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Contributors

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AC 4415 (B) WARWICK
(Water Mem. B.)

URBAN DISTRICT OF WARWICK.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY
CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE
Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington :

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

1915.



Warwick Urban District.

(BOROUGH OF WARWICK).

Area, exclusive of Water, 5,532 Acres.

Inland Water, 81 Acres.

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Population	11,903	11,889	11,858
Inhabited Houses	2,572	2,621	2,804
Average number of persons per house	4.7	4.5	4.2
Estimated Population (June 30th, 1914), 11,910.			

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The town is to a great extent residential, but the presence of certain large manufactories and the increasing tendency of operatives employed at Coventry and elsewhere to find homes at Warwick results in a very large proportion of artisan population.

More old houses have been closed in the Borough since the census of 1911 than the number of new houses which have come into occupation, and the population is probably about the same as in 1913.

In the latter half of the year a considerable military population was added to the civil, but on the other hand the civil population was reduced to a certain extent through enlistment.

Besides the strictly urban part of the District there is a considerable surrounding area of a purely rural character which is included within its limits.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—With the exception of the outlying parts, which are supplied from shallow wells, the District obtains its supply from the Council's Water Works. There are, however, some dozen shallow private wells still used in the town.

The public supply is derived from a large gathering ground of drift gravel at Haseley, in the Warwick Rural District, with an accessory supply of probably the same kind at "The Woodloes" in the same District. The latter supply is called upon when necessary to augment the main source, and is for the most part not required during the winter.

The Council have decided to have samples from the public supply submitted every quarter for chemical analysis, and every six months for bacteriological examination. The results reported by the Analysts during the year have been satisfactory.

I have drawn the attention of the Council to the possibility of pollution of "The Woodloes" gathering ground from drainage from the Wedgnock Camp, and have communicated on the matter with the military authorities. This camp, however, ceased to be used after the summer.

With regard to the Haseley gathering ground, I would suggest that the greatest care should be taken to prevent any chance access of drainage from any neighbouring dwelling. The present water supply to the Borough is pure and good, and reasonable precautions will ensure that it remains so.

The isolated group of sixteen dwellings at Longbridge are supplied entirely by very shallow wells in porous sub-soil. A number of typical samples from these wells have been condemned without exception as showing serious pollution. The position is a difficult one, as there is practically no hope of deeper wells giving a satisfactory supply, and although a considerable extension of main would be necessary to render the town supply available, there appears to be no alternative to such extension. The responsibility of securing a proper water supply rests with the Town Council, and I trust that the various difficulties in the way will be overcome as soon as possible.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Sanction has been received from the Local Government Board for the loan in connection with the improvement in the outfall works, and the work is now well in hand.

As frequently reported in the past an extension of the sewer is needed at Emscote in order to do away with unsatisfactory conditions in the All Saints' area.

Closet Accommodation.—The Inspector has devoted much attention to the improvement in the closet accommodation of small property. The number of instances of hand flushing is still in excess of those where cisterns are fixed, and it is most desirable that the latter method of flushing should be more fully adopted. Cleanliness in the disposal of excrement is essential to the health of the community, and proper cleanliness is rarely attained by the hand flushing method, especially where there are children.

Scavenging.—The removal of house refuse is carried out more or less at weekly intervals, but this does not apply to certain instances where there are large and capacious ash-pits. Such ash-pits are the breeding-places of flies and the centres for the distribution of disease germs, and should be abolished in favour of proper covered metal dust bins.

Many of the moveable receptacles for house refuse are of the poorest description, such as old boxes without covers, and saturated with filth. The only sanitary method of keeping house refuse in the proximity of dwellings until removed by the scavengers is in galvanized ash-bins with covers.

The only tip now in use is on the sewage farm at a considerable distance from the town.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Bye-laws.

SCHOOLS.—The elementary schools of the town have been inspected as occasion arose, and are on the whole in a satisfactory sanitary condition. As previously mentioned, however, the absence of a sewer renders dry disposal methods necessary at All Saints' School, Emscote.

Part of Myton Grammar School, and also Westgate Infants' School, were disinfected by formalin spray after the occurrence of scarlet fever.

FOOD.—The Sanitary Inspector has continued to devote considerable time to the supervision of the various sources of food supply, and in general the various trades involved are conducted in a cleanly and satisfactory manner.

There are 12 milkshops, 17 dairy farms, and 3 persons who have milkrounds only. The Sanitary Committee had before them a case where milk of deficient quality had been sold, but decided to caution the offender and did not proceed to prosecution.

One bakehouse was closed by the owner during the year. The condition of the remaining 21 bakehouses and 10 slaughterhouses of the Borough remains as previously described.

The defective slaughter-house mentioned in my last Annual Report has been kept in a little better condition. It is very little used.

The only lots of meat condemned during the year were two small amounts of liver voluntarily surrendered by the butcher concerned.

The Food and Drugs Acts are administered in the Borough by the Sanitary Inspector, and the results of the analysis of samples are given in his Report.

The two knackers' yards remain as previously described. One is annually licensed, and the other, which is kept a little better than previously, is not licensed at all.

The licensed yard at Myton gave rise to complaints towards the close of the year, and steps have since been taken by the Council in this matter.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 125	17	11	Nil	51	Nil
1912 209	22	6	12	153	7
1913 211	16	10	10	197	6
1914 173	28	28	10	120	Nil
Totals 718	83	55	32	521	13

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 173, and of these 146 were found to require more or less repair.

Twenty-eight houses were found unfit for habitation, and I represented them formally as such to the Council after the Housing Committee had inspected and agreed as to their unfitness. Closing Orders were made by the Council in respect to ten of these houses during 1914, and with respect to the remaining eighteen in January, 1915.

The houses closed by the Council in 1914 were as follows :--

No. 6, Market Street.

„ 18, „ „

„ 20, „ „

„ 22, „ „

„ 2, Joyce Pool.

„ 4, „ „

„ 6, „ „

„ 8, „ „

„ 1, Market Street.

„ 22, Bowling Green Street.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the tenants out of these condemned houses, and the last mentioned is still occupied at the time of writing this Report.

No attempts were made during the year to repair these ten condemned houses, and it will be seen from the table given that 19 houses up to the end of 1914 had been closed by the Council and had not been repaired. The Housing Act of 1909 specifically lays the duty of the demolition of such closed houses upon the Council if repairs are not effected within a reasonable time by their owners, and the demolition of many of these houses is already long overdue.

Besides the premises already mentioned, one hundred and twenty houses were put into satisfactory repair under the Sanitary Inspector's supervision without the making of closing orders; twenty-two houses were in course of repair at the end of the year, and in forty-nine houses the required repairs had not been commenced when the year ended. The total of 120 houses completely repaired include 45 remaining over from 1913, the other four outstanding from that year being closed by the Council in 1914.

Twenty-seven of the 120 houses inspected in 1914 did not require repair.

The Housing Committee continues to meet every month and reports on all housing matters directly to the Council. The Committee has visited a great deal of defective property, including all which has eventually been recommended for closure.

Progress in the improvement in housing conditions was maintained during the year, but a very large amount of work remains to be done to raise the general housing of the working classes of the Borough to a satisfactory standard.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details of the improvements obtained in housing, and it will be observed that 52 houses were cleansed, 24 houses provided with damp-proof courses, 83 houses properly ventilated, yards and courts to 103 houses paved or repaired, 47 houses provided with food cupboards, and 50 with proper sinks, in addition to a large number of other improvements.

As will be gathered from these figures, the defects found were of the same nature as described in previous Annual Reports, and need not be here repeated.

The Inspector provides me with the following list of cases of overcrowding met with during the year :—

(1) House containing three bedrooms, 1,298 c.f., 811 c.f., and 524 c.f., occupied by two families (tenant, man, wife and five children, ages—girl 13, boy 10, girl 8, boy 7, girl 2; lodgers, man, wife, and six children, ages—girl 11, boy 8, girl 7, girl 4, boy 2, girl six months). Lodgers left and only one family now occupy the house.

(2) House with two bedrooms containing 824 c.f. and 788 c.f., occupied by man, wife, and ten children; ages of children, son 23, son 22, daughter 20, son 18, daughter 16, son 12, daughter 9, daughter 7, son 5, and son 1. Occupier removed to a much larger house.

These two instances of overcrowding compare favourably with the ten cases found in 1913, but it would probably be inaccurate to deduce much satisfaction from this apparent diminution in overcrowding. Such cases are very difficult to discover, and the small number found in 1914 is possibly to some extent a tribute to the ingenuity of householders with large families and small bedrooms.

The Surveyor informs me that fifteen houses were erected, of which eight were certified for occupation before the end of the year.

Against this addition of eight houses to the Borough must be placed the ten houses closed by the Council during the year.

There has thus been a decrease of two in the total of available houses, and the number of habitable houses in the Borough is actually two less than at the census of 1911.

No habitable cottage is to my knowledge untenanted, and, as stated above, the re-housing of dispossessed tenants from condemned houses is a matter of great difficulty.

The eighteen houses at Chapel Court which I represented as unfit to the Council in December, 1914, and which were closed in the present year, still continue to be occupied by the tenants, and the closing order as such is inoperative. It would be extremely difficult to find housing elsewhere for these tenants, and the closing order as such is a dead letter.

It will thus be seen that closure of unfit property is being hampered by the absence of suitable accommodation elsewhere, and private enterprise is not meeting the demand for housing for the working classes in the Borough.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—This consists of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, both whole-time officials. The supervision of sewers, sewage disposal, scavenging, public water-supply, construction of new buildings, etc., is in the department of the Surveyor.

The Sanitary Inspector administers the Canal Boats and the Food and Drugs Acts, in addition to his ordinary duties. He is also the officer designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

Hospital Accommodation.—Heathcote Hospital, within the area of the Borough and under the control of the Warwick-Joint Hospital Board, has continued to meet the requirements of the town satisfactorily. The total of available beds at this institution is 70, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever can be treated therein. Forty-nine cases of scarlet fever and eleven of diphtheria were admitted from the Borough during the year.

The Smallpox Hospital, under the control of the same Board, is situated at Fosse in the Southam Rural District. Sixteen beds are available, and the Hospital is kept in constant readiness, but no case was admitted during the year.

Bye-laws.—As mentioned in previous Annual Reports, the Building Bye-laws are quite out of date, and should be completely revised.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Eighty-six cases of infectious disease, exclusive of tuberculosis, were notified during the year, comparing with 89 in 1913, fifty during 1912, and fifty-two during 1911. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence, and Table IIa. gives statistics for past years.

Diphtheria.—Thirteen cases were notified during the year in various parts of the town. All the patients made a good recovery.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free by the Council for use amongst poorer patients, and can be obtained by doctors from Mr. F. C. Holliday, High Street.

Scarlet Fever.—Fifty-one cases of this disease occurred during the year, the only localised outbreak being in connection with the Westgate Schools in November. The infant department of this school was on this account closed for a short period and disinfected. One case which was removed to Hospital from Albert Street late in the year proved fatal.

Erysipelas.—Twenty-one cases of the usual mild type were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever.—I am glad to be able to report that no case of this disease was notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever.—For the fifth year in succession no case of this disease has been notified in the Borough.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case was notified of this disease, which is such a serious cause of blindness. The case was at once reported to the County Staff in order that proper medical attention should be secured.

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

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	11	23	34
Enteric Fever...	Nil	2	2
Phthisis ...	4	14	18
			—
			54
			—

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—The only outbreak of any importance was one of whooping cough in the early summer, when four deaths of young children resulted from this disease. As measles seemed about to become prevalent in the early part of the year, I issued, on the authority of the Council, a handbill setting forth the precautions to be taken in this disease. I am glad to say that the disease did not spread.

The following is a list of Elementary Schools closed during the year on account of infectious disease :—

Westgate Council Infants', infectious colds, Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd.

C.E. Infants', whooping cough and chicken-pox, May 27th to June 15th.

Westgate Council Infants', scarlet fever, Nov. 10th to 20th.

All Saints', Emscote, Infants', mumps, Dec. 2nd to Xmas Holidays.

Borough C.E. Infants', mumps, Dec. 17th to Xmas Holidays.

Borough Boys' and Girls', mumps, Dec. 21st to Xmas Holidays.

All the school closures were advised by myself, either after consultation with the School Medical Officer for the

County, or as the result of previous agreement with him as to the course of action ; all certificates being countersigned by him.

The school teachers of the town carefully follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which rules are based upon the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded from the schools to myself

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 23 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 19 being cases of phthisis and 4 of other tuberculous diseases.

Eighteen deaths were due to tuberculosis, comparing with 10 in 1913, 15 in 1912, and 14 in 1911.

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

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

The following table shows the extent to which different parts of the town have been affected during the past six years. Patients having no fixed address have not been included, and it must be noted that the houses in which cases are discovered are frequently not those in which the disease was contracted.

	Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1909-1914 inclusive.		New Cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1914 inclusive.	
Albert Street	...	1	...	4
Avon Street	...	4	...	8
Bridge End	...	3	...	3
Bridge Row	...	1	...	4
Bridge Street	...	2	...	1
Broad Street	...	1	...	0
Brook Street	...	1	...	1
Castle Lane	...	2	...	1
Cape Road	...	0	...	3
Chapel Street	...	1	...	0
Chapman Street	...	1	...	0
Cherry Street	...	0	...	4
Church Street	...	1	...	2
Commercial Buildings	...	3	...	1
Corn Market	...	0	...	2
Coten End	...	2	...	0
Coventry Road	...	2	...	3
Crompton Street	...	2	...	1
Cross Street	...	0	...	1
Edward Street	...	2	...	1
Emscote Road	...	1	...	2
Factory Yard	...	1	...	2
Friar Street	...	8	...	5
Gerrard Street	...	2	...	1
Guy's Cliffe Terrace	...	0	...	1
Guy Street	...	3	...	2
Heathcote	...	0	...	1
High Street	...	1	...	0
Hill Street	...	2	...	5
Humphriss Street	...	1	...	4
Joyce Pool	...	1	...	0
Linen Street	...	3	...	7
Market Street	...	0	...	1
Market Square	...	1	...	0
Meadow Road	...	1	...	0
Mill Street	...	0	...	2
Monk Street	...	0	...	1
Myton	...	2	...	1
Old Square	...	0	...	1

	Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1909-1914 inclusive.		New Cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1914 inclusive.	
Paradise Street	...	1	...	0
Parkes Street	...	5	...	0
Pickard Street	...	2	...	1
Queen's Square	...	0	...	1
Saltisford	...	3	...	3
Sanders Street	...	2	...	1
Smith Street	...	3	...	4
Stand Street	...	1	...	1
Union Road	...	0	...	1
Victoria Street	...	1	...	0
Vine Lane	...	0	...	2
Wallace Street	...	0	...	2
West Rock	...	0	...	1
West Street	...	4	...	3
Wharf Street	...	1	...	1
Woodhouse Street	...	1	...	2

Tuberculosis is a serious factor in the health of the Borough, and, as shown by the above Table, some of the streets where housing is most defective show a proportionately heavy incidence. The cheapest houses naturally attract the poorest lives, and thus a vicious circle is set up and centres of tubercular infection arise in slum areas. On this account it is most necessary for the Council to enforce their powers under the Housing Acts vigorously.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Twenty-one deaths of infants under one year of age were registered as belonging to the Borough during the year. This number is below those for the three previous years, and is equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 77 per thousand births.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, eight of which were due to various congenital causes, 4 to bronchitis, 2 to convulsions, and one each to whooping cough and diarrhoea.

Two hundred and forty-nine births were notified under the Notification of Births Act by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of 281 which were registered as occurring in the Borough. Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County Officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitors.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

After making the usual exclusions of deaths not belonging to the town which occurred at the Workhouse and elsewhere, and adding those belonging to the town which occurred outside, the actual net number of deaths belonging to the town during the year was 177, giving a death-rate of 14.9 per thousand.

This rate is the same as that for 1911 and 1913, and is slightly above the average of the five years previous to 1914.

Since the age and sex distribution of any community naturally differs from that of England and Wales generally, the rate just given must be corrected before it is compared with the statistics given below Table I.

On applying the factor supplied for the Borough by the Registrar-General for this correction, the death-rate becomes 12.9. This is known as the standardised death-rate, and can be used with fair accuracy for comparison with the rates of other towns.

The main features of Table III. have already been mentioned, no less than 23 deaths being due to infectious disease, including tuberculosis. Seventeen were due to heart disease, 21 to bronchitis, 5 to pneumonia, and 13 to cancer. A large proportion of the 36 deaths over 65 years of age under "other defined disease" were certified as due to old age.

The total number of births belonging to the Borough was 274, giving the comparatively satisfactory birth-rate of 23.0 per thousand of the population. This is slightly above the average for the previous five years.

I append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector :-

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Fifteenth Annual Report of Nuisances abated and Sanitary work carried out within the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The Nuisances abated during that period amounted to 1068, and are classified as follows:—52 houses whitewashed and cleansed; 140 houses repaired; 83 houses ventilated; 59 damp houses made dry; 47 houses supplied with pantries or ventilated food cupboards; 61 houses fumigated and cleansed after infectious diseases; 11 houses disinfected after phthisis; 3 houses disinfected after other diseases; 2 schools disinfected; 3 common lodging-houses whitewashed and repaired; 2 cases of overcrowding abated; 6 bakehouses whitewashed or repaired; 3 slaughter-houses limewashed or repaired; 62 ash receptacles supplied; 3 manure pits filled in; 8 accumulations of refuse and manure removed; 53 water closets repaired or built; 27 water closets provided with a means of flushing; 17 choked water closets unstopped; 7 defective soil-pipes renewed or repaired; 3 urinals repaired or built; 31 drains relaid or repaired; 26 drains unstopped; 3 drains trapped; 8 defective traps removed from drains and replaced with stoneware gullies; 8 defective drains removed from kitchens, cellars, and wash-houses; 3 cesspools (in outlying parts of the town) repaired and amended; 36 defective sinks removed and replaced with stoneware; 14 sinks newly provided; 32 sink pipes renewed; 7 bath wastes fixed; 25 wash-houses repaired; 28 lots of spouting causing dampness repaired; 4 rain water pipes disconnected from drains; 3 rain water cisterns repaired and overflows disconnected from drains; 6 lots of swine and other animals improperly kept removed or cleansed; 9 wells closed; 2 wells opened, cleansed, and puddled;

2 defective (hard water) pumps repaired ; 4 defective (rain water) pumps repaired ; 1 offensive trade removed ; 6 cowsheds whitewashed or repaired ; 6 stable floors repaired ; 5 stables properly drained ; 3 farm-yards repaired and drained ; 2 smoke nuisances abated ; 102 courts and yards paved or repaired ; and 36 various other Nuisances abated.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

During the year I have applied 31 smoke and 48 water tests to drains. Where defects were found the drains were relaid or repaired, and re-tested.

WATER SUPPLY.

I have submitted to Dr. A. Bostock Hill fourteen samples of well water for analysis. Twelve were reported as unfit for use for drinking, and one of suspicious quality. One of these wells was closed, two opened, cleansed, puddled, and re-sampled, and the water still found to be bad. Eight of these samples were from Longbridge and Longbridge Road, seven of which were condemned, and one was of suspicious quality. With exception of one of the wells, which is said to have been cleansed and repaired, nothing has been done. The Longbridge water supply has been referred to the Borough Surveyor.

In one case where the well was cleansed, repaired, puddled, and the water still bad, the Council requested the occupier not to use same for drinking or dairy purposes.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875, 1879, AND 1899.

42 samples of various foods were submitted to Dr. A. Bostock Hill for analysis. One sample of milk was deficient of eleven per cent. of fat. The seller appeared before the Sanitary Committee, and they accepted his excuse for the deficiency. One other milk sample was down to the minimum of fat. The other samples were genuine.

One milk seller was cautioned for not having his name and address on the can, etc.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Two lots of frozen livers were voluntarily surrendered. As they were not exposed for sale when I examined them, legal proceedings were not taken against the butcher.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

I have carefully carried out the inspection of slaughter-houses and butchers' shops; have examined many live animals and those during the process of killing and dressing. Three slaughter-houses after service of notices have been limewashed or repaired.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

During the year 85 cases of infectious diseases were reported. These consisted of:—Diphtheria 13, scarlet fever 51, and erysipelas 21. Thirteen of the last named occurred at the Workhouse. Of these, 11 diphtheria and 49 scarlet fever were removed to Heathcote Isolation Hospital. The remainder were isolated at home. The infected houses I frequently visited and supplied disinfectants and instructions as required.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops are fairly well kept, and are generally satisfactory; 6 cowsheds were whitewashed, cleansed, or repaired; 3 farm-yards were repaired and drained.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

I have frequently visited the canals within the Borough, and have detained and examined 52 boats. Four of these were infringing the Acts or Regulations. Notices were served and three of the complaints remedied. The owner of the boat respecting which the notice is still outstanding has promised to have same thoroughly overhauled without delay.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The following are the returns from the three common lodging-houses of lodgers sleeping in the Borough for the past twelve months:—Males, 7,089; females, 1,641; males under ten, 541; total, 9,271, being a decrease of 992 on last year's returns. The common lodging-houses have received careful inspection and are fairly well kept.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The inspection of bakehouses and workshops has received careful attention. Six of the former (after service of notices) were whitewashed. There are 21 bakehouses and 68 workshops now on the Registers. The number of official visits to bakehouses was 54, and to workshops and workplaces 149.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT.

During the year 173 houses were inspected and reported upon. In 146 defects were found. The most serious were dampness, bad ventilation, and lack of pantry accommodation. Many other evils also existed, which consisted chiefly of badly paved yards, defective roofs, wash-houses, water closets, lack of sinks, etc. Notices were served, and a great majority have been or are being put into a satisfactory condition. Ten closing Orders were made during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings were taken against a firm with respect to smoke nuisance, and fines to the amount of £5 os. 6d., including costs, were inflicted.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SIDNEY T. W. WHITE,
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certified Inspector of
Meat and other Foods.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WARWICK.

**SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES'
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914.**

	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—				
Foul Conditions ...	260	2	129	129
Structural Defects ...	696	2	347	347
Overcrowding ...	5	1	2	2
Unfit for Habitation ...	20	—	10	10
Lodging Houses ...	6	—	3	3
Dairies and Milkshops ...	—	—	—	—
Cow Sheds ...	12	—	6	6
Bakehouses ...	12	—	6	6
Slaughter-houses ...	6	—	3	3
Canal Boats ...	52	—	4	4
Ashpits and Privies ...	10	—	5	5
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	16	—	8	8
Water-closets ...	199	5	97	97
House Drainage—				
Defective Traps ...	16	—	8	8
No Disconnection ...	15	1	7	7
Other Faults ...	175	9	83	83
Water Supply... ...	8	—	4	4
Pigsties ...	—	—	—	—
Animals improperly kept ...	12	—	6	6
Offensive Trades ...	2	—	1	1
Smoke Nuisances ...	4	—	2	2
Other Nuisances ...	315	5	155	155
Ash Receptacles supplied ...	114	—	57	57
Yards Paved and Repaired ...	205	1	102	102
Sinks provided ...	31	—	14	14
Wells closed ...	18	3	9	9
TOTALS ...	2209	29	1068	1068

	No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food (voluntarily surrendered) ...	2
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ...	42
Ditto of Food found Adulterated ...	1
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis ...	14
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use ...	12

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

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed ...	28
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ...	61
Ditto ditto ditto Phthisis, etc. ...	14
Schools ditto ditto Infectious Disease ...	2
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease... ..	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things... ..	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	—

SIDNEY T. W. WHITE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods,
Inspector of Nuisances.

WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Annual Report for 1914 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	22		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	203	8	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	225	8	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	6	6		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1		
{ unsuitable or defective				
{ not separate for sexes				
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	8	8		

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

3.—HOME WORK.

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

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

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshops	68
	Bakehouses	21
	Total number of Workshops on the Register	89

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

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

TABLE I.

WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	11,860	272	.....	22.9	202	17.0	42	22	16	59	182	15.3
1910	11,860	272	.....	22.9	173	14.6	47	18	17	62	144	12.1
1911	11,860	278	262	22.1	205	17.3	50	22	27	103	177	14.9
1912	11,860	290	276	23.3	199	16.8	48	16	30	109	167	14.1
1913	11,910	279	266	22.3	234	19.6	71	15	25	94	178	14.9
1914	11,910	281	274	23.0	221	18.6	65	21	21	77	177	14.9

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

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1914.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914 (Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
		Crude.	Standardized ^a .	
England and Wales	23.6	13.9	13.6	105
97 Great Towns, including London	24.9	14.6	14.9	113
145 Smaller Towns	23.6	12.8	12.9	104
England and Wales, less the 242 towns	21.9	13.3	12.2	93
London	24.6	14.4	14.4	103

*The standardized death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardizing these death-rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, p. 29.

TABLE II.—WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						East.	Central.	West.	Workhouse.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.						65 and upwards.
Small-pox													
Cholera... ..													
Plague													
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	13	4	7	2				6	3	4			11
Erysipelas	21		4	2		6	9	1	6	1	13		
Scarlet Fever	51	21	28	2				19	9	23			49
Typhus Fever													
Enteric Fever													
Relapsing Fever													
Continued Fever													
Puerperal Fever													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...													
Poliomyelitis													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1							1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	19	1	1	5	8	4		7	6	4	3		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4		2		1	1		2		1			
Totals	109	27	42	11	9	11	9	35	25	33	16		60

Isolation Hospitals: Heathcote Joint Isolation Hospital (Warwick U.D.);
Joint Smallpox Hospital (Fosse, in Southam R.D).

TABLE III
WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT

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TABLE IIA.

WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED SINCE 1889.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and M. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puer-peral Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
1890	—	12 (10)	1	1	—	—	14 (10)
1891	—	9 (5)	1	1	—	3	14 (5)
1892	—	21 (17)	—	4 (1)	2	10	37 (18)
1893	8 (4)	20 (16)	9 (5)	3 (1)	1	14	55 (26)
1894	4 (4)	22 (21)	9	2	—	27	64 (25)
1895	—	155 (148)	5	16 (1)	—	20	196 (149)
1896	—	66 (56)	4 (2)	6 (3)	—	5	81 (61)
1897	—	125 (100)	3 (1)	7 (1)	—	15	150 (102)
1898	—	21 (13)	2 (2)	5 (4)	—	10	38 (19)
1899	—	12 (5)	2 (2)	4 (4)	—	9	27 (11)
1900	—	20 (17)	7 (3)	3 (1)	1	20	51 (21)
1901	—	85 (82)	4 (2)	2 (1)	—	21	112 (85)
1902	1 (1)	123 (95)	1 (1)	—	1	30 (1)	156 (98)
1903	5 (5)	85 (70)	7 (4)	3 (1)	—	29	129 (80)
1904	—	24 (24)	15 (13)	2 (2)	—	22	63 (39)
1905	1 (1)	28 (22)	8 (4)	—	—	35	72 (27)
1906	—	31 (30)	70 (37)	3	—	58	162 (67)
1907	—	20 (15)	45 (33)	3 (3)	—	49	117 (51)
1908	—	24 (19)	44 (30)	—	—	11	79 (49)
1909	—	19 (18)	23 (20)	2 (2)	1	11	56 (40)
1910	—	17 (17)	21 (20)	2 (1)	—	10	50 (38)
1911	—	25 (25)	16 (14)	1	—	10	52 (39)
1912	—	29 (28)	9 (7)	—	—	12	50 (35)
1913	—	68 (63)	6 (5)	5 (3)	—	10	89 (71)
1914	—	51 (49)	13 (11)	—	—	21	85 (60)
Totals	19 (15)	1112 (965)	325 (216)	75 (29)	6	462 (1)	2021 (1226)

The figures in brackets refer to those cases which were removed to hospital.

TABLE III.
WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified	172	19	4	8	3	3	26	44	65	
{ Uncertified	5	2	1						2	
Enteric Fever										3
Smallpox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever	1			1						3
Whooping Cough	4	1	1	2						
Diphtheria and Croup... ..										2
Influenza	1								1	
Erysipelas										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	16					3	10	3		14
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	2						2			
Cancer, Malignant Disease	13						3	3	7	9
Rheumatic Fever	1							1		1
Meningitis										
Organic Heart Disease	17				1		1	9	6	7
Bronchitis	21	4	1					6	10	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	5		1	1				2	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	1						1		1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1	1								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver	3							2	1	2
Alcoholism	2						1	1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5							1	4	7
Puerperal Fever... ..										
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	8	8								
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide... ..	7			4			1	1	1	1
Suicides	2						1	1		
Other Defined Diseases	64	6	2		1		7	12	26	41
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	2				1			1		
All Causes	177	21	5	8	3	3	26	44	67	94

TABLE IV.
WARWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914. NETT DEATHS FROM
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified ...	8	1	1	3	13	1	4		1	19
	Uncertified ...								1	1	2
	Small-pox ...										
	Chicken-pox ...										
	Measles ...										
	Scarlet Fever ...										
	Whooping Cough...							1			1
	Diphtheria and Croup ...										
	Erysipelas ...										
	Tuberculous Meningitis...										
	Abdominal Tuberculosis										
	Other Tuberculous Diseases										
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)										
	Convulsions...								1	1	2
	Laryngitis ...									1	1
	Bronchitis ...			1	2	3		1			4
	Pneumonia (all forms)										
	Diarrhoea ...							1			1
	Enteritis ...										
	Gastritis ...										
	Syphilis ...										
	Rickets ...										
	Suffocation, overlying										
	Injury at Birth ...										
	Atelectasis ...	1				1					1
	Congenital Malformations							1			1
	Premature Birth ...	6				6					6
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus...						1				1
	Other Causes ...	1	1		1	3					3
	All causes ...	8	1	1	3	13	1	4	1	2	21

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 256 ; Illegitimate, 18.

Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 18 ; Illegitimate Infants, 3.



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