred from Diphtheria, one from Measles and one from Whooping Cough

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.—Of the three deaths under this heading, one occurred from Diarrhœa and two from Enteritis. As two of these cases occurred in April, they evidently were not attributable to the exceptionally dry summer.

The one death from Puerperal Fever was that of a woman, aged 35, who died in the Royal Infirmary, Gloucester, but whose home was in the Rural District.

Sixteen inquests were held during the year, and may be divided into the following groups :—

Drowning fatalities (including	Due to Insanity, occurring in
1 non-resident... .. 5	County Asylum (both non-
Railway 3	residents) 2
Motor 1	Violent deaths due to Accidents 3
Heart Disease 2	

There were no suicides and no uncertified deaths.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1911.

	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Hempsted	Upton St. Leonards	Longlevens	Longford	Twigworth	Tuffley	Wotton	Hucclecote	Churchdown	Highnam	Rest of District	County Asylum	Children's Hospital	Removed to Hospital
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	19	0	2	12	2	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Erysipelas	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever	19	0	6	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10	0	1	1	2	0	3
Enteric Fever	7	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis, under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phthisis, others	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
All causes	54	0	9	23	8	10	3	1	3	2	5	3	3	2	10	11	2	1	1	10	1	9

There were seven cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year, though none proved fatal. Six of them occurred in the County Asylum and one occurred at the Lower Rea, Hempstead. This latter case was probably due to drinking Severn water, which had not first been boiled, during the water famine consequent on the dry summer of 1911.

The number of notifications received of both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was much lower than in 1910, in which latter year, however, there were no fatalities.

PHTHISIS.—Four cases of Phthisis were notified during the year—one under the 1908 Order, and three were voluntarily notified.

With a view to educating such patients as to a hygienic method of living it was suggested that illustrated cards should be distributed, but apparently no action was taken.

No accommodation is provided by the Rural Council for the use of Phthisis patients either in the shape of open-air shelters or by reserving beds in sanatoria.

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

In the Report for 1910 it was pointed out that a scheme had been proposed whereby the Newent Rural Council should combine with the Gloucester Rural Council for the purpose of providing a new hospital for their joint use. This idea has now been abandoned, and the present arrangement is that infectious cases are sent to the City Isolation Hospital at Over, for which accommodation the Rural District Council pays to the City Authorities £2 2s. weekly for each patient.

SEWERAGE.

In the Report for 1910 it was stated that there had been some discussion as to the provision of a sewerage scheme for the Tuffley portion of the district. Early in the year it was decided to appoint a Committee to visit and report on the matter ; this was done, but no definite action has been taken.

The drainage of Churchdown, which was included in the Northend Drainage Scheme and abandoned on financial grounds, seems at last about to be satisfactorily settled. After a special report by the Committee recommending a Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme, the Council requested MR. H. J. WEAVER, M.I.C.E., to prepare plans and estimates for a scheme to cover both systems, and these are now before the Local Government Board awaiting a date to be fixed by the Board for an Inquiry. It is estimated that the double scheme will cost between £11,000 and £12,000.

During the past year complaints have been received from the smells caused by the Outfall Works at Longford. This matter has been remedied, and is now apparently satisfactory.

Complaints have also been received of the discharge of sewage from a drain connected with the basement of Barnwood House into the Barnwood Brook ; assurances were received just before the close of the year that a

scheme would be immediately undertaken for carrying the sewage complained of beneath the Asylum and into the Northend Sewer.

WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to the unusually dry summer the districts of Matson and Upton St. Leonards have been much inconvenienced by lack of water, and at the end of July it was decided to send supplies of City Water to these parishes by cart, at a charge of 1s. per 1000 gallons, which resulted in a bill of £14 to the Rural Council. Most of the sum, however, has been recovered from the owners of the property served.

Much discussion has taken place at various times regarding the insufficiency of the water supply in these two parishes, and it has been referred to at some length in earlier reports—but up to the present no definite scheme has been submitted for consideration.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The only knacker's yard now in the district is at Sandhurst. Apparently the business is satisfactorily conducted, and being in an isolated position causes no complaint.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Eight factories and 43 workshops (which latter number includes 15 bakehouses) are registered in the district. These have been regularly inspected and are for the most part in a satisfactory condition. Two smoke nuisances have been remedied in this connection during the year.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

The following is a summary of Routine Work done during the year, for which I am indebted to MR. WEAVER, as well as for much other information :—

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	77
Houses built	...	...	...	51
Houses for which water certificates were granted under Sec. 6 Public Health (Water) Act, 1878				49

Housing, Town Planning, Act, 1909, Housing
(Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—

Areas inspected—Parts of Upton St. Leonards, Church-
down, Longford, Sandhurst, Brockworth and
Maisemore.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	164
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	...	...	...	...	101
Houses for which notices were served—					
(a) Under Sec. 15 Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909					
No. remedied	...	...	...	...	56
	...	...	...	...	47
(b) Under other Sections of Public Health Acts					
Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	0
Representations to District Council...	...	...	...	...	0
Closing Orders...	...	...	...	...	0
Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	0
Cases of overcrowding reported	...	...	...	...	1
No. abated	...	...	...	...	1
Houses cleansed on notice	...	...	...	...	3

WATER SUPPLY :

New connections with Public Supply	...	...	...	...	33
Wells sunk	...	...	...	...	15

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :

Houses newly connected with sewers	...	...	...	...	40
W.C.'s newly supplied with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	33
Earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed	...	...	...	...	23
Expenditure on Sewerage Outfall Works	...	£154	10	5	
Receipts for sewer connection fees	...	6	0	0	

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on register	No. inspected
Slaughter-houses	1	1
Bakehouses	15	15
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	75	75
Workshops	28	28
Residences of outworkers	5	5

GENERAL :

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	18
Nuisances reported to District Council	...	...	...	...	70
Swine	...	...	...	...	17
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	70
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	44
Statutory notices issued...	...	...	...	...	26

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Cases visited and reported on	...	...	...	...	50
Houses in which cases occurred	...	...	...	...	37
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	23
Methods of disinfection used—Fumigation and limewash, where necessary.					

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

LYDNEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District: The Parishes of Lydney, Aylburton, Alvington, St. Briavels, Hewelsfield, Lancaut, Tidenham, and Woolaston.

Chairman of Council: WILLIAM JONES, ESQ., The Moorlands, Lydney.

Clerk of Council: MR. J. FOTHERGILL EVANS, Solicitor, Chepstow.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor: MR. G. J. ELLIOTT, Lydney.

Assessable Value of District, £52,476.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

	Adopted
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, certain sections	1910
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 ...	1895
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.	1896
Regulations under Cowsheds and Dairies Orders 1885-6	Not

Bye-Laws:—

New Streets and Buildings (Lydney U) ...	1892
" " " Remainder (R)...	1900
Prevention of Nuisances (Lydney)	1892
Common Lodging-houses	1892
Slaughter-houses (Lydney)	1892

This district consists of the Gloucestershire portion of the Chepstow Poor Law Union, which was separated from the remainder of that Union for sanitary purposes in 1894, but is still united with Chepstow for Poor Law purposes.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	1867
Total Tenements	...	...	...	...	1908
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	...	...	...	...	811
Average No. of persons per house	...	...	...	...	4·6
Area—acres	...	...	...	24634	24554
Population	...	...	...	8649	9005
Males	...	...	...	4291	
Females	...	...	...	4358	

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 18 YEARS.

BIRTHS—	1911.	Highest No. in 18 years.	Lowest ditto.
Males	99	139	99
Females	82	135	82
Total	181	265	181
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population	20·1	30·4	20·1
		(1902)	(1911)
			(1911)
DEATHS—			
Small Pox	0	0	0
Measles	9	4	0
Scarlatina	0	1	0
Croup and Diphtheria	0	9	0
Whooping Cough	2	7	0
Typhoid Fever	0	8	0
Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1	5	0
Gastritis and Enteritis	3	—*	—*
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0
Erysipelas	0	1	0
Other Septic Diseases	2	—*	—*
Total Deaths from Septic Diseases	17	—*	—*
Ratio per 1000 of population	1·8	1·6	0·4
Total Deaths from all causes	118	133	91
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population	13·1	15·1	10·6
	(1904)	(1899)	(1900)
Deaths under 5 years of age	26	43	13
" " 1 year " per 1000 births	99	138	42

* I am unable to give these figures.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	8827	253		28·6	114	12·9	0	14	24	95	128	14·5
1907	8862	231		24·9	106	11·9	0	19	23	99	125	14·2
1908	8898	211		23·4	92	10·3	1	12	15	71	103	11·5
1909	8933	238		26·6	81	9·0	0	16	10	42	97	10·7
1910	8969	203		22·6	120	13·3	2	6	16	78	124	13·8
1911	9005	179	181	20·1	105	11·6	1	14	18	99	118	13·1

BIRTHS AND THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births recorded in the district during the year was 181, giving a birth-rate of 20·1 per 1000 population, which is the lowest rate recorded since the district was formed 18 years ago. The number of female births was only 82.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH-RATE.—There were only 118 deaths in 1911 belonging to the district, giving a death-rate of 13·1; which is a slight decrease on that of 1910, when the death-rate was 13·6.

The Infantile death-rate is much higher than in 1910 and more than double that of 1909, when the infant mortality figure was the lowest ever recorded in the district.

The population according to the Census of 1911 is slightly less than has been estimated in previous Reports.

Of the total population, nearly one half reside in the parish of Lydney or in Aylburton, a parish adjoining. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in agriculture or in the Tin Plate Works of Messrs. Thomas & Co., of Lydney; a number are also employed in the Stone Quarries at Tidenham.

MORTALITY AT ALL AGES AND ITS CAUSES.

Deaths in or belonging to whole district at
subjoined ages

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Ages								St. Briavels	Woolaston	Lydney	Aylburton	Brockweir	Alvington	Tidenham	Hewelsfield	
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65									65 and upwards
Measles	9..	3..	2..	3..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	6..	0..	0..	0..	1..	1
Whooping Cough	2..	1..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Influenza	7..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	3..	3..	1..	1..	4..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0
Phthisis— Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7..	0..	0..	0..	0..	4..	2..	1..	0..	0..	0..	3..	1..	0..	0..	1..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Cancer, malignant Disease	9..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	5..	3..	1..	2..	2..	2..	0..	1..	1..	0
Bronchitis	3..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	2..	0..	0..	1..	1..	0..	1..	0..	0
Broncho- Pneumonia	1..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Pneumonia—all other forms	5..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	3..	1..	0..	0..	1..	2..	0..	0..	1..	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	1..	0..	1..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	4..	3..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	1..	0..	2..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including																	
Premature Birth	3..	3..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	1..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	5..	1..	0..	0..	2..	0..	0..	2..	0..	1..	0..	3..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0
Other Septic Diseases	2..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0
Heart Diseases ..	22..	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	2..	7..	11..	1..	5..	11..	0..	1..	1..	2..	0
Other Defined Diseases	31..	3..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	6..	21..	3..	5..	9..	1..	2..	1..	8..	3
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	1..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0
	118..	18..	2..	6..	5..	5..	8..	31..	43..	10..	17..	49..	10..	3..	5..	17..	7

In previous Reports on this and other districts in the combination, attention has been frequently directed to the desirability of impressing upon mothers the seriousness of Measles and Whooping Cough, when their children are affected with these diseases. With this end in view, during May of last year, a supply of leaflets were distributed, chiefly through the school teachers, containing such information as was thought desirable under the circumstances. That this course was necessary is shown by the number of deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough recorded above.

Of the nine deaths from Measles eight occurred in the months of February, March and April, amongst children under two years of age; the one other death, which occurred in November, being that of a child 11 years old.

Four deaths occurred from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, of which three were infants, and all were registered in August and September.

There were nine inquests held during the year; three of these were drowning fatalities, three were due to disease, one was caused by scalding, the result of an accident at the Tinplate Works; one resulted from an accident at childbirth, and one was due to Asphyxia caused by eating unsuitable food.

There were no uncertified deaths during the year and no suicides.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1911.

DISEASES.	Cases notified in District.								Cases notified in each Locality					Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Lydney	Aylburton	Tidenham	Hewelsfield	St. Briavels	
Diphtheria, including Membranous croup ..	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Erysipelas ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	3
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis, under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis, under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911 ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	16	0	1	6	4	2	3	0	10	3	1	1	1	4

For the four years preceding 1908, the number of notifications for each year was never less than 71 ; and in 1906 and 1907, in consequence of an epidemic of Diphtheria, the numbers rose to 109 and 148 respectively. For the three years 1908-9-10, the total cases notified fell to 37 and 38, whilst in 1911 it has fallen to the remarkably low number of 16.

There were four cases of Diphtheria, none of which were removed to Hospital, two of these apparently not having been discovered until the convalescent stage.

Of the six cases of Scarlet Fever three were removed to hospital ; two were not recognised until peeling commenced and the sixth was a case of mixed infection—a bacteriological examination having proved that the Diphtheria bacilli were present in the throat, whilst unmistakable signs of Scarlet Fever developed immediately afterwards.

One case of Typhoid Fever occurred in Albert Street, Lydney, a street which in previous years has been the centre of outbreaks of Enteric Fever. So far as this particular case was concerned no clue to the source of infection could be discovered. The house had the town water laid on, and it could not be ascertained that the patient had come into contact with other cases. No other cases occurred in the neighbouring houses, although some of the inhabitants still persist in using the water from a well which in previous years has been suspected of having conveyed the disease. The patient was removed to hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

Two cases of Phthisis have been notified during the year. The Lydney Council have no facilities for the treatment of this disease in the shape of open-air shelters or sanatorium accommodation.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND ITS CAUSES.

	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
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Premature Birth ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Suffocation	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Heart Diseases ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other causes	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Total	3	1	1	2	7	3	2	5	1	18

Births—Legitimate, 176 ; Illegitimate, 5 ; Total 181.

Deaths—Legitimate, 17 ; illegitimate, 1.

The above table gives the nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During the exceptionally dry summer of last year the water supply to the Isolation Hospital, as well as to the village of Alvington, has given cause for anxiety and discussion.

The Woolaston Water Scheme, which has occupied so much of the time and attention of the Council for many years, is at last to be finally settled. When writing the Report for 1910 it was stated that after more than 31 years' consideration the scheme for dealing with the water supply of this parish had finally assumed definite shape, and that after a local Inquiry by the Local Government Board a plan prepared by MR. H. J. WEAVER, M.I.C.E., of Gloucester, had been accepted. I am now able to report that an excellent supply of water will be available within a very short time, and that even during the scarcity of water of the past summer an arrangement was made for a temporary supply from these works.

SEWERAGE.—In the Report for 1910, it was pointed out that an arrangement for carrying out the sewerage of the Mount Pleasant District had been completed and tenders had been invited for the work. This scheme was completed in October last, and the whole of the town of Lydney is now drained into one system, which is carried into the Severn below the lowest tide.

MOORING STATION FOR VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.—After a great deal of discussion and consideration, an arrangement for satisfactorily dealing with any Vessels infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague was at the end of the year in a fair way of being completed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, &c.—MR. ELLIOTT reports that the Factories in this District number 6 and the Workshops number 59. Two of these required notices for want of cleanliness during the year, and one notice was received from H.M. Inspector of matters requiring action under the Public Health Acts, all of which were promptly remedied.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

The following is a Summary of the Routine Work of Inspection, as supplied by MR. ELLIOTT, the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor :—

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	14
Houses built	14
Houses for which water certificates were granted under Sec. 6 Public Health (Water) Act, 1875	14
Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—	
Houses inspected	94
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	50
Houses for which notices were served—	
Under Section 15 Housing, &c., Act, 1909 ...	0
Under Sections of Public Health Acts ...	50
Houses unfit for habitation	0
Representations to District Council	0
Closing Orders	0
Demolition Orders —	0

Cases of overcrowding reported	...	...	...	2
Cases abated	...	...	...	2
WATER SUPPLY :				
Wells closed	...	...	...	1
Samples taken for examination	...	...	...	3
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :				
Houses newly connected with sewers	...	...	...	75
W.C.'s newly supplied with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	16
Earth closets, pail closets or improved privies provided	...	..	...	7
Notices to empty privy vaults served	...	..	...	7
NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :				
			No. on register	No. inspected
Slaughter-houses	...	...	6	29
Bakehouses	...	...	19	45
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	...	...	27	57
Workshops	...	...	40	48
GENERAL :				
Complaints received	...	...	...	0
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	49
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	18
Statutory notices issued	...	...	...	12
Summonses taken out	...	...	...	1
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :				
Cases visited and reported on	...	...	...	14
Houses in which cases occurred	...	...	...	14
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	14

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909,
HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS)
REGULATIONS, 1910.

The work in this connection has not been so complete as one would wish during the past year, but it is difficult to see how it could be more so with the many duties accruing to a Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor in this scattered district, whilst in addition the inaccessibility by rail of many of the out-lying villages makes any systematic inspection of houses almost impossible under present conditions.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

EAST DEAN & UNITED PARISHES RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District : Parishes of Littledean, Flaxley, Abinghall, Mitcheldean, Blaisdon, Minsterworth, Churcham, Bulley, Huntley, Longhope and Ruardean ; and the Township of East Dean.

Chairman of Council : G. H. ROWLINSON, Esq., Cinderford.

Clerk to Council : MR. M. F. CARTER, Solicitor, Newnham.

Surveyor : MR. W. WHITEHOUSE, Cinderford.

Sanitary Inspector : MR. L. G. LYNE, Cinderford.

Assessable value of District, £65,180.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT

	...	Adopted.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	...	—*
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	—
" " " 1907 (certain sections)		1908
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Acts, 1885-6	... ..	1909

* I am unable to give the dates of the adoption of these Acts.

Bye-Laws :—

Prevention of Nuisances	1876
Common Lodging Houses	1876
Slaughter Houses	1876
New Streets and Buildings	(R) 1901

Urban Powers :

Sections of Public Health Act, 1875, 20, 22, 24, part of 26 not previously in force, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41 and 43	1891
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GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1901
Area in Acres	28626
Inhabited Houses	4305
Total Tenements	4355
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	2172
Average No. of persons per house ...	4·6

The corresponding figures for the 1911 Census are not yet available.

	1901	1911
Total Population	20011	19952
Males	10166	
Females	9845	

During the ten years 1901-1911 the population has decreased by 59, or at the rate of about six persons yearly. Until the more complete Census returns have been published it is impossible to state definitely what the present condition of the population is, as regards housing accommodation, &c., compared with that at the 1901 Census, or whether the township of East Dean has increased at the expense of other portions of the District.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

BIRTHS—		1911.	Highest No. in 38 years.	Lowest ditto
Males	...	239	409	258
Females	...	253	394	252
Total	...	492	790	510
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population		24.6	(1902) 45.7	(1876) 18.9
DEATHS—				
Small Pox	...	0	9	0
Measles	...	5	28	0
Scarlet Fever	...	1	68	0
Croup and Diphtheria	...	6	14	2
Whooping Cough	...	6	26	0
Typhoid Fever	...	0	13	0
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	2	12	0
Enteritis and Gastritis	...	8	8	0
Puerperal Fever	...	0	—*	—
Erysipelas	...	0	—*	—
Other Septic diseases	...	0	2	0
Total Septic Diseases	...	28	112	6
Ratio per 1000 of population		1.40	—*	—
Total Deaths from all causes...		259	406	240
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population		12.9	(1875) 25.7	(1898) 11.6
Deaths under 5 years of age		72	214	54
,, ,, 1 year ,, per 1000 births		88	—*	—

* I am unable to give these numbers.

It will be observed from the above table that a considerable number of deaths resulted from Measles and Whooping Cough, more than from the notifiable infectious diseases. It is of course impossible to say what the exact circumstances were under which they all occurred, but probably many of them might, by judicious treatment, have been prevented.

In the early part of May teachers of schools were supplied with leaflets for distribution with a view to checking the spread of Measles, but as has been pointed out in previous Reports, probably more effectual means would be the employment of an intelligent well trained nurse to visit and see that mothers do not neglect their children, either through carelessness or ignorance.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the district	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	19981	548		27·4	221	11·0	0	19	44	80	240	12·0
1907	19975	522		26·1	254	12·7	0	28	61	116	282	14·1
1908	19969	595		29·8	257	12·8	0	21	65	109	278	13·9
1909	19963	572		28·6	246	12·3	0	34	47	82	279	13·9
1910	19957	521		26·1	262	13·1	0	30	50	96	292	14·3
1911	19952	488	492	24·6	231	11·5	0	28	43	88	259	12·9

BIRTHS AND THE BIRTH RATE.—During the year 492 births were recorded in the district, which is below the average of the previous ten years and is the lowest on record for this district. They give a birth-rate of 24·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 24·4 for the whole of England and Wales.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE.—During the year 1911 the corrected number of deaths was 259, giving a death-rate of 12·9, which is the lowest rate since 1906.

The rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births during the past year was 88, as compared with an average of 96 for the past five years and with 130 for the whole of England and Wales at the last census.

Ten inquests were held during the year. Of this number three were due to general accidents, three to diseases, two to death by burning, one to a colliery accident and one to suffocation by overlying. Five deaths were uncertified.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that one death only occurred from Scarlet Fever. Of the six deaths from Diphtheria four apparently died as soon as or before the notifications were received, so that presumably the disease presented a virulent form in many cases. Two of the deaths occurred in the Isolation Hospital at Greenway.

There were ten deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, and seven of these occurred either in September or early in November. Probably the disease was influenced by the exceptional summer.

In the Annual Reports for 1909 and 1910 two tables of the prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough in this district were given, extending over a period of 37 years, for the purpose of showing what a terrible toll they take of infant life. It is unnecessary to reproduce this table in detail. Suffice it to say that 429 deaths have occurred in the past 38 years from Measles and Whooping Cough alone, the average number yearly having been 6·5 for Measles and 4·8 for Whooping Cough.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality for 1911 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Diarrhœa ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Enteritis ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

INFANT MORTALITY—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total.
Abdominal										
Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital										
Malformations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth...	9	2	1	1	13	2	0	0	0	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
Atelectasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Suffocation	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cirrhosis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other causes	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Total	13	2	1	2	18	9	7	5	4	43

Births in the year—Legitimate 471, Illegitimate 21.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants 39, Illegitimate 4.

I have already commented on most of the causes of death in this table that call for special notice. Those from Premature Birth and Atrophy were more numerous than usual, even in this district, where they have always accounted for a large proportion of infant deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1911.

DISEASES.	Cases and Ages.							Cases and Localities.												Removed to Hospital					
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	Cinderford	Mitcheldean	Ruardean	Blakeney	Drybrook	Longhope	Lydbrook	Nailbridge	Brierley	Churcham	Dancing Green	Elton		Jays Green	Huntley	Rest		
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria - including Membranous croup ..	40	0	8	26	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	45	0	9	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis - Under Regulations, 1908	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 1911	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	0	17	62	4	5	3	0	24	7	14	4	17	8	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	0	63

There has been a marked increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year : Diphtheria accounting for the excess over those of last year.

The total number sent to the Hospital was nearly double that for 1910. Diphtheria has always been a subject of much comment in the Annual Report for the East Dean district, and the reasons for its continued activity have frequently been discussed.

There was one case of Enteric Fever notified during the year, which did not terminate fatally. No clue to the source of infection could be found.

Four notifications of Phthisis have been received.

The East Dean Rural District has no special arrangements either in the form of open-air shelters or sanatorium accommodation for persons suffering from this disease.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Fifty-two houses have been inspected during the year, and the work done in this connection has been undertaken in an eminently practical manner. That is to say, the worst houses in the district have been picked out for inspection and their defects, as far as possible, remedied. As MR. LYNE reports, it would have been far easier to show a longer list but with less result, and I can endorse his statement that work done in such a manner must necessarily be slow; but there is no doubt whatever that it is sure, and, measured by results, no better work has been done in any of the districts which have come under my notice. There is, however, a great deal of room for improvement in the houses of the working-classes in this district, both as regards structural condition and cleanliness, and consequently a great deal of work ahead.

In this connection two factors stand in the way of improvement. One is, in many cases, the indifference of the occupiers to conditions of dirt and insanitation to an extent which must be seen to be believed, and the other is the fact that many occupiers who are also nominal owners are often so poor that they cannot afford to spend money on their houses.

Many of these houses in their present condition are unfit for human habitation, but it is useless to make closing orders unless the occupants can find accommodation elsewhere, and at the same time they are quite unable to find the means to do the necessary repairs.

OVERCROWDING.—16 cases were dealt with during the year, and two magistrate's orders were obtained for the abatement of this nuisance when other methods proved unsuccessful.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

In this connection MR. LYNNE reports that there are 78 cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register, whose premises have been inspected on 103 occasions. One conviction was obtained for non-compliance with the Regulations, and eleven different premises have been improved by alterations.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES have been regularly inspected, and are for the most part in a satisfactory condition.

FOOD INSPECTION.—It appears that not much difficulty is experienced in this district in obtaining information as to the exposure for sale of unsound meat. The keen competition that exists amongst meat sellers inevitably leads to information being lodged with the Sanitary Inspector before the purveyor who has been tempted to deal in a suspicious carcase has had time to profit by the transaction. During the year one conviction was obtained for exposing unsound mutton for sale, and on four occasions unsound fish was surrendered and destroyed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The knacker's yard at Soudley has been the cause of complaint during the year. At the time of writing the matter was under consideration.

SCAVENGING.—Scavenging is undertaken regularly in Cinderford, the only place in the district. For the most part wooden boxes are used as receptacles of house refuse, instead of the more sanitary metal dust bin.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—64·4 per cent. of Scarlet Fever cases and 85 per cent. of Diphtheria cases were removed to Hospital.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Eleven factories and 112 workshops have been inspected during the year. Two of these required notices for want of cleanliness, one for lack of ventilation, and one for overcrowding. There were four cases of failure to affix abstracts of the Factory and Workshops Act, and two notices received from H.M. Inspector of matters remediable under the Public Health Act were promptly dealt with.

Bakehouses number 44, and have been regularly inspected and are for the most part in a satisfactory condition.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTION.

The following details of the work of general inspection have been supplied to me by MR L. G. LYNE, the Sanitary Inspector, and MR. W. WHITEHOUSE, the Surveyor :—

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	11
Houses built	...	...	...	11
Houses for which water certificates were granted under Sec. 6 Public Health (Water) Act, 1878				15
Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—				
Houses inspected	...	...	...	52
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	...	...	...	52
Houses for which notices were served	...	...	...	43
Under Sec. 15 Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, No. remedied	...	...	...	4
Under other sections of Public Health Acts	...	...	...	26
Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	13
Houses made habitable	...	...	...	1
Representations made to District Council	...	...	...	13
Closing Orders	...	...	...	12
Houses affected	...	...	...	12
Cases of overcrowding reported and abated	...	...	...	16
Houses cleansed on notice	...	...	...	8

WATER SUPPLY :

New connections with Public Supply	...	...	23
Wells sunk or improved	...	...	3
Samples taken for examination	...	...	9

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :

Houses newly connected with sewers	...	...	59
W.C.'s newly supplied with flushing cisterns	...	...	4
New earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed	...	...	35

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on register	No. inspected
Common Lodging-houses	1	1
Slaughter-houses	25	25
Bakehouses	44	67
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	78	103
Workshops	85	112

GENERAL :

Complaints received	...	...	127
Nuisances reported to District Council	...	...	224
Swine	...	...	14
Nuisances abated	...	...	213
Preliminary notices served	...	...	25
Statutory notices issued	...	...	19
Summonses taken out	...	...	6
Convictions obtained	...	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Cases visited and reported on	...	...	88
Houses in which cases occurred	...	...	76
Houses disinfected	...	...	38

Of the plans submitted in 1910 for new houses, MR. WHITEHOUSE reports seven houses were completed in 1911 and five are in course of construction.

The Picture Theatre and new bakery have been completed. Of the plans submitted for alterations and additions in 1910, two were completed in 1911. Twelve plans for alterations and additions to dwelling-houses were submitted in 1911, as well as five for alterations and additions to the same number of Public Schools.

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of dwelling-houses supplied from Cinderford Waterworks	1918
No. of factories, public buildings, &c., supplied by meter...	27
Average yearly income from Cinderford Waterworks ...	£1055

Of the eleven new houses completed during 1911, eight were supplied with water from the District Council's water mains, one by means of a rain water reservoir, one from a spring in an adjoining meadow, and one from a well sunk on the premises.

MR. WHITEHOUSE also reports that five new meter supplies have been connected during the year, and that the water main has been extended for 54 yards at Ruspidge.

The following sewer extensions have been made ;—

Wesley Road, Cinderford ...	54 yards.
Buckshaft, Ruspidge	90 yards.
Church Road, Cinderford ...	561 yards.
Ruspidge	62 yards.

These sewers will accommodate about 30 existing houses and any new ones that may be built in this part of the district in future. 17 house drains have been connected with public sewers in Cinderford and Ruspidge for the accommodation of 21 houses.

Notwithstanding the dry weather during 1911 a constant supply of water has been maintained in all parts of the district, supplied from the Cinderford Waterworks, but during the whole of the dry weather period it was necessary to add to the Level Spring, or original source of supply, by pumping from the new water shaft.

A constant supply has also been maintained at Blakeney Hill and Horse Pool Bottom.

The supplies at the public wells on Crown land in the district were very much affected by the drought, but the inconvenience and difficulties were somewhat mitigated in the north-west by the erection of a public stand-pipe at

Ruardean Hill, supplied from the Cinderford Waterworks mains.

Most of the public wells in the Plump Hill district were dry, but the inhabitants were enabled to obtain a supply of water from the public stand-pipes at Horsepool Bottom.

During the year the Council have given continued and careful consideration to the question of supplying Ruardean Hill and district (north-west), and have approved of the Surveyor's scheme for carrying out the work. The new water shaft at Greenbottom has provided the necessary supply.

The proposed scheme includes :—

1. Alterations and additions to the existing pumping stations, including a new pumping engine and steam boiler.
2. A service reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity.
3. A 7-inch rising main from pumping station to service reservoir, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.
4. About 9 miles of distributing mains.

The proposed work will render possible the supply of the whole of the district in question.

The water supplies at Mitcheldean and Littledean were somewhat affected by the very dry summer, but there was no serious inconvenience through shortage.

DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE DITCHES.—A portion of the work referred to in last year's Report was completed during 1911, and a further instalment of this useful work from a sanitary point of view will be taken in hand during 1912.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. Lond., D.P.H.

TETBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District : Parishes of Kingscote, Leighterton, Newington Bagpath, Ozleworth, Boxwell, Oldbury, Didmarton, Weston Birt, Beverstone, Cherington, Shipton Moyne, Long Newnton, Ashley, Tetbury Upton and Avening.

Chairman of Council : T. S. CREW, Esq., Tetbury.

Clerk to Council : MR. A. P. KITCAT, Solicitor, Tetbury.

Sanitary Inspector (and Surveyor for Sanitary and Highway Purposes) : Mr. T. V. H. DAVISON, Tetbury.

Assessable Value of District, £21,752.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

	Adopted
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890...	... 1911
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	... 1905
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Orders, 1885-6 ... ..	... 1901
Bye-laws in force in District—	
New Buildings— ... ..	... 1906

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1901
Area of District in acres.—	
Glos.	26301
Wilts.	3271
Whole District	29572
Inhabited Houses—Glos.	855
Wilts.	77
Whole District	932
Total Tenements with less than 5 rooms—	
Glos.	*
Wilts.	*
Whole District	363

* I am unable to distinguish between the Gloucestershire and the Wilts Parishes in this respect.

Average No. of persons per house—

Glos.	...	...	...	...	4.4
Wilts.	...	...	...	...	4.6
<hr/>					
Whole District	...	...	...	...	4.5
<hr/>					
Total Population--Glos.	...	1901	3800	...	1911 3913
Wilts.	...	...	356	...	373
<hr/>					
Whole District	4156	...	...	...	4286

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

BIRTHS—	1911.		Total.	Highest No.	Lowest
	GLOS.	WILTS.		in 38 years.	ditto.
Total	69	7	76	127(1898)	62(1909)
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population	17.6	18.7	17.7	31.2	16.4
DEATHS—					
Small Pox and Chicken Pox	0	0	0	1	0
Measles	0	0	0	4(1900)	0
Scarlatina	0	0	0	3(1877)	0
Croup and Diphtheria	0	0	0	2	0
Whooping Cough	3	0	3	3	0
Fever	0	0	0	3	0
Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery	1	0	1	3	0
Enteritis	0	0	0	—	—
Erysipelas	0	0	0	—	—*
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	—	—*
Total Zymotic Deaths	0	0	0	4	0
Ratio per 1000 of population	0	0	0	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	1	3	10	0
Total Deaths from all causes	28	4	32	72(1897)	27(1909)
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population	7.1	10.2	7.7	17.7	7.2
Deaths under 5 years of age	9	1	10	19	7
" " 1 year per 1000 births	87	142	92	—*	58

*I am unable to give the numbers for the blank spaces.

BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.				NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the district.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ...	4221	90		21.3	52	12.3	0	0	9	100	52	12.3
1907 ...	4234	75		17.7	47	11.1	3	3	8	106	47	11.1
1908 ...	4247	76		17.8	29	6.8	1	1	4	52	29	7.2
1909 ...	4260	62		14.5	32	7.5	1	5	6	96	36	8.4
1910 ...	4273	77		18.0	38	8.8	0	2	4	51	38	8.1
1911 ...	4286	76	76	17.7	31	7.4	1	2	7	92	32	7.7

AREA AND POPULATION.

There has been no alteration in the area, but a decrease of 132 in the population since the Census of 1901.

The district is very sparsely populated, and at the last Census had a smaller number (15) of inhabitants per 100 acres than any other Rural District in Gloucestershire, except Northleach, which had 11.5 only.

The chief industry is milk production, which, being mainly in the hands of large farmers, who possess the equipment for carrying on the business properly, is for the most part conducted on hygienic principles and such as compare favourably with those in most other parts of the county.

Hunting also contributes largely to the prosperity of this district.

The housing accommodation is generally good. Where they are in the hands of large landowners the cottages are generally well constructed and comfortable. They are picturesque in appearance, and the majority have allotments or good gardens, where the occupiers can rear poultry or grow a supply of vegetables. Unfortunately this is not the

case in every part of the district and there are still a few places where housing accommodation is very unsatisfactory.

There has been practically no building going on during the year, except in Tetbury Upton, which, though in the Rural District, is really a part of Tetbury Town.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths during the year is less than in the two years preceding 1911. But the number occurring under 5 years of age (10) was the highest since 1907, when there were 11 deaths.

Of the 10 deaths in 1911, 3 were due to Whooping Cough.

The only death from Diarrhœa was that of a person in advanced life.

Although there has been an exceptionally large number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, it is satisfactory to note there have been no deaths from this disease.

BIRTHS AND THE BIRTH RATE.

The number of births during the year was about the average for the district.

MORTALITY AT ALL AGES AND ITS CAUSES.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT
AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages	AGES								Tetbury Upton	Avening	Westonbirt	Beverstone	Cherington	Hasborough	Ashley	Long Newnton	Cottage Hospital
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards									
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatic Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer, malignant Disease	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bronchitis	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, all other forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accidents and Diseases of																		
Pregnancy and Parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicides	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart disease	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Defined Diseases	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
All causes	32	7	3	0	0	1	3	8	10	11	8	2	4	2	1	1	3	1

Although it has been remarked that, owing to very fair housing accommodation in the district and the sparseness of its population, the difficulties of isolating and treating infectious diseases are considerably reduced, yet it has been urged in the interest of the inhabitants that isolation accommodation should be provided to cope with any epidemic which might arise.

During 1911 an epidemic of Scarlet Fever occurred, and in this, as in previous years, when there has been any considerable number of cases of infectious disease the chief incidence fell on Tetbury Upton. This was largely due to the fact that many of the children residing in that neighbourhood attended a school in the town of Tetbury, and carried the infection into the Rural District. Many of the cases appear to have been treated by the method advocated by Dr. Milne.

Three cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but none of them proved fatal. One case of Typhoid occurred, which was no doubt contracted outside the district, as the patient, whilst ill, came to visit his parents at Kingscote, and died a fortnight later.

Since 1903 there have been six cases of Typhoid Fever in the district, but with the exception of the one mentioned above, none of them terminated fatally. In 1905 one case occurred at Beverstone, the origin of which could not be traced. In 1906-7-9, there were four cases, all occurring in two large houses in the district, in which the sanitary arrangements and water supply appeared to be excellent.

The origin of such sporadic cases is no doubt often due to "carriers," or persons who have previously suffered from the disease but have never been completely cured, so that they become liable to infect others after long periods. Only in this way does it seem possible to explain the occurrence of isolated cases which apparently have had no previous connection with the disease.

INFANT MORTALITY—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Atelectasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All causes	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	7

Births in the year—Legitimate 74 ; Illegitimate 2.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate 7 ; Illegitimate 0.

Of the two inquests held during the year one was on a suicide and the other on a person who died of disease.

No uncertified deaths occurred or deaths of illegitimate infants.

WATER SUPPLY.—With the exception of the village of Leighterton and that part of the Rural District closely adjoining the town of Tetbury of which mention has been made in the Urban Report, the inhabitants of the Tetbury Rural District are well provided with water. Shipton Moyne, Westonbirt and Lassington are supplied from the Holford estate ; Badminton and Didmarton from the West Gloucestershire Company's mains. Avening has a good supply, due largely to the efforts, some years ago, of its

leading residents ; whilst Cherrington and Long Newton have been provided with water from private sources. It has been suggested that the simplest way of dealing with the water supply of Leighterton, which is at present derived from shallow wells, would be to induce the West Gloucestershire Company to extend their mains to that Village, but it appears the villages are beyond the area which they have authority to supply.

During the year the ratepayers of Northfield sent a petition to the Rural Council, asking that a water supply should be provided for them, and it was agreed to ask the Urban Council to extend their district and take in Northfield.

SEWERAGE.—There are no properly constructed sewers in the district. The necessity for a sewerage scheme, in conjunction with a water supply for Tetbury Upton, has already been commented on in the Urban District Report.

In other parts of the district the highway drains are to a great extent used as sewers.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

MR DAVISON is the inspecting officer appointed to carry out the work under the Act, and during the year has inspected the houses in Hampton Street and Chavenage Lane. The following is a summary of the routine work done during the year, as supplied by him :—

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	1
Houses built	...	...	...	0
Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—				
Houses inspected	...	...	...	36
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	...	...	...	23
Houses for which notices were served—				
(a) Under Sec. 15 Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909	...	...	...	13
(b) Under other Sections of Public Health Acts, No. remedied	...	...	...	23

Houses unfit for habitation	0
Representations made to District Council	2
Closing Orders	0
Demolition orders	0
Houses cleansed on notice	13

WATER SUPPLY :

Wells sunk or improved sources provided	0
Wells closed	0

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :

Earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed... ..	0
Notices served to empty privy vaults	12

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on register	No. inspected
Slaughter-houses	1	1
Bakehouses	3	3
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops	22	23
Workshops	11	10
Factories	1	1

GENERAL :

Complaints received	25
Nuisances abated	27
Swine	1
Preliminary notices served	27
Statutory notices served	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Cases visited and reported on	54
Houses in which cases occurred	28
Houses disinfected	28

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS have been inspected, but have required no notices during the year, either informal or statutory.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. Lond., D.P.H.

TETBURY

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District : The Parish of Tetbury.

Chairman of Council : T. S. CREW, Esq., Tetbury.

Clerk to Council : MR. A. P. KITCAT, Solicitor, Tetbury.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor and Highway Surveyor :
Mr. T. V. H. DAVISON, Tetbury.

Assessable value of District, £5636.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

<i>Acts :</i>	Adopted
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 1901
Public Health Acts Amendment, Part III, 1890...	1897
 <i>Regulations :</i>	
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885-6.	1890
 <i>Bye-Laws :</i>	
New Streets and Buildings	... 1876
Slaughter Houses	... 1876
Footways and Closets	... 1876
Common Lodging Houses	... 1900

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1901	
Area of District in Acres	... 114	
Inhabited Houses	... 454	
Total Tenements	... 464	
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	... 216	
Average No. of persons per house	... 4.3	
	1901	1911
Total Population	... 1989	... 1758
Males	... 950	
Females	... 1039	

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

BIRTHS—	1911.	Highest No. in 38 years.	Lowest ditto.
Total	36	(1875) 97	(1891) 28
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population	20·4	38·7	14·6
DEATHS—			
Small Pox and Chicken Pox	0	0	0
Measles	0	(1900) 10	0
Scarlatina	0	2	0
Croup and Diphtheria	0	2	0
Whooping Cough	4	(1892) 7	0
Fever	0	(1877) 3	0
Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1	1	0
Enteritis	0	—	—*
Puerperal Fever	0	2	0*
Erysipelas	0	—	—*
Total Deaths from Septic Diseases	5	8	0
Total Deaths from all causes	34	(1891) 62	25
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population	19·3	28·5	11·4
Deaths under 5 years of age	10	18	3
" " 1 " " per 1000 births	250	—	—

AREA AND POPULATION.

According to the preliminary report of the Census of 1911, there has been a greater decrease in the population of Tetbury Urban District during the years 1901-1911 than took place even in the decennial period of 1891-1901; whereas according to the same report, the population of the Tetbury Rural District, which decreased by 230 during the years of 1891-1901, shewed an increase in its population of 130 in the years 1901-1911.

As throwing some light on these figures, it is interesting to refer to previous Annual Reports, those for 1906 and 1908 especially, in which it was pointed out that, though house building was fairly active in the Rural District, in the town it was almost at a standstill, owing to the limited area of the Urban District.

After the passing of the Local Government Act of 1894, portions of what had been the suburbs of Tetbury were rearranged under the name of Tetbury Upton, and incorporated into a civil parish under that name in the Rural District. From the standpoint of the Urban District, and on hygienic grounds, this arrangement has been unfortunate, as Tetbury Upton was the district in the immediate vicinity of the town which was most suitable for building purposes; in fact the town has been steadily extending in this direction, and would probably have done so more rapidly were it not that there are neither sewers nor water supply in the district and that these necessary accompaniments to active house-building operations can only be obtained by extension of the Urban sewers and water supply, which, even so far back as 1906, were barely adequate to meet the Urban requirements.

It has been suggested that a remedy would be the inclusion in the Urban area of all the land available for building purposes in its vicinity, which would facilitate development and increase rateable value to an extent sufficient to justify borrowing money so as to bring both its water supply and drainage up to date. The Urban Council have had the matter of Tetbury Upton water supply and drainage under consideration, but no definite decision has been arrived at.

The existing conditions, as regards housing accommodation, in the town of Tetbury, appear to be unsatisfactory. The houses of the working classes are, many of them, very poor and old, being between 100 and 200 years old. As a natural corollary they are badly constructed, difficult to ventilate and generally defective, and at the Census of 1901 nearly 50 per cent. of the inhabitants occupied tenements of only three rooms. Phthisis and Erysipelas have always been conspicuous in the returns, and the rate of infant mortality is almost invariably high.

The natural situation of the town is excellent, occupying as it does an elevated position, and except for the inferiority of much of the housing accommodation there should be no drawbacks to the general health of the population.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ...	1873	53		28·2	37	29·2	0	2	4	75	39	20·8
1907 ...	1850	41		21·8	38	20·5	2	2	4	97	38	20·5
1908 ...	1827	37		20·2	28	15·3	1	3	5	135	30	16·4
1909 ...	1804	51		28·2	41	22·7	5	2	4	78	38	21·0
1910 ...	1781	49		27·5	26	14·6	2	1	4	81	25	14·2
1911 ...	1758	35	36	20·4	37	21·0	4	1	9	250	34	19·3

BIRTHS AND THE BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births for the year was the lowest recorded for many years; although in 1908 one more birth only than last year was registered.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH-RATE.—The corrected death-rate of 19·3 is much higher than that for 1910, which was exceptionally low for the district. The actual number of deaths is exactly the average of the previous five years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infantile death-rate is deplorably high, higher than it has been since 1900, in which year there were ten infant deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year.
All causes, certified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
„ uncertified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Diarrhœa ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Atelectasis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9

*Births in the year—Legitimate 33. Illegitimate 2.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants 8. Illegitimate 1.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES AND THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT
AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Rheumatic Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer, malignant Disease	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bronchitis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia—all other forms	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart diseases	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	34	9	1	0	1	0	3	7	13

It will be seen from the above table that there were four deaths from Whooping Cough, three of them being children under one year of age, and the fourth a child aged

sixteen months; the deaths all occurred between the 24th of April and the 22nd of June, at which period there was an epidemic of Whooping Cough in the town. Two deaths occurred from Phthisis and two from other tubercular diseases. If we calculate the average death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the period 1906-11, inclusive, we find it to be 1.46, which is about 50 per cent. higher than that for Urban areas generally in the County of Gloucester. The Table shews one death from Diarrhoea, that of an illegitimate child of nine months, who died in August.

One inquest only, the result of an accident, was held during the year, and there were no uncertified deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES.	Cases and Ages.									Cases and Localities.	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Tetbury Urban	Removed to Hospital	
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diphtheria—including Membranous croup ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Scarlet Fever	20	0	7	10	2	1	0	0	20	0	
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Phthisis—Under Regulations,											
1908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" 1911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	23	0	7	10	2	2	1	0	23	0	

Until 1910 there had been no case of Scarlet Fever notified since 1903, except two in 1908. But attention has

frequently been directed to the unpreparedness of the district should an epidemic occur and the difficulty that would be experienced in stamping it out owing to the lack of isolation accommodation and the crowded condition of some parts of the town.

In 1910 such an epidemic did occur, when there were nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever. The cases were for the most part of a very mild type, but the disease has continued to remain in the district all through 1911, when there were twenty cases of Scarlet Fever notified and one of Diphtheria; many of these occurred in the neighbourhood of Harper Street, one of the poorest localities, in which neighbourhood also occurred one death from Puerperal Fever. Fortunately none of the other cases terminated fatally.

Much of the Scarlet Fever was treated by the method advocated by Dr. Milne.

Although Phthisis has always been much in evidence in the Tetbury Urban District, there has been no provision made for its accommodation. In view of the poverty of many of its inhabitants, and the inferior housing accommodation, it would appear desirable that open-air shelters be provided for certain cases.

ISOLATION ACCOMMODATION.—Various combinations of Tetbury Urban and Rural with other districts have been proposed from time to time, but objection seemed open to all of them. In the Gloucestershire County Council Isolation Hospital scheme it was suggested that Tetbury Urban and Rural should combine with Stroud and Wheatenhurst for the purpose of hospital accommodation, but at present nothing definite has been decided.

WATER SUPPLY.—In previous Reports reference has been made to the probable shortage of water in the event of a dry summer, and in 1911 considerable inconvenience was experienced so that it was necessary to intermit the supply

at night and reduce the amount available from about 24,000 gallons per diem to 17,000. At the same time it was endeavoured to supplement the water from the main well by re-opening three old public wells. When, however, the water from these latter was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination it was found in one case to be contaminated and in the other two more or less unsatisfactory.

During the year the Council have erected a large tank to hold 800 gallons, which provided road water from an extra supply in dry weather.

DRAINAGE AND HOUSING.—During the year the Sanitary Inspector having reported adversely on some of the houses already referred to in the locality of Harper Street, the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the Council met, under the chairmanship of MR. T. S. CREW, and recommended, among other things :—That each house in the town should have a separate closet, which should be connected with the town sewer where practicable ; that the old-fashioned D trap be replaced by stoneware gullies, properly connected ; that when a new connection was made with the main sewer or a nuisance occurred, a ventilator should be fixed ; and that a through draught should be provided to each house where practicable.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

The following is a summary of the Routine Work done during the year, as supplied by MR. DAVISON, the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor :—

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	0
Houses built	...	...	...	0
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—				
Area inspected	...	...	Harper Street	
Houses inspected	...	...	...	115
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary...	...	...	...	83

Houses for which notices were served	...	...	83
(a) Under Sec. 15 Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909	...	...	57
(b) Under other Public Health Acts—			
No. remedied	...	...	26
Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	0
Representations made to District Council	...	...	3
Closing orders made	...	...	0
Demolition orders	...	...	0
Cases of overcrowding reported	...	...	0
Houses cleansed on notice	...	...	6

WATER SUPPLY :

New connections with Public Supply	...	...	4
Wells closed	...	...	1
Samples taken for examination	...	...	3

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :

Houses newly connected with sewers	...	...	1
W.C.'s newly supplied with flushing cisterns	...	...	1
Notices to empty privy vaults	...	...	11

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on register	No. inspected
Common Lodging-houses	2	2
Slaughter-houses...	2	2
Bakehouses	5	5
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	2	2
Workshops	28	28

GENERAL :

Complaints received	...	...	27
Nuisances reported to District Council	...	...	2
Nuisances abated	...	...	27
Preliminary notices served	...	...	17
Statutory notices served	...	...	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Cases visited and reported on	...	...	22
Houses in which cases occurred	...	...	16
Houses disinfected	...	...	16

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—Two factories and 33 workshops have been registered in this district. The latter required two notices for want of cleanliness during the year and three other nuisances were abated in connection therewith.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. Lond., D.P.H.

NEWNHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District: The Town and Parish of Newnham-on-Severn.

Chairman of Council: W. H. KING, ESQ., Newnham.

Clerk to the Council: MR. M. F. CARTER, Solicitor, Newnham.

Sanitary Inspector: Mr. H. HOOK, Westbury-on-Severn.

Surveyor, and Surveyor of Highways: MR. H. FERRIS, Newnham.

Assessable Value of District, £8988.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT

<i>Acts :</i>	<i>Adopted.</i>
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 1893
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.	... 1893
 <i>Regulations :</i>	
Dairies and Cowsheds, &c., Orders 1885-6	... 1910
 <i>Bye-Laws :</i>	
New Streets and Buildings	... (U) 1863
Removal of Nuisances and Keeping of Animals	1863
Common Lodging Houses	... 1863
Slaughter Houses	... 1863

This district was constituted a Local Board before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, when it became an Urban Sanitary Authority, and subsequently at the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894, an Urban District Council.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in Acres	...	...	..	1931
				1937
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	273
Total Tenements	...	...	...	266
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	...	...	...	53
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4.4
			1901	1911
Total Population	...	...	1184	1021
Males	...	...	564	...
Females	...	...	620	...

In 1871 the population of the district was 1483, and 1021 in 1911; so that there has been a decrease of 462 in the last 40 years. During the past ten years the average decrease has been at the rate of 16.3 persons per annum.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

The following table shows a comparison of the birth and death-rates and mortality from the more serious forms of infectious diseases during the greater part of that period.

	1911.	Highest No. in 38 years.	Lowest ditto.
BIRTHS	13	(1877) 51	(1911) 13
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population	12.7	31.3	(1874) 9.1
DEATHS—			
Small Pox	0	(1874) 5	0
Measles	0	2	0
Scarlatina	0	1	0
Croup and Diphtheria	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	0	2	0
Fever	0	1	0
Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery	0	2	0
Puerperal Fever	0	—*	—*
Erysipelas	0	—*	—*
Total Deaths from Septic Diseases	0	(1874) 5	0
Ratio per 1000 of population	0.0	—	—
Total Deaths from all causes...	15	(1892) 29	(1898) 10
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population	14.6	21.2	8
Deaths under 5 years of age	0	10	0
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births	0	—	—

* I am unable to supply these figures.

In previous Annual Reports, frequent reference has been made to the stagnation which characterises the building trade in this town, as shown by the small number of new houses that have been erected for many years past, which fact is the more remarkable in view of Newnham's ideal advantages, not only on account of its charming surroundings and extremely healthy situation, but also because of its excellent railway service; probably the reason is, however, that Newnham has no desire to become a suburb of Gloucester, from whose residents any demand for new houses would be likely to proceed, and is consequently unwilling to offer land for sale for building purposes. Be that as it may, the population has been steadily decreasing for the last thirty years, and, moreover, the birth-rate of 12·7 last year was the lowest recorded since 1874.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the district	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ...	1102	18		16·3	16	14·5	0	2	2	111	18	16·3
1907 ...	1086	24		22·1	9	8·3	0	1	2	83	10	9·2
1908 ...	1069	17		15·9	16	15·0	0	0	2	117	16	14·9
1909 ...	1053	23		21·8	12	11·4	1	2	4	174	13	12·3
1910 ...	1037	17		16·4	19	18·3	0	2	1	58	21	20·2
1911 ...	1021	13	13	12·7	14	13·7	1	2	0	0	15	14·6

DEATHS AND THE DEATH-RATE — The number of deaths in the district was much lower than in 1910, but slightly higher than the average for the past ten years. It is satisfactory to record that there were no infant deaths, the bulk of the deaths being those of persons over 65 years of age.

There was one death in the district registered as being due to Measles and Cerebro-spinal-Meningitis, that of a boy aged 13. The death occurred in February, but no intimation was received of it until June, and very little information could then be obtained. The boy was not a resident in the district.

There were no uncertified deaths during the year, but there were two inquests. One was the result of a railway accident and the other calls for no special comment

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES AND ITS CAUSES.

Deaths in or belonging to whole District
at subjoined Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	All Ages							
	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Enteric Fever	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Small Pox	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Measles	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Scarlet Fever	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Whooping Cough	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Diphtheria and Croup	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Influenza	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Erysipelas	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Phthisis—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0
Tuberculous Meningitis	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Rheumatic Fever	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Cancer, malignant Disease	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1
Bronchitis	3..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1
Pneumonia—all other forms	1..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0
Violent deaths, excluding Suicide	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	1
Other defined Diseases	6..	0..	0..	0..	0..	2..	0..	4
Total	15..	0..	0..	0..	1..	2..	2..	9

With reference to the remarks already made as to the usually healthy character of Newnham, it is interesting to note that no cases of infectious disease were notified during the year.

As is the case with the other districts forming the Westbury Union, there are no special facilities available for the treatment of Phthisis, nor does there appear to be any special need for such accommodation.

The sewerage system of the district appears to continue satisfactory, as does also the water supply. The latter, which is a private system, has been in use for a number of years.

No new houses have been built during the year, nor have any plans been submitted for approval.

Inspections have been made under the Housing and Town Planning Act by MR. HOOK, the Sanitary Inspector, who has been appointed Inspecting Officer to carry out the work under the Act. I give below particulars of the routine work carried out by him during the year.

The question of extending the burial ground, which has been under discussion for some years, was practically settled in 1910, and during the present year has been satisfactorily completed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—One factory and 16 workshops are registered in this district, which number includes three bakehouses. Except that one workshop required a written notice to limewash no action has been required in this connection during the year.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year, as supplied to me by MR. HOOK, the Sanitary Inspector :—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909, HOUSING, (INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS) REGULATIONS, 1910 :	
Houses inspected	33
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	27
Houses for which notices were served	27
Under Sec. 15 Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909	0
Under other Sections of Public Health Acts	27

No. remedied	16
Houses unfit for habitation	0
Representations to District Council... ..	6
Closing Orders	0
Demolition orders	0
Houses cleansed on notice	3

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :

Houses newly connected with sewers	3
Earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed... ..	7
Privies converted to hand-flushed closets	6

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on Register.	No. Inspected.
Slaughter-houses	2	20
Bakehouses	3	12
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	9	27
Workshops	14	27

GENERAL :

Complaints received	3
Nuisances abated	76
Preliminary notices served	93
Statutory notices served	6

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District: The Parish of Westbury-on-Severn.

Chairman of Council: M. W. COLCHESTER-WEMYSS, Esq.,
Westbury Court.

Clerk to Council: Mr. M. F. CARTER, Solicitor, Newnham-
on-Severn.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor: Mr. HORACE HOOK,
Westbury-on-Severn.

Assessable Value of District, £17,448.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

<i>Acts :</i>	Adopted
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 1910
 <i>Regulations :</i>	
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885-6	
 <i>Bye-Laws :</i>	
Common Lodging-houses	1863
New Streets and Buildings	1863
Prevention of Nuisances and Keeping of Animals	1863

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Inhabited Houses	1901 422
Total Tenements	424
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	140
Average number of persons per house..	4.4

	1901	1911
Area of District in Acres	8264 ..	8257
Total Population ..	1866 ..	1812
Males	949	
Females	917	

Relation of population to acreage : 22 persons to 100 acres.

A large rural district composed of a single parish ; incorporated as a Local Board before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, for the purpose of managing its own highways, and, at the passing of the above Act, constituted an Urban Sanitary Authority. By the Local Government Act, 1894, it was made an Urban District, and its Governing Body an Urban District Council.

It forms one of the four local authorities which are combined for poor law purposes to form the Union of Westbury-on-Severn, the Union Workhouse of which is situated in it.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

	1911.	Highest No. in 38 years.	Lowest ditto.
BIRTHS—			
Total	38	83 (1880)	33 (1898)
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population	20·9	33·2	18·6
DEATHS—			
Small Pox and Chicken Pox ..	0	1	0
Measles	1	3	0
Scarlatina	0	1	0
Croup and Diphtheria	0	7	0
Whooping Cough	0	5	0
Fever	0	2	0
Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery	0	5	0
Puerperal Fever	0	—*	—*
Erysipelas	0	—*	—*
Total deaths from Zymotic diseases	1	10	0
Ratio per 1,000 of population	0·5	—	—
Total deaths from all causes ..	31	47 (1890)	22 (1904)
Ratio per 1,000 of population	17·1	22·5	11·2
Deaths under 5 years of age ..	5	16	2
" 1 " per 1000 births	48	—	—

* I cannot give these figures.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906 ...	1839	45		24·4	42	22·8	18	3	3	66	27	14·6
1907 ...	1833	50		27·2	43	23·4	18	1	2	40	26	14·1
1908 ...	1828	33		18·0	39	21·3	13	11	2	60	30	16·4
1909 ...	1822	43		23·6	45	24·0	23	6	2	46	28	15·3
1910 ...	1817	41		22·5	33	18·1	14	6	3	75	25	13·7
1911 ...	1812	41	38	20·9	42	23·1	12	1	2	48	31	17·1

The number of deaths belonging to this district is higher than in any year since 1905, but the increase does not appear to be due to any cause calling for special comment, and is owing mainly to the unusually large number of deaths of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 18 deaths in the Union Workhouse, 6 of these belonging to other districts.

The population, though still a shrinking one, shows a much smaller decrease for the period 1901-1911 (54) than was the case in the preceding ten years of 1891-1901 (139).

As agriculture is the chief industry and less labour is now employed on the land, partly owing to much of the arable having been converted into grass and partly owing to farms having been combined and thus made into larger holdings, probably this accounts for much of the decrease in the population.

The number of births registered in the district was precisely the same as in 1910, but under the new arrangement for assigning births and deaths to their proper

localities, three births, all illegitimate, and probably occurring in the Workhouse, have to be deducted, leaving 38 births with a rate of 20·9 belonging to the district.

Though the number of births appears small compared with previous years, the comparatively high rates which have been fairly general in this district were no doubt due to the fact that until 1911 none of the births of children whose parents were non-residents, and which occurred in the Workhouse, have been allotted to their proper localities.

MORTALITY AT ALL AGES AND ITS CAUSES.

Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.								Westbury	Broad oak	Adsett	Workhouse, Westbury (nett)	Elton	Rodley	Rest of District	Workhouse Infirmary, Westbury (gross)
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65									65 and upwards
Measles	1..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Phthisis—Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	1..	0..	0	0..	0..	0..	1..	1..	0..	0
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1
Cancer, malignant Disease ..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1
Bronchitis	3..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	2	0..	0..	1..	2..	0..	0..	0
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	1..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	1
Pneumonia, all other forms ..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1..	2	1..	1..	0..	0..	0..	1..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	2..	2..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0	0..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2..	0..	0..	1..	0..	0..	0..	0..	1	0..	0..	0..	2..	0..	0..	0
Other Defined Diseases ..	16..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	0..	6..	10	5..	1..	1..	4..	3..	1..	13
All causes	31..	2..	1..	2..	0..	1..	1..	8..	16	7..	3..	2..	10..	5..	2..	18

It appears from the above table that one death occurred from Measles, that of a child two years old. This is the first death from the disease in the Westbury district for many years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were only two infant deaths, both males, aged 15 and 23 days respectively; both were due to Premature Birth, and both children were legitimate.

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Premature Birth...	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 33; illegitimate 5.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate 2; illegitimate 0.

There were three inquests held during the year. One on a child, aged 2, was due to accidental drowning; a second, on a middle-aged person, was due to disease; and the third, on a woman of 87, was due to an accidental fall. There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Westbury	Removed to Hospital
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2
Erysipelas ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total ...	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	2

Only four cases of infectious diseases were notified during 1911, three of them being cases of Diphtheria, which were probably connected in origin. As the history of these cases presents some interesting features I have given the details in connection with them. On May 7th, 1910, a child aged three was notified as suffering from Diphtheria. More than seven months afterwards his mother and brother contracted the disease at about the same time on December 16th, 1910. On January 6th, 1911, another brother became infected, and lastly, on February 5th, the father also was found to be suffering from Diphtheria.

Thus between May 7th, 1910, and February 5th, 1911, there were five members of one family who suffered from the same disease, and all these cases were removed to hospital. As the incubation period of Diphtheria is usually a few days only, and the interval between two of these cases was more than seven months, the most likely explanation of this continuity of infection appears to be that the Diphtheritic bacilli were dormant in at least one member of the family until under conditions favourable to their growth the infection suddenly became active.

Very much the same history was experienced in two other cases in the locality, both of which were members of the same household, as one contracted the disease in September, 1910, and the other in January, 1911.

The above cases are instructive as showing the persistence of the infectivity of Diphtheria and serve to account for the apparently inexplicable appearance of Diphtheria in districts which have been free from the disease for long periods, the explanation probably being either that the bacilli have remained inactive over a long period in some person who has previously suffered from the disease until they found conditions suitable for their development, or else the disease had been passed on from one patient to another but in such a mild form as to have passed unrecognised. For owing to the light which bacteriological examination has thrown on such cases it is not now recognised that Diphtheria can arise *de novo* as was formerly believed to be the case.

During the year there has been some discussion as to the desirability of purchasing an apparatus for the purpose of disinfecting by formalin spray, which should be used jointly by the districts of Westbury, Newnham and Awre, but it was finally decided not to do so.

Undoubtedly such an apparatus would possess considerable advantages over the method of fumigation

now practiced, and the cost would be inconsiderable, so that it is unfortunate that such a decision was arrived at.

There is probably very little Phthisis in the district so that it is perhaps not unreasonable that no arrangements have been made for the treatment of persons suffering from this disease.

Towards the close of the year MR. HOOK, the Sanitary Inspector, was formally appointed to make the house-to-house survey required by the Housing and Town Planning Act, and I give below his summary of work done during 1911.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	0
Houses built	...	...	...	1
Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—				
Houses inspected	...	...	...	29
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	...	...	...	27
Houses for which notices were served	...	...	...	24
(a) Under Sec 15 Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1909	...	...	...	0
(b) Under other sections of Public Health Acts	...	...	...	24
No. remedied	...	...	...	15
Houses unfit for habitation	..	...	...	0
Representations to District Council	...	...	...	4
Closing orders	...	...	...	0
Demolition orders	...	...	...	0
Cases of overcrowding reported...	...	...	...	1
Houses cleansed on notice	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY :

Wells sunk or unproved sources of supply provided	1
Wells closed	1
Samples taken from examination	1
Earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed	40

NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on register	No. inspected
Slaughter houses	1	1
Bakehouses	7	23

Dairies, cowsheds, milkshops	...	12	...	38
Workshops	... ..	5	...	5
GENERAL :				
Complaints received	... ..		...	4
Nuisances abated	... ..		...	104
Preliminary notices served	... ..		...	71
Statutory notices served	... ..		...	4
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :				
Cases visited and reported on	... ..		...	4
Houses in which cases occurred	... ..		...	3
Houses disinfected	... ..		...	2

Dairies and Cowsheds number 12 in this district ; five have been improved during the year by alterations, and on the whole their condition now is better than in many Rural Districts.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—Twelve Workshops are on the register, which number includes seven Bakehouses. They have been frequently inspected, but no notices either informal or statutory were required in this connection during the year.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

AWRE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Composition of District: The Parish of Awre, including the villages of Blakeney and Awre.

Chairman of Council: E. CLISSOLD, Esq., Hagloe House, Gos.

Clerk to Council: MR. M. F. CARTER, Solicitor, Newnham.

Sanitary Inspector: Mr. H. HOOK, Westbury-on-Severn.

Rateable Value £9,988.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT.

	Adopted
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	... 1891
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890

Regulations:

Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., Orders, 1885-6	1910
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Bye-laws:

Slaughter-houses	1883
New Streets and Buildings	1883
Removal of Nuisances and Keeping of Animals	...		1883
Common Lodging-houses	...	...	1883

The district of Awre, which is really a Rural District, was constituted an Urban area, in common with Newnham and Westbury, when the Public Health Act was introduced, and as such enjoys fuller administrative powers for sanitary purposes than the much larger Rural District of East Dean and United Parishes. Though mainly rural in character, the western portion of the district bordering on the East Dean Districts of Viney Hill and Blakeney Hill is occupied by a colliery population, whilst on the south side, bordering on the Severn, the principal occupation is agriculture and fishing.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 38 YEARS.

BIRTHS—	1911.	Highest No. in 38 years	Lowest ditto
Total	26	(1877) 44	(1910) 16
Ratio of Births per 1000 of population	24·3	32·6	15·2
DEATHS—			
Scarlet Fever	0	(1876) 3	0
Whooping Cough	0	1	0
Measles	0	2	0
Diphtheria	0	(1889) 3	0
Diarrhœa	0	2	0
Puerperal Fever	0	(1877) 1	0
Continued Fever	0	(1876) 1	0
Total Zymotic Deaths	0	(1876) 6	0
Ratio per 1000 of population	0·0	0·5	0
Total Deaths from all causes	20	33	6
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population	18·6	24·4	5·0
Deaths under 5 years of age	0	12	0
" 1 " per 1000 births	0	—*	—*

The above comparative table shows an unusually high birth-rate for the past year; the number of births having been the highest since 1903.

In conjunction with this there is the unusual occurrence of a complete absence of deaths under five years of age.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Inhabited Houses	1901	258
Total Tenements	255	
Ditto of less than 5 rooms	110	
Average No. of persons per house	4·25	
Area in acres	1901	4329
	1911	4317
Total Population	1096	1070
Males	524	
Females	572	

The population of this District is practically stationary, there having been a decrease of 26 persons only in the last 10 years, or an average decrease of 2·6 yearly.

BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents dying in the district.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	1083	24		22.1	18	16.6	0	0	2	83	18	16.6
1907	1080	17		15.7	12	11.1	0	2	3	76	14	12.9
1908	1077	17		15.7	10	9.2	0	2	0	0	12	11.1
1909	1075	22		20.4	12	11.1	0	2	1	45	14	13.0
1910	1072	16		14.9	11	10.2	0	4	0	0	15	14.0
1911	1070	26	26	24.3	19	17.7	0	1	0	0	20	18.6

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES AND ITS CAUSES IN 1911.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Blakeney	Awre	Other parts
	Phthisis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	1	0...	1...	0
Cancer, malignant Disease	3...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	1...	2	3...	0...	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	1...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	1...	0	1...	0...	0
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1..	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	1	1...	0...	0
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1...	0...	0...	0...	1...	0...	0...	0...	0	0...	1...	0
Heart Disease	6...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	0...	1...	5	0...	3...	3
Other defined Diseases	6...	0...	0...	0..	0...	0...	0...	1...	5	4..	0...	2
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1...	0...	0...	0...	0...	1...	0...	0...	0	0...	0...	1
All causes	20...	0...	0...	0...	1...	1..	0...	5...	13	10...	4...	6

There were an unusually large number of deaths during the year, the increase being chiefly due to those of persons over 45 years of age. They do not appear to be due to any cause calling for special comment.

In a small district such as this an accurate idea of its healthfulness can only be gained by examining the average death rate for many years, as a large or small number of deaths in any one year is often accidental and a comparative table for the past 38 years shows that the number of deaths registered in this district may be five times as great in one year as in another.

There were no deaths from notifiable infectious disease ; except one from Phthisis, and as an evidence of the generally healthy condition of the district it may be remarked that in the past 38 years there have been only four deaths from Scarlet Fever, four from Whooping Cough, three from Measles, eight from Diarrhœa and one from Continued Fever.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

There was only one notification of infectious disease during the year, a case of Scarlet Fever, which was removed to the joint Isolation Hospital at Greenbottom. There occurred, however, one other case of this disease which was not discovered until the patient had left the District and arrived at her home in Birmingham. The case in question was that of a young girl who whilst staying at a farm with friends suffered as she thought from a cold and sore throat, so slight as not to require

medical attendance. When, however, she had left the district and about a fortnight after the commencement of the attack, desquamation of the skin occurred, and the case was recognised as being one of Scarlet Fever. Fortunately, however, although no precautions were taken and milk was sold from the premises where she had been staying, no untoward consequences occurred, at least, not in this district; a result probably attributable to a naturally isolated position of the farm, and the fact that the patient being a visitor had no connection with the milk supply.

Instances of this kind in which sore throats, though really cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, are mistaken for colds, are comparatively common, but unfortunately in most cases other people are infected, and an epidemic results. The idea is too prevalent that a mild illness cannot be caused by a serious disease; but a sore throat should always be looked upon with suspicion and in any case the fact should be borne in mind that a mild case of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria may infect another person so that he or she contracts a virulent form of the disease.

There is no special accommodation available in this district for the treatment of Phthisis, either as open-air shelters or Sanatorium accommodation, but probably the number of cases are so very few that no accommodation is required.

There was one inquest held during the year, on a schoolboy who was accidentally drowned whilst bathing during the very hot weather. There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

When writing the Report for 1910, it was pointed out that MR. HOOK had compiled a list of 33 houses in Blakeney which were very considerably inconvenienced by lack of water. During the year the Council has had

the water supply of these houses under consideration, with the result that all except three have now a satisfactory supply, and these last, which are situated near the border of the District, it is hoped, will be supplied by an arrangement with the adjoining District of East Dean.

As regards the others, water has been obtained either by sinking wells or by bringing supplies by pipe from other sources.

DRAINAGE.—A scheme for the sewerage of Blakeney has been under consideration, but in view of the fact that the prospective cost of construction, material and maintenance is so great, owing to the physical difficulties to be encountered and that the houses to be benefited are comparatively small in number, such a scheme has not been deemed desirable or feasible.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

Work under the Housing and Town Planning Act has been proceeded with during the year, and I give below the information supplied to me regarding it, as well as other routine work by MR. HOOK, who has been appointed to carry on the work of inspector. As, however, the work of house-to-house inspection was not commenced until the latter part of the year, comparatively few houses have been under survey.

HOUSING :

Plans for new houses approved	...	...	...	0
Houses built	...	...	...	1
Houses enlarged	...	...	...	3
Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—				
Houses inspected	...	...	...	10
Houses with defects for which notices were necessary	...	...	...	10
Houses for which notices were served	..	...	...	6
Under Sec. 15 Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909				0

Under other Sections of Public Health Acts	...	6
No. remedied	...	4
Houses unfit for habitation	...	0
Representations to District Council	...	0
Closing orders	...	0
Demolition orders	...	0
Cases of overcrowding reported	...	0
Houses cleansed on notice	...	3

WATER SUPPLY :

Wells sunk or improved sources of supply provided	27
Wells closed	0

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :

Earth closets, pail closets or improved privies constructed	28
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NUMBERS INSPECTED OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING :

	No. on register	No. inspected
Common lodging-houses	0	0
Slaughter-houses	2	24
Bakehouses	3	12
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	24	65
Workshops	2	6

GENERAL :

Complaints received	3
Nuisances reported to District Council	8
Swine	0
Nuisances abated	45
Preliminary notices served	63
Statutory notices served	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Cases visited and reported on	1
Houses in which cases occurred	1
Houses disinfected	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—Only two are in the District. These have been inspected once a month, and are stated to be now satisfactory, one having been improved by alterations.

BAKEHOUSES number three, and are inspected quarterly. They are regularly lime-washed and are in a satisfactory condition.

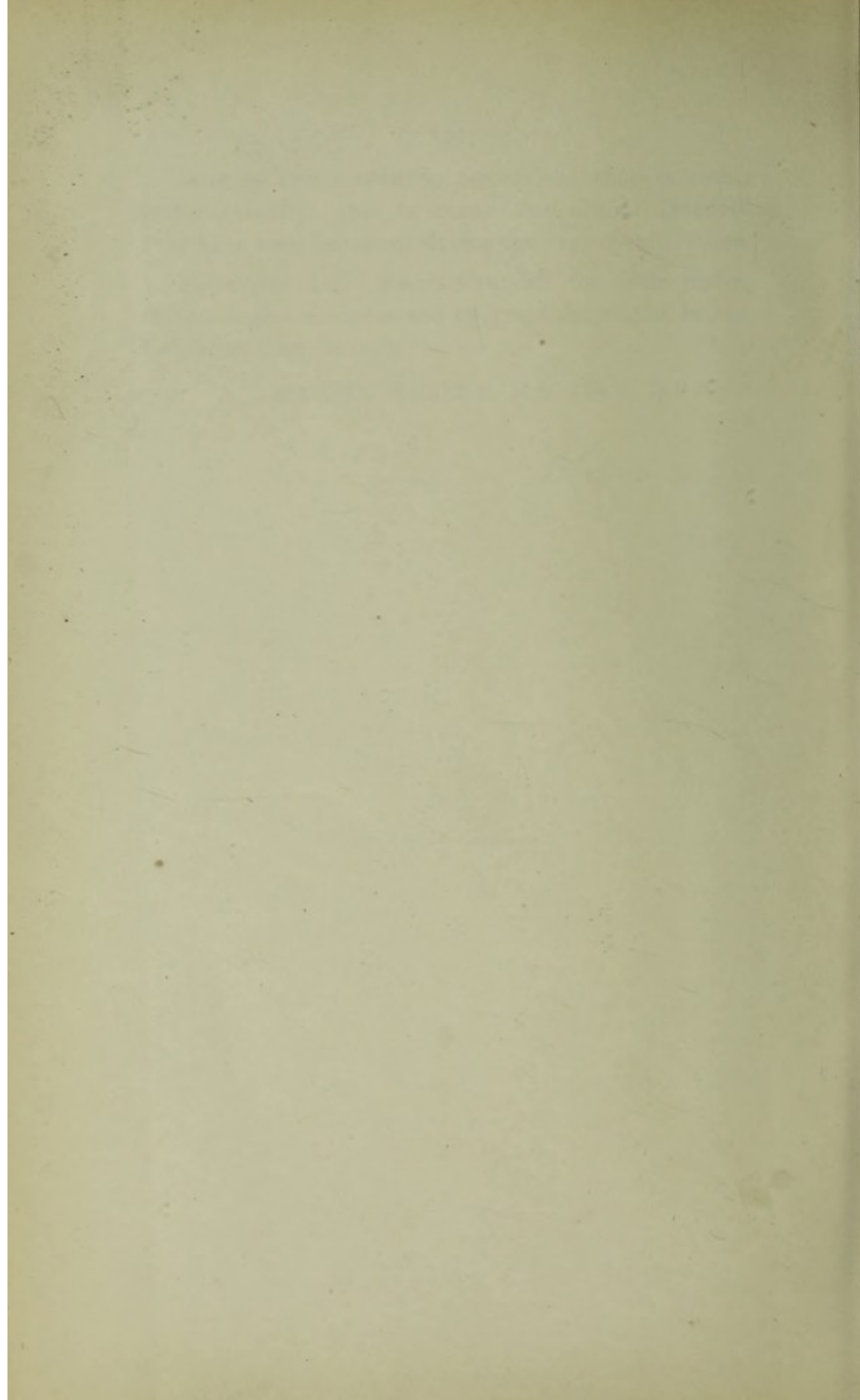
DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS are on the whole in rather better condition than in many Agricultural Districts. Five have been improved during the year by alterations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS call for little notice, there being no factories and two workshops only, besides Bakehouses, on the register.

MARTIN ASHLEY, M.B. LOND., D.P.H.

1

During the past few years, the
condition of the country has
been very much improved, and
the people are now enjoying
a more peaceful and prosperous
state of affairs than for many
years past.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

No.	Date	Description
1	1891	...
2	1892	...
3	1893	...
4	1894	...
5	1895	...
6	1896	...
7	1897	...
8	1898	...
9	1899	...
10	1900	...
11	1901	...
12	1902	...
13	1903	...
14	1904	...
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86	1976	...
87	1977	...
88	1978	...
89	1979	...
90	1980	...
91	1981	...
92	1982	...
93	1983	...
94	1984	...
95	1985	...
96	1986	...
97	1987	...
98	1988	...
99	1989	...
100	1990	...

APPENDIX. TABLE I.—SHOWING THE GENERAL COMBINED

Sanitary District.	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES INHABITED.				
		1901.	1911.	Increase or Decrease.	Average No. of Persons per House (1911)	
<i>Gloucestershire—</i>						
Westbury-on-Severn Union.	East Dean and United Parishes R.D.	28626	4305		4.6	
	Westbury-on-Severn U.D. ...	8257	422		4.4	
	Newnham-on-Severn U.D. ...	1937	266		4.4	
	Awre U.D.	4317	258		4.2	
Cirencester Union.	Cirencester R.D.... ...	80991	2931		4.1	
	„ U.D.... ...	5286	1621		4.6	
	Chipping Sodbury R.D. ...	69736	4888		4.5	
	Gloucester R.D.	30684	2062		5.2	
	Lydney R.D.	24554	1867		4.6	
<i>Gloucestershire and Wilts—</i>						
Tetbury Union.	Tetbury U.D.	Glos. 114	454		4.3	
	„ R.D. {	Glos.	26301	855		4.4
		Wilts.	3271	77		4.6
	„ Whole Rural District ...	29572	932		4.4	
	Total	284074	20006		4.5	

(1) Average of England and Wales for 1911 :—Birth-rate, 24.4. Death-rate, 14.6.

(2) The deaths in these columns are the nett mortality after making allowance for persons in their own district in the Union Workhouses of their district or in public

STATISTICS OF THE SOUTH-WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE
DISTRICT FOR 1911.

POPULATION.			BIRTHS (1).		DEATHS (2).					
	1911.	Increase or Decrease.	No.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Under 5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Under 1 Year.	Rate per 1000 Births.
1	19952	— 59	492	24·6	72	187	259	12·9	43	88
6	1812	— 54	38	20·9	5	26	31	17·1	2	48
4	1021	— 163	13	12·7	0	15	15	14·6	0	0
6	1070	— 26	26	24·3	0	20	20	18·6	0	0
4	12747	+ 663	274	21·5	22	143	165	12·9	18	65
6	7632	+ 96	133	17·4	13	86	99	12·9	7	53
4	20954	— 1150	422	20·0	61	223	284	13·5	47	111
9	12615	+ 1836	217	17·2	24	114	138	10·9	18	82
9	9005	+ 356	181	20·1	26	92	118	13·1	18	99
9	1758	— 231	36	20·4	10	24	34	19·3	9	250
0	3913	+ 113	69	17·6	9	19	28	7·1	6	87
6	373	+ 17	7	18·7	1	3	4	10·2	1	142
6	4286	+ 130	76	17·7	10	22	32	7·7	7	92
4	92852	+ 1398	1908	20·5	243	952	1195	12·8	169	88

Death-rate, 130 per 1000 births.

ing in the several districts who did not belong to them and for others dying outside their
tions in the Gloucester Urban and Rural Districts, so far as known.

The image shows a large, faint grid or table structure covering most of the page. The grid lines are very light and the text within the cells is illegible due to fading. The grid appears to have approximately 10 columns and 15 rows. There are some faint markings and lines within the grid, possibly indicating specific data points or sub-sections. The overall appearance is that of a very old or faded document page.

APPENDIX. TABLE II.—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CORRECTED MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR 1911 FROM ALL CAUSES AT DIFFERENT AGES AND FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES IN THE SOUTH-WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT

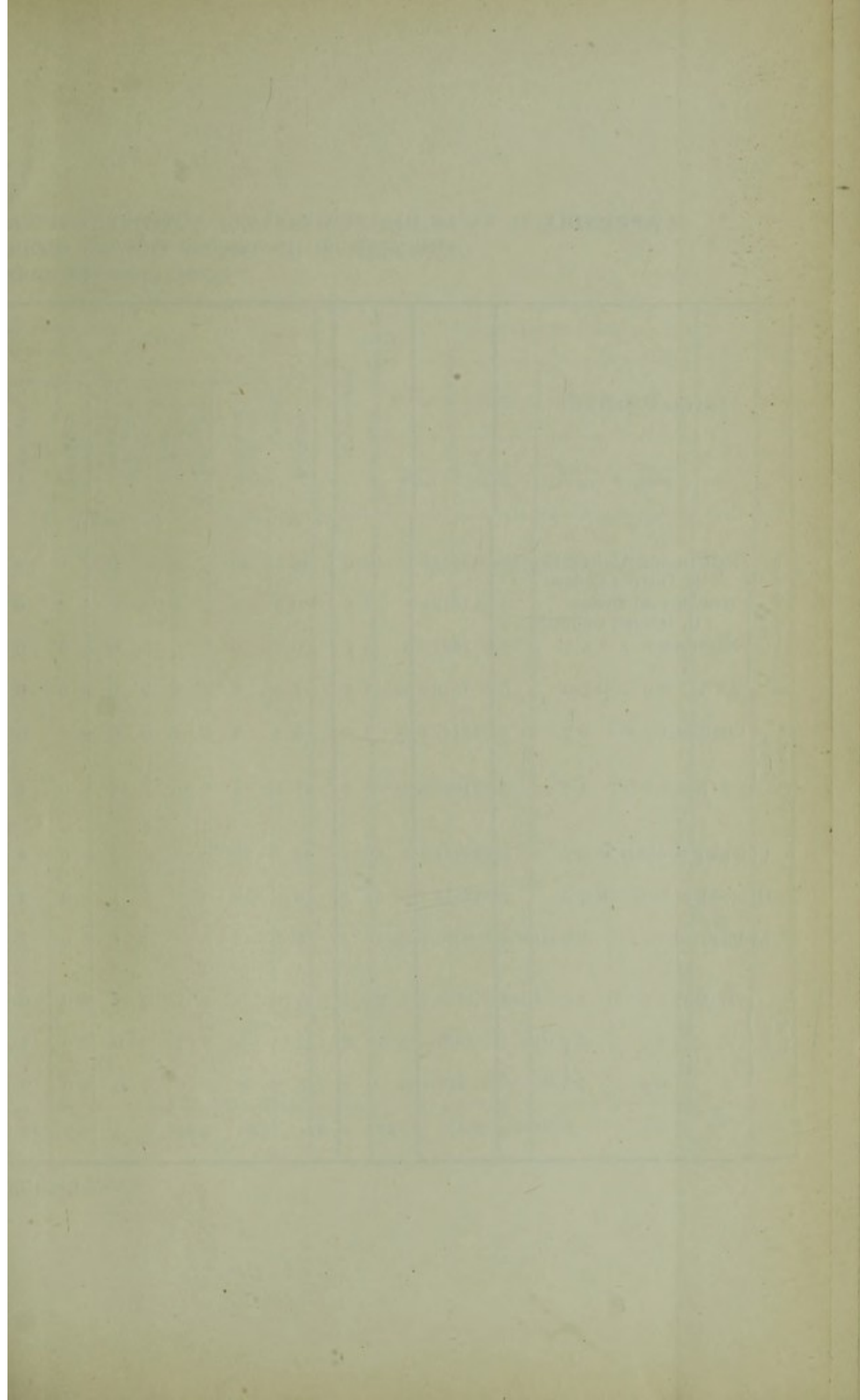
SANITARY DISTRICT		population 1911.	*At all Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65.	65 and over.	Small Pox & Chicken Pox	Scarlatina.	Croup and Diphtheria.	Continued Fevers.			Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Erysipelas and Gastritis	Total.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Facerebral Fever.	Erysipelas & other Septic Diseases	Total Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Heart Disease.	Accidents and Suicides	Malignant Disease.	All other Causes.	TOTAL.
Gloucestershire—																																			
Westbury-on-Severn Union.	East Dean Rural ...	19952	259	43	10	19	12	13	24	47	91	0	1	6	0	0	0	5	6	3	7	28	1.4	0	0	0	14	1	4	39	32	8	17	116	259
	Westbury-on-Severn } Urban	1812	31	2	1	2	0	1	1	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	4	2	0	17	31
	Newnham "	1021	15	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	6	15
	Awre "	1070	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	3	9	20
Cirencester Union	Cirencester R.	12747	165	18	2	2	1	3	18	32	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	0.70	0	0	0	4	1	3	12	28	4	23	81	165
	" U.	7632	99	7	5	1	2	4	15	25	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	7	0.9	1	1	2	10	2	3	11	12	4	13	35	99
Chipping Sodbury R.	...	20954	284	47	12	2	12	16	27	49	119	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	13	1	23	1.0	0	0	0	16	3	3	31	36	13	17	142	284
Gloucester R.	...	12615	138	18	2	4	3	12	16	20	63	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	8	0.6	1	0	1	12	1	1	20	14	9	7	65	138
Lydney R.	...	9005	118	18	2	6	5	5	8	31	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	3	15	1.6	0	0	0	7	0	1	11	22	5	9	48	118
Tetbury Union.	Tetbury U. Glos.	1758	34	9	1	0	1	0	3	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	2.8	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	2	0	2	15	34
	" R. Glos.	3913	28	6	3	0	0	1	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	3	2	10	28
	" Wilts	373	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Total ...		92852	1195	169	38	36	38	58	117	233	506	0	2	8	0	3	0	20	22	26	19	100	1.07	2	1	3	71	9	17	145	158	51	96	545	1195

* These deaths represent the nett mortality in the several Districts, after allowing for corrections for deaths in each District of persons not belonging to it and for deaths outside it, but belonging to it, in the Gloucester County Asylum, Barnwood Hospital for the Insane, and in the Gloucester Children's Hospital and Infirmary, as well as in the several Union Workhouses.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1900

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT
1900	Jan 1 Balance		100.00
Jan 15	By Cash	50.00	
Jan 20	To Cash		25.00
Jan 25	By Cash	75.00	
Jan 30	To Cash		100.00
Feb 1	By Cash	100.00	
Feb 5	To Cash		50.00
Feb 10	By Cash	25.00	
Feb 15	To Cash		75.00
Feb 20	By Cash	50.00	
Feb 25	To Cash		100.00
Feb 30	By Cash	100.00	
Mar 1	To Cash		50.00
Mar 5	By Cash	25.00	
Mar 10	To Cash		75.00
Mar 15	By Cash	50.00	
Mar 20	To Cash		100.00
Mar 25	By Cash	100.00	
Mar 30	To Cash		50.00
Apr 1	By Cash	25.00	
Apr 5	To Cash		75.00
Apr 10	By Cash	50.00	
Apr 15	To Cash		100.00
Apr 20	By Cash	100.00	
Apr 25	To Cash		50.00
Apr 30	By Cash	25.00	
May 1	To Cash		75.00
May 5	By Cash	50.00	
May 10	To Cash		100.00
May 15	By Cash	100.00	
May 20	To Cash		50.00
May 25	By Cash	25.00	
May 30	To Cash		75.00
Jun 1	By Cash	50.00	
Jun 5	To Cash		100.00
Jun 10	By Cash	100.00	
Jun 15	To Cash		50.00
Jun 20	By Cash	25.00	
Jun 25	To Cash		75.00
Jun 30	By Cash	100.00	
Jul 1	To Cash		50.00
Jul 5	By Cash	25.00	
Jul 10	To Cash		75.00
Jul 15	By Cash	50.00	
Jul 20	To Cash		100.00
Jul 25	By Cash	100.00	
Jul 30	To Cash		50.00
Aug 1	By Cash	25.00	
Aug 5	To Cash		75.00
Aug 10	By Cash	50.00	
Aug 15	To Cash		100.00
Aug 20	By Cash	100.00	
Aug 25	To Cash		50.00
Aug 30	By Cash	25.00	
Sep 1	To Cash		75.00
Sep 5	By Cash	50.00	
Sep 10	To Cash		100.00
Sep 15	By Cash	100.00	
Sep 20	To Cash		50.00
Sep 25	By Cash	25.00	
Sep 30	To Cash		75.00
Oct 1	By Cash	50.00	
Oct 5	To Cash		100.00
Oct 10	By Cash	100.00	
Oct 15	To Cash		50.00
Oct 20	By Cash	25.00	
Oct 25	To Cash		75.00
Oct 30	By Cash	100.00	
Nov 1	To Cash		50.00
Nov 5	By Cash	25.00	
Nov 10	To Cash		75.00
Nov 15	By Cash	50.00	
Nov 20	To Cash		100.00
Nov 25	By Cash	100.00	
Nov 30	To Cash		50.00
Dec 1	By Cash	25.00	
Dec 5	To Cash		75.00
Dec 10	By Cash	50.00	
Dec 15	To Cash		100.00
Dec 20	By Cash	100.00	
Dec 25	To Cash		50.00
Dec 30	By Cash	25.00	
Total		1000.00	1000.00

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1900



APPENDIX. TABLE III.--NEW CASES OF NOTIFIABLE SICKNESS IN THE YEAR 1911 IN THE SOUTH-WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE SANITARY DISTRICTS, AGES, DISEASES, DISTRICTS

SANITARY DISTRICT.	Population in 1911.	CASES.		DISEASES.							
		At all Ages.		Scarlatina.	Croup and Diphtheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-Pox	Tuberculosis.	Erysipelas.	
Westbury-on-Severn Union.	East Dean & United Parishes R. District Council	19952	95	45	40	1	0	0	4	5	
	Westbury-on-Severn U. District Council	1812	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	
	Newnham „ „ ...	1021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Awre „ „ ...	1070	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cirencester Union.	Cirencester R. „ ...	12747	8	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	
	„ U. „ ...	7632	56	37	1	10	2	0	4	2	
	Chipping Sodbury R. „ ...	20954	80	44	26	2	0	0	4	4	
	Gloucester R. „ ...	12615	54	19	19	7	1	0	4	4	
	Lydney R. .. Glos.	9005	16	6	4	1	1	0	2	2	
Tetbury Union.	Tetbury U. ... Glos.	1758	23	20	1	0	1	0	0	1	
	„ R. ...	Glos.	3913	55	47	3	1	0	0	1	3
		Wilts	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals...	92852	392	224	98	24	5	0	19	22	

* No Isolation Hospital

TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING
 COMBINED DISTRICT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
 LOCALISATION AND FATALITY.

OCCURRED IN OR REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				TOTAL.	Tuberculosis.	PERCENTAGE OF CASES.				Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.
Enteric Fever	Small-Pox	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever			Removed to Hospital		Fatality in all.			
						Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria.		
0	0	0	0	63	0	64·4	85·0	2·2	15·0	Dip. 2 S.F. 1	S.F. 0 Dip 4
0	0	0	0	2	0	0·0	66·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
2	0	0	0	4	0	20·0	100·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
9	0	0	0	26	3	43·2	100·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9	1	9·1	19·2	0·0	0·0	0	0
1	0	0	0	8	1	15·7	21·0	5·2	10·5	Dip. 1 S.F. 1	Dip 1
1	0	0	0	4	1	50·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0*	0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0*	0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0*	0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0	0
13	0	0	0	117	6	31·0	48·4	1·0	8·2	Dip. 3 S.F. 2	S.F. 0 Dip. 5

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TABLE IV., SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CASES IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS, WITH THE RELATIVE

SANITARY DISTRICT		Estimated Population in 1911	1911		1910		1909		1908		1907	
			Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
Westbury-on-Severn Union	East Dean & United Parishes R. District Council	19952	40	6	16	4	21	2	57	11	75	1
	Westbury-on-Severn U. District Council	1812	3	0	6	0	—	—	5	1	—	—
	Newnham " "	1021	0	0	—	—	1	0	—	—	1	—
	Awre " "	1070	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cirencester Union	Cirencester R. ...	12747	1	0	2	1	6	1	10	2	14	—
	" U. ...	7632	1	0	2	0	20	5	14	1	13	—
	Chipping Sodbury R. ...	20954	26	0	42	1	18	2	18	2	44	—
	Gloucester R. ...	12615	19	2	25	0	19	5	39	3	12	—
	Lydney R. ...	9005	4	0	18	0	4	0	3	0	17	—
Tetbury Union.	Tetbury U. ...	1758	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	" R. ...	3913	3	0	0	0	—	—	1	0	—	—
	" R. ...	373	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...		92852	98	8	111	6	89	15	147	20	180	—
Fatality per cent. ...			—	8·1	—	5·4	—	16·8	—	13·6	—	1

* There are no r

PHOTHERIA IN THE COMBINED DISTRICT IN 1911 AND IN THE 10
 TY IN EACH PORTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		Total Cases Notified	Total Notifications per 1000 of Population	Total Deaths	Fatality per cent. of cases notified.	Average per annum of 10 years.	
Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths					Notifications	Deaths
11	2	37	2	140	5	137	8	11	1	591	29.6	50	8.4	59.1	5.0
1	1	3	0	—	—	2	1	—	—	20	11.0	3	15.0	2.0	0.3
—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5.8	1	16.6	0.6	0.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3.7	1	25.0	0.4	0.1
8	1	14	1	1	0	10	1	4	0	102	8.0	7	6.8	10.2	0.7
6	1	3	1	—	—	4	0	5	1	71	9.3	12	16.9	7.1	1.2
*	*	5	0	10	1	16	5	5	0	201	9.5	23	11.4	20.1	2.3
5	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	19	4	132	14.6	14	10.6	13.2	1.4
126	8	15	1	3	1	12	0	4	0	279	30.9	12	4.3	27.9	1.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6.8	0	0	1.2	0
1	0	—	—	—	—	1	0	2	1	12	3.0	2	16.6	1.2	0.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
158	13	83	6	156	7	185	15	50	7	1430	15.4	125	8.7	143.0	12.9
—	8.2	—	7.2	—	4.4	—	8.1	—	14.0						

ble for this year.

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Remarks
1880	Jan	1	...	...	...
1880	Jan	2	...	...	...
1880	Jan	3	...	...	...
1880	Jan	4	...	...	...
1880	Jan	5	...	...	...
1880	Jan	6	...	...	...
1880	Jan	7	...	...	...
1880	Jan	8	...	...	...
1880	Jan	9	...	...	...
1880	Jan	10	...	...	...
1880	Jan	11	...	...	...
1880	Jan	12	...	...	...
1880	Jan	13	...	...	...
1880	Jan	14	...	...	...
1880	Jan	15	...	...	...
1880	Jan	16	...	...	...
1880	Jan	17	...	...	...
1880	Jan	18	...	...	...
1880	Jan	19	...	...	...
1880	Jan	20	...	...	...
1880	Jan	21	...	...	...
1880	Jan	22	...	...	...
1880	Jan	23	...	...	...
1880	Jan	24	...	...	...
1880	Jan	25	...	...	...
1880	Jan	26	...	...	...
1880	Jan	27	...	...	...
1880	Jan	28	...	...	...
1880	Jan	29	...	...	...
1880	Jan	30	...	...	...
1880	Jan	31	...	...	...

