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Contributors

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OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK,
September 9th, 1915.

TO THE WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Sixteenth Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health, and the twenty-sixth I have made to your Council on the Health of the Administrative County.
2. I propose to adopt the same system as in my last Reports, namely, to deal with the County as a whole, and then complete the Report by summarising those of the District Medical Officers of Health. In the statistics, the Birth, Death and Zymotic death-rates are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living, while the Infant Mortality is reckoned on the number of children who died under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

AREA.

3. The area of the County in acres taken from the figures in the Reports of the District Medical Officers is as follows:—In the Urban Districts, 48,840, and in the Rural Districts 502,411, giving a total for the County of 550,751.

POPULATION.

4. At the Census in April, 1911, it was found that the population now included in the area was 300,913; last year it was estimated at 312,657, while this year it is estimated at 320,013, and on this population the various rates of mortality have been calculated. The population has been increased during the year, according to the estimate by 7,356, a satisfactory increase compared with that of the previous year, which was 5,643. In the Urban Districts there was an estimated increase of 1,936 and in the Rural Districts the increase was estimated to be 5,420.
5. In the Urban Districts Rugby shows the highest increase in population, with an estimated figure of 840, while for Sutton Coldfield the figure is 518. In the Borough of Nuneaton the increase is estimated as being 455, a considerable falling off from the previous year when the estimated increase was 911. Leamington and Warwick are estimated to have made no increase on 1913 figures. Among the Rural Districts, Foleshill stands first with an increase of 2,714, while Solihull shows one of 1,080. Tamworth and Atherstone have estimated increases respectively of 372 and 350. Brailes shows a slight decrease and Farnborough and Monks Kirby are estimated to be the same as in 1913.

6. In the Annual Report of the Registrar General for 1913, the natural increase in Population is dealt with, that is the excess of Birth-rate over Death-rate. This figure for Warwickshire is 11·8 per 1,000 living, compared with 10·2 for the County at large. In only ten of the Counties in England and Wales was the natural Increase greater than in Warwickshire, those Counties being:—

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Brecknockshire ... | 12·2 | Staffordshire ... | 13·6 |
| Middlesex ... | 12·6 | Nottinghamshire ... | 13·8 |
| Northumberland ... | 12·7 | Durham ... | 15·5 |
| Derbyshire ... | 12·9 | Monmouthshire ... | 17·0 |
| Carmarthenshire ... | 13·0 | Glamorganshire ... | 17·8 |

7. In the Urban Districts of Warwickshire the Natural Increase was 10·2 per 1,000 living, and in the Rural Districts 13·1. This high figure for the Rural Districts compared with 9·5 for similar districts in England and Wales is accounted for by the extraordinarily high Natural Increase in Coventry Rural, which in 1913 was according to the Registrar General's estimation 65·1. The population of this Rural District, in virtue of its proximity to the thriving City of Coventry, has increased enormously since the 1911 Census, and is now estimated at 1,900, an increase of 1,318 since 1911. The Natural Increase in 1914, based on the estimated population of 1900, is 30·5, still an exceptionally high figure—and the Natural Increase for the County as a whole in 1914 is 11·1 per 1,000 living.

BIRTHS.

8. There were 7,385 Births registered, as compared with 7,557 in the previous year. Of these, 3,164 were in the Urban Districts, and 4,221 in the Rural Districts. These figures show a Birth-rate of 23·07, compared with 24·17 in the previous year. The disappointment that the 1913 Rate has not been at least equalled, is added to by the fact that the present figure is the lowest on record with the exception of 1911, when it was 22·80.
9. The Birth-rate in the Urban Districts was 21·20, as against 22·85 in 1913, and in the Rural Districts it has fallen to 23·46, compared with 25·21 in the previous year.
10. In the Urban Districts, Nuneaton had the highest Birth-rate, viz. :—29·9, while in Bulkington it was 25·4, in Kenilworth it was 23·1, and in Warwick 23·0. The lowest rate was again in Leamington Spa with 16·5, while Stratford-on-Avon with 18·9 and Sutton Coldfield with 18·2 were both very low.
11. In the Rural Districts Coventry shows the satisfactory figure of 34·73, the other Districts exceeding the average being :—Nuneaton 31·6, Foleshill 30·8, Tamworth 29·0, Atherstone 28·45, Southam 25·0, and Rugby 24·9. The rates recorded in the following Districts are very low :—Farnborough 13·49, Monks Kirby 14·1, Alcester 15·5, Solihull 16·1, Warwick 16·1, Stratford-on-Avon 18·8, and Brailes 19·0.

DEATHS.

12. During the year, 3,827 deaths were registered in the County, namely, 1,707 in the Urban, and 2,120 in the Rural Districts. This gives a Death-rate of 11·95, which is not only a decrease on the previous year, when it was 12·12, but with the exception of 1910, when it was 11·60, is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in the County.
13. The Death-rate in the Urban Districts was 12·18, and in the Rural Districts 11·78.
14. Once more Rugby and Sutton Coldfield have the lowest Death-rates in the Urban Districts with 9·0 and 9·9 respectively. Bulkington comes next with 11·4, which is very satisfactory, seeing that in the previous two years it held the undesirable position of having the highest Death-rate. Its rate in 1912 was 16·0, and in 1913, 17·4. The figures in the following Districts were all above the average :—Stratford-on-Avon 12·7, Nuneaton 13·1, Leamington Spa 13·4, Kenilworth 14·4, Warwick 14·9.
15. As explained in last year's Report a factor was issued by the Registrar General which enables us to determine what the Death-rate would be supposing the constituent as regards age and sex was the same as in the country as a whole. In order to make this correction at the Census it was necessary to multiply the Death-rate of the County by ·9247, and this is probably the same to-day. Adopting this factor, we find that the corrected Death-rate for the County is still further reduced, becoming 11·05, and proves our Death-rate to be a highly satisfactory one.

16. The following table gives the rates of the various Urban and Rural Districts, uncorrected and corrected by the age and sex factors.

| DISTRICTS. | Crude Death-Rate. | Death-Rate corrected for age and sex distribution. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| URBAN. | | |
| Bulkington | 11·4 | 9·58 |
| Kenilworth | 14·4 | 12·7 |
| Leamington Spa | 13·4 | 11·1 |
| Nuneaton | 13·1 | 13·8 |
| Rugby | 9·0 | 9·6 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 12·7 | 11·06 |
| Sutton Coldfield | 9·98 | 9·96 |
| Warwick | 14·9 | 12·9 |
| RURAL. | | |
| Alcester | 12·55 | 10·83 |
| Atherstone | 13·26 | 13·01 |
| Brailes | 12·8 | 9·5 |
| Coventry | 4·21 | 4·59 |
| Farnborough | 19·56 | 15·78 |
| Foleshill | 11·0 | 10·81 |
| Meriden | 13·5 | 11·8 |
| Monks Kirby | 10·96 | 8·82 |
| Nuneaton | 11·2 | 10·05 |
| Rugby | 11·9 | 10·8 |
| Solihull | 10·3 | 9·4 |
| Southam | 11·5 | 11·2 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 12·7 | 10·21 |
| Tamworth | 10·5 | 10·6 |
| Warwick | 8·9 | 7·9 |
| County as a whole | 11·95 | 11·05 |

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

17. The deaths registered from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases numbered 260, being less than the number registered in the previous year. This gives a Zymotic Death-rate of 0·81, compared with 0·87 in the previous year.
18. The deaths were from the following causes:—Typhoid Fever, 9; Smallpox, 0; Measles, 14; Scarlet Fever, 18; Whooping Cough, 54; Diphtheria, 49; Diarrhoea, 116.
19. When compared with the previous year's figures it will be noticed that there has been a pleasing reduction in the deaths from Measles and Scarlet Fever. The reduced figure for Measles is particularly satisfactory for only 14 deaths were attributed to it in 1914, while in 1913 the number was 58. Typhoid Fever had 9 deaths against 8, while Diarrhoea is responsible for 116 deaths as compared with 114. Whooping Cough with 54 against 34, and Diphtheria with 49 against 33 are not so satisfactory.
20. **SMALLPOX.**—Again I have the pleasure of reporting that no case of this disease has been recorded throughout the County.
21. **MEASLES.**—The deaths from this disease have been exceptionally few, only 14 for the whole of the County, namely 7 in the Urban and 7 in the Rural Districts. Never before have I had the pleasure of recording so small a number of deaths from this disease.
22. Since the year 1911, when Measles was so prevalent throughout the whole of the County and also virulent in character, there has been a gradual decline in the death-rate as shown on reference to the following table:—

| Year | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Deaths | 127 | 44 | 175 | 80 | 58 | 14 |

23. Of the 7 deaths in the Urban Districts 5 occurred at Leamington, one at Kenilworth, and one at Rugby. In the Rural Districts, the one-sided nature of the return was even more marked, as Foleshill was responsible for six of the deaths. Tamworth supplying the remaining one.
24. Not only has the death-rate diminished during the last three years, but the prevalence of the disease has also been reduced. The number of cases of Measles notified during the year by School Teachers or the School Attendance Officers was only 448, while in

the previous year the number was 1,722. Although it is gratifying to note such a marked reduction in the prevalence of this disease, yet judging from its character in past years, I am afraid this reduction will be but short-lived as by the next year or two there will be a large body of more or less susceptible children who will spread the disease in epidemic form of possibly considerable dimensions. I am convinced, however, that this present low death-rate is not merely a matter of coincidence but is in part due to advice given to parents during the visits to the homes of our Health Visiting Staff. To bring about a permanent reduction of the death-rate of such a disease as Measles, parents must be educated to the importance of home nursing during an attack. Children are too frequently allowed to roam about the streets and play with neighbouring children while in an infective state, thereby running the risk not only of infecting others but of themselves contracting lung complications, a frequent cause of death in this disease.

25. **SCARLET FEVER.**—A diminution in the number of deaths from this disease has taken place, only 18 being registered, whereas the number was 25 in each of the two preceding years. Seven of the deaths occurred in the Urban and 11 in the Rural Districts. Atherstone was responsible for five of the deaths, but no other District had more than two deaths. Although the death-rate is lower than in the previous year, the number of cases notified was larger, being 1,371 against 1,214.
26. In the Urban Districts 547 cases were notified, the heaviest contributors being Nuneaton 173, Sutton Coldfield 102, and Rugby 91. In the Rural Districts 824 cases were notified. Foleshill had 206, Atherstone 189, Rugby 109, Solihull 76, and Meriden 71.
27. These figures support what has frequently been shown that when an epidemic of Scarlet Fever assumes considerable dimensions the death-rate is invariably low. The main reason for this is that, as the disease is not virulent in character, less care is taken by parents to prevent the spread of infection, and many cases are so mild as to escape detection and yet are the means of spreading the disease to others, thereby augmenting the epidemic until the crest of the wave is reached.
28. The total number of cases removed to hospital was 886, 300 from the Urban and 586 from the Rural Districts. In 1913 of the 611 cases in the Urban Districts, 269 went to Hospital, while the Rural Districts with 603, removed 417 to hospital.
29. **DIPHTHERIA.**—During the year this disease has shown an increased prevalence, 440 cases being notified, compared with 312 in 1913. There were 139 cases in the Urban and 301 in the Rural Districts. The deaths registered numbered 49, namely, 11 in the Urban and 38 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate from it was 0·15, as compared with 0·10 in the previous year.
30. In the Urban Districts the deaths were recorded as follows:—Kenilworth 1, Leamington 3, Nuneaton 4, Sutton Coldfield 3.
31. Among the Rural Districts, Alcester had 50 cases with 8 deaths. Rugby had 67 cases with 5 deaths. Atherstone and Foleshill each had 6 deaths and each 25 cases, while Southam and Tamworth each had 4 deaths.
32. When Diphtheria becomes at all virulent in character Hospital treatment is advisable, and when such is not available, Rural patients especially are bound to suffer. With reference to the outbreak in the Alcester District, the Medical Officer of Health reports:—“The most troublesome outbreak to deal with was at Great Alce, 21 cases occurring in June and July. Owing to the lack of accommodation at the Hospital many of the cases had to be treated at home.” Eight deaths were recorded in the Alcester District during the year.
33. **WHOOPIING COUGH.**—Fifty-four deaths were attributed to this disease, compared with 34 in the previous year, which means a Death-rate from it of 0·16, compared with 0·10 in 1913. Of the 20 deaths in the Urban Districts, Nuneaton was responsible for 7 and Leamington and Warwick 4 each, while of the 34 deaths which occurred in the Rural Districts, 11 were at Atherstone and 10 at Foleshill.
34. As in Measles, so in Whooping Cough can a great deal be done through the ministrations of the Health Visitor to reduce the Death Rate, which is dependant so much on the care exercised by Mothers in the prevention of bronchial complications. Many young lives could be saved if, during epidemic periods the infected houses could be visited and advice given on the care of the children during such times, both as regards exposure to infection and to the detection of complications likely to prove fatal if neglected.

35. **FEVER, INCLUDING TYPHOID AND OTHER CONTINUED FEVERS.**—Nine deaths were recorded, which is the same total as in the previous year. Five of the deaths were at Kenilworth, and were among those cases which were the last of the water-borne outbreak which commenced at the end of the previous year. There were no other deaths in the Urban Districts. In the Rural Districts there were but 4 deaths, namely 2 at Atherstone and 2 at Southam.
36. The Death-rate was 0·02, the same as in 1913, which is the lowest rate on record, and had it not been for the Kenilworth outbreak, the figure of 4 deaths only for the whole of the County would have been a highly satisfactory one. With reference to the Kenilworth outbreak, Dr. TANGYE reports that the epidemic has subsided, and that the town is now receiving an ample and pure water supply.
37. The number of cases notified was only 41, a very satisfactory reduction on the notifications for 1913, which totalled 73. Sixteen occurred in the Urban Districts and 25 in the Rural. In the autumn an outbreak which might have proved serious, occurred at Newbold-on-Avon, but this was dealt with promptly by Dr. TANGYE.—Seven of the nine cases notified here were in the one family.
38. **DIARRHOEA.**—During the year, 116 deaths were registered from this disease, compared with 114 in the previous year.
The climatic conditions during the summer of last year were such as rather to encourage the onset of this disease among Infants, and it is gratifying to find that the above figure was not exceeded. The limitation of the Diarrhoeal Death-rate is no doubt in part due to the higher ideals of sanitation practised by Sanitary Authorities at the present time and to the education and instruction taken to the homes of the people by our Health Visitors on matters of personal hygiene so important in the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases. It is gratifying also to note that at least during the first five months of the war there has been no appreciable rise in the Infantile Diarrhoea Death-rate, which might well have occurred through the increased cost of living and through other agencies in operation during war time.
39. **PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.**—Two hundred and thirteen deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 88 from other forms of Tubercular Disease. There is found to be a slight increase in the number of deaths from Phthisis, as compared with the previous year, when the figure was 183.
The Phthisis Death-rate of 0·66 per 1,000 is still a highly satisfactory figure, and apart from the last two years, it will be seen from the appended table, that no Death-rate has been recorded since the year 1889 lower than the present one.

40. I find that the Phthisis Death-rates have been as follows:—

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1889 | ... | ... | 1·14 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | 1·10 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | 1·09 |
| 1892 | ... | ... | 1·06 |
| 1893 | ... | ... | 1·06 |
| 1894 | ... | ... | 1·06 |
| 1895 | ... | ... | 1·18 |
| 1896 | ... | ... | 0·94 |
| 1897 | ... | ... | 0·99 |
| 1898 | ... | ... | 0·97 |
| 1899 | ... | ... | 1·03 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | 0·99 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | 0·81 |
| 1902 | ... | ... | 0·66 |
| 1903 | ... | ... | 0·91 |
| 1904 | ... | ... | 0·80 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | 0·72 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | 0·80 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | 0·78 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 0·83 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 0·77 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 0·80 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 0·77 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 0·59 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 0·58 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 0·66 |

41. During the year under review the arrangements for dealing with Tuberculosis have remained the same as in the previous year, notified cases being visited by our County Health Visiting Staff, who advise as to the best measures to be taken towards prevention of spread of infection, and render what help they can in guiding patients and contacts as to their mode of living.
42. The County Scheme suggested by me, and incorporated in my Report for 1912, has materialised in so far as the appointment was made towards the end of last year of a Tuberculosis Officer, who acts jointly for the County Council and the City of Coventry. Since his appointment much of his time has been spent in acquiring sites or buildings already existent, for the purpose of Dispensaries, and at the time of writing I am pleased to say one branch Dispensary has been opened at Leamington; and others will follow quickly at Stratford-on-Avon, Solihull and Atherstone; the central Dispensary at Coventry is also nearing completion.
43. During the development of this scheme, the all important work of home visiting has proceeded as usual. During the year, 423 cases of Phthisis were notified, 212 in the Urban and 211 in the Rural Districts; while in addition 114 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were reported.
44. In reviewing the work of the Health Visitors in connection with Tuberculosis, I find that 494 new cases have been dealt with during the year. To these, 421 first visits have been paid, and 863 other visits, making a total of 1,284 visits paid to Tuberculous Patients during the year. Of 356 Insured Persons and Dependents, 150 were treated in Sanatoria, and 166 received domiciliary treatment. As regards the supply of Disinfectants, the Local Sanitary Authorities have met with the request of the Health Visitors in 240 instances, and 170 Sputum Flasks have been provided. This help from the Local Sanitary Authorities is much appreciated. With regard to Sputum Flasks, I learn that in some cases, these have been supplied containing a rubber stopper, which in practice is proved not to be without risk. When the neck of the flask is wet during the act of expectoration the rubber stopper does not hold securely, the result being that the contents of the flask might very easily be emptied into the pocket, there to dry and be a source of danger to others. A screw stopper would obviate the chance of this mishap, and it is hoped that Local Sanitary Authorities supplying Flasks will bear this in mind. As a result of representations made by the Health Visitors, the ventilation of houses has been improved in 91 cases. It is to be regretted, however, that in some districts there is little response on the part of the Local Authority to matters such as improved ventilation in houses containing Phthisical persons. If windows are not made to open or are made to open partially, such as sash windows opening only at the bottom, it is hard to impress on people the importance of sufficient ventilation and impossible to urge those who have returned from Sanatoria to continue to live under similar conditions taught them while in such institutions.
45. Any scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis is incomplete that does not provide for efficient treatment after a patient has returned from a Sanatorium, as any benefit that has been derived by residence there for a few weeks is so apt to be quickly lost when a return is made to the accustomed mode of living practised during the pre-sanatorium days.
46. MISS CHORLTON, speaking of Tubercular patients in the Atherstone District, says:—
“There is a great disinclination to use open-air shelters even when they can be fixed. In Atherstone no place has been found for such shelters, so that all cases coming back from Sanatoria have had to go back to their old homes, and if these happen to have been in yards, a relapse is soon noticed.”
47. Referring to the use of shelters, MRS. GARSIDE in the Alcester District deplors the fact that shelters are not advocated by some Doctors as freely as they might be, and remarks:—“If, after Sanatorium treatment a shelter could be supplied for the patient to use immediately, it would prevent him again sleeping indoors while coming to a decision about having one and waiting for the local Doctor's advice as to the desirability of applying to the Insurance Committee, during which delay the patient gets accustomed to sleeping in the house, the comfort of which so often tempts him to decide to continue it.”
48. Shelters were provided either by the Insurance Committee, or the Local Sanitary Authority in 46 instances.

49. In my last year's Report I drew attention to the fact that little had been done for dealing with ill-nourished Tuberculous school children by means of outdoor Schools or otherwise.
50. I am now pleased to be able to say that at the time of writing a first step in this direction has been taken and as an experiment one child has been recently sent to an open-air Residential School. It is sincerely to be hoped that other suitable cases will be allowed similar treatment so that the resistive power of these children to Tuberculous disease may be increased and the chances of a breakdown in health during adolescence thereby diminished. The saving of young life has now become so important a responsibility upon Local Authorities that the Council should not rest satisfied until a Residential Recovery School, suitable for dealing with all County children requiring such special treatment, is in being.
51. **CANCER.**—There is again a slight rise in the Death-rate from Cancer and Malignant Disease, 338 deaths being registered compared with 321 in the previous year. Among the Urban Districts, Leamington has by far the highest percentage of deaths from this disease, 11.4 per cent. of all deaths being due to Cancer in its varied forms. This high incidence is entirely due to the attraction this Health Resort has for elderly people, among whom Cancer and other Malignant diseases are common. Fifty per cent. of all deaths in Leamington were in persons over 65 years of age, so that this Cancer incidence cannot be regarded as being in any way due to local conditions.
52. **INFLUENZA.**—Fifty-four deaths were registered from Influenza, a slight increase on the figure for the previous year, when 33 deaths were registered.
53. **DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.**—Two hundred and fifty Deaths are recorded as due to Pneumonia; 275 to Bronchitis; and 29 to other diseases of the Respiratory Organs. There is an increase in the number of deaths from Bronchitis as compared with the previous year; while Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases were somewhat less prevalent.
54. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, by which this disease is made compulsorily notifiable either by Medical Practitioners, or Midwives, came into operation on April 1st, 1914. By arrangement with the District Medical Officers of Health such notifications are transmitted directly to the County Health Visitors to avoid any loss of time in visiting such cases, the notifications being afterwards forwarded by them to my office. Although previous to these Regulations Midwives were bound by the rules of the Central Midwives Board to send for Medical help in all cases of inflammation of the eyes occurring in their practice and to notify the Local Supervising Authority of having done so, yet since April 1st, there have undoubtedly been more cases brought to my notice by Midwives than formerly. Sixty-two cases of Ophthalmia were followed up by the Health Visitors during the year, 12 occurring in the practice of Doctors and 50 in the practice of Midwives.

55. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—1914.**

| | No. I. Miss Brown. | No. II. Mrs. Richardson. | No. III. Miss Choriton. | No. IV. Miss Paken. | No. V. Miss Baker. | No. VI. Miss Underwood. | No. VII. Mrs. Fitzmaurice. | No. VIII. Miss Hunter. | No. IX. Miss Wheatley. | No. X. Miss Abbott. | No. XI. Mrs. Garstide. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 3 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 62 |

56. Notifications were received from Doctors and Midwives of 52 cases. With the exception of one in which the sight of one eye was lost, the cases have received good attention, and have improved, many of them being completely cured.
57. Ten cases were not notified, but all of them had medical attention. The non-notification in some instances was due to the fact that the Midwife did not think it was necessary to send in her form of having sent for Medical help, as either the Doctor had been in attendance at the birth, or else the infant was taken to the Surgery or Hospital. In some instances she did not consider the condition bad enough to notify as Ophthalmia. In each case the Midwife has been instructed regarding her duty in such circumstances.

58. The value of Notification of this disease has been well illustrated in many instances where the seriousness of the condition has not been appreciated and the child has had to suffer in consequence. Instructions have been given to all Midwives as to the correct procedure to be carried out when attending cases of Inflammation of the Eyes in Infants, resulting in much better supervision of such cases, and consequent saving of sight. Early treatment is absolutely essential if permanent damage to the eyes is to be avoided, and with this in view Midwives are urged to notify at once any inflammation of the eyes, however slight, occurring in their practice.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

59. During the year under review this Act has been in operation in every District of the County. Consent has been given by the Local Government Board to the adoption of the Act by District Councils, on condition that advantage be taken by them of the facilities offered by the County Council for the Home Visiting in connection with its administration, meaning that the existing Staff of Health Visitors should be utilised for this purpose. Each District Medical Officer has accordingly been requested to send to me weekly a list of Notifications of Births received by him from Medical Practitioners and other responsible persons in his District. The County Health Visitors are then instructed to visit as early as possible, and to advise as to the proper method of Infant feeding, of clothing and of sleeping, and also to educate the Mothers in matters of personal as well as Infant Hygiene, all being directed towards the preservation of young life and the reduction of Infant Mortality.
60. The success of the work, as far as the County Staff is concerned, depends primarily upon the receipt of notifications from the District Medical Officers. If these are not forthcoming, lives may be sacrificed through a timely visit from the Health Visitor being rendered impossible. I am pleased to say that most of the District Medical Officers have supplied me with a list of Notified Births as soon as they have received them, but from the Coventry Rural District, in which 66 births were registered, I have not received a single notification of a birth during the year; and from the Monks Kirby District, in which 22 births were registered, only two have been notified to me.
61. There is abundant evidence from the District Medical Officers' Reports, to shew that the Act is to some extent still ignored by those upon whom it is incumbent to notify the occurrence of a birth to the District Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours after such birth. While this is much to be regretted, it devolves upon each Local Sanitary Authority, after the adoption of this Act, to see that its requirements are carried out, and I would strongly urge, in view of the necessity at the present moment of preserving infant life as far as it lies in our power to do so, that every County District should take what steps it considers advisable to see that the provisions of this Act are duly observed.
62. DR. HERRING, in his Report to the Atherstone Rural District Council, dealing with this question of Notification of Births says—"In your District these notifications are not carefully or systematically made; nearly 30 per cent. of the births registered last year were not notified, and consequently not received by the Visitors. I brought the matter before your Council in November last; my remarks appeared in the public press, but no improvement has, as yet, been noticed. I would therefore strongly urge your Council to take action in the matter and insist on all births being duly notified. As the adoption of the Act was by the resolution of your Council, and not deputed to you by the County Authorities, the responsibility for its efficient administration rests with you, and not with the County Council or the County Medical Officer of Health."
63. This matter is also emphasised by DR. TANGYE in his Reports to the Kenilworth Urban District Council and to the Meriden Rural District Council; by DR. LIONEL ORTON of Bulkington; by DR. BOSTOCK HILL of Sutton Coldfield; by DR. TISDALL JOHNS of Farnborough and DR. A. A. WOOD of Nuneaton Rural.

INFANT MORTALITY.

64. It is pleasing to be able again to report a very satisfactory Infant Mortality. The figure for this year is 87 per 1,000 Registered Births, a reduction of one on the rate for the previous year which was 88. Considering the somewhat abnormal conditions existing during the last five months of the year, since the outbreak of War, conditions likely to militate against Infant Welfare, it is most gratifying to find that the above figure is so low, in fact that it is even lower than it was in more normal times. In the Urban Districts the Rate was 87, and in the Rural 86.

65. The highest figure in the Urban Districts was recorded by Bulkington where it was 122, this being closely followed by Nuneaton with 119. The lowest rates in the Urban Districts are credited to Sutton Coldfield and Kenilworth, with 53 and 57 respectively. Of the other Urban Districts Leamington alone exceeded 80.
66. In the Rural Districts Atherstone stands highest with 114, and Foleshill closely follows with 112. Nuneaton Rural, which last year held the unenviable position of having the highest Infant Mortality in the County with 172, has fallen to the more normal but still high figure of 93. No deaths under one year were registered either at Coventry Rural or Monks Kirby. Next to these exceptional rates come Stratford-on-Avon with 51 and Alcester with 54. Warwick, Farnborough and Southam were all over 80.
67. The work done during the past year in connection with Child Welfare in the County is most creditable. When one considers that this is only one branch of Health Visiting it is a matter for congratulation to the whole staff that so much has been accomplished.
68. During the past year 6,961 visits were paid to Infants, compared with 6,665 in 1913. With eleven Districts, each District being supplied with one Health Visitor, this figure is surely as high as can be reasonably expected of the present staff. That there is a large amount of work in connection with Infant visiting still left undone, is a matter which each Health Visitor (without exception) deplures. As many as 4,260 first visits were paid to Infants, and 2,701 re-visits.
69. Although the first visits are in fact extremely important, it is often found that after a second visit the advice given on feeding, clothing, sleeping arrangements, and other matters of Infant Hygiene are more fully acted upon than after the first visit to the Home. By a second visit the influence of the personality of the Health Visitor is more fully appreciated, and when she finds she has gained the confidence of the Mother, nothing but good comes from her interview. Although there are many Infants who have not received a second visit, there are on the other hand numbers who as a matter of urgency have been visited not twice but many times.
70. Of the 4,260 Infants visited, I find that at first 3,395 were Breast-fed, 258 partly Breast-Fed, and 607 entirely Bottle Fed. Three hundred and thirty one are stated to have been at the time of the visit, improperly fed. It will be seen, therefore, that the number of Breast-Fed Babies in the County represents nearly 80 per cent., the exact figure being 79.7 per cent.
71. With reference to the mode of Feeding, I learn that in 521 cases a boat-shaped bottle was in use, and the long-tubed bottle was employed in 194 instances. There appears a considerable reduction in the number of long-tubed bottles now in use, the figure for last year being 307, so that in a few years time this type of bottle should be entirely superseded by the more hygienic boat-shaped one.
72. With reference to the use of Comforters, I am sorry to say our Crusade against the use of such abominations has not yielded better results than are shown by the figures for the year under review. In only 1,968 cases Comforters were not resorted to, shewing that about 50 per cent. of babies are still encouraged in their use. In the early part of the present year I prepared a leaflet on the dangers likely to result from the use of Comforters. It is to be hoped that during the coming year, as a result of our further Crusade, there will be a marked diminution in the use of these articles. It is a gratifying sign of the times when, as happened recently, even a Chemist asked for leaflets denouncing the use of Comforters, to be displayed in his shop.
73. The use of cots is, I am glad to say, becoming much more prevalent. During the past year there were no less than 1,561 found to be in use, compared with 1,186 in the previous year, and only 706 in 1912 and 348 in 1911. Still more use would be made of cots but for the fact that in several Districts there is considerable overcrowding, and the rooms being so small, the Parents make the excuse that they cannot find room for a cot.
74. A continued improvement is shewn in the character of clothing worn by Infants. The large number of 3,127 were clothed in woollen garments. In 646 cases both cotton and woollen clothing was used, and in only 487 instances was cotton clothing used entirely. One hundred and fifty seven Infants are recorded as being badly clothed.
75. The health of Infants was said to be satisfactory in 3,743 cases and unsatisfactory in 517. There were 69 wasting Babies visited, and 37 were recorded as neglected. There is an unfortunate increase in the number of wasting Babies reported, as compared with the previous year, the figures being 69 and 38 respectively. This increase is due mainly to the large number of 21 wasting Babies recorded in the Sutton Coldfield and Meriden Districts.

76. With regard to the health of the Mother, in only 164 cases was this regarded as bad. In 57 instances the Mother is reported as having been employed at a factory before confinement, and in 20 cases after; while in 114 cases charring was undertaken. It will be seen, therefore, that the majority of Mothers in the County of Warwick—4,057—are employed entirely in household duties.
77. In 3,629 cases housing conditions are reported as clean, 477 as fair and 154 dirty. With regard to the sanitary condition of houses visited, there appears to be a marked improvement, but in 180 cases conditions were so bad as to necessitate a report being sent to the Local Sanitary Authority.
78. To give a better insight into the work, I quote a few instances of Reports made to me by the District Health Visitors.
79. Miss Brown, in the Solihull District, says:—"In comparing my work with last year the greatest increase is noted in the number of re-visits made—235 against 84. This was largely due to DR. TANGYE'S kindness in allowing me some pamphlets on Infantile Diarrhœa in the summer. During the hot weather I personally delivered as many of these as I could possibly manage, especially to those houses where I knew baby was bottle fed. These pamphlets proved most welcome to the mothers, for so many children are affected by this trouble during the hot weather that they really dread it and were most thankful to have some reliable information about it.
- "There is some slight improvement in the number of 'partly fed' children. The mothers are realising more that it is better to build up their own health with extra food than to give it to baby.
- "Unfortunately, neither the number of cots provided, nor the number of children *without* comforters increase. With regard to the cots, very often one cannot be used on account of lack of space. Other children have to sleep with the parents, and when there are two double beds and a chest of drawers in some of the smaller rooms, there is not much space for anything else.
- "The number of mothers entered under the heading 'bad health' seems large for so small a district.
- "Two mothers died during their confinement, one leaving twins and the other an illegitimate child. Fortunately the latter found an extremely good home, and it is possible that it is better cared for than it would have been if the mother had lived.
- "There are still a few cases attended by handy women, really 6 in all. One baby died immediately after birth so does not appear in my figures. I enquired into all these cases and found three of them were genuine emergency cases. The remaining three were in such remote parts of the County, I think the two women concerned thought they would escape detection. They did not realise that the Notification of Births Act brings all cases to light. Both women promised they would not act again without a Doctor.
- "Although in a Rural District the conditions of child life are fairly good, one does find some very bad cases occasionally. One baby was the illegitimate offspring of a child of fifteen years old, and in another case where the mother had six children the record was as follows:—1st Epileptic; 2nd Fairly Healthy, not robust; 3rd Rickety—legs require straightening; 4th Rickety, squints very badly; 5th the ex-baby 14 months old—no strength to get on to feet yet—Rickety. But except for abnormal cases like these the conditions of the Infants is wonderfully good, and those children I have entered as neglected were dirty and untidy but not physically unfit."
80. MRS. RICHARDSON, in the Sutton Coldfield District, makes the following remarks:—"The general health of the Infants is good, and on reviewing the year's work I am gratified to find very few cases of deliberate neglect. The 'too careful' and the 'too careless' mothers are the great difficulty.
- "The clothing has, I believe, more to do with the mortality than the feeding, either too much or too little being used, especially in Sutton Coldfield, where one has so frequently to sort out infants from a heap of clothes tucked away in a corner nearest the fire without any chance of fresh air.
- "It is quite the exception to find an infant without woollen vest and binder, and in this direction I have to thank the Midwives, many of them now refusing to use other than woollen ones.
- "The Comforter is still used excessively. A Midwife told me with pride she always gave the baby a dummy. This has now ceased and together with the intelligent infant who will not take it, brings up the percentage of 'Dummies not in use' to 60. The use of Night Cots or Cradles has increased to 40 per cent. One hundred and seventy three Infants were re-visited, some of them many times; these were chiefly found unsatisfactory on first visiting. Instructions were fully carried out in 117 cases, 53 partly, and 3 not at all. Nine long tube bottles only were found, and two have persisted in still using them."

81. MISS CHORLTON, in the Tamworth and Atherstone District, reports as follows:—"The general condition of the Infants visited in this District during 1914 may be considered satisfactory.

"An excellent proportion of the Infants was found to be breast-fed, only about 10 per cent. being entirely bottle fed children. Other work has prevented re-visiting to any extent, and so I am unable to say how long breast-feeding was given by the mothers. In some cases breast-feeding is continued up to an Infant being two years old, and I have now several children under my supervision who have been fed over twelve months; these children are prone to bronchial diseases, get flabby and will not eat other foods healthily, and have become more or less rickety.

"I have counted all children as in an unsatisfactory condition who have had coughs, snuffles, thrush, and over-feeding, so it will be seen that of the 606 children reported on, over 500 were quite satisfactory in health. I find that few babies are improperly fed now with sop, or inferior proprietary foods, but a large number are over fed, especially amongst breast-fed babies; this sometimes leads to mothers feeding them with cows milk as well, when they need not do so. At the same time I think the proper feeding of children between seven or eight weeks and two years has got to be taught to mothers, and perhaps 'Mothers' welcomes' could do a great deal towards this.

"Bottle bottles are now used more frequently than long-tubed ones, and if the latter are used it is not from ignorance on the mother's part but from laziness or for her own convenience.

"The woollen clothing, *i.e.*, knitted vests and flannel binders, are now generally used, and it is a rare thing to find a child all clothed in cotton, and only mothers of large families are found to do so. I think the Midwives have greatly helped to bring this about. What is wanted now is a better pattern to top flannels and gowns.

"Comforters are still far too much used, but I don't think quite as long as they used to be, and certainly they are used more in one district than another.

"Cots are used fairly frequently in some parts of the District, and here again it is noticeable how mothers follow each other's example. I am afraid that overcrowding has something to do with the non-use of cots.

"Few mothers are found to work in factories or who return to work there after their infants are born. I have counted as domestic work 8 mothers who are in domestic service.

"Houses are kept as a rule in a cleanly condition, but want of ventilation was noted in many cases; this is especially bad for the baby and renders its power of resisting disease much less.

"The want of a water tap inside the house, a proper sink and convenience for washing clothes is a great handicap to cleanliness, and this is especially to be noticed in the yards of Atherstone. Pantry accommodation is often non-existent or defective and milk has to be kept in the living room on a chest of drawers or inside them. I frequently noticed in the summer the appalling number of flies and the exposure of food to their contamination. If something in the nature of a metal food cupboard could be put up in such houses, food, especially milk, could be kept free from contamination.

"I should like to bear witness to my predecessor's excellent work, good methods, and the good feeling she created towards the Health Visitor, and which it is a pleasure to follow and enjoy."

82. MISS PAKES, who, up to the end of the year, has given most of her time to the Nuneaton Borough, remarks:—

"Consequent upon the total Birth Notification during the year (1,444), comparatively few re-visits were possible. This naturally leaves the bulk of the results undiscovered, or, odd cases found after long intervals.

"The proportion of cots and woollen garments used for babies is considerably better.

"The discontinued use of 'comforters' is better, but not so marked as one might expect, after the preaching of many years.

"Long-tubed bottles are certainly on the decrease. Two deaths occurred in 1914, solely, one might venture to say, through the use of a tube bottle; for, on the bacteriological examination of the latter by the Medical Officer of Health of Nuneaton, he pronounced that the condition found could have killed several babies. This has not only acted as a deterrent to the mothers in the immediate neighbourhood, but has also made a good text for the Health Visitor to use to Mothers, both near and far.

Since MISS PAKES has now been relieved of part of the Nuneaton District, she hopes to have more time in future to follow-up and pay more re-visits to Mothers and Infants.

83. MISS BAKER, who has charge of the Foleshill District, reports as follows:—

"The analysis is made on 626 infants, among these being eight pairs of twins. The general health of the Infants in the District for the first few months of life has been good. The mortality in the first month is heavy, this being greatly increased by the

number of deaths of premature babies. There are very few cases of neglect, most mothers erring on the side of over-carefulness—too much feeding, too great fear of draughts, etc. I am glad to say that the practice of putting babies to sleep out of doors in the summer is steadily increasing. All mothers who try it find the benefit both for the infant and for themselves. The babies sleep so much better and are so much more contented in the fresh air than in a hot stuffy room. There is not the constant excuse for picking them up and giving them an unnecessary feed. Out-door babies are more likely to be dressed in wool also. Each satisfactory case is an argument in favour of the practice to other mothers. Unfortunately, insanitary conditions, *i.e.*, dirty yards, uncovered ash-pits, etc., sometimes make it difficult for mothers to find a suitable place to put them in.

"Of the infants inspected, 519, or 82·5 per cent. were satisfactory in health on first visiting, 104 were unsatisfactory, 3 wasting, and two of these were neglected. Of the unsatisfactory ones many had colds and coughs, and except for temporary ailments of this kind were healthy. There would be fewer cases of bronchitis if all babies were dressed in wool and not put to sleep in the hottest part of the kitchen. The change of temperature from the hot kitchen to the bedroom or the outside air is too great.

"It would be of great benefit to the District if one or more infant welfare centres could be started, where mothers could bring their babies to be weighed regularly. The best methods of feeding and dressing would be shown and advice given on many details which have much to do with the health and comfort of babies and mothers. I believe that such centres would be welcomed by the Midwives of the District, and that they would visit them both to get instruction themselves and to aid in giving instruction to the mothers who attend.

"Four hundred and ninety-eight, or 79·7 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed entirely, and 67 artificially fed, and 61 breast and artificial. This is a very good proportion. Fortunately few mothers in this District go out to work, so that breast feeding is in most cases possible. The advantage of this is especially obvious when it is remembered how little accommodation there is in many houses for the proper storage of milk. Houses with no pantries, with a cupboard under the stairs, or an unventilated and unlighted cupboard opening into the kitchen, or pantry and scullery combined, are frequently found. To keep food wholesome under such conditions is impossible; particularly is it so in the case of milk in summer.

"Of the bottle-fed babies 65 had boat bottles and only 33 long-tubes—a very satisfactory fact. Every year the use of long-tubed bottles is lessened. Many mothers are ashamed to confess that they are using one, and say at once that they know the boat bottles are better and mean to get one; 29 babies were partly spoon-fed, one infant with a badly-cleft palate being so entirely, as it could not suck. When last seen this infant had been operated on, with marked improvement, but was to go to the Hospital again for further treatment. I have included under the heading of improperly fed, all infants having bread, biscuits or rusk in however small a quantity. It is hard to make some mothers understand that if the baby is gaining weight and is well it must be having enough breast milk, that babies cry more often from over-feeding than from hunger. One hears so often, 'I didn't think it satisfied him,' as a reason for giving artificial food, when the mother has quite sufficient to support the child.

"Four hundred and twenty-nine, or 68·5 per cent. of the infants were dressed in wool next the skin, *i.e.*, woollen or flannel vest and flannel binder. This is a great increase on last year when only 45·5 per cent. of the infants were in wool; 89 babies were in cotton only, 114 being partly in wool and partly in cotton. Many babies are still put into cotton shirts at first and given wool vests when they are shortened. Nearly all mothers who can afford it choose to have woollen vests, realising that they are a great protection against cold and bronchitis. The Midwives of the District are doing good work in advising the use of woollen clothing. They see the mothers often before the baby clothes are bought, and can advise the inexperienced ones what to get. In some schools the big girls knit wool vests which are sold to the mothers at cost price. I found a good pattern of an infant's first flannel nightgown was much appreciated at one of the girls' schools, and hope to be able to supply more patterns of infant clothing to the teachers in the coming year.

"Comforters, I regret to say, are slightly more used than they were last year. Many babies are only given them occasionally however, and I think fewer children continue to use them for a year or more.

"Nearly twice as many infants, 217, were found sleeping alone this year as last, in cots, baskets, drawers, perambulators, etc. Some of the expedients used are very quaint. Some of the home-made cots are really very nice and well-made. In many cases where the baby is found to sleep in the parents' bed, the father is at least half the time at night work at the pits and mother and baby sleep alone. Overcrowding, which is very prevalent, and small rooms also militate against the use of cots.

"Two hundred and twelve re-visits were made. These include cases where the child was out, had left the District or was dead. In some cases the same infant was

visited several times. In 80 cases the condition of the infant was satisfactory, in 26 unsatisfactory, and in 14 improving. In 25 cases instructions were fully carried out, in 92 partly, and in 4 only not at all. In many of the partly satisfactory ones, the fact that the infant still had a comforter was the reason that it could not come under the heading of 'instructions carried out.' In 2 cases of neglect re-visiting has had the effect of improving the child's condition if only for a time after the visit. One case was reported to the N.S.P.C.C. Much more re-visiting would be done if time could be found for it in the press of other work."

84. MISS UNDERWOOD, in the Warwick and Kenilworth District says:—"The work among the babies during 1914 has been done with the assistance at different times of three other members of the Staff, owing to pressure of work in other directions, hence it is only possible for me to give a very general review.

"As in 1913, Kenilworth leads the way before Warwick Urban and Rural respecting the following points:—(1) good clothing, (2) proper feeding, and (3) separate sleeping, while Warwick Urban takes unenviable precedence in the opposite direction. 'Improper' feeding implies starchy foods—patent or otherwise—given under six months *without* 'Doctor's orders.' Cots are still too frequently regarded as unnecessary luxuries, though even in this connection there is a rise from 25 per cent. to 29 per cent. on the total number visited.

"Once more the intimate connection between our work as Inspectors of Midwives and as Infant Health Visitors was proved in receiving complaints of unsatisfactory attention when visiting re-baby—the Midwives concerned subsequently resigning upon our 'advice.' It is this side of our baby-visiting which appeals even to those mothers who are most convinced they have nothing to learn respecting the upbringing of their infants.

"Employment of Mothers.—Several work in laundries on certain days of the week, but cannot be classed as 'factory' hands in the ordinary sense of the term—possibly most 'go out to oblige' occasionally, which is not reckoned as 'charing' by them at any rate.

"Possibly the most encouraging feature of the whole Report is the striking decrease in the number of 'long-tube' bottles found—in 1913 both in Warwick Urban and Warwick Rural there were more tube than boat-shaped in use. This year in these two parts of my district we have 38 boat to 9 long-tubes! One almost hopes that constant dropping is wearing away even *that* stone of prejudice."

85. MISS THOMS, who was working in the Rugby District, in place of MRS. FITZMAURICE, who resigned during the year, remarks:—"One thing I particularly notice—the Rugby Parents are much broader minded and ready to accept new ideas than usual, probably due to the fact that most of them have not lived all their lives in one place. The mothers are anxious to learn, and it is only when I come to the dummy that I have a real struggle. If by good fortune the husband is in, I get my way readily enough. He sees the mischief it does, and has not to be with the baby all day.

"Most of the mothers realize the importance of fresh air in the Summer, but, strange to say, not in the Winter, and it is somewhat difficult to convince them that fresh 'night air' is just as good for baby as fresh 'morning air.' I am condemning the American oilcloth pram hoods, as I have seen the little heads steaming under them, when put out in the garden, with the sun on the hood. The mothers readily see the wisdom of keeping baby's head cool and feet warm, when it is pointed out to them, and of having a green or blue cotton canopy, instead of a white.

"The mothers appreciate our visits, and we are generally asked to call again, but time does not permit it, except in a few cases. It is impossible to tell the mother all she should know in one visit—if one could, she would not remember. It is usually at the revisit one can help most.

"In connection with our Baby work, we have two Schools for Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes, which are proving of very great value in spreading knowledge with regard to the care of Mothers and Infants. MISS ABBOTT has done most of the work in connection with these."

86. MISS HUNTER, in the Brailes and Stratford Rural District reports:—"The Infants visited during the year were in a very satisfactory condition. Altogether 301 visits were made, 130 first and 171 revisits; 94 out of 130 were entirely breast-fed, 15 partly and 21 artificially. There is very little difficulty in persuading the mother to feed the Infants on the breast, chiefly, I imagine, because cows milk is scarce in the country districts and too expensive for them. Among those artificially fed, I found some having oatmeal bread sops, and various patent foods given during the first month, on the advice of a neighbour or visitor who cannot believe that milk alone will keep the baby alive. On revisiting I found instructions carried out in most cases, and two wasting babies had greatly improved, medical advice having been obtained in both cases. The tube bottle

is still greatly in evidence, but like the comforter is, I am sure, in many cases only used when the hard working mother is busy, as I often find both kinds provided and used for one infant. One very young mother told me the reason she did not give a comforter to the baby was that the School Nurse in giving a 'Health Talk' to the girls when she was at School, said they were very harmful and had a bad effect on the baby. I find mothers using woollen vests more than cotton, and I cannot say I found a badly clothed infant. I reported several defects in the different districts to the Sanitary Authorities during the year, and they have had attention."

87. MISS WHEATLEY, who gives her time to the Southam Rural and Stratford Urban Districts, says:—"During the year 510 visits were paid to Infants—233 first and 277 re-visits; 193 of the first were entirely breast-fed, 9 partly and 31 artificially.

"Most of the visits were made in Stratford Urban District where 108 first visits and 127 re-visits were paid; 94 out of 108 were entirely breast-fed, the majority in a thriving condition, and out of 14 artificially fed, the health of 5 was unsatisfactory, 3 were improperly fed, 4 wasting and 2 neglected.

"Those neglected were reported to the N.S.P.C.C. Thirty-three were sleeping away from the parents in cots, baskets or boxes; a number of comforters were in use and a few long-tube bottles.

"In making re-visits I found instructions given at a previous visit had in a number of cases been carried out.

"With regard to the provision of cots, it is impossible to find room in many of the bedrooms for the Infants' cradles, as in addition to a full-sized bed, there are one or two cots used for the younger children. Several cases of overcrowding were reported to the Sanitary Authorities and have had or are having attention.

"In Southam District 85 first and 76 re-visits were made, and here the majority of Infants were breast-fed, in good condition, and those bottle-fed had usually *farinaceous* Food given in addition to Cows milk. Nearly all had woollen garments, and in only two cases did I find an infant really badly clothed. A number of cases, chiefly dirty rooms, defective flooring and overcrowding were reported to the Sanitary Authorities and have had attention."

88. MISS ABBOTT, who has charge of the Rugby Rural District, remarks:—"It is a matter of much regret that more re-visits cannot be paid. It is on these visits that a real influence can be gained.

"What mother will discuss freely with a stranger the many points on which she may feel a doubt? She is nervous on a first visit, she does not know quite what to expect, and the conversation is mostly one-sided.

"On a re-visit the mother is not so shy, this time it is not a stranger who calls, and she is ready to ask questions and discuss the baby.

"To tell a mother all the Health Visitor wants her to know on a first visit is, in effect, like trying to push patent medicines at the rate of so many a day. It sounds too businesslike and mechanical.

"The Handywoman and the Grandmother are still obstacles in the path of 'the comforter,' 'night cot' and 'woollen clothing.' The handywoman says:—"Buy the baby a dummy and hide it when the Doctor or the Health Visitor calls.

"Excellent work is being done by a new Midwife in what has been a most unsatisfactory district. Every baby attended by this Midwife has its cot and a woolly vest and binder."

89. MRS. GARSIDE, in the Leicester District, reports as follows:—"During the year 80 per cent. of the Infants were visited twice or more. I endeavour to visit the second time before the Infant is two months old to enquire especially whether it is being fed as directed and gaining weight regularly. In a few cases it has been found necessary to visit infants as many as twelve times during the first year of life.

"The most satisfactory results are obtained with infant work when one follows up the cases until advice is carried out fully. It is pleasing to note the vast improvement in the infants' condition as the mother becomes educated in matters of hygiene on each successive visit.

"The following instance may serve to show the far-reaching effect of the Health Visitor's influence:—"A certain baby was very fretful one day, and the harassed mother exclaimed, 'I really *shall* have to get a dummy and keep the baby quiet,' whereupon her little girl, aged five years, who had been present at my previous visit, said, 'If you does get a dummy, mam, I shall tell the lady inspector'—the result was that the baby did not have a comforter.

"Another incident with regard to comforters may be quoted:—"A little girl aged six years one day saw a mother take a comforter out of one baby's mouth and put it into that of another. In relating the occurrence afterwards to her own mother she remarked, 'It was'nt very hygienic, was it?'

"One often finds it necessary to help in many other ways besides giving advice, e.g., on visiting a baby for the first time I found it to be very small, premature, half-starved and badly ruptured. Both the doctor and midwife had given no hope of life. The mother had been ill-treated by her husband before the birth of the child and was consequently not in a fit state of health to feed the baby properly. I obtained warm clothing and Virol for the infant, and milk for the mother to enrich her breast milk, by getting help from local people. The baby began to improve at once and is now in splendid condition and would compare well with most babies of the same age, quite repaying for the amount of time and interest expended on the case. I have quoted this case because it is sometimes maintained that through the work of Health Visitors weaklings are kept alive and so cause race deterioration. As far as I have been able to judge it appears that a weakling at birth often grows up to average strength provided that careful attention is given to the feeding, etc., from the first. Whenever possible I make enquiries and give instruction 'before' the birth of the child.

"The Alcester Babies' Welcome, which was commenced in May, continues to do good work. A general rule is made that only those infants under twelve months shall attend, but the mothers often ask to be allowed to come longer as they enjoy the Health Talks so much."

90. A glance at the above Reports and the appended Summary sheet shews what is actually being accomplished in each District in connection with Infant Visiting in the County. The whole question of Infant Mortality has been dealt with in Warwickshire in a manner unequalled by any other County. But even if we congratulate ourselves on our results as shewn by the Infant Death-rate, there is still much to be done to combat those forces responsible for such a heavy toll levied upon the lives of our Infants.
91. With the present staff available it is impossible to give a sufficient number of those second or repeated visits to Infants that bear so much more fruit than do the first visits paid shortly after birth. This is demonstrated clearly in the Reports of those Health Visitors who through the geographical distribution of the Districts are fortunate in having a comparatively small area to work. When a District becomes unwieldy it is a human impossibility to do it justice as far as Infant visiting is concerned. Every possible power should be exerted at the present time to conserve Infant life, and one of the channels along which this effort should be directed is that of efficient Health Visiting, to bring home to the people the urgent necessity not only of preserving young life but of appreciating the sin that is too often committed in the limitation of families.
92. Much good work is being done in the County in this direction, both through home visiting and through Infant Welfare Centres. In my last year's Report I drew attention to our activities in this latter direction, there being then Babies Welcomes and Schools for Mothers established at Rugby and Alcester. Since then others have sprung up and now there are in addition Babies Welcomes at Sutton Coldfield and New Bilton.
93. I sincerely hope and confidently expect more Centres of a similar nature to be developed during the coming year in other districts, notably Foleshill (including Bedworth), Atherstone, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon.
94. An Infant Welfare Centre has been in operation in Leamington for several years now, but the working of it is carried on independent of the County Health Visitors. Dr. GIBBONS WARD, Medical Officer of Health, speaks highly of the work done at this centre.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

95. Every District in the County is supplied with Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease with the exception of the small Rural District of Farnborough. In this District there appears to be little need for such accommodation, as during the last year only one Notification was received and that was for Erysipelas, and in the previous year only two were received, one for Erysipelas and one for Tuberculosis.
96. With the exception of Sutton Coldfield which sends its cases by arrangement to the Birmingham Hospitals, and Coventry Rural which takes advantage of the Coventry City Isolation Hospital, all other Districts are catered for by Hospitals situated within the Administrative County, several of the Hospitals being for the Joint use of two or more Districts.
97. During the year I find that 1,103 cases were isolated, namely, Diphtheria 191, Scarlet Fever 886, Enteric Fever 25, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1. Of 440 Diphtheria Notifications 43·4 per cent. were treated in Hospital, of 1,371 cases of Scarlet Fever

64·6 per cent. have received hospital treatment, and of 41 cases of Enteric Fever 60 per cent. have received institutional treatment.

98. In only one instance has the Hospital accommodation been insufficient for the needs of the District and that occurred during an epidemic of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the Alcester Rural District.
99. Referring to this matter, DR. BROWNE reports as follows:—"During the summer the Hospital was filled with cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and the accommodation available was insufficient, so that cases of Diphtheria which it would have been advisable to move to the Hospital had to be left at home. In February I reported to the Joint Hospital Committee that the wards were overcrowded and acute and convalescent cases had to be mixed up in the same wards. I asked the Committee to erect a wooden block close to the brick block for acute cases of Scarlet Fever; but, after considering the matter, they decided not to make any addition to the buildings."
100. There still appears to be a desire on the part of some Sanitary Authorities to treat in Isolation Hospitals all cases of Scarlet Fever, and as I have mentioned in previous reports I consider such procedure both unnecessary and undesirable. Many cases can with perfect safety be isolated at home and those cases which are sent for hospital treatment should be selected only from homes in which efficient home isolation is impossible, or in cases where food is sold or prepared, or where clothes or similar materials are dealt with.
101. Mention is made in the Report of the Medical Officer of the Tamworth Rural District as to the absence of an observation ward for cross-infection at the Tamworth Joint Isolation Hospital. A room for this purpose is a most desirable acquisition in any Isolation Hospital.
102. I learn that the Harborough Magna Isolation Hospital, which deals with cases from the Rugby Urban, Rugby Rural, Monks Kirby, and Crick Districts, has not yet been supplied with a steam disinfecter. I am, however, pleased to hear that a steam disinfecter is about to be installed in the town of Rugby and will be available for both the Urban and Rural Districts. Such an arrangement will no doubt suffice until a steam disinfecter is supplied at the Hospital itself.
103. There appears to be on the whole sufficient accommodation for any early or first cases of smallpox which might at any time be imported into the County; attention has been drawn, however, to the unsatisfactory accommodation and condition of Well Barn Cottage, Tamworth, a cottage kept in readiness for a smallpox case. There is said to be no lavatory accommodation at all, and only one patient can be taken at a time. Mention is also made by DR. TANGYR of the neglected and unsatisfactory condition of the Smallpox Hospital at Lawford Heath, in the Rugby Rural District.

RIVER POLLUTION.

104. Generally speaking, the Rivers throughout the County have maintained a very fair standard of purity during the year under review. Although complaints have occasionally been received as to excessive pollution taking place, the main streams as shewn by analysis have in no way deteriorated. The Chief Rivers are the Tame, the Avon, the Anker, and the Arrow, while the subsidiary streams include the Cole, the Blythe and the Bourne.
105. The purity of a river is an index more or less of the presence and efficiency of Works for the treatment of the sewage of communities along its course. Such provision has been made in Warwickshire on quite an extensive scale. Further provision of new works and extensions or alterations of existing works, would have been undertaken, but for the unsettled state of the Country during the latter half of the year. While matters involving loan, unless they be of the greatest urgency from a Public Health point of view, must of necessity remain in abeyance for the present, it is sincerely to be hoped that those Local Sanitary Authorities affected will exert especial efforts towards minimising as far as lies in their power any possibility of pollution resulting from such postponement of operations.
106. THE TAME.—This River, before it reaches the Warwickshire boundary has, in the past, been subject to gross pollution from many towns in the Black Country. I am pleased to say there is now evidence of considerable diminution in this respect.

107. DR. GEORGE REID, the County Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire, has very kindly supplied me with the following information, as to the progress made during the last year, in the sewage disposal of towns in Staffordshire, affecting the River Tame:—

“TIPTON.—The effluents from the new works continue to be satisfactory. The house connections are still proceeding, and the sewage of about one half of the population is now said to be coming into the works for treatment.

“OLDBURY.—I understand that an extension of the primary contact beds is contemplated owing to the increased flow of chemical waste from a local chemical works.

“BILSTON.—The new works are continuing to yield effluents of a high standard of purity.

“DARLASTON.—The contract for the new works has been let, but these have not been commenced owing to the loan which was sanctioned by the Local Government Board not being obtainable under present circumstances.

“SHORT HEATH.—For some considerable time the County Council have brought pressure to bear upon the Authority to sewer the District and provide disposal works, although, at the same time they recognise the difficulty in a district such as this, with so small a rateable value and covering so large an area. Ultimately the District Council was induced to make provision gradually and to carry out the work without a loan. It is very creditable to the Authority that they have now succeeded in this manner in sewerage all the populous part of the area to two main outfalls where efficient works have been constructed which are yielding good results. The total cost of the scheme was £3,828.

“WALSALL.—At these recently completed works the sewage is being treated with satisfactory results.

“WEDNESBURY.—Position the same as last year and quite satisfactory.

“WILLENHALL.—The new works are now completed, and should have been brought into operation ere now, but that certain leakages of sub-soil water were found in the sludge well and other excavations, and these have had to be made secure before the sewage can be turned in for treatment. I understand that arrangements are being made to formally open the works at the end of the present month.

“WEST BROMWICH.—As the outcome of communications with this County Borough the Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a Scheme for the improvement of the works.

“GENERALLY.—The following is a quotation from my Annual Report, presented to the County Council, November, 1914:—

“‘Perhaps the best testimony as to the improvement in the quality of the River Tame resulting from the large expenditure on disposal works during recent years is the experience of the Trent Fishery Board, from whose report, dated March, 1914, I have extracted the following quotation:—

“‘Fishermen report improved sport in the Tame, and the Birmingham Angling Association in 1912 sold 246 tickets for fishing in that River; in 1913, 600 tickets were sold.’”

108. While I am pleased to note improved conditions operating at Tipton, Short Heath, and Walsall, it is to be regretted that there has been delay in connection with the proposed works at Darlaston, but as I have already remarked, schemes involving loan must stand over for the meantime.

109. As soon as the Tame enters Warwickshire, it passes through the works of the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board. These works, as I have stated before, deal with the sewage of about 1,000,000 people; and it speaks well for the manner in which these enormous works have been conducted when I say that during the year I have received no serious complaints of nuisance arising from any part of this sewage area. Two years ago the total area of oxidising beds available for the dry weather flow of sewage, was, through considerable extensions then carried out, brought up to 41 acres. In reply to my enquiries as to additional works carried out during the year, Mr. JOHN D. WATSON, the Engineer to the Board, reports as follows:—

“For the first time for many years I am obliged to state that practically no addition has been made to our Works during the past year.

"The Cole Hall extensions, and Acocks Green Intercepting Sewer, referred to in the last paragraph of my letter to you of the 27th July, 1914, have not been started. The Local Government Board approved of the scheme, but owing to the War it has not been possible to borrow money to execute the Works.

"Speaking generally, you may say that the efficiency of the purification plants both in the Valley of the Tame and in the Valley of the Cole are being maintained, but extensions must lie in abeyance until the War is over."

110. **KINGSBURY.**—These works, bacterial in character, were reported to me, towards the end of the year, to be entirely satisfactory. A small works, which dealt with a group of Colliery Cottages at Piccadilly has been closed, and the sewer connected up to the Kingsbury Works. The Kingsbury Filter has proved quite capable of dealing with this extra quantity of sewage. A further two acres of land have been acquired for the purpose of irrigation.
111. **TAMWORTH.**—These rather large Works, consisting both of bacterial filters and a considerable area for irrigation, are maintained in a very satisfactory condition. The effluent, on analysis, is invariably shewn to be a good one, and there is an entire absence of nuisance in the vicinity of the Works.
112. **WOOD END.**—Although these small Works, consisting of Tanks and Percolating Filter, have in the past given some trouble, they were reported to me, towards the latter part of the year as being greatly improved. The Works have been railed in by an unclimable iron fence, which will no doubt prevent damage being done to the machinery. The last effluent analysed was of good quality, and there is no reason why these excellent little works should not always produce an effluent non-polluting in character.
113. **HURLEY SEWAGE WORKS.**—These are old Works, laid down some 14 or 15 years ago, which deal with the sewage of about 60 houses. They consist of contact beds, which appear to necessitate considerable attention. On the last inspection, no nuisance was reported, although conditions are far from ideal.
114. **HURLEY COMMON SEWAGE WORKS.**—These are recently constructed Works, consisting of Tanks and Percolating Filters, the whole being enclosed in an iron unclimable fence. These Works deal with the sewage of about 70 houses, which could not be connected up with any other existing works in the neighbourhood. The effluent produced is of good quality, and with careful attention this standard should be maintained.
115. **RIVER AVON.**—This is the largest River in the County and the most important, in that its waters are largely sewage derived. On this account constant supervision has had to be exercised to maintain it in a fair state of purity. I can confidently assert that during the year under review, its standard has, speaking generally, not deteriorated, despite the fact that in certain reaches there has been more or less constant pollution taking place, pollution either directly into the River itself or through its subsidiary streams. During the last few years an immense amount of work has been carried out by District Councils in an endeavour to bring their effluents, discharging directly or indirectly into the Avon, up to such a standard as to have no ill-effect upon the purity of the River, and I feel sure that but for the unsettled state of the Country during the latter half of the year, more work would have been undertaken with this object in view.
116. The greater part of the Rugby water supply is derived from the River Avon above the town of Rugby and below the village of Clifton. In order to safeguard this supply a scheme for the sewage disposal of this village has been prepared. DR. TANGYE reports that temporary steps have been taken to prevent any sewage from Clifton reaching the River, and I hope that before long this matter will receive the careful consideration of the District Council which it deserves, and that all possibility of pollution will be prevented.
117. **RUGBY.**—Rugby with its population of over 23,000 is the first town to discharge its sewage into the Avon. The bacterial works for dealing with this sewage are, as shewn from recent Inspections, conducted with efficiency. In the past it was customary to treat the crude sewage, after screening, with lime, but during this year, this precipitation process has been discontinued, the tank effluent being found as good as when lime was used. The effluent from the circular streaming filters has on analysis invariably proved suitable and non-polluting.
118. **NEW BILTON.**—It is very desirable that alterations should be made to these small works which at present consist of a settling tank, much too small for present needs, and a circular filter along with a few acres of land for irrigation. For some time past the sewage

from this District has not been receiving efficient treatment and in order to remedy existing deficiencies a scheme was prepared in the early part of the year and a Local Government Board Inquiry held, but the proposed alterations were not deemed sufficient by the Board and another scheme has since been prepared and considered.

This work would now have been in hand had it been possible to procure a loan. I trust that when our financial troubles are at an end this will be proceeded with as a matter of some urgency and a plant suitable for present and future needs laid down without delay.

119. **DUNCHURCH.**—The sewage of this District is treated on land by irrigation. As the land is of a clayey nature it is quite unsuitable for irrigation purposes. Representations having been made by your Council to the Rugby Rural District Council as to the necessity for improving conditions at this Farm, a scheme has recently been prepared and considered by the Local Government Board, for the bacterial treatment of this sewage on the present ground used for irrigation purposes. This, I am informed, will also be proceeded with immediately a loan is possible.
120. **NEWBOLD-ON-AVON.**—This village is not sewered, but I learn that a scheme for sewage disposal has been prepared. No further steps have been taken in the matter owing to the War, but when times are more settled it will be necessary to proceed without delay. During the Autumn a number of cases of Typhoid occurred in the village which, but for the assiduity of the District Medical Officer—Dr. Tangye—might have assumed epidemic proportions, and as long as conditions remain as they are, a typhoid outbreak may arise at any time.
121. **BRANDON AND WOLSTON.**—Both these villages discharge their sewage indirectly into the Avon. The brook which receives it primarily shews no sign of serious pollution. I do not think therefore that there is any fear at present of any harm coming to the River from this source.
122. **KENILWORTH.**—These bacterial works are maintained with very great care and a satisfactory effluent invariably results. At my last inspection I found them clean, and no smell of any kind was noticed outside the Works. The presence of a Tannery in this District renders this sewage a difficult one to treat, and especial care has to be exercised in dealing with it to keep the filters efficient bacterially. The Finham Brook which receives the effluent shews no sign of pollution.
123. **COVENTRY.**—When these Works were visited towards the end of the year, it was found that the same arrangements were in vogue for dealing with the sewage as at recent visits. The whole of the land was in use, as well as the experimental filter bed. The land was in good order and showed less "ponding," owing to the fact that the autumn had been a dry one.
- Progress was being made in the very important extensions of tanks and bacterial filters. The eight new sedimentation tanks had already been completed and some of the filter beds, but since the War commenced the labour difficulty had become more marked, while troubles had also been caused by the prolonged strike in the Building Trade.
- The result of analysis of samples taken at the time of visit from the three Effluents was fairly satisfactory, and an analysis of the River water also shewed that no marked sign of deterioration was to be observed. On the other hand, with the rapid growth of population it was to be expected that matters would shew no improvement until the new Works were actually in operation.
124. **BOROUGH OF WARWICK.**—The Warwick Sewage Farm has been inspected on several occasions during the year and I am pleased to be able to report an improvement, especially towards the end of the year, in the whole management of the Farm. At the last inspection the method of treatment adopted was filtration through a ploughed field followed by irrigation over grass. This produced a fairly satisfactory effluent. To obtain a suitable effluent from this Farm great care must be exercised in the distribution of the sewage, and in this as in all sewage farms efforts must be directed primarily to the land treatment of the sewage, and not to the sewage treatment of the land.
125. **LEAMINGTON.**—The sewage of this town is treated by irrigation over an area of 300 acres, steam pumps being used to raise it up to this land. Treatment here appears to be fairly satisfactory, the river shewing no sign of pollution from this source. In my last report I mentioned that the responsible authorities had promised to discontinue the treatment of fields adjacent to Heathcote Hospital, and I understand that steps have been taken to obviate any nuisance in this direction.

126. **BUDBROOKE BARRACKS.**—The sewage is here treated by irrigation over about 11 acres of land. Towards the end of the year some remodelling of the system of distribution was carried out by the War Office, a main distributing channel being laid at the top of the fields, the land below this being underdrained. At the time of writing I regret to say there has been no marked improvement in the effluent from this farm, notwithstanding these alterations.
127. **STRATFORD-ON-AVON.**—There are excellent bacterial Works here and through scientific management an effluent invariably good and non-polluting is produced. The presence of a considerable quantity of brewery waste renders treatment without nuisance a difficult matter, but one which has been overcome by the careful attention given to the Works by the Manager, Mr. Bell.
128. **KINETON.**—Several inspections have been made of these Works during the year, and after a personal visit during the Autumn, I confirmed the opinion expressed by my Assistants that the Works were not being conducted altogether satisfactorily. The filters showed evidence of being overtaxed, although they were still capable of oxidizing the sewage applied to them. I am convinced that results would be much improved if the Works were given reasonable attention and allowed to perform their functions properly.
129. **WELLESBOURNE.**—These bacterial Works have been a source of considerable trouble during the year. They were inspected five times and almost without exception at each inspection there was excess of suspended matter in the tank effluent, with consequent clogging of the interstices of the filters. The trouble appears to be due also to some extent to over-septicisation and in order to avoid damage to the filters and to ensure a satisfactory effluent very careful attention will have to be given to these Works in the future.
130. **SNITTERFIELD.**—The amount of sewage dealt with at these small Works is estimated at about 4,000 gallons per day. Treatment is by settling tank and two contact beds which work alternately. There is evidence that these beds are considerably overtaxed and reconstruction on a more modern plan is advisable.
131. **RIVER COLE.**—The Cole is a small River which receives the effluent from the Cole Hall Works, originally laid down by the Yardley Rural District Council and now taken over by the City of Birmingham. These Works now consist of twelve Rectangular and four Circular filters, almost the whole of the sewage being now treated bacterially. The effluents shew good purification and the River Cole below all effluents shews a marked improvement on its condition a few years ago.
132. With regard to the proposed alteration in the Acocks Green outfall, MR. WATSON remarks:—"The Cole Hall extensions, and Acocks Green Intercepting Sewer, referred to in the last paragraph of my letter to you of the 27th July, 1914, have not been started. The Local Government Board approved of the scheme, but owing to the War it has not been possible to borrow money to execute the Works."
133. **COLESHILL.**—With regard to Colehill I regret to say that no scheme has yet come into operation for dealing with that part of the town which discharges its sewage directly into the River.
134. **RIVER BLYTHE.**—The condition of this River has been very satisfactory during the year. The new bacterial Works at Solihull, which are giving excellent results, no doubt contribute very considerably towards the reduction of pollution. I believe that through the efficient management of the Knowle, Solihull and Olton Sewage Farms very fair effluents are turned out, and that there is no serious pollution from either of these irrigation areas.
135. **RIVER ANKER.**—The chief towns on this River course within the County are Nuneaton, Bedworth, Atherstone and Polesworth. Before reaching Nuneaton the River receives some pollution from Hinckley where there is difficulty experienced in treatment owing to the presence of trade waste from Dye Works.
136. **NUNEATON.**—At the last inspection of these works towards the close of the year, I found them generally in excellent condition. Improvements continue to be carried out on scientific principles, the Works being thereby kept thoroughly up-to-date. Effluents were found satisfactory and the River below the outfall very fair in quality.

137. **ATHERSTONE.**—The sewage is here partly treated bacterially and partly on land. While the filter effluent has been very fair in quality, that from the land has in the past received very little treatment. An additional three or four acres have now been utilized for irrigation purposes and it is hoped that this will improve matters in the meantime. As the land, however, is unsuitable for irrigation, it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to increase the filter area, so as to reduce the quantity of Tank effluent at present subjected to land treatment only.
138. **POLESWORTH.**—These Works continue to give excellent results and I believe are carried on with an entire absence of nuisance.
139. **DORDON.**—These small bacterial Works have occasionally been found unsatisfactory, due not to any imperfection in the method of treatment, but usually to want of constant attention and to intrusion by mischief makers. When working normally the filter turns out a satisfactory effluent which receives further land treatment before entering a water-course.
140. **BEDWORTH AND FOLESHILL.**—The effluent from the Bedworth Works has for a considerable time been unsatisfactory. Alterations proposed during the early part of the year were not carried out until early in the present year. Two new detritus tanks have been added and some improvement effected in the distribution of the effluent on the land. But I am convinced further alterations in the construction of the Filters will be necessary if a satisfactory result is to be ensured.
- The Foleshill Works have yielded a fairly good final effluent, but the effluent from the Filters is not altogether what it should be. The River Sowe which receives this effluent, and is a tributary of the Avon, maintains a fair standard of purity.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

141. Although many structural alterations and improvements have been carried out in Schools by the Education Committee, yet matters of School sanitation come under the powers of the Local Sanitary Authorities. Disinfection of Schoolrooms after infectious disease, has been carried out with efficiency throughout the County, and suggestions have been made as to improvements in latrines, ventilation, drainage, etc.
142. The water supply of Schools in the Rural District of Rugby has during the year received the attention of the District Medical Officer of Health—Dr. Tangye—and many wells have been found to be more or less polluted. Steps have been taken to render such supplies safe and wholesome, and the question of supplying those which are devoid of a supply at all has also been under consideration.
143. Great improvement has taken place within the last few years in the efficiency of ventilation in the Elementary Schools throughout the County, and during 1914 the improvements were continued both in Council and Non-Provided Schools.
144. Appended is a Table shewing the very large amount of work done by the Health Visiting Staff, in connection not only with the home visiting of children found defective after Medical Inspection, but also visits made at the Schools with regard to the cleanliness of Scholars and Buildings generally.

VACCINATION.

145. To the average mind a perusal of the Table at the end of this Report showing the number of Births registered, together with the number of such cases successfully vaccinated in the Districts of the County, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1914, cannot fail to be a painful one. That return shows that though the number of births during the period only exceeded the number of births of the previous year by 64, yet the number of successful vaccinations had decreased from 2,652 to 2,247, this is a decrease of 405, while the number of "conscientious objections" had risen from 3,731 to 4,105, an increase of 374.
146. In the Urban Districts, 3,230 births are shown, with 843 cases successfully vaccinated, and 2,003 conscientious objections. Nuneaton with 1,218 births, has only 140 cases of successful vaccination, and the enormous total of 897 conscientious objections. Rugby shows only 51 cases of successful vaccination out of 488 births, but had 364 conscientious objection certificates. Stratford-on-Avon had 108 conscientious objections on a total of 190 births. Leamington shows 472 births, with 156 successful cases of vaccination, and 271 conscientious objection certificates. Among the Urban Districts, Sutton Coldfield

is the only one which has any claim to be considered in any way satisfactory, and that satisfaction is only by comparison with the bad state of all the other Districts. In that Borough, 393 births are given, with 228 successfully vaccinated and 143 conscientious objections.

147. Bad as matters are in the Urban Districts, though offenders are not quite so general, there is much the same state of affairs in the Rural Districts, for out of a total of 4,001 births, but 1,404 were successfully vaccinated, while 2,102 conscientious objection certificates were obtained. Foleshill is again prominent by having 855 births, 189 successfully vaccinated, and 557 conscientious objectors. Rugby has but 75 vaccinations out of 472 births, with 331 conscientious objectors. Southam with 258 births has 62 successfully vaccinated and 170 conscientious objectors.
148. My reporting and commenting on this topic during the last twenty-five years appear to have been of no avail, and I can do nothing further than place the figures on record, with a protest to the general public against their mistaken conduct, which they will one day recognise, when they are face to face with the inevitable in the form of a smallpox epidemic. This will surely follow as the night the day, and assisted by the unsettled state of peoples, and the contributing factors supplied by the conditions of war, is probably nearer than many imagine.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.

149. Considerable advance has been made during the last few years in the removal of refuse and scavenging in many districts throughout the County.
- In a Local Government Circular, dated 10th July, 1914, on precautions to be taken by Sanitary Authorities in the summer months, with special reference to the prevention of Epidemic Diarrhœa, it is stated that however carefully closets on the conservancy system are emptied and cleansed, the conditions associated with them are generally a menace to the public health, and especially to the health of children, and that in the best administered districts conservancy closets and ashpits have given place to fresh water closets and movable ash-bins with covers, and house refuse is removed in properly covered carts by the Council's own workmen under the superintendence of the Surveyor at regular intervals, and never less frequently than once a week. The Board urge District Councils to consider, at an early date the question of taking such action as may be necessary and practicable in their district on the lines indicated in this Circular.
150. In a further Circular, dated August 12th, 1914, the Board urge that there should be no relaxation of the activities of Local Authorities in the prevention and control of epidemic diseases, the protection of water supplies from contamination, and the promotion of child welfare, and in securing the wholesomeness of food supplies and the general sanitary condition of each area. The Board hold the view, which must be shared by all, that in these troublesome times the proper disposal of house refuse and efficiency in methods of scavenging are of the utmost importance in preserving the public health generally, and it must be evident to all that there should be no relaxation in this direction, but rather must efforts be redoubled to secure the prompt removal of refuse from and around houses in every district.
151. With regard to scavenging as carried out in Nuneaton Borough, DR. GRAY MAITLAND reports:—"Refuse is collected by the Council's own employees. Ash-pits are emptied on receipt of notice. All dustbins are emptied weekly. In connection with this work, covered carts are used, and only in the case of wet ashpits is there any emptying of refuse into the streets or yards involved. Such contamination is dealt with by washing down with disinfectant fluid directly after the Ashpit has been emptied.
- "There is no refuse conveyed out of the District. All night-soil is deposited on tips and thence carted away by farmers. There are six tips on farm land, remote from any dwelling houses.
- "All house refuse is destroyed in the refuse destructor, which consists of three grate installations, front feed."
152. In Sutton Coldfield DR. BOSTOCK HILL records considerable progress as regards scavenging. Seventeen old-fashioned Privy Middens have been abolished during the year and in the populous parts of the Borough, where sewers and water supply are available, every Privy Midden has now been removed. The Borough has during the year erected a refuse destructor. Although not complete at the end of the year, I learn at the time of writing that it is now in operation.

153. In Foleshill, DR. JOHN ORTON reports that at Bedworth the work of scavenging has been very satisfactorily carried out, but he cannot say the same with regard to Foleshill. He remarks :—"The state of the labour market has no doubt militated against the Contractor carrying out the work as thoroughly as he had previously done."
154. In Kenilworth DR. TANGYE again calls attention to the necessity for the weekly removal of house refuse, instead of fortnightly as at present carried out. He says :—"This matter has again gone before the Council, but no decision has been arrived at to alter the present system." Further he says :—"From the Inspector's Report appended it will be seen that there are still 316 ash-pits within the scavenging area. The fixed ash-pit is an insanitary method of storing refuse and encourages the breeding of flies. Such ashpits should be replaced by proper movable bins with covers."
155. In Atherstone the Medical Officer of Health reports improvement in the public scavenging of his district. He says :—"The work which in former years was only carried out in Atherstone, Hartshill and Polesworth, has now been adopted by the parishes of Ansley and Baddesley, so that the five most densely populated of the eleven parishes under the control of your Council are provided with public scavenging. There is I believe some difficulty as to the provision of a receptacle or 'tip' for the rubbish. This can, of course, only be a temporary difficulty, and in a short time the work will be in full swing. The sanitary benefits arising from these arrangements will not be long in making themselves felt." Continuing with regard to Baddesley, he remarks :—"Even now it will be necessary to exercise care to prevent indiscriminate tipping of ashes on the Common, giving rise to general untidiness, but the habits of a lifetime will not be corrected all at once; we must trust to gradual improvement resulting from careful supervision."
156. In Bulkington the Medical Officer of Health states that the ash-pits, etc., are emptied as often as required, or upon receipt of notice in writing from the Inspector, or from any occupier or owner. This may be an improvement on the state of affairs existing in the past in this District, but one cannot say that this system has yet reached the acme of perfection.
157. In the Rugby Urban District ashes and refuse are removed at weekly intervals, or in some cases more frequently. A great improvement is noted with regard to the supply of movable ash-bins. In 703 inspections under the housing regulations during the year, proper ash-bins have been obtained where not previously provided. There is also a destructor for the proper disposal of house refuse.
158. In the Warwick Urban District DR. TANGYE urges the abolition of a number of large and capacious ash-pits. Many of the movable receptacles for house refuse are also reported as being of the poorest description, such as old boxes without covers. The only tip now in use is on the sewage farm, at a considerable distance from the town.
159. In the Alcester Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health reports that the removal of ashes and refuse from Alcester, Studley, Bidford and Ipsley, has been done on the whole in a satisfactory manner and at more frequent intervals.
160. In the Rural District of Coventry the Medical Officer of Health states that the disposal¹ of the few middens remaining is by cart, this being removed to agricultural holdings, etc., in the district.
161. In the Rural District of Meriden DR. TANGYE states that at Castle Bromwich and at Water Orton scavenging is carried out in a satisfactory manner. At Coleshill, a new contract with weekly emptying of pail closets has been made, and this promises to be more satisfactory, now that the bulk of the accumulated material of years has been removed. At Hampton-in-Arden the Surveyor has been instructed to consider and present a Report on his scavenging scheme for this Parish.
162. With regard to Allesley he says :—"The Parish Council here is not of opinion that a scheme as suggested in my previous report is necessary. The Council here again have called upon the Surveyor for a special report on the subject." I would again support DR. TANGYE in his remarks with regard to the necessity of a scavenging scheme for the Parish of Allesley, attention being drawn to this subject in my Report for the previous year.
163. With regard to scavenging in the Monks Kirby District, DR. O'CONNOR remarks :—"In this connection I would again direct attention to the necessity for scavenging your larger villages. I indeed thought that this advice had met with your approval and

that the requisite Order had long since been obtained." This matter has been reported by DR. O'CONNOR in previous years, and I would strongly support his desire as expressed in his Report.

164. In the Rural District of Rugby, DR. TANGYE reports that the improved scavenging has resulted in great improvement in cleanliness, and that the benefit from this will be more and more felt as time goes on. He suggests that conditions might be improved still further by the use of a covered tumbler cart for all offensive matter, and that it would be an advantage if such removals were conducted during the hours of darkness.
- In the Rural District of Solihull DR. TANGYE states that the ashes and refuse are removed to tips and most of the night soil to the various sewage outfalls. Continuing, he remarks:—"Complaints have been received as to the condition of the tip in Lode Lane, where a moat surrounding an old farm house is used for this purpose. The matter is receiving the careful consideration of the Council. The tip at Mill Pool Lane, Packwood, where refuse, including night-soil from Knowle, was temporarily deposited, is now abandoned. The tip was also the subject of complaint again during the hot weather. The amount and character of refuse from a semi-urban district renders the prevention of nuisance from these tips difficult, especially as good sites for tips are hard to obtain. The need for scavenging the village of Tanworth, mentioned in my last Annual Report, has frequently been brought before the Council during the year. A Committee visited the village in November, and unanimously recommended the adoption of a scavenging scheme; this recommendation was agreed to by the Council, and steps have been taken preliminary to regular scavenging of the village by the Council's staff."
165. In the Rural District of Southam DR. TANGYE speaks of the improvement in cleanliness and general sanitary condition of Southam, Long Itchington and Harbury; but reports that no steps have been taken in the scavenging of the village of Napton. DR. TANGYE first reported this matter to his Council on December 2nd, 1913, and it has again been under discussion, as a result of a communication from the County Council. I would strongly urge that this matter receive further consideration.
166. In the Rural District of Warwick, DR. TANGYE states that the public scavenging at Cubbington, Barford, Whitnash and Tile Hill, has been, on the whole satisfactorily carried out. With regard to Tile Hill Lane, adjoining the City of Coventry, he states that the emptying by contract of the cesspools has proved a heavy task. Continuing he says:—"Building continues in this area, and the time when a sewerage scheme will be essential is approaching. Meanwhile the present scavenging system is the best available means to tide over the difficulties resulting from indiscriminate erection of houses in an area with out sewer or water mains."

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

167. In reviewing the Reports of the Inspectors, a summary of which appears in the Appendix, it will be seen that much useful work has been performed with a view to discovering and abolishing nuisances, and in many other directions associated with Sanitary Inspectors' duties. In my last year's Report I drew attention to the absence of a Report on work in the Sanitary Inspector's Department at Bulkington. I am pleased to say Sanitary matters here have during the year received considerable impetus, and an excellent commencement has been made by the new Inspector for that District, as judged by his report on his first year's work.
168. The small Rural District of Farnborough has failed this year to send me a Sanitary Inspector's Report. This, however, is due to the unfortunate death of Mr. Smith, Sanitary Inspector, before his Report was written, and to the inability of his Successor, who was appointed on May 1st, 1915, to fill up the necessary Schedule detailing work carried out during the illness of the late Inspector.
169. As the country is still in a troubled and unsettled condition, it is well that District Councils should bear in mind the advice of the Local Government Board, contained in its Circular dated August 12th, 1914, previously referred to, with regard to sanitation:—"It is essential that there should be no relaxation of the activities of Local Authorities in the prevention and control of epidemic diseases, the protection of water supplies from contamination, and the promotion of child welfare, and in securing the wholesomeness of food supplies and the general sanitary condition of each area. On this account it is important that all vacancies in the minor sanitary staff should be filled up."
170. It is most important that work devolving upon Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Nuisances should not be relaxed in the slightest degree, but rather that fresh energies be put forth to ensure the healthiness of their respective Districts as far as it lies in their power to do so.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

171. In spite of the war cloud that was hanging over the country during the latter part of the year, there has actually been an increase in the number of houses inspected under Section 17 of the Housing Act. In 1913, 5,100 inspections were made, whereas in the year under review, there were recorded 5,491. In Bulkington, while nothing was recorded last year with regard to housing inspection, 62 have been inspected during 1914. In Rugby Urban District, as many as 703 inspections have been made, in Sutton Coldfield 663, and in Foleshill 627. Monks Kirby and Alcester Rural Districts are credited this year with the smallest number of inspections.
172. In all, 222 houses were found to be unfit for habitation and 44 Closing Orders were made, which is a marked reduction on the number of the previous year, which was 86.
173. That the importance of these inspections is being appreciated by owners is shown by the fact that defects in 2,130 houses were remedied without the making of Closing Orders, as compared with 1,786 in the previous year. It is evident also that the degree of defect is somewhat less than has been the case in the past. Twenty-four houses were rendered habitable after Closing Orders had been made.
174. In Bulkington Dr. LIONEL ORTON reports the inspection of 62 houses. Five of these were found unfit for habitation, but no Closing Orders were made. Of these five, four have been or are being remedied, and one is reported as being under consideration. Only two new houses were built during the year. Dr. ORTON considers the housing accommodation adequate for the needs of the District. I am pleased to see that Housing Inspection has been carried out in Bulkington to this extent during the year under review, as I was unable last year to report any work done under the Housing Act.
175. In Kenilworth, Dr. TANGYE remarks that the defects were very similar to those found in previous years. He says that since the Housing Regulations came into force, 45 Closing Orders have been made by the Council, and 30 of these houses have been reopened after repair. Continuing, he says:—"It is only fair to the Inspector, who is the Officer designated under the Housing Regulations, to say that the repairs secured have been of a most satisfactory and thorough nature. Under his supervision the insanitary houses in the neighbourhood comprised by White's Row, Cross Row, and St. John's Street especially, have been thoroughly renovated and brought to a standard of decent sanitation." Consequent upon closure of unfit houses, there has been considerable over-crowding in this District, and as a result the Council decided during the year to erect a number of houses for the working classes. Referring to this matter, Dr. TANGYE reports as follows:—"Whilst there is a great deal in the housing work of the Council that is an example to other Districts, I regret their decision to suspend further work under the Housing Regulations during the present national crisis."
176. In Leamington Borough, Dr. GIBBONS WARD deals at considerable length with the housing accommodation, and I have quoted from his Report rather fully in my Summary. Of the 357 houses inspected, none were found so bad as to be considered unfit for habitation. He remarks that no back-to-back houses were inspected, as these were all dealt with during the first two years after the passing of the Housing and Town Planning Act. The houses now inspected are all of a larger type than those in the past, and he mentions the average number of persons per house as 4.14, compared with 3.88 in the 1913 inspection. With regard to the utilizing of sites from which buildings have been removed by Demolition Orders, he remarks:—"It is necessary to remember, when considering such a suggestion, that in practically all instances where a Demolition Order has been made, the unsuitability of the site for a dwelling-house of any kind has been so manifest as to render any debate on such a question quite unnecessary."
177. In Nuneaton Borough Dr. GRAY MAITLAND details a list of properties which were not considered reasonably fit for human habitation. Of these 73 houses, in only one case was a Closing Order made. With regard to the need of additional houses in the Borough, he says:—"During the year a Housing scheme was adopted by the Sanitary Committee, and submitted to the Council for their approval. The Council approved the scheme, but owing to the general uncertainty of conditions due to the war, it was decided to defer the scheme for the present."
178. In the Rugby Urban District, Dr. TANGYE reports that there is practically no reasonably unfit housing in the town, consequently no Closing Orders were made under the Housing Acts. The number of cases of overcrowding was small, and yet the demand for additional housing is here rather acute, the reason for which is embodied in the following remarks by Dr. TANGYE:—"The demand for housing of the working classes arising

from the activity of the great engineering works in Rugby, does not by any means only affect the town itself. In the Rural District the pressure on existing accommodation has become acute, not only in New Bilton, which is really part of Rugby, but in villages at considerable distances from the town. The Rural District thus houses the families of large numbers of men employed in Rugby who cycle daily to their work. To meet the demand existing to a great extent through this cause the Rural District Council are taking steps to provide additional housing, and the Urban District Council have also arranged for the purchase of land, part of which is allocated for building purposes. An Inquiry was held with regard to the purchase of this land in November by the Local Government Board, and sanction for the loan has since been received."

179. In his Report on the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, DR. THOMSON points out that of the 115 dwelling houses inspected the defects were so slight that no Closing Order was deemed necessary. With reference to over-crowding, he says:—"The Council have begun the erection of an additional 36 working men's cottages in Birmingham Road, which, when complete, will provide means whereby many cases of over-crowding may be permanently abated."
180. In the Borough of Sutton Coldfield, DR. BOSTOCK HILL reports that 663 houses have been inspected, and that the majority of these are in a good state of repair, are supplied with tap water, and have good drainage. This result he believes is due to a large extent to the good work continually being done under the Housing Act. He also remarks that a Town Planning Scheme has been delayed on account of the War.
181. In the Borough of Warwick, 173 Inspections were made, and 28 houses were found unfit for habitation. Closing Orders were made in respect of 10 of these during 1914, Orders being issued for the remaining 18 in January, 1915. With regard to the closure of houses DR. TANGYE remarks:—"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. Progress and 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." Regarding the question of over-crowding, and the need for additional housing, he says:—"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 of the working classes in the Borough."
182. In the Alcester District DR. BROWNE says that the work in connection with this Act continues to be done in the various localities in the District. As in many other places the War has interfered with a Building Scheme proposed here, plans having been obtained for the erection of a supply of houses of the three bedroom type. Of the 30 houses inspected, 10 were found unfit for habitation, but in no case was a Closing Order made.
183. In the Atherstone Rural District 252 Inspections have been made, and 15 houses have been closed, 6 on Orders issued by the Council, and 9 by private negotiations between the Sanitary Inspector and the owners. DR. HERRING says:—"Of these 15 houses, 10 have been re-opened after extensive repairs, amounting almost to re-construction, none of which work would have been done, without the pressure-lever of the 'closing order.'" The need for additional housing in Atherstone is still urgent, private enterprise being only responsible for plans for 10 houses during the year. DR. HERRING regrets the necessary postponement in the building of 12 cottages of a similar type to those erected in 1912.
184. In the Brailes Urban District, DR. GEORGE FINDLAY gives a detailed report of the work carried out under the Housing Act during the year. Of 235 houses inspected, 2 were found unfit for habitation, and although representations were made to the Local Authority with the view of making Closing Orders, no such Orders have yet been made in these two instances. DR. FINDLAY reports that no cases of overcrowding have been found during the year, and as he believes there has been a diminution of the population

of most of the villages, he does not think there is any immediate demand for more cottages. With regard to the older cottages considered unfit for habitation, he mentions the general defects as the worn out condition of the buildings, which have become so dilapidated that they are practically beyond repair, and need re-building. With regard to the type of house common in this District, DR. FINDLAY says:—"The district, as I have already mentioned, is entirely an agricultural one, and the cottages are required mostly for the workmen on the farms. The better class of cottages are occupied mostly by artizans as carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, etc. Practically all the houses have plenty of air space about them, and the surroundings on the whole are fairly clean."

185. In the Coventry Rural District, DR. LIFFE states that 433 house Inspections have been made, but no defects were discovered worthy of note. He states further, that 77 new houses have been erected during the year.
186. In the Farnborough District, DR. JOHNS reports that 52 houses were Inspected and 3 found unfit for habitation. No Closing Orders were made. The defects found were mostly defective floors and stairs, roofs and spouting, yard pavings, windows and dirty walls. In 23 cases these defects have been remedied. With regard to Housing Accommodation, he says:—"The number of houses in the District remains practically the same, and as I reported last year, no doubt a few more houses would be acceptable in some of the villages. The Inspector finds it a matter of less difficulty to get repairs done now than formerly."
187. In the Foleshill Rural District 627 houses have been Inspected, of which 49 were unfit for habitation, and with regard to these, 10 Closing Orders were made. Referring to the need for additional housing in the District, DR. JOHN ORTON says:—"This work has again received the serious consideration of your Council during the year, and plans have been prepared by your Engineer and Surveyor, and submitted to the Local Government Board, who appointed an Inspector to hold an Inquiry, and sanction was granted for the erection of 30 houses in the Parish of Foleshill and 30 in the Parish of Bedworth. This work has now been commenced, and will, I am sure, prove of great value to the District."
188. In the Meriden Rural District, DR. TANGYE reports that 246 houses were Inspected, that 11 were found unfit for habitation but no Closing Orders were necessary. In 203 instances defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders. DR. TANGYE says there has been discovered but little if any serious overcrowding, and the need for additional housing from this point of view is not pressing. He believes, however, that a large number of new cottages, if built, would promptly be occupied by persons who find employment in neighbouring districts and towns. He remarks also that the Town Planning Schemes of North Yardley and Stechford, promoted by the City of Birmingham, will have a great effect upon a considerable area of the Meriden District.
189. With reference to Housing in the Monks Kirby Rural District, DR. O'CONNOR says:—"Inspection is systematic, and the matters referred to in the Schedule furnished by the Local Government Board receive strict attention in every instance." Twenty-two Inspections were made, only one house being found unfit for habitation, in respect to which a Closing Order was made. In 16 cases defects were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders.
190. In the Nuneaton Rural District, DR. A. A. WOOD reports that 100 houses have been Inspected, none of which were found unfit for habitation. The main faults found were due to dampness or lack of ventilation. During the year 42 houses were passed as fit for habitation. He does not consider there is any great demand for additional houses at the present moment.
191. In the Rugby Rural District, the most striking feature of DR. TANGYE'S Report on Housing, is the extraordinary amount of overcrowding discovered. Sixteen cases have been reported during the year and only 6 have been abated. Referring to this DR. TANGYE says:—"This is a striking demonstration of the need for housing in the District. The Council has recognised this necessity, and the Housing Committee has entered into negotiations for land in various parishes in order to erect houses, but so far no formal steps have been commenced to supply the requisite houses." In this District 147 Inspections have been made and one house found unfit for habitation. A Closing Order was made in respect of this.
192. In the Solihull Rural District 347 houses were Inspected and 8 found unfit for habitation. No Closing Order was found necessary. Referring to the demand for further houses, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"The number of cases of overcrowding does not indicate

- as great a need as appears in other Districts. At the same time, as I have previously stated, at Solihull and Olton tenants could be found for a number of new cottages, while in outlying areas such as Foreshaw Heath the only cottages available for certain large families are poor structures with insufficient air space." He further says that a little less than one third of the total number of houses in the District has now been inspected, and continuing remarks:—"Considering the large amount of work involved in obtaining the necessary improvements this is a satisfactory record for the Inspector, who has much other work on his hands besides that of house inspection. If the work is to be accelerated, as mentioned in my last Report, it would be necessary to appoint an Assistant Inspector. This matter has been discussed by the Council, but nothing has been done in this direction." I would strongly support DR. TANGYE in this suggestion, as in this large Rural District there is an immense amount of work to be carried out, not only in Housing Inspection, but in other Sanitary details.
193. In Southam Rural District, 168 houses were inspected and only one found unfit for habitation. No Closing Orders were made. Of these defects, 124 were remedied. The various parishes inspected during the year were Long Itchington 89, Harbury 41, Southam 32, Napton 3, Stockton 2, and Chadshunt 1. DR. TANGYE reports that 124 houses were satisfactorily repaired during 1914. Continuing, he says:—"The work outstanding from previous years' inspections, mentioned in my last Annual Report has thus been taken well in hand. With the exception of the three houses inspected at Bishops Itchington in 1911 and never completely repaired, all the arrears of previous inspections have now been completed or are being followed up, and I hope that the systematic inspection of the village of Bishops Itchington will shortly be begun." He refers also to certain huts erected by a Contractor in the parish of Stockton, and occupied by three families, without plans having been presented or occupation certificates obtained. The Council allowed occupation after certain improvements suggested by DR. TANGYE were carried out. Only 13 new houses came into occupation during the year as compared with 45 during 1913.
194. In the Stratford-upon-Avon Rural District, DR. THOMSON reports the inspection of 71 houses, 5 of which were found to be unfit for habitation, but no Closing Orders were found necessary. Two were closed voluntarily by the owner.
195. In the Tamworth Rural District, DR. FAUSSET reports that 113 houses were inspected, Closing Orders being made with respect to five of them. I am pleased to see that more House Inspection has been carried out in this District than in the previous year. With regard to the demand for further housing, DR. FAUSSET remarks:—"In the Warwickshire portion of the District fewer plans have been passed for new houses and cottages of the artisan class, viz., 39 as against 61 in the previous year. There is a scarcity of houses of this description not only in the populous parishes but in almost every parish in the District. In consequence of the advanced prices of material and the scarcity of labour the work in the building trade fell off very much towards the close of the year." He also reports that there is a scarcity of cottages, and a demand for more, especially in the neighbourhood of the Collieries and Brick Yards, workmen being obliged to travel long distances to their work.
196. In the Warwick Rural District, 150 houses were inspected, none being unfit for habitation. Inspection took place in 12 of the 29 parishes of the District, the majority being at Budbrooke, Radford Semele, Sherbourne, Wroxall, Old Milford and Hatton. DR. TANGYE says:—"The proportion of houses reported by the Inspector as not requiring repair, was two out of every three inspected. This is higher than in any other Rural District with which I am acquainted, and it may be noted that in two adjoining Districts not a single house inspected under the Regulations during the year was found free from sanitary defects." The type of defect was similar to that reported on in previous years. Referring to the need for additional housing, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"With regard to the demand for cottages in the District it can be definitely stated that there is not a single habitable cottage unoccupied in the District. I have found several cottages so old and defective that the question of advising their closure must be considered if thorough repairs are not forthcoming. Difficulties in shortage of cottages have not so far arisen from the closure of existing cottages, since only one has been closed by the Council in the District since the Housing Act of 1909, and as stated above, this was not vacated by the tenants. If, as may be necessary, more houses are closed, local shortage from this cause will probably arise, since there is no margin of habitable cottages on which to draw." Five specific cases of Overcrowding were discovered during the year, 2 at Cubbington, 1 each at Radford, Stoneleigh, and Tile Hill Lane.
197. I have dealt fully with this subject of housing for two reasons, first because of its importance in a sanitary sense, and secondly that I wished the County Council to see

what a large effect has been produced by the stimulation exerted during the last three years. It will be seen that in most Districts the housing problem is considered an important one, and that efforts are being directed both to the improvement of defective working class dwellings and also to the provision of houses in some Districts where a shortage is shewn, and where private effort is unable or unwilling to meet the wants. I hope that even under the trying circumstances existing, all concerned will still continue their efforts, and that still greater strides will be recorded in the near future.

WATER SUPPLY.

198. Speaking generally, the County is well supplied with water. Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford each have their public supplies, Sutton Coldfield receiving its water from the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, and Kenilworth, by arrangement with the Kenilworth Water Company. The only Urban District without a satisfactory supply is Bulkington, and DR. LIONEL ORTON reports that it is the intention of the Council to adopt a water scheme, but at present this remains somewhat in abeyance until some progress is made with sewage, which matter is said to be well in hand.
199. I spoke last year of the unfortunate outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Kenilworth. This water supply has since received very careful attention, and I feel convinced that there need be no further cause for alarm since precautions have been taken to ensure safety, by closing entirely that part of the supply to which pollution had gained access, and by sinking an additional bore, the water from which has been found on analysis, both chemical and bacteriological to be, after filtration, satisfactory in quality. Referring to this matter, DR. TANGYE in his Report says:—"During the early part of the year the water supply was naturally the source of much anxiety, but the consistently good bacteriological reports since received as to the purity of the supply have been reassuring to the Council who, however, have unfortunately no control over or responsibility in the purity of the supply to the town."
200. Rugby Urban District and several parts of the Rugby Rural District are supplied largely from the Avon. Owing to the increase of population in these Districts the quantity of water dealt with by the filtration plant at the Avon Waterworks has been very largely augmented. DR. TANGYE in urging extension of this plant remarks:—"Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the works have become inadequate for the proper purification of the enormous amount of water pumped into the mains. Steps have, however, been taken to secure the purity of the supply, and a long series of bacteriological examinations has since demonstrated the complete success of the method adopted. This method, however, should give place as soon as possible to a permanent solution of the difficulty by enlargement of the purification plant."
201. At Stratford-on-Avon the water supply has been further safeguarded by the installation of "Bell's" filtering apparatus. Through this procedure, bacterial life in the water is said to have been reduced and the decolourising of the water effected.
202. Many of the Rural Districts have public supplies, and in a large number of villages throughout the County the supply is ample and of good quality. At Atherstone, however, there is still a shortage. Had it not been for the unsettled state of the Country, the Warton scheme, designed to considerably augment the present supply would have been proceeded with and completed. It is unfortunate that this deficiency must be continued for the meantime, as an ample supply of water is without doubt one of the surest means of safeguarding the health of a community.
203. Considerable improvements have been carried out in the Foleshill District, in that a new bore has been put down at the Newdigate Colliery, for providing a supplementary supply of water for Bedworth. This will without doubt fill a long-felt want.
204. In the Rural District of Southam, the water supplies of Southam, Long Itchington and Harbury have received the consideration of the District Council during the year. A scheme for the supply of the town of Southam would have been carried through but for the unsettled state of the country during the latter half of the year. DR. TANGYE reported to the Council on February 24th on the need for a further supply at Long Itchington, but apparently no steps have been taken up to the present to improve matters at this village. With regard to the necessity for an additional supply at Harbury, DR. TANGYE reports:—"A Committee was appointed as suggested and the possible local sources of supply were investigated. The most promising was the spring or rather the series of springs, which is collected in the culvert below the permanent way at the Great Western Harbury cutting. This supply is ample in quantity, and gave a good result on chemical analysis. The Committee have been in correspondence with the Great Western Railway Company as to the possibility of the acquisition of rights to supply Harbury from this spring."

205. In addition to the examination of Public Supplies, many private wells have been sampled and analyses made. In those found to be polluted, steps have been taken to prevent further pollution and render the supply pure, or failing that, additional supplies have in many instances been obtained, either through the sinking of new wells or by connections being made to mains in the neighbourhood.
206. With regard to the extension of mains, I am pleased to report that in the Rural District of Solihull, the Hamlet of Temple Balsall has now received an excellent supply of Welsh water from Birmingham, 49 houses having benefitted from this extension.
207. It is most gratifying to find that so many District Councils have undertaken not only chemical but bacteriological analyses of public supplies. Such analyses carried out as a routine practice will be of the utmost importance in safeguarding the community served by such supply from water-borne epidemics and other disease. There are still some authorities who have not apparently grasped the importance of frequent analysis of drinking water, and I hope that in future reports I shall be able to congratulate all the County Districts on carrying out such a preventive measure as this.

BACTERIAL EXAMINATION.

208. Advantage has been taken, to a larger extent than formerly of the County Scheme, now in vogue for some years, whereby opportunity is offered for the verification of diagnosis in certain infectious diseases by Bacteriological examination at the Birmingham University.
209. During the year under review, 1,847 examinations have been made, as compared with 1,155 the previous year. These include swabs from Diphtheria and Diphtheria Contacts, blood from Typhoid patients and Sputum in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
210. Owing to the increased incidence of Diphtheria during the year I find that the number of examinations connected with this disease—1,400—is almost double that of the previous year, while those for Typhoid and Tubercle are practically the same—the figures being respectively 89 and 358.
211. Where outbreaks of Diphtheria have occurred in Schools, swabs from a large number of children have, in many instances been taken, in order to discover possible infective or "carrier" cases, such outbreaks no doubt accounting for the large number of examinations in connection with this disease, a double swab from nose and throat also being found necessary in many suspected "carriers."
212. That practitioners are taking advantage of the County Scheme is evidenced by the increased number of swabs, etc., sent for examination, as mentioned in the Reports of some of the District Medical Officers, but it would undoubtedly be to the benefit of the public at large and the patient in particular if the diagnosis of all cases of Diphtheria were verified bacteriologically, and the freedom from infection also verified in a similar manner.
213. I would again esteem it a favour if those District Medical Officers of Health who have not complied with my request in my last year's Report, would in the future in their Reports give a record of the number of cases sent by practitioners from their Districts for Bacteriological Examination.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

214. Much good work continues to be done throughout the County, with a view to improving the conditions under which cows are kept. Cowsheds have been inspected regularly, and recommendations made as to cleansing of walls, improvements in ventilation and in lighting, and these have invariably been carried out at the wish of the Inspectors.
215. It is a more difficult matter, however, to instil into the minds of Milk Producers that sanitary conscience so necessary in yielding a milk supply that will be clean and wholesome, and not as is so often the case, a milk that is repulsive and even dangerous to infants and adults. Cleanliness in the production of Milk, in the carriage of Milk, and in the distribution of Milk, is what the Consumer ought reasonably to demand, and what Sanitary Authorities should see that Customers receive. Adulteration, by the addition of water or by the abstraction of fat or by the addition of preservatives is carefully guarded against as far as possible, but contamination by dirt has not yet received the attention that is due to it. A clean Milk should be demanded by Customers—just as is a pure Water Supply.

216. The passing of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, the operation of which has been for the time being, postponed, will one hopes have a very far reaching effect upon the purity and wholesomeness of Milk in the future. The purchaser should not have to pay an increased price for Milk simply because it is produced under hygienic conditions, and it is the duty of Sanitary Authorities to develop such sanitary principles among producers that will eventually result in a clean and pure supply.

HEALTH VISITORS.

217. The arrangement decided upon last year with regard to the Health Visiting Staff has since been adhered to, and has been found to work admirably. The Superintendent, Miss Lowe, has under her charge 12 Health Visitors, eleven of whom have each allotted to them a District, the twelfth being appointed Staff Health Visitor. She is available to relieve over pressure of work arising in any of the Districts, or to take the place of any member of the Staff who may be incapacitated through illness or absent temporarily through any other cause. This scheme has been found to yield excellent results, and should certainly be continued, in fact, with such a large Staff of Women Health Visitors as this County employs a Staff Health Visitor is essential if their important work is to be carried on uninterruptedly and with efficiency, at all times of the year.
218. As evidence of the popularity of the Warwickshire system I can again record that many enquiries have been made by Officers from other Counties into our scheme, and it is gratifying to learn that our methods of Health Visiting are not only approved by the Local Government Board, but are apparently regarded by that body as nearly ideal for Rural County areas such as Warwickshire.
219. Infant Welfare work has been developed considerably during the past year, much time being spent by several members of the Staff in making Mothers' Welcomes and Baby Clinics a success, working, as they have done, in co-operation with Local Committees. More special visits have been paid to Infants than in past years, through the operation of the Ophthalmia Regulations, and as a result valuable lives have been saved and the eyesight of infants preserved, which would otherwise have been lost through the neglect and ignorance of both Parents and Midwives.
220. The Home Visiting of cases of Tuberculosis, which I consider a most important part of the general scheme for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis in the County, has again been continued by the Health Visitors. A record of each case visited, with details of housing accommodation, sanitary conditions, shelter accommodation, number of contacts, and other important points bearing on the case, is obtained by them, and kept for reference; 1,284 visits have been made to Tuberculosis cases alone. There is close co-ordination between the Health Visitors and the District Medical Officers of Health, in that many insanitary conditions, discovered during their visits to the homes, are immediately pointed out, and steps taken by the Sanitary Authorities to remedy them.
221. Many of the District Medical Officers of Health, in their Reports, speak highly of the value of the Health Visitor's work.
222. DR. FAUSSET, in speaking of Infant Welfare work undertaken by Miss Chorlton, says:—
"In connection with her duty of visiting the homes and having talks with the mothers as to the care and bringing up of their children, her work cannot be too highly appreciated as a means of preventing mortality in child-birth, and the prevention of disease in the newly born and during the early months of childhood. Various instances of sanitary defects have been brought to notice in connection with these visits."
223. DR. JOHN ORTON incorporates in his Report that of Miss Baker on Infants visited in the Foleshill Rural District.
224. DR. HERRING, in dealing with the question of Infant Welfare in the Atherstone District, says:—
"Thanks to the initiative and organization of Dr. Bostock Hill, we have in the County of Warwick a very detailed system of infant inspection and supervision which has no doubt been of inestimable benefit to the health of the young infants. The machinery of the inspection and oversight is simple altho' thorough. (1) The Birth has, according to the Notification of Births Act of 1907, to be notified to me as M.O.H. within 24 hours of the event; (2) The list is sent on by me every Sunday, and by Tuesday morning is in the hands of the Lady Health Visitor for this District; (3) Within 14 days the child is visited, and, if necessary, advice given as to its dressing, feeding and general hygiene. That this duty is faithfully and carefully carried out is proved

by the annexed copy of a Health Visitor's annual report. It will be seen that the enquiries are exhaustive, and the advice offered will be such as to correct errors discovered during the visits of the Inspectors."

225. The success of your Health Visiting Scheme is, in no small measure due to the manner in which the Staff is supervised by the Superintendent, Miss Lowe. She is indefatigable in her endeavours to improve upon and extend the work already in hand, but further extension with the present Staff is well nigh impossible, as one and all are working to their utmost capacity, and as I have already remarked, further help will, sooner or later be essential, if the ideals of the Local Government Board, especially as regards Infant Welfare, are to be carried out.
226. Up to the end of the year Health Visiting was undertaken in every District by the County Staff, with the exception of Leamington Spa. This Borough provides its own Health Visitor, the Inspection of Midwives and visiting in connection with Ophthalmia Neonatorum being the only branches of the work carried out by our Staff within the Borough.
227. In the Appendix are Tables shewing all visits paid by the Health Visitors, including full details of their investigations in connection with Inspection of Midwives, Infant Welfare, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, School Children and Tuberculosis cases.
228. I am pleased to say that the large number of 19,512 visits were made, comprising 6,961 to Infants, 731 to Midwives, 7,350 to School Children at Home, 1,284 to Tuberculosis cases and 2,516 other visits; 126 Health Talks have been given in the Schools, and four Lectures delivered to Midwives.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

229. The good work carried out in the County in the past with regard to the Inspection of Midwives has been maintained during the year under review. Seven hundred and thirty-one visits have been paid to Midwives for the purpose of inspecting their appliances, their methods, and for other causes.
230. At the end of the year the number of Midwives in practice in Warwickshire was 206, and of these 106 were trained—a considerable improvement on the number for the previous year, which was 89. It is gratifying to find that the training of Midwives is being carried on so energetically in the County. Good work is being done by the majority of untrained Midwives, although there are still many who are illiterate, and difficulty is sometimes experienced in obtaining the information required in certain cases which have necessitated investigation. As training proceeds, these more or less undesirables will gradually dwindle to an insignificant figure.
231. Out of 198 Midwives examined, 171 kept their bags in a satisfactory condition, and as regards general cleanliness of the Midwives, 163 are reported as satisfactory, only six being regarded as unsuitable.
232. Eleven Midwives resigned, one died and three had their names removed from the Roll of the Central Midwives Board, one on account of neglect in observing the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and of serious neglect in a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; another for serious neglect in a case of Puerperal Fever, the life of the patient being endangered through the Midwife not procuring Medical attention when there was every evidence of the case being one of a most serious character; while another was removed from the Roll on account of the Board having come to the conclusion that the conditions under which she was living were not in accordance with the Rules and Regulations laid down for certified Midwives. By reason of an Appeal made by this Midwife to a Higher Court, her removal from the Roll was in abeyance up to the end of 1914.
233. With regard to the work of the Midwives in the various Districts, Miss Brown in the Solihull District reports to me as follows:—"The Knowle and Umberslade Nursing Associations have trained new Midwives who are practising in the place of others whose term of serving under the Associations was up. Grants were paid by the Warwickshire County Council to both Societies towards the cost of training. These Nurses are doing excellent work and supplying a great need on the district. They attend practically every confinement in their own areas and when I visit there is abundant evidence of the good a qualified Nurse can do in such cases. The baby's outfit is better, its habits are better, and the mother herself is in better condition for the good nursing she has had during her confinement."

234. MISS CHORLTON, in the Atherstone Division, experienced some difficulty with a number of the untrained Midwives. With regard to the taking of pulse or temperature, she says:—"Even if they can do this, they don't appreciate the significance of the value of doing it, and their capacity for accurate diagnosis is small. Ante natal hygiene in the hands of such women is practically nil; and one despairs of teaching them how much the health of the infant and mother can be safeguarded by proper attention at such a time." Continuing, she remarks:—"Although the bona fide women are naturally wanting in the knowledge and appreciation of the deeper intricacies of their work, one cannot help admiring the way they have tried to carry out what they have been told to do with regard to mode of practice and general carrying out of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and if they have failed in some things they have, as one has said to me, 'shown willing.'"
235. Mention is made by the Inspectors, almost without exception of a noticeable improvement in the manner in which the Midwives' appliances are kept. Lectures were given during the year in several districts, in an endeavour to keep the Midwives up to date and proficient in their practice.
236. I have not heard of any real difficulties in obtaining Medical help, as required by the Act. Four hundred and forty-three such notices were sent in, and among other notices received during the year were—Still-Births 101, Death of Mother or Child 24, Laying out of Dead 29. This latter figure shows a considerable reduction on that of the previous year, which was 46, proving, no doubt that Midwives are discontinuing this practice, the result of the continued teaching of our Staff of Inspectors.
237. I am pleased to say that a grant was given from the Higher Education Rate of £150 for the training of Midwives, and in many instances they have been trained under definite conditions, as to service, etc., by the Nursing Associations of the County, to the immense advantage of all concerned.
238. The supplying of more trained Midwives is a matter which should receive your further consideration, as a means towards the all-important matter of saving Infant life. Midwives must be regarded as an important part of the organisation which deals with the whole question of Child Welfare, the trained Midwife being in a much better position to give ante-natal advice than the untrained "bona fide" one.
239. Of the 7,385 Births registered, 4,414 were attended by Midwives. This high percentage shews how desirable it is that these women should have not only efficient supervision, but should be in a position to look after the interests both of Mother and Child.

METEOROLOGY.

240. At the end of this Report will be found Tables dealing with the observations taken at Sutton Coldfield in the north-west of the County, and at Leamington in the centre. At Sutton Coldfield the rainfall was 3.07 inches higher than at Leamington, though the number of days on which rain fell was 174 at Sutton Coldfield, totalling 27.62 inches, and 175 at Leamington with a total of 24.55 inches. By far the wettest month of the year, in both Boroughs, was December. During that month the Sutton Coldfield record is 5.94 inches, and the Leamington 5.40 inches. The total rainfall of the year was less than in the previous year, Sutton Coldfield having a decrease of 1.33 and Leamington of 0.50 inches. The observations show that during the year there were 1,399 hours 27 minutes of sunshine at Sutton Coldfield, while at Leamington 1,494 hours 8 minutes occurred. These figures give Leamington the higher total, which is a reversal from the position of 1913, when Sutton Coldfield claimed 1,184 hours, as against the 1,166 hours secured by Leamington. As regards temperature, the mean temperature for the north was 48.3 degrees, while in the south it was 51.3 degrees. The highest maximum temperature was reached at Sutton Coldfield in July with 84.3 degrees, and in September with 80.5 degrees, while at Leamington that standard was reached, or exceeded, in June with 84 degrees, in July with 83 degrees, and in September with 80 degrees. The lowest temperatures shown at Sutton Coldfield were 13.6 degrees on Jan. 24th, and 13 degrees on Dec. 23rd. These two months were also responsible for the lowest temperature at Leamington, with 20 degrees on Jan. 1st, and 22 degrees on Dec. 25th.

ADULTERATION.

241. During the year 626 samples were submitted by the Inspectors of the County, the majority of them by the three Food and Drug Inspectors. Twenty-seven, however, were submitted by Sanitary Inspectors on behalf of their Local Authorities, namely:—13 by Mr. W. H. W. Parsons of the Rugby Urban District, and 14 by Mr. L. M. Withers of the Rugby Rural District.

242. Of the 626 samples submitted, 58 were proved to be adulterated, giving a percentage of 9.2 of articles adulterated on articles submitted. This percentage is 2.0 higher than that for the previous year.
243. No difficulties have arisen in administration, and I attribute this to a considerable extent to the fact that in the majority of cases where difficulties were likely to occur, or where the defendants were likely to be represented by solicitors or counsel, legal aid was utilized for the prosecution of the Committee's cases. The result has been extremely satisfactory, in that the case for the prosecution has been dealt with more fully, both in a technical, and in a legal sense.
244. Several cases interesting from the point of view of procedure came to light. In the first quarter of the year, a sample of milk was taken by Mr. Preston "informally," and was found to be adulterated with 20 per cent. of water. Another on the 15th January contained 30 per cent. of water. A sample taken on the 22nd January by a new Agent of whom the vendor was probably suspicious, proved to be genuine and of good quality, but on the same day a sample taken by a person well known to the vendor, and not under suspicion, was found to be adulterated with 16 per cent. of water. Other samples, taken on the 3rd, 11th, and 13th February "informally," were all found to be adulterated. Another one taken on the 21st February was found to contain no less than 36 per cent. of added water. Finally, on February 24th, two samples were obtained under the provisions of the Act, each containing 18 per cent. of added water, and proceedings were at once instituted against the vendor. Fines were inflicted at the Nuneaton Police Court of £2 10s. 0d. and costs in each case. It is also interesting to add that in connection with this case the vendor endeavoured to obstruct the Inspector when she became aware of his errand, and also tried to knock the jug out of his hand. For this offence further proceedings were instituted, and a further fine was inflicted.
245. In the third quarter of the year an interesting case occurred in reference to the adulteration of butter. Four samples were purchased from the same vendor at Sutton Coldfield. In reporting on them Mr. Preston says:—"Samples P171, P180, and P185 were all taken "informally" from the same vendor and each was found to be adulterated with 100 per cent. of Margarine. I eventually purchased an "official" sample (P187), which also proved to be adulterated with 100 per cent. of margarine. In this case I was able to procure samples through a deputy who was willing to have the butter delivered at her house along with her weekly order. This is certainly the most efficient way of checking adulteration in butter from shops which do mostly an 'order' trade, as there is less risk in delivering adulterated goods at a regular customer's house than serving the same over the counter; but the difficulty is to get persons who will go through with the matter, and the Inspector can only take samples of butter in course of delivery with the purchaser's consent. Proceedings were taken at the Sutton Coldfield Court with regard to P187. The defendant was represented by Counsel, who pleaded it must have been a mistake, also he put forward defendant's previous good character. After the Bench had decided to convict, evidence with regard to the three informal samples P171, P180, and P185 was tendered. The defending Counsel objected to this, but the Bench decided to hear this evidence, and the defendant was fined £20, and £1 18s. costs, including Advocate's fee of £1 1s., the Bench stating that they considered the case a gross instance of fraud. There was a further summons in this case for delivering margarine in a plain wrapper, but this was adjourned, in view of the defending Counsel's statement that he might ask for a case to be stated."
246. These cases show how important it is to take nothing for granted in the efforts to suppress adulteration. I have long been of opinion that the mere purchase of samples under what may be called normal conditions, was not likely to disclose the extent of adulteration being practised. In the future, as Executive Officer for carrying out the Acts, I propose by consultation with the Inspectors to adopt certain proceedings likely to have a greater repressing effect on the practices of food adulterators.
247. I should further like to put on record that I consider speaking generally that the Acts have been well carried out by the Inspectors in the County, and particularly is this so in certain districts. A sufficient number of samples has been purchased by the Inspectors, and acting as they do under my administrative control, I have been enabled on many occasions to deal with matters of importance, which otherwise would probably not have received the necessary attention. I still, however, think that it is advisable for Inspectors of the District Councils, particularly in the larger Districts, to supplement the work of the County Inspectors, so that in certain cases local knowledge of possible improper practices may be utilized. It has been impressed more strongly upon me that the mere ordinary routine taking of samples under the provisions of the Acts, is a work of but little value, and that if adulteration is to be prevented, or even

scotched, so scientific has it become in some instances, efforts to counteract it must be made by the Inspectors, with the aid of unknown purchasers, and there must be also ready co-operation of all Officers engaged in the Public Health Service.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

248. The Tables issued by the Home Office in connection with this Act, are given in all the District Reports, from which it appears that proper attention is given to the supervision of these places.

SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

249. Again, as I have done for some years past, I give below in tabular form, the figures showing the death-rates from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever, during the last ten years:—

| | Typhoid Fever. | Diphtheria. | Scarlet Fever. |
|-------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1905. | 0·04 | 0·14 | 0·05 |
| 1906. | 0·07 | 0·16 | 0·05 |
| 1907. | 0·07 | 0·13 | 0·05 |
| 1908. | 0·02 | 0·17 | 0·06 |
| 1909. | 0·03 | 0·13 | 0·05 |
| 1910. | 0·03 | 0·13 | 0·10 |
| 1911. | 0·03 | 0·08 | 0·12 |
| 1912. | 0·02 | 0·06 | 0·08 |
| 1913. | 0·02 | 0·10 | 0·07 |
| 1914. | 0·02 | 0·15 | 0·05 |

250. The above Table shows that the Typhoid Fever Death-rate remains in every way a satisfactory one. The figure is identical with that of the last two years. There is a very slight increase in the Diphtheria Death-rate as compared with the previous year, but even this cannot be regarded as at all high. The Scarlet Fever Death-rate of 0·05 shows a continued decline for the past five years, which must be regarded in every way as being a satisfactory Death-rate.

MILITARY CAMPS.

- 250a. Although there were no Military Camps in any part of the County during the last five months of the year, large numbers of Troops have been billeted, mainly at Sutton Coldfield, Nuneaton, Stratford, Warwick and Leamington.

With reference to sanitary matters, there has been the closest co-operation between the Civil and Military Authorities, and every possible assistance has been offered by the District Medical Officers concerned, to safeguard the health of the Troops billeted throughout the County.

At Sutton Coldfield, Hutments were erected towards the end of the year, and measures were taken at once to extend the drainage system to this Camp and to ensure a sufficient water supply, thus rendering the Camp in every way a suitable one.

The health of the Troops billeted in the County, up to the end of the year, was indeed excellent. Only three cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever, prevalent in other Camps throughout the Country were notified. That this infectious and very fatal disease was kept so thoroughly in check speaks well for the efficiency of the sanitary administration of the Districts in which they occurred.

Other Infectious Diseases occurring amongst the Troops have been dealt with in a most thorough manner, the incidence of Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria being extremely low.

CONCLUSION.

251. It has been borne upon me for some considerable time past that there is an advantage in concluding a Report, to sum up some of the salient points dealt with, and perhaps to accentuate some of the points made. Last year I dealt very fully with the statistics for the quarter of a century during which I had advised the County Council. The figures were so interesting, that I feel inclined to further extend the table, and it will

be observed that those for the year under review are in nearly every particular quite satisfactory in comparison, and indeed in some respects show an advance.

| 252. Year. | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Zymotic Death Rate. | Tuberculosis. | Typhoid Fever. | Infant Mortality. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1889. | 27.92 | 15.07 | 1.71 | 1.14 | 0.12 | 128 |
| 1890. | 27.15 | 15.98 | 1.30 | 1.10 | 0.07 | 134 |
| 1891. | 29.18 | 17.89 | 1.58 | 1.09 | 0.13 | 130 |
| 1892. | 28.72 | 16.72 | 1.33 | 1.06 | 0.10 | 132 |
| 1893. | 29.45 | 17.40 | 1.79 | 1.06 | 0.19 | 138 |
| 1894. | 27.60 | 14.07 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 0.05 | 123 |
| 1895. | 29.04 | 16.85 | 1.42 | 1.18 | 0.06 | 143 |
| 1896. | 28.54 | 14.90 | 1.82 | 0.94 | 0.11 | 136 |
| 1897. | 28.70 | 15.23 | 2.00 | 0.99 | 0.09 | 144 |
| 1898. | 28.33 | 16.31 | 1.88 | 0.97 | 0.13 | 151 |
| 1899. | 27.98 | 15.93 | 1.94 | 1.03 | 0.25 | 142 |
| 1900. | 27.00 | 16.72 | 1.76 | 0.99 | 0.22 | 142 |
| 1901. | 27.84 | 14.48 | 1.40 | 0.81 | 0.13 | 133 |
| 1902. | 27.07 | 13.45 | 1.08 | 0.66 | 0.09 | 116 |
| 1903. | 26.34 | 13.69 | 1.15 | 0.91 | 0.04 | 125 |
| 1904. | 26.96 | 14.18 | 1.48 | 0.80 | 0.07 | 133 |
| 1905. | 25.58 | 12.87 | 0.90 | 0.72 | 0.04 | 109 |
| 1906. | 25.70 | 13.50 | 1.49 | 0.80 | 0.07 | 124 |
| 1907. | 25.08 | 12.48 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.07 | 99 |
| 1908. | 25.70 | 12.80 | 0.87 | 0.83 | 0.02 | 100 |
| 1909. | 24.40 | 13.03 | 0.89 | 0.77 | 0.03 | 97 |
| 1910. | 23.70 | 11.60 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.03 | 89 |
| 1911. | 22.80 | 12.60 | 1.70 | 0.77 | 0.03 | 115 |
| 1912. | 23.10 | 12.00 | 0.80 | 0.59 | 0.02 | 79 |
| 1913. | 24.17 | 12.12 | 0.87 | 0.58 | 0.02 | 88 |
| 1914. | 23.07 | 11.9 | 0.81 | 0.66 | 0.02 | 87 |

253. It will be observed that the Zymotic Death-rate is better than last year and indeed is one of the lowest on record.
254. The figure for Tuberculosis also remains practically identical with that of the last two years, and the same rate of mortality from Typhoid Fever is still in evidence.
255. As regards Infant Mortality, with one exception, we have the lowest rate on record, a rate lower than in 1913.
256. When it is borne in mind that local or seasonal causes may be at work, slight variations, upward or downward, may occur, which need not be considered of importance, but when the tendency of all figures—General Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and Death-rates from Special Diseases, all show the same tendency either to be maintained at a low level, or to still further decline, nothing but satisfaction remains.
257. The only saddening feature of the Report is the one in which we observe a still further and greater reduction in the Birth-rate, compared with the previous year. The Birth-rate has been reduced 1.1 per 1,000. Though it is not quite the lowest on record, it is practically as low as in the year 1911 when the minimum thus far recorded was reached.
258. Referring to the points dealt with in the Report, I cannot again help calling your attention to the extraordinary value of the work done for the reduction of Infant Mortality. Though I am afraid—even in our own County—the work of the Council is not so well understood as it should be, yet the method we have adopted is becoming so widely known that it is frequently spoken of as “the Warwickshire system,” and in many outside Districts has been, and is, being adopted.
259. Of anything I have been able to do in a Public Health sense, I am prouder of what has been achieved in bringing Health Visiting into Rural Districts, than of anything else, and I believe the results of the system will be both effective and lasting.
260. Another point which has considerably impressed itself upon my mind is the improved methods of dealing with Sanitation by local District Councils, and in nearly every instance, there is in the Reports marked evidence that old text book methods dealing with disease and Sanitary matters generally, are being relegated to the past. There is becoming a greater appreciation of the scientific opportunities given by the County Council for ob-

taining results from Bacterial and Chemical examinations, and although both by a diminution of the Staff, and the financial stringency produced by the War, increased difficulties have arisen, these have been met in many instances, if not adequately, at least satisfactorily, having regard to possibilities.

261. When I concluded my last Report it was with the confident belief that I was severing my official connection with the Health Work of the County. Acting under urgent Medical advice, I felt it absolutely necessary to reduce the calls upon my physical powers, and I felt that it was incumbent upon me to retire at the end of the year. Owing, however, to the kindness and appreciation expressed by the Members of the Council, and the desire also expressed that I should not sever myself entirely from its work, arrangements were made at the end of the year by which I was enabled to hand over the routine work to DR. HAMILTON WOOD, but at the same time was privileged to supervise and advise generally on the Sanitary Work of the Council.
262. I wish to take this opportunity of putting on record how deeply I was touched by the kindness evinced. At the time of writing I am about to enter my fortieth year of service in the County, and although during that prolonged period I have met with every kindness and assistance from all concerned, nothing has ever given me more personal gratification than the expressions—both written and oral—that I have received in such large numbers. I can only hope that I may be permitted for some time to reciprocate the confidence and esteem shown to me by being able usefully to deal with many matters of policy, which such a prolonged experience in the County should have enabled me to do.
263. DR. HAMILTON WOOD, in whose charge now the routine Sanitary Work of the Council is placed, has given me very large help in the compilation of this Report. I have every confidence in stating that the skill and experience he has acquired in other offices will be of great value to the County Work. As Chief Assistant in the County, he had gained valuable experience, and personally, I feel that I have been much indebted to him for his ready help on all occasions.
264. I also feel bound to mention the work of Miss LOWE, the Superintendent Health Visitor. Her work is now so well known outside the bounds of the County, that it will be agreed on all hands when I say that in her Department she appears to have a genius for organization. Every month some new development takes place adding to the value and efficiency of the women's work, and to her and to all the workers in her Department, I am extremely indebted.
265. I should also like to put on record how much I have been indebted in the past to the self-sacrificing labour and ready help I have always received from my Chief Clerk—Mr. T. S. Rolinson. In the number of years he has occupied that position, however urgent my demands have been they have always been readily met, and in an Office such as the Health Office has become, not only his capacity for work, but his readiness to supply all possible requirements, has to me always been of the greatest value.
266. I also wish again to thank the other members of my Staff, and the Staffs of the District Councils, and other Departments in the County, for the help that has been accorded in their work, and the pleasant relations that have always subsisted between us.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.,
County Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL
OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

BULKINGTON.

267. DR. LIONEL ED. ORTON estimates the population in the middle of 1914 to be 1,925.
268. The Birth-rate was 25·4 per 1,000, as against the exceptional one of 38·5 in 1913.
269. Twenty-two deaths occurred belonging to the District, giving a Death-rate of 11·4 per 1,000, compared with 17·4 in the previous year.
270. The Infantile Mortality was 122 per 1,000 Registered Births, as against 150 in 1913.
271. Referring to Water Supply, DR. ORTON states that it is the intention of the Council to adopt a Water Scheme, but at present this remains somewhat in abeyance until the sewerage matters are more forward.
272. Referring to Sewerage, he says:—"The Council have now taken the Sewerage Scheme in hand very thoroughly. The Scheme has been passed by the Local Government Board, and it only remains for the remaining way leaves to be settled before tenders are advertised for."
273. Scavenging.—Referring to Scavenging, he says the ash-pits, etc., are emptied as often as required, or upon receipt of notice in writing from the Inspector, or from any occupier or owner.
274. Under the Housing Act, 62 houses were Inspected, and 5 found unfit for habitation. No Closing Orders were made. It is stated that the housing accommodation appears to be adequate for the needs of the District.
275. With regard to Notification of Births, DR. ORTON says:—"During the year, 33 Births were notified to me by practitioners and midwives, although 49 Births were registered in the District. The notifications received by me are forwarded each week to the County Medical Officer of Health, and are again sent by him to the Health Visitors, who visit the houses of the parents and gives advice as to the care of the infants. With a view to the lessening of Infant Mortality, it is important that the Health Visitor should receive a complete list of Births. In order that the notifications may be more complete in future, I should advise the Council to send further notice of the requirements of the Act, together with supplies of Notification Forms, to those practising in the District."
276. No case of Scarlet Fever occurred in the District.
277. Four cases of Erysipelas were the only cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year.
278. No case of Tuberculosis was notified in the District.
279. The Report also contains a Summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector, which includes a complete classification and enumeration of the sanitary conveniences, of which no previous record existed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1,925 | 25·4 | 11·4 | Nil. | 121 |

KENILWORTH.

280. The population at the middle of 1914 was, according to DR. TANGYE's estimate, 6,060.
281. The Birth-rate was 23·1 as compared with 25·3 in the previous year.
282. The Death-rate was 14·4 as against 13·0 per 1,000 in 1913 and 12·5 in 1912.
283. Eight deaths of Infants under a year were registered, giving a rate of Infant Mortality of 57 per 1,000 births. In 1913 it was 60 per 1,000.

284. Under the Notification of Births Act, DR. TANGYE says:—"118 Births have been notified by doctor, nurse or relative, out of the total of 140 registered in the District. The Act has not been so well observed as during 1913."

285. Eight deaths from Zymotic Diseases have been registered, namely, Typhoid Fever 5, Measles 1, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhoea 1. This gives a Zymotic Death-rate of 1.32 per 1,000, which in the previous year was 0.33.

286. On the question of Water Supply, DR. TANGYE says:—"The town is supplied by the Kenilworth Water Company, the estimated number of houses connected with their mains being 1,295, twenty-one fresh connections having been made during the year. There still exist about nine private wells in use within the town. In the rural parts shallow wells are practically the only source of supply, though three of the new connections were to outlying houses and involved considerable extension of the main.

"Two springs also exist in the town, one in Spring Lane and the other known as Barrowell Spring. The former was condemned on analysis and a permanent warning notice was fixed by the Council early in the year. The result of the analysis of Barrowell Spring was not quite satisfactory, but the water was not actually condemned.

"With regard to the sources of supply at the Waterworks, the adit which was finally abandoned in December, 1913, has been filled in with loamy sand and gravel, and until May 2nd the town was supplied exclusively from Bores Nos. I. and II. This supply was restricted in amount, but pure in quality. Meanwhile a new Bore, No. III., had been sunk to a depth of 226½ feet, and new pumping plant erected, and also a Candy pressure filter installed. Unfortunately the supply from this new bore was on Saturday, May 2nd, turned into the public supply without having been analysed and without the slightest warning to the Council.

"On the following Monday samples were taken by the Council from the general supply to the town, and these showed a large amount of pollution. On May 8th the Council therefore issued handbills reiterating their previous warning as to the necessity of boiling the water, and on the same day an assurance was obtained from the Water Company that the new bore should not be used for the public supply until satisfactory analyses had been obtained therefrom.

"I communicated the facts to the Local Government Board, and on May 14th Mr. J. B. Hill, the geological adviser to the Board, again visited Kenilworth, and was able to reassure the Council as to the ultimate prospect of Bore III. supplying pure water.

"Meanwhile the supply from Bores I. and II. continued to yield good results from bacteriological examination, and on June 17th a notice was issued to the effect that, although limited in quantity, the public supply was pure and need not be boiled. Bore I. has not, however, invariably given quite first-class results, although it has never shown sewage contamination.

"No. III. Bore was pumped to waste and the water frequently analysed. The results gradually improved until the filtered water from this bore became perfectly safe. Dr. Manby, of the Local Government Board, visited again on July 14th, and after consultation with the bacteriologist and with the Water Company, and full investigation of the facts, he agreed with me that the water from this bore might safely be used after filtration. The public supply was thereupon augmented by that from Bore No. III., and the town has since received an ample and pure water supply.

"During the year I have received from the Water Company copies of 57 bacteriological and 12 chemical reports on samples of water, and in return I have sent copies to the Company of 15 bacteriological and 12 chemical reports on samples taken by the Council."

287. The Report contains results of Analysis, both Bacteriological and Chemical, from the Pathological Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the County Analyst's Department, Birmingham, and from the Pathological Department, Birmingham University, obtained during the last quarter of the year, and with regard to these DR. TANGYE says:—"During the early part of the year the water supply was naturally the source of much anxiety, but the consistently good bacteriological reports since received as to the purity of the supply have been reassuring to the Council who, however, have unfortunately no control over or responsibility in the purity of the supply to the town."

288. Referring to Drainage and Sewerage, DR. TANGYE reports:—"There is very little to add to the remarks in previous Reports under this head. The usual thrice-weekly flushing was not resumed until late in the summer owing to the shortage of the water supply. Until then flushing was almost entirely by brook-water, and the necessary carting restricted its frequency.

"The effluent from the Sewage Works has been analysed periodically by the County Staff, and has given uniformly satisfactory results."

289. With reference to Closet accommodation the Report says:—"The town is fortunate in the completeness of its water-carriage system, and also in the very general provision of proper flushing cisterns. During the year 20 such cisterns were provided in place of hand-flushing arrangements."
290. With regard to Scavenging, DR. TANGYE says:—"I must continue to urge the desirability of the removal of house refuse at weekly intervals instead of fortnightly as at present."
291. Continuing he states:—"The question of scavenging of the group of dwellings known as Crackley cottages suggested in my last Annual Report has been discussed, but the work has not been undertaken by the Council.
 "A brickyard is used as a tip, and, as far as my observations go, is free from nuisance, although the presence of a good deal of paper leads to unsightliness, especially in high winds. The desirability of the provision of a destructor, which I have before mentioned, should not be lost sight of by the Council.
 "From the Inspector's Report appended it will be seen that there are still 316 ash-pits within the scavenging area. The fixed ash-pit is an insanitary method of storing refuse and encourages the breeding of flies. Such ash-pits should be replaced by proper movable bins with covers."
292. Inspections have been made as occasion arose at the various Elementary Schools of the town, which are reported as being on the whole satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.
293. DR. TANGYE says:—"Certain Cowsheds are unsatisfactory from a structural point of view, and although I cannot record that these have been taken in hand, I hope that steps will shortly be taken to secure their improvement."
294. The Bakehouses are reported to have been, generally speaking, kept in a cleanly state.
295. DR. TANGYE says:—"The slaughter-houses also are fairly well kept, but structurally they are in several instances very poor, and none can be described as model. The keeping of pigs by one butcher has for years led to frequent complaints, especially in the summer. Various attempts have been made by the Council to secure the abatement of the nuisance, but during the past summer more complaints were received, and it became evident that the only satisfactory remedy would be the permanent cessation of pig-keeping on the premises. Notice was given the butcher of this decision, and a long period, ending in the present year, was fixed after which pigs were no longer to be kept on the premises."
296. With reference to work done under the Housing Acts, DR. TANGYE says:—"The following summary gives the steps taken during 1914 with regard to the 81 houses inspected during the year:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 25 did not require repair. | |
| 5 closed by Council | 2 subsequently repaired. |
| | 1 in hand. |
| | 2 will be demolished. |
| 15 notices under Section 15 ... | 11 repaired, 4 nothing done. |
| 36 threats to close unless re- | 16 repaired, 19 nothing done, |
| paired. | one voluntarily demolished. |

—
81

"Three Closing Orders were also made with regard to out-buildings attached to houses included in the last group, and of these outbuildings two were demolished and one remains as before. With regard to work outstanding from previous years, two Closing Orders were made with respect to houses inspected in 1913 which had not been repaired after notice under Section 15, making the total of 10 Closing Orders made during the year. Both the last mentioned two houses, as well as 14 closed in 1913, have been repaired and re-opened. Including the two inspected, closed, and re-opened in 1914, there were thus 18 houses re-opened during the year after closure by the Council. Since the Housing Regulations came into force 45 Closing Orders have been made by the Council. Thirty of these houses have been re-opened after repair, 4 (including 2 parts of houses) have been demolished, 10 (including one part of a house) remain unoccupied, and one was being repaired at the end of 1914. Seven of the ten which have been closed but not demolished have been used, as mentioned in my last Annual Report, as store-houses. This was permitted by the Council pending a decision in the High Court as to the legality of such use. The finding of the Court was that it is the duty of a District

Sanitary Authority to order demolition in due course where repairs have not been carried out after a Closing Order is made. The Council have thus issued a demolition order with respect to these seven condemned cottages since the end of 1914."

297. On the question of Overcrowding the Report says:—"The active policy of closure of unfit houses and the number of cases of overcrowding, partly caused by such closure, but chiefly existing quite apart from the effect of Closing Orders, had led, as mentioned in my last Annual Report, to the decision of the Council to build houses for the working classes.

"A scheme providing 24 new houses was prepared by the Surveyor, and a Local Inquiry held thereon by an Inspector of the Local Government Board in August. Sanction for the loan was obtained, and the houses built. At the time of writing this Report the 24 houses are occupied, the rents being 5s. a week. It is anticipated that at this rent the scheme will be self-supporting, and the scheme from my point of view is a thoroughly satisfactory one which cannot fail to have an excellent influence on the housing of the working classes of the town. Further details of this scheme are given in the Surveyor's Report appended.

"Whilst there is a great deal in the housing work of the Council that is an example to other Districts, I regret their decision to suspend further work under the Housing Regulations during the present national crisis."

298. *Hospital Accommodation.*—Heathcote Hospital, within the area of the Borough of Warwick, and under the control of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board, has continued to meet the requirements of the District satisfactorily. The total available beds at this institution is 70, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever can be treated therein. Five cases of typhoid fever, 4 of diphtheria, and 4 of scarlet fever were admitted from the Kenilworth Urban District 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.

299. *Typhoid Fever.*—Four of the six cases of typhoid fever were notified early in January, and were the last cases of the epidemic of 1913. The District was then free from the disease until July, when a case occurred in White's Row, the patient being a boy of fourteen. The possible source of infection in this case may have been polluted water which the patient was known to have drunk. The last case occurred in December at Mill End, the patient being a girl of six. I made a thorough investigation of all possible sources of infection in this case, but could find no definite source to which it could be attributed. Five deaths were due directly or indirectly to typhoid, all the fatal cases being patients who contracted the disease during the epidemic of 1913.

300. *Diphtheria.*—Six cases of diphtheria were notified at various times during the year, one from New Street, one from Abbey End, one from Stoneleigh Road, and three from Henry Street. The cases were mostly mild, and careful search was made, especially at the schools, for infectious contacts, who were excluded from School attendance until free from infection. One death was due to this disease in October in the case of a child removed from Henry Street to Heathcote Hospital.

301. *Scarlet Fever.*—The 5 cases of this disease were of the usual mild type, and none proved fatal.

302. *Puerperal Fever.*—No case has been notified during the year.

303. *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*—A child of three years from Burton Green was notified as suffering from this disease in February from the Warneford Hospital. No connection with any other case could be traced. The patient ultimately recovered.

304. *Poliomyelitis.*—A child of eleven, staying at an outlying farm, was notified as suffering from this disease in December. In this case also no source of infection could be traced. The patient died, but as she did not belong to the District the death is not included in its statistics.

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

| | Positive. | Negative. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Diphtheria | 27 | 56 | 83 |
| Enteric Fever | 7 | 31 | 38 |
| Phthisis | 6 | 10 | 16 |

306. A great deal of bacteriological work was also carried out by Birmingham University at the request and expense of the Local Government Board, on specimens of blood obtained by me from a number of persons at Kenilworth and in other Districts who had suffered from gastro-enteritis. The results obtained, however, did not throw much light on the causation of the outbreak of gastro-enteritis in Kenilworth which preceded the late typhoid epidemic.
307. With reference to non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, DR. TANGYE says:—"I am glad to be able again to report that, although a few cases of non-notifiable infectious disease occurred among school children at various times, there has been no need during the year to close any school. One death was due to measles in the second quarter."
308. The Report states with reference to prevalence and control over Tuberculosis:—"Twenty new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 16 being of phthisis and 4 of other forms of this disease. Seven deaths were due to tuberculosis, 5 being in cases of phthisis and two in other tuberculous diseases. 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 valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patient's 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 for steam disinfection to Warwick Workhouse. The Shelter purchased in 1913 by the Council has been used by two patients successively during the year."
309. A detailed Report is appended from the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Sholto Douglas. The following paragraphs are culled from this Report:—"The following 17 nuisances with respect to which notices were served during the year remained unabated at the end of the year:—5 insufficient and unwholesome water supply; 4 houses unfit for human habitation; 1 accumulation of refuse; 1 damp house; 2 animals so kept as to be a nuisance.

Sewage Disposal.—During the year the effluent from these works has been of a highly satisfactory nature, the last report from Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby upon a sample submitted to them being as follows:—

| Results expressed in parts per 100,000. | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Free and Saline Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 008 |
| Organic Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 027 |
| Chlorine in Chlorides | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58.5 |
| Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.5 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.06 |
| Total Solid Matter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 196 |
| Suspended Matter | ... | ... | ... | ... | trace. |

The effluent was of excellent quality and suitable in all respects to be turned into a stream.

Factories and Workshops.—It has been necessary to serve 3 statutory and 4 informal notices with respect to the following:—1 foul earth closet, 4 dirty workshops, 2 absence of adequate sanitary convenience.

New Buildings.—During the year sixteen plans have been approved for the following works:—3 alterations to houses; 24 cottages (these are the ones being built by you under the Housing Acts), 4 alterations to cottages, 3 houses and shops, 2 lock-up shops, 2 shop fronts, 1 addition to stables, 1 garage, 2 sheds."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6,060 | 23.1 | 14.4 | 1.32 | 57 |

LEAMINGTON.

310. DR. GIBBONS WARD opens his Report with a description of the physical features and general character of the District, and the social conditions, mentioning also the various Medical Charities present in the Borough.
311. The population he estimates at 26,652. The natural increase of population in the past year was 82.
312. Four hundred and forty-one Births occurred in the District, giving a Birth-rate of 16.5 per 1,000. As compared with last year there is a decrease in the Birth-rate of 0.7 per 1,000. He remarks that owing to the constitution of the population, this rate

- for some time has been lower than for the country generally. There is a slight increase recorded in the number of illegitimate births, the figure being 27, compared with 22 in the previous year, giving an illegitimate Birth-rate of 1.0 per 1,000.
313. Three hundred and forty-nine Deaths were registered as belonging to the District, giving a Death-rate of 13.4 per 1,000, a slight decrease on the figure for the previous year. Correcting for age and sex constitution, the Standardized Death-rate is found to be 11.1 per 1,000. The average age at death is stated to be 53.1 years. It is interesting to note that 49 per cent. of all deaths were of persons over the age of 65.
314. Organic Heart Disease, Nephritis and Bright's Disease, and causes such as Cerebral Haemorrhage and Senile Decay, figure largely in the death returns.
315. The Zymotic Death-rate was 0.78 per 1,000, a slight increase on the previous year, which was 0.71 per 1,000.
316. Fifteen stillborn children were recorded, nine being certified by Medical Practitioners and six by Midwives. The causes of death were:—Difficult Labour 1, Premature Birth 7, Abnormal Child 2, Accident to Mother 2, Miscellaneous 3.
317. Thirty-eight deaths of children under one year were recorded in the Borough in 1914, giving an Infantile Mortality of 86.1 per 1,000 births. Referring to this, DR. GIBBONS WARD says:—"To some extent these figures somewhat exaggerate the position, since one is dealing with comparatively small numbers, and therefore an increase of one or two in the number of deaths is given undue prominence by the Annual Rate. The tendency to a low Infantile Mortality Rate as compared with other towns is well maintained, and the figures given show that the position with regard to the whole country is not an unsatisfactory one."
318. DR. GIBBONS WARD draws special attention to the large number of deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases. Seven deaths were recorded from this cause, the largest number during the last five years, with the exception of 1911.
319. It is interesting to note that the Death-rate among illegitimate children is 55 per 1,000 births, which is lower than the general Infantile Mortality Rate.
320. The Report deals at length with Infantile Welfare Work carried out in the Borough.
321. With reference to the Notification of Births DR. GIBBONS WARD remarks:—"In nearly all instances the occurrence of a birth has been notified to us as required, and in comparatively few cases has it been necessary to write to parents reminding them of the obligations laid on them. I believe that in all these cases ignorance was the sole cause of the neglect to notify. The only unsatisfactory point was that the time within which notification should be made was occasionally exceeded; even in this regard, however, considerable improvement has been experienced of late."
322. In further reference to this subject the Report states:—"During the year a visit was paid to the District by Dr. Lane-Clayton, a Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, to investigate the work done by this Authority in respect to Infant Welfare. She seemed well satisfied with what was being done, but indicated that an extension of our work in two directions would be advantageous:—(1) By the employment of a whole-time Health Visitor, and (2) The Institution of a Baby Clinic or Infant Consultation in connection with the Infant Health Society, the same to be under Medical Supervision."
323. Continuing he says:—"I am glad to say that at the time of writing the Committee have seen their way to recommend the appointment of a whole-time Health Visitor. I have no doubt that if our present half-time Health Visitor is able in the future to devote her whole time to the work, we shall be able to much more efficiently supervise the Infant Welfare in Leamington Spa, and so do our share to secure that which is so important at the present crisis, namely, a healthy rising generation. Moreover, we shall be able to deal thoroughly with other health work which is at present perforce, being somewhat superficially carried out."
324. He speaks highly of the work done by the Infant Health Society, and says:—"From the Annual Report of this Society I note that in spite of the calls on the time of the workers that the present crisis has entailed, special endeavours have been made to bring the Mothers to the meetings, especially those whose husbands are away. In all over 6,000 pints of New Milk were distributed and also large quantities of Glaxo, a dried milk preparation."

325. One hundred and fifty-five cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, as compared with 191 in 1913. This decrease is due mainly to a fall in the number of Scarlet Fever cases.
326. Of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, there were 929 cases, compared with 551 in the previous year. This increase is due mainly to a wide-spread epidemic of Mumps.
327. No case of Smallpox was notified in the Borough during 1914, but as there was a case in the vicinity, and as the sufferer had stayed at a Common Lodging-house in the Borough, the immediate contacts were isolated and vaccinated. No further cases developed.
328. DR. GIBBONS WARD speaks of the unsatisfactory position that vaccination holds in the Borough. He says "Exemptions would seem to be easily obtained."
329. There was a considerable reduction in the number of Notifications of Scarlet Fever during the year, 58 being notified, as compared with 92 in the previous year. Of these, 54 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One death was recorded, which occurred in the Heathcote Hospital.
330. Thirty-two cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, as compared with 33 in the previous year. Of these, 24 were removed to the Heathcote Hospital. With reference to this he says:—"As in past years, the throats of all contacts of a case of Diphtheria, either at home or at school, have been swabbed, and the swabs examined for the presence of the Diphtheria Bacillus."
331. There were three cases of Enteric Fever during the year, giving an Incidence Rate of 0.18. DR. GIBBONS WARD remarks:—"In only one instance could the probable source of infection be found, the patient having consumed some watercress gathered from a ditch just outside the Borough, which was presumably contaminated with sewage matter."
332. Fourteen specimens of blood from suspicious cases were submitted for examination.
333. With regard to Erysipelas, he expresses a doubt as to whether at the present time the compulsory notification of this disease is of much or any value. Only four notifications were received during the year.
334. With regard to Measles he says that on the whole the Borough was fairly free from this disease in 1914 until towards the end of the year, when an epidemic was commencing which has been continued during the early part of 1915. Five deaths were registered from this disease. Referring to this, he says:—"Efforts are never spared to impress on the parents the necessity of taking precautions, if possible, to see that their children are not exposed to the infection, and should the disease unfortunately be contracted, the advisability of preventing its spread to others. In nearly all instances one finds that the doctor has not been called in until the child is in *extremis* and the result a foregone conclusion, so that we endeavour to persuade the parents to obtain medical advice whenever possible."
335. Whooping Cough accounted for four deaths.
336. DR. GIBBONS WARD expresses surprise that no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified. In dealing with this subject he remarks:—"One has reason to believe that the absence of notifications is due to some extent to forgetfulness on the part of those in attendance."
337. No cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.
338. Mumps gave rise to an extensive epidemic, 592 cases being reported. There were no fatal cases, but school attendance was considerably affected.
339. Cancer was responsible for 41 deaths, representing a death-rate of 1.57 per 1,000. With reference to this high figure, DR. GIBBONS WARD remarks:—"These figures show that there is undoubtedly a greater incidence of Cancer in Leamington Spa than in the country generally, but on the other hand it must be realised that this high incidence is also common to other Health Resorts of a similar character to Leamington Spa, and cannot be ascribed, as far as one can judge, to the existence of any local condition." Twenty of the deaths, or nearly 50 per cent., were in persons over 65 years of age.

340. Fifty-eight cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 33 being Pulmonary, and 25 Non-Pulmonary, compared with 55 cases in the previous year. In dealing with this question, DR. GIBBONS WARD says:—"The increase is mainly due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in this connection it is satisfactory to note that more advantage is being taken of the facilities provided by the Authority for the examination of Sputum as an aid to diagnosis, 82 specimens having been examined, as against 64 in 1913. The increase may be due to the emphasis which one has laid on the expectation of the Authority that advantage should be taken of the free bacteriological examination provided, to confirm any diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."
341. Out of the 22 cases who died during 1914, the approximate duration of the disease was ascertained in 10 of the Pulmonary cases. The actual figures were as follows:—9 years, 4½ years, 2 years, 1½ years, 11 months, 9 months, 9 months, 3 months, 2 months, and 6 weeks.
342. He further states:—"Our main efforts are devoted to giving advice where necessary, so that the sufferer may be enabled to improve his own conditions and surroundings, and moreover prevent the spread of the disease to others of his household, and to members of the general public with whom he comes in contact. In some ways the work is a little disheartening, when one finds, for instance, that a man cannot be made to see the danger of infection, and though offered treatment at a Sanatorium, refuses to accept the same. The problem also of the Advanced case is one of considerable urgency; beyond the work-house Infirmary, to which many cases refuse to go, there would seem no means of dealing with such cases."
343. The Housing conditions of the cases notified are detailed as follows:—
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Three-roomed House | 2 |
| Four-roomed House | 16 |
| Five-roomed House | 17 |
| Six-roomed House | 9 |
| Eight and over Rooms | 7 |
| Institutions | 4 |
| Houses let in Lodgings | 3 |
344. "Two houses were Back-to-back, and so through ventilation was impossible. One house was extremely dirty; this, however, was the result of the habits of the tenants. Two dwellings showed marked evidence of dampness; the Sanitary Inspector has since had these put into a more satisfactory condition."
345. With regard to the condition of cases at the end of 1914, the Report states:—"At the end of the year 9 patients were considered to have recovered; 18 were still under treatment, 2 were in Warwick Infirmary, 3 had left the District, and the condition of 4 was not known; 22 of the cases died during the year."
346. With regard to the control of Tuberculosis, DR. GIBBONS WARD says:—"Our work in connection with Tuberculosis still continues to be almost entirely administrative in character. Sputum Flasks are supplied as before, also Disinfectant on application. The disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house. Apart from these measures, which are preventive in character, together with the maintenance of three open-air shelters which were bought for the Warwickshire Insurance Committee, nothing further has been done."
347. With reference to the treatment of the 58 cases notified, 16 have been sent to Sanatoria, 11 have been treated in the Warneford Hospital, and one in the Home for Incurables.
348. An account of the work carried out during the year at the Municipal Laboratory is given, which shews that 585 swabs have been examined for Diphtheria, 10.5 per cent. revealing the presence of the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus.
349. Of 82 specimens of Sputum examined, 25 per cent. were found to contain the Tubercle Bacillus.
350. Examinations have also been made of Hair for Ringworm, Pus and Urine for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid, and the Bacteriological examination of the Town Water Supply, etc.
351. The Water Supply is derived from the New Red Sandstone, and though hard is a water of high purity. Over 261 million gallons have been pumped during the year, giving an average daily consumption of 26.8 gallons per head. The results of examination both bacteriologically and chemically are very satisfactory.

352. With reference to private supplies there were 13 wells in the Borough used for this purpose. Of twelve samples taken, 9 were found to be unfit for drinking purposes, and in five instances the wells were closed, and town water laid on.
353. There are only eight dwellings in the Borough dependent on Surface Water alone for their supplies.
354. It is recorded that 338,764,490 gallons of sewage have been pumped during the year and 8,497 tons of dry refuse destroyed.
355. With reference to Sanitary work done during the year :—143 complaints were received during the past year, 58 being from No. 1 District and 85 from No. 2; 171 notices were served in District 1, and 195 in District 2. Of these notices 6 were statutory, 1 in No. 1 District and 5 in No. 2; 373 notices were complied with during the year, and 42 are still outstanding. Some of the notices complied with were standing over at the end of 1913.
356. Referring to Common Lodging Houses, 174 visits have been paid to these houses, and four notices have been served.
357. The Report also deals with Inspection of Canal Boats, and with reference to Slaughter houses, DR. GIBBONS WARD says :—“Generally speaking, these places have been kept in as good a condition as the structure and position of the buildings would allow, but one cannot but realise that in many instances they are so situated that it is impossible for them to be suited to the purpose for which they are used. The only remedy for these conditions is a Public Abattoir. The provision of such a building would be of great advantage in connection with the inspection of meat. At present, though we have the aid of most of the Butchers in our endeavours to ensure that the food of the inhabitants of the Borough is sound and free from disease, yet one large building is much more easily kept under observation than a comparatively large number of small ones.”
358. There are only four Offensive Trade premises in the Borough, all of which have been inspected and found in good condition.
359. With reference to diseased and unsound food, a considerable quantity has been surrendered on the representation of the Inspectors, and on this matter DR. GIBBONS WARD remarks :—“I think it is only just to say how much this Department and the Public generally are indebted to the majority of the Butchers of the Borough for the public-spirited way in which they promptly notify us of any doubtful carcases or parts of carcases which come into their possession. Without this assistance we should find it difficult having regard to the way in which the Slaughterhouses are distributed throughout the town, to supervise with any approach to efficiency the meat supply of the Borough.”
360. There are 10 Cowsheds and 83 Dairies and Milk Shops in the Borough, to which 357 visits have been paid. Fourteen notices were issued for cleansing and limewashing, and all have been complied with.
361. Referring to Ice Cream Shops the Medical Officer of Health draws attention to the advantages to be gained by registration. “If this were done,” he remarks, “it would be possible to keep a closer watch on the activities of all vendors of Ice Cream, whether regular or only casual traders.”
362. Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 90 samples were taken and submitted for analysis. All save five were of good quality. There were three prosecutions on account of unsatisfactory milk.
363. Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 357 houses have been inspected, no Closing Orders have been made, and in 255 instances defects have been remedied without the making of Closing Orders. With reference to House Inspection, DR. GIBBONS WARD says :—“There still remains a very considerable number of dwellings which must be dealt with as soon as possible, and it will be necessary for the Authority during the coming year to consider the advisability of closing them. I have hesitated somewhat during the present crisis to ask for Closing Orders with respect to many dwellings, but am of opinion that early action should be taken, even if the actual closure is deferred to a later date, a procedure which I understand is being followed in some other Districts.”
364. Continuing, he says :—“I am of the opinion, generally speaking, that the demand for houses at a rental ranging from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week has by no means decreased, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up again in earnest at a more

appropriate time. The question as to whether or not a Housing Scheme of this character can be made to pay is, of course, of considerable importance, and under normal conditions one feels that such a desirable end could be obtained, but even if the work were carried out at some slight loss to the Ratepayers, it would seem worth the doing. When one considers the undesirable conditions under which a considerable proportion of our population live, such conditions as inevitably increase the liability to sickness, not to mention the life-long physical defects entailed by such surroundings, one cannot help but feel that any small expenditure necessitated by a Housing Scheme would be returned with interest in the shape of the improved health of the inhabitants of the Borough."

365. The Report also deals with the Factory and Workshops Act, and the Shops Act, 1912.
366. Included in the Report is an account of the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, 1914, held in Edinburgh, in July of that year.
367. From the Meteorological Report it is seen that there was a Rainfall of 24.55 inches during the year, and 1,494.8 hours of bright sunshine.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 26,652 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 0.78 | 86.1 |

NUNEATON (BOROUGH).

368. DR. V. GRAY-MAITLAND estimates the population at the middle of 1914 to have been 40,091, an increase of 3,018 on 1913, when the estimate was 37,073.
369. The Birth-rate was 29.9 per 1,000, nearly the same as in the two previous years, when it was 29.6 in 1912, and 29.4 in 1913.
370. The Death-rate was 13.1, compared with 11.7 in the previous year.
371. The Zymotic Death-rate was 1.0 per 1,000, as against 1.3 in 1913.
372. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 143, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 119 per 1,000 births registered. In 1913 it was 104 per 1,000.
373. Referring to this subject, the Report states:—"No less than 62 of these deaths were due to Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth, and it is a very doubtful problem as to what extent a Sanitary Authority may be able to influence such early causes of death. There are, of course, the common contributory causes such as: Hereditary Disease, Improper Feeding, Too frequent Parturition, Unsuitable premises for food storage due to the defective housing conditions, but there are other grave contributory causes such as the abuse of alcohol and the use of Abortifacient Drugs. The use, if not the abuse, of alcohol amongst women, particularly in Industrial districts is, generally speaking, pretty common, and it must, to a certain extent, have a deleterious influence upon the unborn child. Such children if born alive are handicapped from the start, and if to this is added the possibility that the child's environment is not all that could be desired its chances of living are very considerably reduced. Again, in Industrial Districts the pregnant mother may have two or three members of the family at work, some may be working through the day, others through the night. This means that the expectant mother has to work very hard and cook a lot of meals, and it is impossible for her to get sufficient rest. In cases like this, without any question of drugs or alcohol, there is a liability to Premature birth, or the birth of a weakling.
374. "With regard to the use of drugs for procuring abortion, not only are such drugs easily procurable by the general public, but they are advertised. It is more than time that such a state of affairs was absolutely made impossible in any country. Nothing short of legislation whereby all such drugs were scheduled as Poisons, and only to be procured upon the signed order of a qualified medical man appears to me to be of any use in dealing with one of the greatest factors in Infant Mortality. If pregnant women only realised the terrible risk to their own health which the use of such Drugs may bring about, they would think twice of wilfully risking their own life, even if they have no compunction with regard to the unborn child."
375. The Borough Council appointed, in December, a Lady Health Visitor for the Borough. They were fortunate in their selection, and I anticipate much good from the result of her work, and an interesting report at the end of the year.

376. DR. GRAY-MAITLAND pays a high tribute to the excellent work being done by the Nuneaton and District Maternity Society, and gives a copy of their Report for 1914 in his Report. It shows that 139 cases have been assisted, a considerable increase on the previous year, when it was 74. This increase is due to the Society working in co-operation with the S.S.F.A., and giving free benefits to every soldier's wife resident in the District, the number so assisted being 53, of whom many were found to be in a very necessitous condition.
377. Referring to the Water Supply of the Borough, DR. GRAY-MAITLAND states that the new Pumping Station at Griff is now completed and the water available for augmenting the other source of supply, and also that Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby had reported that the water may be considered a good and safe one for use for drinking purposes.
378. He states that there have been no complaints during the year of pollution of rivers or streams.
379. Details are given as to Drainage and Sewerage.
380. Referring to Closet Accommodation the Report states that during the year 39 wet ashpits have been abolished, and 68 water closets have been substituted for privies. It is estimated that there are still 482 fixed ashpits in combination with privies in the Borough, but a large proportion of these are beyond the limits of the Sewerage system.
381. There are 5,612 movable receptacles of galvanized iron, with proper covers. In connection with new houses the Authority require the provision of galvanized iron sanitary dustbins. In the disposal of refuse, tins and galvanized scraps are sorted out and sold. A sum of £27 11s. 3d. was realised in this way during the year. There is no refuse conveyed out of the District. All nightsoil is deposited on tips and thence carted away by farmers. There are six tips on farm land remote from any dwelling houses. All house refuse is destroyed in the Refuse Destructor. The Council dispose of trade refuse on payment, and for such work the sum of £43 5s. 0d. was received.
382. The Sanitary condition of the Elementary Schools in the Borough is reported as being good, and with the exception of Galley Common Church of England School—which is considerably beyond the limits of the sewerage system—water closets are in use.
383. The 22 Slaughterhouses—one of which is not now in use—have been visited regularly, but no serious nuisance has been found, neither have any complaints been received respecting them.
384. The work of Slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir under advantageous conditions, and the place has been kept in good sanitary condition.
385. Referring to Meat and Food Stuffs, DR. GRAY MAITLAND says:—"I am pleased to report that it was not necessary to take proceedings in any case during the year, the greater percentage of unsound meat not only being voluntarily surrendered, but reported to the Public Health Department by the Butcher who discovered it. This is a very satisfactory state of things, and speaks well for the tactfulness of the Meat Inspector."
386. There are 36 Bakehouses in the Borough which have been inspected and reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. Complaints were received in respect of three of them but the defects have been remedied.
387. The Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds in the Borough have been visited and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.
388. During the year 327 notifications of Infectious Diseases were received, compared with 323 cases in 1913.
389. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Formalin in the latter part of the year, disinfection is now carried out by burning Sulphur, the walls and floors being sprayed with disinfectant fluid. Infected articles are conveyed to the Steam Disinfector in the "Infected Van." The number of articles disinfected during the year was 2,106.
390. During the year 2 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, one in St. Nicholas Ward and one at Hockley, Galley Common. Both recovered, and enquiries failed to discover any possible source of infection.

391. In December last a case of Smallpox was notified in Rugby. It was discovered that the patient had been staying at the Common Lodging House, Abbey Green, and from evidence obtainable, there seemed to be no reasonable doubt that he developed the disease in Nuneaton. Prompt measures with regard to disinfection, observation of contacts, and as far as possible putting the Lodging House in quarantine, were at once carried out. By arrangement with the owner no persons were allowed to be admitted for 14 days. The steps taken necessarily involved considerable financial loss to the Owner, and I am very pleased to report that at the expiration of quarantine the Owner decided to bear the entire financial loss himself. At a meeting of the Borough Council, it was unanimously decided that the Town Clerk send a letter of appreciation to the Owner, thanking him for his very public-spirited action, and for the great assistance which he rendered to the Public officials in this case.
- No case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough as a result of this, but another case was notified in the County which apparently might be traced to the original source of infection.
392. Measles was not very prevalent in the Borough during the year, and no death occurred from it. Leaflets giving simple directions to parents with regard to Measles are distributed in all Infant Schools by the Head Teachers. Lately the Sanitary Committee have employed a Nurse to visit the homes and advise parents, and to see that the Doctor's orders are carried out and that all precautions are taken. The parents seem to be calling in the Doctor much more frequently.
393. During the year 173 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared with 198 in 1913. Referring to this disease, DR. GRAY-MAITLAND says:—"At the time of writing it would seem that the severe epidemic, which has lasted more than three years, has practically died out. Fifty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to and treated at the Isolation Hospital. The epidemic, throughout its entire course, has been of a mild type, and during the year only one death was registered from this disease. In 1913, 8 deaths were registered from Scarlet Fever. Proceedings were instituted in one case on account of wilful concealment of a case of Scarlet Fever under the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act. The offence was more serious inasmuch as home work was being done during the period of illness. A fine of £2, including costs, was imposed. It is to be hoped that this case acted as a warning."
394. Seven deaths were registered from Whooping Cough, 5 under one year, the other two between 5 and 15 years of age. There were nine deaths in the previous year from this cause.
395. Twenty-two cases of Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup, were notified during the year. Four of these cases proved fatal, all of which were under 15 years of age. In 1913 there were 34 cases notified, and 7 deaths, all of which were under 15 years of age. In the majority of cases throat swabs were taken, and the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free by the Borough Council and the medical men avail themselves of this valuable means of treating the disease.
396. DR. GRAY-MAITLAND says:—"Three notifications of Puerperal Fever were received during the year. I am pleased to report that all the cases recovered. The County Medical Officer of Health is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act for this Borough, and a full report on each case was sent to him. Disinfection was carried out by the Local Sanitary Authority. In two of these cases there was nothing abnormal to account for the onset of the disease. The other case I reported gross neglect on the part of the Midwife attending, and this case was dealt with by the Central Midwives Board, with the result that the Midwife in question was removed from the register."
397. Dealing with the question of Influenza, he says:—"Eleven deaths were registered from this cause. This is rather a large number of deaths, but real influenza is undoubtedly a serious disease, and though the patient apparently recovers from the attacks it is quite possible that it leaves permanent defects."
398. Referring to Tuberculosis, the Report states:—"During the year 68 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 25 notifications were received of other forms of Tuberculosis. Forty-one deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis), as against 20 in 1913. Three deaths were notified from Tuberculous Meningitis, against 6 in 1913. Four deaths were notified from other Tuberculous disease, against six in 1913. This makes a total of 51 deaths from Tuberculous conditions in the Borough during the year."
399. As to accommodation for treatment, the report further states:—"Sanatorium benefit has been provided in various parts of the County. In the Borough of Nuneaton itself

the Local Government Board have extended their approval of the accommodation provided by the Local Authority at Tuttle Hill, where 8 patients can be treated. During the year 34 patients have been treated in this Institution, and there is an agreement to retain the use of four beds with the Warwickshire Insurance Committee. The Nuneaton Joint Smallpox Hospital at Bramcote, which was opened as a Sanatorium in November, 1913, has now accommodation for 28 patients. A verandah has been erected, and two Portable Shelters provided. The building is equipped with all modern conveniences and possesses its own Sewage Disposal Works, and Steam Disinfector. There is also accommodation for the treatment of Tuberculous patients at the Nuneaton Workhouse Infirmary, two balconies having been built communicating with a small inner Ward. The Borough Council have also purchased Portable Shelters, 9-ft. by 6-ft., which are at the disposal of the County Insurance Committee at a small weekly charge, and which are erected in the patients' own garden, wherever suitable. In necessitous cases beds and bedding are also supplied. It is to be hoped that before long there will be established in the Borough, a Dispensary in connection with the scheme of the Warwickshire Insurance Committee. This will be a great boon, particularly with regard to school children. Co-operation between the School Medical Officer and the County Tuberculosis Officer may result in many cases, which are on the border line, receiving the necessary treatment, and probably arresting the disease, whereas at present there is very little being done for such cases. Hand-bills with simple instructions as to necessary precautions to be taken by persons suffering from Tuberculosis are distributed by the County Health Visitor, whose work in connection with cases of this disease is admirable."

400. The Isolation Hospital on Tuttle Hill provides treatment for Scarlet Fever and there is also a temporarily approved Institution for the treatment of Insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis. There is accommodation at the Hospital for 30 cases of Scarlet Fever, and during the year 59 cases were treated there. There are eight beds available for the treatment of Tuberculous patients, four of which are retained by agreement with the Warwickshire Insurance Committee. DR. GRAY-MAITLAND adds:—"There is a Laboratory attached to the Public Health Department where Bacteriological examinations are carried out, more particularly with regard to examination of sputum for the detection of Tubercle Bacilli, a large number of which I have conducted during the year. Throat swabs from cases of Diphtheria are also examined and reported upon. All Medical Practitioners are at liberty to send specimens to be examined, and upon which I am pleased to report."
401. Under the Housing Act 304 Inspections were made, no less than 73 houses being found unfit for habitation. One Closing Order was made, and defects in 269 houses were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.
402. The Report shows that of the 1,218 births registered during the year ended 30th June, 1914, only 140 were successfully vaccinated, while the conscientious objection certificates numbered 897.
403. Referring to this, DR. GRAY-MAITLAND says:—"I have referred in my Report each year to the deplorable state of affairs in Nuneaton with regard to Vaccination. Without in any way wishing to be an alarmist or a 'prophet of evil' it does seem more than ever, at the present time, a serious matter that such a very large proportion of persons in the Borough are unprotected against Smallpox. Owing to the condition of affairs on the Continent, due to the War, there is certainly a possibility of a big outbreak of disease, and if such a thing did happen it could not be long before it was imported into this country."
- 403a. The Report also contains a Rainfall Table, and a Summary of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 40,091 | 29.9 | 13.1 | 1.0 | 119 |

RUGBY.

404. DR. TANGYE estimates the population at the middle of the year to have been 23,460, an increase of 840 on the estimate of the previous year.
405. The Birth-rate was 21.6 per 1,000, as compared with 20.6 in 1913.
406. The Death-rate was 9.0 per 1,000, a decrease of 1.6 per 1,000 on the previous year.

407. Thirty-one deaths of Infants under one year of age were registered, compared with 39 in 1913, 28 in 1912 and 44 in 1911, giving the Infant Mortality rate of 61 per 1,000 births, a rate well below the average for the previous five years.
408. Under the Notification of Births Act, 458 births were notified out of the 507 registered during the year in the District.
409. The deaths from Zymotic Disease numbered 6, the causes being: Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Diarrhoea 2. This gives a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.25 per 1,000, compared with 0.44 last year.
410. DR. TANGYE, dealing with the Water Supply, says:—"With the exception of a few private wells used for purposes other than drinking, the whole of the town is supplied from the Council's mains.
411. "The bulk of the Water is obtained from the filtration plant at the Avon Waterworks, and the rest from the collecting area in the gravel bed at Barby Road. In addition to the town of Rugby the following parts of the Rugby Rural District are supplied:—New Bilton, Old Bilton, Newbold, Hillmorton, Brownsver, and part of Clifton. These villages contain more than a third of the total population of the Rural District. Nearly 30,000 people thus depend upon this supply. During the past five years the average daily supply to the mains from the Avon filtration plant has increased by more than 37 per cent., whilst the plant has not been enlarged for many years. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the works have become inadequate for the proper purification of the enormous amount of water pumped into the mains. Steps have, however, been taken to secure the purity of the supply, and a long series of bacteriological examinations has since demonstrated the complete success of the method adopted. This method, however, should give place as soon as possible to a permanent solution of the difficulty by enlargement of the purification plant. The two new filter beds, which it is hoped will be complete in the autumn, are a step in the right direction, but one cannot be satisfied with the adequacy of the works until a large storage area is provided for the preliminary treatment of the river water before filtration."
412. With reference to Drainage and Sewerage he reports that the bacteriological outfall works has continued to give very satisfactory results and that the general sewerage system of the town receives constant attention and has led to no complaints. He states that the sewerage and water supply of the town has made it possible in connection with closet accommodation for a very complete system of water carriage, and in the whole Urban area there are only about 10 closets on the dry disposal system, these being in situations where it is impossible to provide sewers. With only a very few exceptions there is at least one water closet to every two houses.
413. DR. TANGYE says with regard to Scavenging:—"Ashes and refuse are removed at weekly intervals, or in some cases more frequently. Disinfectants are used during this process during the summer months. With the exception of about 20 fixed ash-pits, all houses are provided with movable ashbins. The latter in many cases have consisted of wooden boxes, but these are rapidly giving way to galvanized iron receptacles which are rightly considered more hygienic by the Sanitary Committee. Active steps have been taken during the year with respect to this improvement, and proper ash-bins have been obtained where not previously provided in practically all the 703 houses inspected under the Housing Regulations during the year. The house refuse of the town has continued to be satisfactorily disposed of at the Destructor."
414. The following persons and premises are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders:—Three cowkeepers, twenty-eight milkshops in connection with which there are seven milk rounds, and twenty-six persons who have milk rounds without registered premises. In addition several farmers who bring milk to retailers in the town are registered both in the Urban District and in the districts in which their farms are situated. On the whole the premises used in the milk trade are fairly satisfactory.
415. The number of Bake-houses is 26, showing an increase of one on the previous year. The new premises are of satisfactory modern design.
416. The 16 Slaughter-houses, of which 8 are in connection with the Market and owned by the Council, have been frequently visited during the year, and are on the whole well kept.
417. Two carcasses, as mentioned in the Inspector's report, were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed. One was of a tubercular beast, and the other was a pig affected with swine fever.

418. Referring to work under the Housing Act, DR. TANGYE says:—"As has been previously stated there is practically no unfit housing in the town. There have thus been no grounds for the making of any Closing Order under the Housing Acts. In 475 of the 703 houses inspected during the year no repairs were found to be necessary. Two hundred and thirteen houses, including the 39 which were outstanding from 1913, were put into good repair, and in 54 the required repairs were in hand when the year closed. The defects found were of the same type as enumerated in previous Annual Reports, and a summary of them will be found in the Inspector's Report. The number of occupants was carefully ascertained in every house inspected, but, as in previous years, the number of cases of overcrowding found was very small. Four new building estates, Glebe Estate, Park Estate, Lawford Road Estate, and Lodge Estate, are either complete or being rapidly built upon. The extent to which private enterprise continued during the year to meet the demand for small houses is remarkable, no less than 212 houses having come into occupation during 1914, as compared with 176 during 1913. The demand for housing of the working classes arising from the activity of the great engineering works in Rugby does not by any means only affect the town itself. In the Rural District the pressure on existing accommodation has become acute, not only in New Bilton, which is really part of Rugby, but in villages at considerable distances from the town. The Rural District thus houses the families of large numbers of men employed in Rugby who cycle daily to their work. To meet the demand arising to a great extent through this cause the Rural District Council are taking steps to provide additional housing, and the Urban District Council have also arranged for the purchase of land, part of which is allocated for building purposes. An Inquiry was held with regard to the purchase of this land in November by the Local Government Board, and sanction for the loan has since been received."
419. With regard to Hospital accommodation, DR. TANGYE says:—"The new Isolation Hospital, erected at Harborough Magna, in the Rugby Rural District by the Rugby Joint Hospital Board, provides sixteen beds, and can admit scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever. This Hospital has been much improved with regard to staff accommodation and equipment since it was opened. Since, however, the entire capital expense has been discharged out of current rate and not out of a loan raised for the purpose the cost has been very heavy for the result obtained. Owing to the very large joint population served by the Hospital the accommodation is insufficient at times to cope with all the patients which should properly be removed, and further provision is highly desirable. Forty-six cases of scarlet fever and 5 of diphtheria were admitted during the year from the Urban District. The Small-pox Hospital of sixteen beds, which is situated at Lawford Heath in the Rugby Rural District, serves the same combination of Districts as the hospital just mentioned, and is under the control of the same Board. On inspection at various times I have found this hospital in a neglected condition, and the equipment in an unsatisfactory state. I would strongly urge that this should be remedied and a steward appointed on whom the responsibility should rest of having the Hospital always ready and fit for the reception of small-pox patients."
420. "In connection with the subject of isolation for small-pox it appears to me that at the present time of quick and economical motor transport a great saving might be made by a reduction of the number of small-pox hospitals in the County. A very few such institutions, if fully equipped, can serve a very wide area under modern conditions, since this disease practically never appears simultaneously in a number of adjacent centres."
421. "The steam disinfecter, owing to the war, has not yet actually been installed in the town, although the necessary building is ready. It will be a great asset to the Urban and Rural Districts, and also to the Isolation Hospital, though it is only right to state that a steam disinfecter on the premises is a recognised part of the outfit of an isolation hospital. The plan by which bedding and clothing will be sent from Harborough Magna for disinfection to Rugby will certainly be preferable to the present arrangements of formalin disinfection at the Hospital, but it is a matter of regret that the Board has not installed a steam disinfecter at the Hospital."
422. One hundred and twenty-eight cases of acute Infectious Disease, exclusive of Tuberculosis, were notified during the year, comparing with 102 in 1913, 57 in 1912, 94 in 1911, and 64 in 1910.
423. *Diphtheria*.—Twenty-three cases of this disease were notified during the year. These cases were scattered in incidence and do not call for any special comment. They were mostly quite mild and some were practically "carriers" only. None of these cases proved fatal during the year. Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Sanitary Authority for use amongst the poorer patients of the District.

424. *Scarlet Fever*.—Ninety-one cases of this disease were notified. These cases cropped up fairly evenly through the year, and the disease was not specially connected with any one centre. The only death from scarlet fever occurred in an elderly person who, the Medical Officer of Health says, was almost certainly infected from a convalescent scarlet fever patient who came to Rugby from another District.
425. *Enteric Fever*.—Four cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, two from the same family in Church Street, in September, one from James Street in October, and one from the School in November. In none of these cases could the infection be definitely traced, though it was probably in some of them at least contracted from outside the District. All the cases made a good recovery.
426. *Puerperal Fever*.—Four cases were notified during the year, of which two proved fatal.
427. *Erysipelas*.—Eleven scattered cases occurred during the year, all being of the usual mild form.
428. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—Five cases were notified of this infantile disease of the eyes, so potent a cause of blindness. The County Health Visitor was at once communicated with, in order that the cases should be followed up and receive proper treatment.
429. The following Table shows the extent to which the County Scheme has been utilised for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—
- | | Positive. | Negative. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Diphtheria | 17 | 33 | 50 |
| Enteric Fiver | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Phthisis | 19 | 71 | 90 |
| | | | 150 |
430. *Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease*.—There have been only a few scattered cases of measles and whooping-cough during the year, resulting in one death from measles and two from whooping-cough.
431. The only school closure necessary during the year was that of St. Matthew's Infants for infectious colds from Jan. 23rd to Feb. 16th.
432. Referring to the prevalence and control over Tuberculosis, DR. TANGYE shows that during the year 50 new cases of Tuberculosis have been notified, 44 being cases of Phthisis and 6 of other Tuberculous diseases.
433. Eighteen deaths were certified as due to Tuberculosis, comparing with 20 in 1913, 12 in 1912 and 22 in 1911. DR. TANGYE further says :—"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. The Council has two shelters for use at patients' homes under an arrangement made with the County Insurance Committee."
434. Appended are Reports from Mr. Jno. H. Sharp, Surveyor, and Mr. W. H. W. Parsons, Sanitary Inspector, giving details of the work carried out by them during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 23,460 | 21.6 | 9.0 | 0.25 | 61 |

BOROUGH OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

435. DR. ARTHUR THOMSON estimates the population at 8,005.
436. The low Birth-rate of 18.9 per 1,000 is recorded.
437. The death-rate was 12.7.

438. The Infantile Death-rate was 61.3 per 1,000 Births.
439. Eighty-four cases of Infectious Disease were notified, 67 of these being of Scarlet Fever, and 2 of Diphtheria.
440. Two deaths were recorded from Scarlet Fever.
441. The Slaughterhouses in the Borough have been frequently Inspected.
442. With reference to Water Supply, Dr. THOMSON says:—"In the course of the year the method of further purification of the Town Public Water Supply by installing 'Bell's' Filtering Apparatus has been introduced. It is rather premature at the time of writing to speak with certainty as to the degree of permanent benefit to be derived from this system, but to the present, the effect in decolourising any earthy tint in the water is very marked. Also the bacterial life in the water is very much reduced. Throughout the year the chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water which have been made, uniformly give evidence that the Borough supply is satisfactory from a health point of view, and the further purification afforded by this additional filtration will constitute an additional assurance of purity."
443. With regard to work carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Act, Dr. THOMSON remarks:—"Much good work has been done in the year under review in the inspection of dwelling houses. 155 dwelling houses have been inspected and the defects found at 65 of these have been remedied, the remedial work necessary in connection with the remainder being either in progress or in hand, the details of which will be found under the above heading in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. Dampness of walls has been an outstanding feature of the inspections made, due to the fact that many of the houses are very old and have no damp course provided, and though one was reported as requiring much in the way of repairs, it was not found necessary to issue a closing order against any of the houses."
Continuing, he says:—"The Council have begun the erection of an additional 36 workmen's cottages in Birmingham Road which when complete will provide means whereby many cases of overcrowding may be permanently abated."
444. Nine cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, and two of other Forms of Tuberculosis. With regard to sites for "Shelters," Dr. THOMSON says that he personally visits to arrange such sites in all cases.
Referring to Vaccination, he says:—"Of recent years in Stratford, as universally over the country, a population is growing up which is imperfectly protected from Small Pox by Vaccination. There will be, in the near future, more probability of Small Pox being brought to England than has been the case for a long time, and it may happen that those who consider that Sanitary precautions without vaccination are sufficient protection to a country, will have a practical demonstration that such is not the case."

VITAL STATISTICS,

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8,605 | 18.9 | 12.7 | 0.23 | 61 |

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

445. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL estimates the population in the middle of 1914 to have become 21,437, as against 20,919 in the previous year.
446. The Birth-rate was 18.24, about the average for the last ten years.
447. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL regrets to have to call attention again to the fact that the Notification of Births Act is not carried out in the spirit which ought to be observed. Referring to practitioners failing to notify Births, he says:—"I am unwilling to suggest that the law should be put in motion as regards defaulters, but if this further appeal does not have the effect I hope for, in making for earlier notification, I shall be compelled to ask your Committee to consider their position in relation to the matter."
448. One hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered in the Borough, compared with 216 in the previous year. This figure, after corrections are carried out, consisting of deaths of persons not belonging to the Borough but dying in it, being deducted, and those belonging to the Borough but dying outside being added, is increased to 214, giving a Death-rate of 9.98, which, when corrected for age and sex distribution, becomes 9.96.
449. One hundred and four of the deaths occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards.

450. Of the 214 deaths credited to the Borough, 21 occurred in children under a year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 53 per 1,000 Births registered, compared with 73 per 1,000 in the previous year.
451. The deaths under one year were due to the following causes:—Whooping Cough 2, Pneumonia 2, Meningitis 2, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 2, Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth 12, and other cause 1. It is noticeable that the death-rate from Infant Diarrhoea was exceptionally low.
452. With regard to Zymotic Diseases, the following deaths have been recorded:—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhoea 2, which gives a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.42.
453. There was no case of Smallpox notified.
454. One hundred and two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared with 169 in the previous year. It was only found necessary to remove 27 cases to Hospital.
455. No deaths occurred from Measles during the year, although it was slightly prevalent in some of the Elementary Schools, towards the end of the year.
456. Whooping Cough accounted for three fatal cases.
457. Diphtheria showed an increased prevalence, 41 cases being reported. Discussing the advantage to be gained from the verification of swabs taken from the throats of Diphtheria patients, DR. BOSTOCK HILL remarks:—"Altogether no less than 67 swabs were taken. It will thus be seen that a much extended use of the facilities offered by the County Council is being made by the Medical Practitioners in the Borough. I wish I could record that in no case was a notification of diphtheria made unless swabs from the throat had previously been taken. I do not think it is at all stretching the evidence at the present time to say that in a large number of cases it is utterly impossible to accurately diagnose without the aid now afforded by bacterial methods, and when it is borne in mind that this aid to diagnosis is given without cost to the practitioner or patient, it is obvious that both in the public and private interest the facilities offered should be used as far as possible."
458. Continuing, he says:—"I have personally visited nearly every house from which cases have been notified. I could discover no particular cause for the disease, and am of opinion that in many instances at least, it was spread by direct infection from the Schools."
459. The premises where cases of Diphtheria occurred were visited, and in not a single instance was there any glaring sanitary defect discovered.
460. Only one case of Typhoid Fever was notified. The water supply in this case was above suspicion, but it is stated that the drains in this and the neighbouring property had been stopped up a few weeks before the patient's illness.
461. The Report deals with an outbreak of Sore Throat, which occurred on the Wylde Green side of the Borough. Many of these cases simulated Diphtheria, but on examination (Bacterial) of swabs, they proved negative in the majority of instances. It was believed to have been associated with a particular milk supply. With reference to this, DR. BOSTOCK HILL says:—"I visited the Dairy and personally examined all who were associated with the milk. I also visited each farm at which the milk was produced, and as there were also cases in the City of Birmingham which were investigated by the City Medical Officer of Health, I had the advantage of the help of the Chief Veterinary Inspector in the examination of the cows. Many swabs were taken from the throats of patients, and of the dairyman and his assistants, while samples were taken from the milk at the dairy and at each of the farms. There is no doubt whatever that at first the bulk of the cases were associated with a particular milk round, but the result of the prolonged bacterial examination carried out in the Pathological Laboratory of the Birmingham University was to show that there was no evidence whatever that organisms found in the milk and the throat were associated. I reported to you as follows:—"I have come to the conclusion that the epidemic is probably allied with others which have been reported in England and abroad, that it is probably infectious, and that it is quite possible during a part of the time of its prevalence at least, it was in some way associated with milk. I am further of opinion, however, that this was not in any way due to the infection of the milk at its source." In the spring the epidemic gradually died away, and although several patients suffered severely, no fatal case resulted."

462. Influenza accounted for four deaths, the first recorded deaths since 1911.
463. With regard to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, DR. BOSTOCK HILL says :—"There has been a reduction in the mortality from Phthisis, 10 deaths being registered from it, compared with 13 in the previous year. The number of notifications has been 20, compared with 33. This reduced figure brings our Death-rate from Phthisis down to 0.46, as against 0.62 in the previous year. This is not only an improvement in itself, but a very satisfactory record compared with the country as a whole."
464. Of the 20 cases notified, 17 were visited by the Health Visitor, who also acts as Tuberculosis Visitor. In every case where death has occurred, the premises have been disinfected by the Borough Staff.
465. Referring further to this matter, DR. BOSTOCK HILL says :—"It will thus be seen that up to now, having regard to the work done by the County Staff, by the Insurance Committee, and by the Borough Staff, much good has resulted, as shown by the marked lowering of the Death-rate from this disease."
466. There is again an increase of mortality from Malignant Disease, the number of deaths notified being 32, as compared with 24 in the previous year.
467. One hundred and eighty cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year.
468. Referring to the isolation of Scarlet Fever, DR. BOSTOCK HILL remarks :—"The old idea that it was desirable to isolate every case of infectious disease, regardless of the accommodation available for the patient, is in my mind now completely exploded. The importance of isolation, properly considered, has not been minimised, but by a careful selection of cases, an equally good result can be obtained, and much of the expenditure caused by unnecessary isolation is available in other more important directions."
469. The prevalence of Infectious Disease was so slight that it was not necessary to close any Elementary School during the year.
470. Included in the Report is a note from Mr. W. A. H. Clarry, the Borough Surveyor, on particulars of work done by his Department during the year.
471. Scavenging has been carried out well in the populous parts of the Borough during the last year, but nothing further has been done in the way of Public Scavenging in the outside districts. Referring to this, DR. BOSTOCK HILL says :—"Under ordinary circumstances I should feel it my duty again to urge upon you the completion of this very important work, but looking at the special conditions produced by the War, and also looking at the fact that I have had no direct evidence of serious nuisances, I feel that it is quite proper at the present time to leave matters as they are."
472. Seventeen old-fashioned privy middens have been done away with. In eight instances satisfactory water closets have been substituted, and in nine instances pail closets put in.
473. The Report states that during the year active steps were taken for the erection of the much needed Refuse Destructor, and at the end of the year considerable progress had been made in its erection.
474. The Water Supply from the South Staffordshire Water Co. has been examined at regular intervals, and found satisfactory. In addition, 6 samples from surface wells were analysed. In each case where pollution was discovered the public supply has either been substituted, or measures taken to improve the quality of the well water.
475. In four cases over-crowding was reported. One of these was in Boldmere Ward, 1 in Walmley Ward, 1 in Trinity Ward, and 1 in Maney Ward. The reason for such over-crowding is stated to be due to the difficulty in obtaining suitable houses in the Borough.
476. The Slaughterhouses have been visited regularly, 88 visits having been paid to them. They are reported as being satisfactory, both as regards repair and cleanliness.
477. Only one Offensive Trade, that of Tripe Boiling, is carried on in the town, and this has been done in a satisfactory manner.
478. Seventy visits have been made to Cowsheds, and 30 to Dairies and Milkshops. With regard to the Inspection of these, DR. BOSTOCK HILL says :—"During the year I have

had the cubic space available for cows in all the cow sheds in the Borough taken. In many of them this is quite satisfactory, but in several cases the amount allowed is too small. In three cases the figures are less than 400 cubic feet per cow, and in seven others less than 500 cubic feet. Even when cows are turned out the minimum requirements are 600 cubic feet per cow. I consider it very important in these cases that there should be a reduction in the number of cows kept in the sheds, so that a reasonable figure of cubic space may be allotted to each cow."

479. With regard to New Buildings, 56 houses have been passed on completion, and certified as fit for human habitation, as compared with 69 in the previous year.
480. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 633 houses have been Inspected, the majority of which were found in a good state of repair. No Closing Orders were made, and 18 defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders. Referring further to this the Report states:—"The Borough Surveyor informs me that the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme has been delayed, owing to the necessity of preparing for relief works to be undertaken in the Borough in consequence of the war, but a complete scheme is now drafted and being considered by the Committee, which, with any amendments that may be made, will be laid before the Council and Owners, so that it may finally obtain the approval of the Local Government Board."
481. Attention is drawn in the Report to the unsatisfactory state of Vaccination in the Borough, the figures for successful vaccination having fallen from 68 per cent. in 1913, to 58 per cent. in 1914. Referring to this, DR. BOSTOCK HILL remarks:—"This reduction is perhaps the more unfortunate as it is almost certain that Smallpox will be introduced by refugees or returned soldiers from the war, and as there has been no epidemic of late years, conditions will be suitable for one of some severity, which probably sanitary measures will be unable to check. I am quite aware that homilies are practically of no value to the average anti-vaccinist, and it would seem, therefore, as in the past, nothing but a rude awakening will be of any value."
482. The Report deals at some length with the work carried out in the Borough by the County Health Visitor, attention being especially drawn to the low rate of Infant Mortality shown of late years, due to a great extent to the work done by the County Council Health Visitor.
483. The Report deals also with the Factories and Workshops Act. The Bakeries are reported to have been well maintained, and kept in a cleanly condition throughout the year.
484. The Report also deals with the Meteorological Reports taken at the Park Lodge and Council House respectively.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 21,437 | 18·24 | 9·98 | 0·42 | 53 |

WARWICK.

485. DR. TANGYE estimates the population at the middle of the year at 11,910, the same as in 1913.
486. The Birth-rate was 23·0 per 1,000, which is slightly above the rate for the last five years.
487. The Death-rate was also the same as in the previous year, namely, 14·9 per 1,000.
488. Twenty-one deaths of Infants under one year of age were registered during the year, which gives an Infant Mortality rate of 77 per 1,000 births. In 1913 the number of infant deaths was 25, and the rate 94 per 1,000 births.
489. Under the Notification of Births Act, 249 births were notified out of 281 registered.
490. The Zymotic Death-rate was 0·50, there being six deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases. The causes of these six deaths are shown as:—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 4, Diarrhœa 1. In 1913 this rate was 1·09 per 1,000.

491. Commenting on the Water Supply, DR. TANGYE says:—"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 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 at '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, and 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."
492. With reference to Drainage and Sewerage, DR. TANGYE says:—"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."
493. As regards Closet Accommodation, he says:—"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."
494. Dealing with the question of Scavenging, he says:—"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 movable 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."
495. The Elementary Schools of the town have been inspected as occasion arose, and are reported to be on the whole in a satisfactory sanitary condition, but attention is called to the fact that the absence of a sewer renders the dry disposal method necessary at All Saints' School, Emscote. Part of Myton Grammar School, and also Westgate Infants' School, were disinfected after the occurrence of Scarlet Fever.
496. 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.
497. One bakehouse was closed by the owner during the year. The condition of the remaining 21 bakehouses and 10 slaughterhouses of the Borough remain as previously described.
498. The defective slaughterhouse mentioned in last year's Report, is said to have been kept in a little better condition. It is very little used.
499. The only lots of meat condemned during the year were two small amounts of liver voluntarily surrendered by the butcher concerned.

500. 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.
501. 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.
502. Among the details given of work done under the Housing Act, the Report states :—
 "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 of ten of these houses during 1914, and with respect to the remaining eighteen in January, 1915. 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."
503. "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."
504. "Twenty-seven of the 120 houses inspected in 1914 did not require repair."
505. "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."
506. Only two cases of overcrowding are recorded, but DR. TANGYE says :—"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."
507. DR. TANGYE further says :—"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."
508. Heathcote Hospital has continued to meet the requirements of the town satisfactorily, and during the year, 49 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 11 of Diphtheria, were admitted from the Borough.
509. The Smallpox Hospital at Fosse is kept in constant readiness, but no case was admitted during the year.
510. DR. TANGYE states that the building Bye-laws are quite out of date, and should be completely revised.
511. Eighty-six cases of Infectious disease—exclusive of Tuberculosis—were notified during the year, compared with 89 in the previous year. The cases consisted of :—Diphtheria 13, Scarlet Fever 51, Erysipelas 21, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1.
512. *Diphtheria*.—Thirteen cases were notified during the year in various parts of the town. All the patients made a good recovery.

513. *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.
514. *Erysipelas*.—Twenty-one cases of the usual mild type were notified during the year.
515. *Enteric Fever*.—No case of this disease was notified during the year.
516. *Puerperal Fever*.—For the fifth year in succession no case of this disease has been notified in the Borough.
517. *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.
518. The following table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilized for the free bacteriological examination by Birmingham University:—

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

519. *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.
520. 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.
521. Referring to the Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis, DR. TANGNE says:—
 "During the year 23 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 19 being cases of phthisis and 4 of other tuberculous disease. Eighteen deaths were due to Tuberculosis, compared with 10 in 1913, 15 in 1912, and 14 in 1911. Tuberculosis is a serious factor in the health of the Borough, and, as shewn 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."
522. Appended is a Report from Mr. Sidney T. W. White, the Sanitary Inspector, giving details of work done in his department during the year, from which the following extracts are taken:—"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. Forty-two 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."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11,910 | 23·0 | 14·9 | 0·50 | 77 |

RURAL DISTRICTS.

ALCESTER.

523. DR. BROWNE estimates the population to have remained at 11,868, the same as in the three previous years.
524. The Birth-rate has fallen to the low figure of 15.5, as compared with 18.87 in the previous year.
525. The Death-rate on the other hand shows a considerable increase, being 12.55 as against 9.85 in 1913.
526. Fourteen deaths have been reported from Zymotic Diseases, viz., 8 from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup and 6 from Diarrhœa. This gives a Zymotic Death-rate of 1.17 per 1,000 of the population, and is an increase from 0.5 per 1,000 in the previous year.
527. Infant Mortality again shows a very satisfactory decrease. Eleven deaths of infants under a year were registered, compared with 17 in the previous year. This gives a rate of 54.34 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 75.89 in the previous year, and still higher figures in earlier years.
528. The cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year numbered 84, compared with only 34 in the previous year, which, however, was an exceptionally low number. No less than 50 of the cases were of Diphtheria and 27 of Scarlet Fever. In addition, there have been 22 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 of other forms of Tuberculosis.
529. Eight out of the 50 cases of Diphtheria were fatal. Thirty-one of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. DR. BROWNE says:—"The most troublesome outbreak to deal with was at Great Alne, twenty-one cases occurring in June and July. Owing to the lack of accommodation at the Hospital many of the cases had to be treated at home. A second outbreak at Great Alne in October was mainly confined to two families, who were removed to the Hospital, it being found that owing to delay in sending for medical advice, all the children and the parents in one family had contracted the disease. Bacteriological examination of swabs from two hundred and eighty-seven cases and suspected cases, including the repeated examinations of cases which showed the bacilli at regular intervals, were made by the Birmingham University. Some of the cases, though apparently quite recovered, showed the bacilli for long periods, no patient being discharged from the Hospital, or considered free from infection at home, till two negative reports were obtained."
530. Of the 27 cases of Scarlet Fever, 26 were removed to Hospital, but no single case proved fatal.
531. Diarrhœa and Enteritis accounted for six deaths.
532. One isolated case of Typhoid Fever was notified.
533. Neither Whooping Cough nor Measles has been prevalent during the year.
534. With reference to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, DR. BROWNE says:—"Twenty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, the same number in each case as in the previous year. These cases have been visited and kept under observation by the County Health Visitor, and I have visited several of them. Fourteen of the cases have been sent to Sanatoria by the Insurance Committee. You have not sent any cases to Sanatoria during the year. Three cases have been sent to the Union Workhouse Infirmary, one removed, one died, and one still under treatment. The usual cleansing and disinfection of houses, where deaths have occurred, have been carried out. Eleven deaths have been registered during the year as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and three to other tubercular diseases."
535. Referring to the Isolation Hospital, DR. BROWNE reports:—"One hundred and seventeen patients were admitted to the Hertford Memorial Sanatorium during the year, fifty-nine being cases of scarlet fever, and fifty-eight of diphtheria. Fifty-seven of these cases were from the Alcester Rural District, twenty-six being scarlet fever and thirty-one diphtheria. Sixty were from the Feckenham Rural District, thirty-three scarlet fever and twenty-seven diphtheria. There were five deaths from diphtheria. During the summer the hospital was filled with cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the accommodation available was insufficient, so that cases of diphtheria which it would have been

advisable to move to the Hospital had to be left at home. In February I reported to the Joint Hospital Committee that the wards were overcrowded and acute and convalescent cases had to be mixed up in the same wards. I asked the Committee to erect a wooden block close to the brick block for acute cases of scarlet fever; but, after considering the matter, they decided not to make any addition to the buildings."

536. DR. BROWNE reports having made inspection of the District alone and in company with the Council's Inspector.
537. School Closure.—"The schools at Great Alne were closed for a fortnight in January and February for influenza; for a week in August for diphtheria; and again for a month in October and November for the same cause. The Infant School at Bidford was closed for three weeks in June on account of chicken-pox."
538. As regards the Water Supply, he says:—"There have been no changes in the water supply of the District during the year. The Alcester Water Company have given a good supply. Samples of water sent by you to the County Analyst for Chemical and Bacteriological examination, showed that the quality might be improved. I therefore advised you to request the Water Company to take steps to improve the quality, and to call in the services of an expert for the purpose. The Water Company also had samples analysed, which were stated to be perfectly satisfactory, but on further request from you they agreed to call in an engineer as suggested. The East Worcestershire Company's supply to Crabb's Cross and Studley continues to be satisfactory. Six samples of water have been submitted for analysis, and five have been condemned as unfit for drinking purposes."

With reference to Sewers and Drainage, DR. BROWNE remarks:—"The sewers in Alcester have been well flushed and received regular attention. You have called in a firm of engineers who made a Report on the Alcester Sewage Works, and submitted plans for the re-modelling of the same. The estimated cost of the scheme was more than could be undertaken at the present time, so you decided to let the matter stand over for a time, and agreed to have some alterations made so that the effluent after being filtered would be submitted to further purification on the land before being turned into the river. The sewers in Studley, Bidford, and Wilmeote have been properly flushed and have received the usual attention. A change of tenant at Wilmeote for the land used for sewage disposal has been made, and the land is now receiving proper attention."

539. DR. BROWNE reports that the removal of ashes and refuse from Alcester, Studley, Bidford and Ipsley have been done on the whole in a satisfactory manner, and at more frequent intervals.
540. Six new houses have been erected during the year—four at Alcester and two at Salford Priors.
541. Eight notices have been served for over-crowding and the nuisance abated.
542. He reports that the Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses—which have been inspected by him and the Inspector—have been kept clean.
543. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, of which there are 45 registered in the district, he states to have been on the whole kept in a satisfactory manner, and that considerable improvements in structure have been made in some of the cowsheds.
544. Housing Act.—DR. BROWNE says:—"The work in connection with this Act continues to be done in the various localities in the district, the character of the work comprising repairs to roof, provision of rainwater spouting and pipes, new drains, damp courses, repairs to stairs, and general repairs. The building of some new houses for the working classes in Alcester was considered by a Committee, a suitable site chosen, and plans obtained for the erection of a block of houses with three bedrooms, but owing to the war, and the rise in the cost of materials, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the matter. Under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1909, 30 houses were inspected, 10 of which were reported as being unfit for habitation, but the whole of the 30 had their defects remedied without the making of any Closing Orders.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11,868 | 15.5 | 12.55 | 1.17 | 54 |

ATHERSTONE.

545. DR. HERRING says the probable increase in the population is difficult to estimate as there has been during the last six months a considerable efflux of men for the army. To be on the safe side he has therefore simply added the natural increase, due to the excess of births over deaths—350—and has estimated the population at 20,350, which forms the basis on which the averages are estimated.
546. The Birth-rate is 28·45, a falling off of 2·05 from the previous year, and with the exception of 1911, the lowest for the last five years.
547. The Death-rate of 13·26 is an excess of 1·16 on that of 1913 when it was 12·1.
548. Commenting on the causes of death, DR. HERRING says:—"In the appendix will be found an analysis of the various causes of death and the ages at which they occurred. It will therefore be sufficient if I draw attention to the 4 chief diseases—Heart disease which claimed 41 victims; Chest affections (Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Pleurisy) 38, Cancer 12, and Senile Decay 19. Of the latter no fewer than 6 were over 90 years of age, and 9 between the ages of 80 and 90. Pulmonary Phthisis accounted for 19 deaths, an excess of seven over last year. In view of the exertions that are being made to conquer the scourge of consumption, this excess is discouraging."
549. The Infant Mortality Rate has gone up to 114 per 1,000 births, an increase of 15·64 over the previous year. As DR. HERRING says:—"Remembering that the Birth-rate itself is 2·05 lower than in 1913, the matter is serious and requires some investigation."
550. Dealing further with this matter, he describes the procedure of notification of Births, and the consequent visitation by the County Health Visitors, as carried out in the Atherstone District and the County generally, and speaks very highly of the work done in this connection. He remarks as follows:—"It is quite evident that such a scheme of visitation and advice cannot fail to be beneficial to the child and helpful to the mother, and so, indirectly, do a great deal towards lowering the rate of Infant Mortality. It will be noticed that the 'Key-note' of the whole success lies in the regularity and promptness of the notifications. If I don't receive the necessary information, the Lady Visitors are ignorant of the 'arrival,' and no visit is made, or help given. In your district these notifications are not carefully or systematically made; nearly 30 per cent. of the births registered last year were not notified, and consequently not received by the Visitors. I brought the matter before your Council in November last; my remarks appeared in the public press, but no improvement has, as yet, been noticed. I would therefore strongly urge your Council to take action in the matter and insist on all births being duly notified. As the adoption of the Act was by the resolution of your Council, and not deputed to you by the County Authorities, the responsibility for its efficient administration rests with you and not with the County Council or the County M.O.H."
552. "This matter is a very urgent one and requires attention, for in addition to the actual *Infant Mortality* of 66, there were during the year 44 deaths of children between 1 and 15, so that we lost 110 young lives quite on the threshold of life. These represent 40·74 per cent. of the total deaths. Remembering the diminishing Birth-rate, which is common to the entire Country, the death of so many children is very serious, for in ordinary times we have little or no immigration, so that the excess of births over deaths is our only means of increasing and strengthening the population of the Country."
553. The causes of *Infantile Mortality* were:—Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria 1, Tuberculous Disease 3, Convulsions 6, Respiratory Diseases 9, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 12, Premature Births, Malformations, etc., 28, Other Causes 3; total 66.
554. The Zymotic Death-rate showed a large increase, being 1·27 as compared with 0·5 in 1913. The causes of death were:—Typhoid 2, Scarlet Fever 5, Diphtheria 6, and Diarrhoea 13—total 26.
555. As regards Notification of Infectious Diseases, no fewer than 263 cases were notified, by far the largest number ever known in the District. The causes were recorded as follows:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 25, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 189, Enteric Fever 3, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 10, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 24, Other forms of Tuberculosis 3.
556. Speaking of Typhoid Fever, DR. HERRING says:—"In my report for 1913, I congratulated you on the absence of Typhoid from your District, and we had only heard of 2 cases in the previous three years. Four cases have occurred during 1914—3 undoubted cases which were duly notified, and 1 which although suspicious was not convincing.

The 2 Polesworth cases arose in Dordon—2 young children 5 and 4 years old, both in the same family. The premises were inspected, several minor defects remedied, but I did not discover any insanitary conditions sufficient to account for the disease. No other cases occurred in the same area. No bacteriological examinations were made of the blood, and as the children were delicate and susceptible, possibly there were other causes operating. One enteric case in an Atherstone "yard" led to a critical examination of the premises, which were found defective. They have since been disinhabited, and converted into a wash-house. The second Atherstone case was doubtful and did not respond to the Widal's test. The clinical symptoms were sufficiently suspicious to warrant a thorough investigation which was made. Premises were satisfactory; drains were opened out and tested. Every precaution was taken, as to the disinfection of premises, bedding, and excreta. No further development has followed, so I am hoping that as the patient made a prompt and complete recovery, the case may be classed as doubtful."

557. Referring to Scarlet Fever, DR. HERRING says:—"This has been our 'Scourge' for the last 18 months. Despite all our efforts the fever became epidemic and has continued so, no fewer than 189 having been reported during the year. From the preceding table it will be seen that the disease was most virulent in Ansley and Hartshill, 115 of the 189 cases having occurred in those parishes. Last year the bulk of the cases arose in Polesworth, which this year only furnished 15 cases. We may therefore reasonably expect a respite during the current year, for at one time or another almost every populous area in your district has suffered in turn."
558. Dealing with the question of Diphtheria, DR. HERRING reports:—"This serious disease has been a good deal in evidence lately. Ansley furnished 7 cases; Hartshill 8, and Polesworth 7. Of the total 25 cases, 13 were reported in the last 3 months of the year when the rainfall was excessive (9.67 inches) and everywhere seemed saturated. In my experience dampness especially in the walls of dwelling houses is a more fruitful source of diphtheria than drainage defects or general lack of cleanliness. In all the cases I enquired into, dampness of house walls was present, and altho' in some instances there were defects in drainage and water supply I am convinced that the dampness of the sleeping rooms was the chief cause of the outbreak. In accordance with the instructions of your Council, I supplied, on request, Anti. Diph. Serum to the medical men in attendance on the cases. No Diphtheria patient has been removed to Hospital as the type of the disease was not severe. Only in 2 cases did palatal paralysis supervene."
559. With reference to Tuberculosis, he says:—"This insidious baffling disease still claims too many victims. The death list shew 19 deaths from Pulmonary Phthisis or Consumption, and 8 from Tuberculosis of Brain membranes, glands, bones and joints. The crusade against this terrible disease is only in its infancy, and for the last 3 years, has under the National Insurance Act been more or less experimental. The experience gained is however being absorbed and as a result Warwickshire is preparing for the campaign by appointing a Tuberculosis Medical Officer, who will very shortly establish a special Dispensary in all the populous centres in the County. He is, I know, trying to obtain suitable premises in Atherstone. The machinery for dealing with Phthisis will soon be efficient and valuable, but as it is most important that treatment should be commenced at the earliest possible moment, it is imperative that the requirements of the 'Tuberculosis Notification Act, 1913,' should be carefully and loyally carried out. This, I am sorry to say, is not done in your district. Of the 19 deaths certified as being due to 'Consumption' only 10 had been notified as Tuberculosis during life. It is essentially a lingering disease, and it therefore seems hardly credible that in these 9 cases, the nature of the illness had not been ascertained during the early stages. The omission to notify means that the Sanitary Officers had no knowledge of the cases, therefore no supervision was exercised to prevent the spread of the disease—disinfectants were not supplied, no disinfection of bedding or clothing, in short, no help given towards stamping out the disease. The County Health Visitors are always ready and willing to give advice and assistance when visiting, but if the cases are not notified they of course don't know of their existence. It is exactly the same criticism as I offered when speaking of the neglect of the Birth Notifications and I would suggest that laxity and neglect in these tuberculosis notifications should be noticed and firmly dealt with."
560. "The arrangements for Domiciliary Treatment of Phthisical patients are still in force and are of great service to several patients who have been discharged from Sanatoria. The grant of Medical attendances, where necessary, together with milk, bovril, special medicines and any hygienic appliances, greatly help the suffering patient, but these privileges, excellent as they are, do not compensate for the loss of the abundant fresh air and the hygienic surroundings which are so conspicuous in Sanatorium life. The sleeping shelters which the Council purchased are not much in demand, not that they are not

needed, but because the patients are unable to secure open ground on which to place them. At present there are four in stock, fitted and ready for immediate delivery to any suitable applicant."

561. No accurate record exists of the number of cases of Non-notifiable Diseases which have occurred, but the Head Teachers of the various Schools have reported the following amongst the children on the School registers:—Measles 11, Mumps 229, Chicken Pox 9, Whooping Cough 33—total 282.
562. During the year the undermentioned Schools were closed:—*For Scarlet Fever*: Ansley Church Schools, June 5th to July 6th. *For Mumps*: St. Benedict's, Atherstone, Feb. 9th to Mar. 9th; Nethersole, Polesworth, June 9th to July 6th; Baddesley, C.E. Baddesley, Nov. 3rd to Jan. 4th.
563. Referring to Scarlet Fever cases at the Hospital, DR. HERRING says:—"At the beginning of 1914 there were 12 cases in hospital remaining over from 1913. During the year 114 patients were admitted, making 126 in all. Of these 118 were discharged cured; 3 died, and 5 were remaining at the close of the year, and also appear in the list for 1915. The 126 patients had a total residence of 5,270 days, or 41·82 per head. The cost of running the Hospital works out at an average of 99s. 4d. per patient. A very large outlay which I cannot help thinking might be considerably reduced if people could be induced, or compelled to exercise more care and intelligence when dealing with infectious disease. It might be well to mention that Scarlet Fever was the only disease admitted to Hospital during 1914. We have accommodation for Typhoid and Diphtheria, but no demand for the admission of any of the cases reported was made, and on investigation the home isolation was considered sufficient."
564. With reference to the Infectious Hospital he writes:—"The premises and appurtenances are in good order and well maintained. In July last we were fortunate in securing the services of a very capable, highly trained and experienced Matron who has managed the Hospital, so far, with great success, and has secured the confidence both of the patients and their friends."
565. Referring to Rainfall, the Report says:—"Mr. Coleby has again obliged me with a copy of his register for the year. The details are as follows:—

| | inches. | | inches. |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| January | 0·60 | July | 1·23 |
| February | 1·05 | August | 0·47 |
| March | 1·58 | September | 0·53 |
| April | 1·11 | October | 1·20 |
| May | 1·03 | November | 3·02 |
| June | 1·80 | December | 5·45 |
| | | Total rainfall ... | 19·07 |

There were 61 days on which more than 0·10 inches of rain fell; 304 on which less than 0·10 inches fell, and 225 on which absolutely no rain fell. The rain fall for Oct., Nov. and Dec. = 9·67 inches, exceeded the total rain for the preceding 9 months by 0·27 of an inch.

566. DR. HERRING has again occasion to refer to the Water Supply, and says:—"The eccentricities of your Water Supply were as well marked in 1914 as in any previous year. We are now quite accustomed to a total deprivation of water from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., but in addition to this disability, we have a deficient and erratic supply even in the daytime. In my last year's report I expressed the hope that the Atherstone Water Question would soon be settled by the completion of the Warton Scheme and the distribution of the new supply to our thirsty areas. The technicalities of the scheme are completed; the engineering difficulties have been surmounted; the pumping machinery and other details of the distribution have been discussed and settled. Nothing remains to be done, except to let the contract, and borrow the money, about £1,800. In view of the increased cost of money and unsettled state of the Country, owing to the War, it was decided to postpone the scheme until money should be cheaper. From a sanitary point of view it is regrettable as there is a distinct necessity for the increased supply, but we must hope for the dawn of a better day when this and many other much needed improvements may be carried out."
567. "ANSLEY WATER SUPPLY.—My criticism of the water service for Ansley Village has resulted in negotiations being entered into with the Nuncaton Authorities for a supply from their mains, the quantity to be ascertained by meter and paid for at per 1,000 galls. This is at any rate a quicker solution of the difficulty than waiting for the com-

pletion of the Warton Scheme. It is of course competent for your Council to terminate the Nuneaton contract and supply the Warton water if time and experience should show that it would be better to do so."

568. DR. HERRING, referring to Sanitary Inspection, says that Mr. Beck's Annual Report, which accompanies his own, is as usual, a record of a year's useful work.
569. Referring to the Sewage Disposal, he says :—
 "ATHERSTONE.—From Dr. Hamilton Wood's report to the County Council there seems to be a necessity for the increase of filtering area. The filters have been enlarged from time to time and will no doubt be extended again at the discretion of your Surveyor.
 "HARTSHILL.—The Sewage from this parish is treated by Nuneaton Corporation the quantity delivered being ascertained by a system of Meters in Adder's Lane, Hartshill. The arrangements seem to work satisfactorily.
 "GRENDON COMMON.—The proposed new Sewer to which I alluded in my Report for 1913, is as yet non-existent, but the question of Sewage disposal for Baddesley is at present under discussion, and as Grendon Common is adjacent to Baddesley, possibly the 2 schemes may blend, and be carried out together."
570. Dealing with the question of Public Scavenging, he says :—"The work which in former years was only carried out in Atherstone, Hartshill and Polesworth, has now been adopted by the parishes of Ansley and Baddesley, so that the 5 most densely populated of the 11 parishes under the control of your Council are provided with public scavenging. There is I believe some difficulty as to the provision of a receptacle or 'tip' for the rubbish, this can, of course, only be a temporary difficulty and in a short time the work will be in full swing. The Sanitary benefits arising from these arrangements will not be long in making themselves felt."
571. Referring to the Sewage Disposal and Scavenging at Baddesley, he says :—"In last year's report I suggested a need for improvement in the Sewage disposal and also the desirability of providing Public Scavenging for the Village. I am happy to say that both of these important matters have been taken in hand. Negotiations are in progress as to the purchase of the 8 acres of land on which the Sewage is at present dealt with. When this is acquired more efficient deposit tanks, filters and arrangements for percolation of the effluent will be provided and the scheme as a whole will doubtless be more efficient than at present. The change will however embrace a larger question, viz. : the management of the Works by your Council's Officials, instead of simply renting the land, and leaving the treatment of the sewage in the hands of the tenant as at present. Perhaps it will be better seeing that the matter is *subjudice* to let events develop. Suffice it is to say that Baddesley Sewage disposal is being dealt with, and may be expected very shortly to be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. The second question, that SCAVENGING has been commenced, the contract working out at about 1s. 6d. per head of the population. Possibly this is rather high, but as it is pointed out in the Inspector's report, this may be due to the work being heavier on account of the accumulations of refuse which have been left over for the 'Expected' Contractor. Even now it will be necessary to exercise care to prevent indiscriminate tipping of ashes on the Common, giving rise to general untidiness, but the habits of a lifetime will not be corrected all at once; we must trust to gradual improvement resulting from careful supervision."
572. With reference to Housing and Town Planning, the Report says :—"In my former reports, this section has occupied considerable space, but this year I am sorry to say there is little to report. The activity and enthusiasm of 1912 have disappeared and altho' we have certainly secured a plot of land 5 acres in extent on which to erect workmen's dwellings, there is at present no prospect of any houses being forthcoming in the near future. The need for additional dwellings is as urgent as ever. Private enterprise is only responsible for plans for 10 houses during 1914. Of these 10, 5 have been completed, 4 are in course of erection, and 1 has been abandoned. The Surveyor has plans in preparation for 12 cottages of a somewhat similar type to those erected in 1912, but probably this work, like all similar undertakings involving the borrowing of money will have to be postponed until the Country is more settled, and the Money Market easier. So far as the inspection of houses is concerned, our efforts are not relaxed—15 houses have been closed—6 on orders issued by the Council on my certificates, and 9 by private negotiations between the Sanitary Inspector and the private Owners. Of these 15 houses, 10 have been re-opened after extensive repairs, amounting almost to re-construction none of which work would have been done, without the pressure-lever of the 'closing-order.' Seeing that *new houses* are not likely to be available for some time it will be necessary to be more vigilant, as to the maintenance and cleanliness of the existing homes.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 20,350 | 28.45 | 13.26 | 1.27 | 114 |

BRAILES.

573. DR. GEORGE FINDLAY estimates the population at 5,968, which shows a continued decrease.
574. The Birth-rate was 19.0 per 1,000, compared with 20.3 during the previous year.
575. Seventy-seven deaths occurred in persons belonging to the District, which is equal to an annual death-rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the population, a figure just below the average for the last five years. Sixty per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age.
576. Seven deaths occurred in children under a year, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 62 per 1,000 births registered.
577. Three deaths occurred from Zymotic Diseases, namely, 1 from Whooping Cough, 1 from Diphtheria, and 1 from Erysipelas, giving a Zymotic death-rate of 0.5 per 1,000.
578. Seven cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year. In only one case was the result fatal.
579. Six cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.
580. Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared with 15 in the previous year. There were four distinct introductions of the infection in the District, and in every instance the spread of infection was arrested after comparatively few cases had appeared. Fourteen of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and all cases reported made good recovery.
581. There has been no case of Enteric Fever reported in the District for the last five years.
582. Whooping Cough was so prevalent at Ilmington that the School had to be closed. Only one fatal case was recorded, that in a child three years old.
583. Measles occurred in a few of the Parishes, but no fatal case was registered.
584. Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. DR. FINDLAY remarks that both cases were looked after by the Health Visitor, and in both instances the sight of the infant has been saved.
585. No notification of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis has been received.
586. Diarrhœa and Enteritis have been practically absent from the District during the year, and no fatal case has been reported.
587. Four notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 of other forms of Tubercular disease were received. Two persons have died during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. With reference to this subject, DR. FINDLAY remarks:—"Probably, in a wide district such as this with very few patients suffering from tubercular disease, domiciliary treatment is better than establishing dispensaries. There is no provision within the District itself for sanatorium treatment of any class of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis."
588. Six deaths were registered as due to Cancer, as compared with 7 last year.
589. With reference to the Notification of Births Act, which came into force in this District on July 21st, 1912, DR. FINDLAY states that over 95 per cent. of the infants born in the District are breast fed, at least for some time. Continuing, he says:—"I think that if some care and advice could be given to expecting mothers some part at least of the deaths from weakly and prematurely born children could be avoided, and that it would be a good thing if the County Council could recognise and assist the different Voluntary Nursing Associations which now cover the greater part of the District. The Associations would then be in a position to send their nurses to visit mothers who are making arrangements for attendance during confinements. These visits during the latter periods of pregnancy would be useful in watching over the general health of the expecting mother. At present these nurses rarely see their patients until the actual time of confinement when it is too late to try to prevent premature delivery."

590. With reference to Water Supply and Drainage, he says :—"The water supply of the district in general is fairly good, and I have not heard of any places not having a sufficient supply. There are comparatively few large houses in the district, and, from observations, I estimate that there are about 125 water closets and 25 hand-flushed closets. There are also about 260 pail closets; this number is being gradually increased as old privies are being re-modelled. The vast majority are old-fashioned privy vaults, estimated at about 800, and 100 midden closets. The sewerage systems in the various villages, for the most part, convey the sewage matter into sewer ditches at some distance from the villages, or into very small streams, all of which are periodically cleaned out by the Council; only at Honington is there sewage outfall works with filters."
591. Referring to the Water Supply of Ilmington, DR. FINDLAY again urges the advisability of the lower part of the village being put on the high pressure system, similar to the upper part of the village.
592. With regard to Sanitary Inspections of the District, DR. FINDLAY states that he has made house-to-house inspections at Whatcote, Tysoe, and Long Compton. In connection with this matter he remarks :—"It will be seen that the great bulk of the nuisances found are abated after formal notices, and it is only after these notices have failed to get the work done that the matters have been brought before the Council. Four hundred and fifty-nine informal notices have been served, and it has only been necessary for the Council to order the issue of ten formal notices."
593. With reference to the sanitary condition of the Elementary Schools, DR. FINDLAY states that the arrangements for the children washing their hands might be improved without any very great expense.
594. It was necessary to advise the closure of the Schools at the following places, in order to prevent the spread of infection :—
 At Long Compton, from April 1st till April 27th, on account of measles.
 At Honington, from May 13th to June 3rd, on account of scarlet fever.
 At Pillerton from May 27th, for three days, to allow for disinfecting school after scarlet fever cases.
 At Ilmington, the C. of E. School, from November 9th, and the R.C. School, from December 2nd until the end of the year, on account of whooping cough.
595. With reference to the outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Honington and Pillerton, DR. FINDLAY examined all the children of these schools to see if he could find any instances of "peeling" among them. He further remarks :—"In all instances the closure of the schools has been approved by the School Medical Officer, and I have to acknowledge the kindness of the teachers and attendance officers in letting me know so promptly when children in the various schools showed signs of infectious illness, thus assisting me in the endeavour to prevent the spread of the infection."
596. Twenty-five Dairies and 24 Cowsheds have all been Inspected and are fairly well kept.
597. There are 17 Bakehouses in the District, all of which have been inspected, and in two instances formal notices were necessary to have them properly cleansed. With regard to Slaughterhouses, he says :—"There are no bye-laws with reference to slaughter houses in force in the district. Four are known to be in regular use and are periodically inspected. They have been fairly well kept and it has not been necessary to serve any notices. I think that if the Council would adopt some bye-laws requiring these places to be registered, it would be a great improvement."
598. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act 235 houses were inspected. Two houses were found unfit for human habitation, but no Closing Orders have been made.
599. Continuing the Report, he says :—"The total number of houses which have been examined and registered up to the end of December is 1,161, and, as we estimated that there was something over 1,200 houses in the district which come under the Act, we hope that by another year the register will be practically complete."
600. No cases of Over-crowding were found during the year, and there appears to be no immediate demand for more cottages in any part of the District.
601. All the Workshops have been visited, 128 Inspections having been made, and in only two instances were notices necessary.
602. Referring to the Sanitary Administration of the District, and dealing specially with the Isolation Hospital, the Report states that 20 patients were under treatment during the year; 14 from the Brailes District and 6 from the Shipston-on-Stour District. The Hospital is capable of receiving only one kind of infectious disease at a time, but in the same field are situated two houses where a case of Smallpox can be isolated at a few hours notice.

603. No samples of water were sent to the County Analyst during the year.
604. Appended is a Report by Mr. E. R. Gander, on the work carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's Department. Referring to House Inspection he says:—The chief defects are want of ventilation in pantries and living rooms, defective thatched roofs, soil abutting against walls, and the worn-out condition of some of the old stone-built houses. It is often found that the pantry is in need of limewashing when the other parts of the house are in a fairly clean condition."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5,968 | 19·0 | 12·8 | 0·5 | 62 |

COVENTRY.

605. DR. ILIFFE estimates the population at 1,900, an increase of 170 on the previous year and in doing so, says it is difficult to estimate the population owing to the fact that many have volunteered for service during the War.
606. The Birth-rate he shows as 34·73, an increase on the previous year of 3·30 per 1,000.
607. The Death-rate he estimates to have fallen to 4·21, as against 6·9 per 1,000 in 1913.
608. There was no Infant Mortality during the year.
609. The only death which occurred from either of the Zymotic diseases was one from Scarlet Fever. This gives a Zymotic death-rate of 0·5 per 1,000.
610. DR. ILIFFE says:—"Scarlet Fever has been slightly on the increase and one death from such cause has been reported. The cases have been treated at home; careful isolation and free distribution of disinfectants have met with good results. I have endeavoured to find the origin of these cases of this Zymotic disease, but I am unable to do so with any certainty. The houses in this part of the district which have been built within the last 10 years, are quite modern, and equipped with every convenience. I am constrained, therefore, to believe the origin is one of importation from without."
611. There have been 77 houses erected during the year, the plans of which, DR. ILIFFE says, have been passed by the Council.
612. DR. ILIFFE says:—"Water, Sewage Disposal, Light and Ventilation, are in every way efficient. The water supply and light is taken from the City of Coventry, and the disposal of house drainage and sewage by the same authority, subject to arrangements by your Council with the City Authorities. The disposal of the few middens remaining is by cart, and is removed to agricultural holdings outside the district. Water closets are used with few exceptions. Water supply is good and appliances satisfactory. There is no overcrowding, and there are no Offensive Trades carried on in the District."
613. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 433 houses are reported to have been inspected during the year, but none considered to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health, so as to be unfit for habitation.
614. The Report says:—"Orders to abate nuisances, such as the collection of refuse, and drains in an imperfect condition, have been dealt with by the Inspector and in every case compliance has been effected without legal proceedings."
615. The five Factories and Workshops in the District are stated to be employing about 7,000 people, and the sanitary arrangements are good and effective.
616. DR. ILIFFE says:—"No case of impure, unwholesome milk or food, animal or vegetable has come under my observation."
617. A report from Mr. E. A. Evans, the Inspector of Nuisances, says:—"The arrangements made by this Council with the Corporation for the removal of house refuse from the south-east portion of St. Michael Without proves very satisfactory and you will no doubt be pleased to know that the resolution of the Council for the removal of house refuse from the Whitley portion of St. Michael without has met with the approval and satisfaction of the inhabitants. The sanitary arrangements at Whitley Abbey, which is now occupied by about 100 Belgian Refugees, are satisfactory, and the City water supply has been connected."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1,900 | 34·73 | 4·21 | 0·5 | Nil. |

FARNBOROUGH.

618. DR. JOHNS considers that the population has remained the same as at the Census of 1911, namely 1,482.
619. The Birth-rate was the exceptionally low one of 13·49, compared with 16·18 in the previous year.
620. Referring to the Notification of Births Act, DR. JOHNS says :—" This Act was adopted last year. Twelve births have been notified during the year, and as there were 20 births, I presume you will take action in the matter at once, so that the correct number will be notified in 1915."
621. The Death-rate was 19·56, a very high rate, particularly when compared with that of the previous year, when it was 8·09.
622. The causes of death are given as follows :—Phthisis 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 1, Cancer 1, Organic Heart Disease 7, Bronchitis 2, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Nephritis and Bright's Disease 1, Congenital Debility 1, other defined causes 14—total 29.
623. There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.
624. Two deaths occurred under 1 year, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 100 per 1,000 births.
625. With reference to house accommodation, DR. JOHNS says :—" The number of houses in the District remains practically the same; and as I reported last year, no doubt a few more houses would be acceptable in some of the villages. The Inspector finds it a matter of less difficulty to get repairs done now than formerly."
626. Referring to Water Supply, DR. JOHNS says :—" In two of the villages the water is brought from a distance, in the other four it is obtained from wells. One well at Farnborough, the water from which was reported last year as unfit for human consumption, is still unable to be used, as a second sample taken during the year was found to be unsatisfactory, and I have not yet received a satisfactory reply from the owners. The owners of the cottages supplied by this well should in the meantime provide a pure and sufficient water supply to these houses."
627. The Cowsheds and Dairies in the District are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.
628. The Radway Council School was closed in Dec. owing to an outbreak of Measles.
629. The Inspector reports that 119 inspections and observations of the District were made, 9 formal notices sent out, and 23 nuisances abated after notice. There were no seizures of unwholesome food. One case of overcrowding was found and dealt with. The bakehouses, slaughterhouses, dairies and milkshops, cowsheds, workshops, drainage and sewage disposal, have been inspected and found to be satisfactory."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1,482 | 13·49 | 19·56 | Nil. | 100 |

FOLESHILL.

630. DR. JOHN ORTON estimates the population to be 27,802, an increase of 2,714 on the previous year.
631. The Birth-rate was 30·8 per 1,000, a figure not so high as in former years.
632. The abnormally low Death-rate of 11·0 per 1,000 is recorded.
633. The Infantile Mortality of 112·92 per 1,000 births is a high one.
634. With regard to the causes of these infantile deaths, 52 out of the total of 97 were due to Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth. Diarrhoea and Enteritis were responsible for 13 deaths, and Bronchitis and Pneumonia for 16.

635. With reference to this high Infantile Death-rate, DR. ORTON says :—"There was some discussion, during the year, for a Clinic for Mothers being established in the town of Bedworth, where instruction could be given to expectant mothers as to the avoidance of wastage in child life from these causes. Our Health Visitor has such a very large area to supervise in this connection that it cannot be expected that all the attention which is necessary to check the large mortality we suffer year by year can be carried out."
636. Forty-one deaths from Zymotic Diseases were registered, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 1.4. Scarlet Fever accounted for 2 deaths, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup for 6, Measles for 6, Whooping Cough for 10 and Epidemic Diarrhœa for 17.
637. No case of Smallpox was notified during the year.
638. Two hundred and six cases of Scarlet Fever were reported—more than twice the number of the previous year. One hundred and eighty cases were removed to Exhall Infectious Hospital, and of the whole total two proved fatal.
639. Six deaths were recorded from Measles, all in children under five years of age.
640. Seventeen deaths were registered as occurring from Epidemic Diarrhœa and Zymotic Enteritis. Referring to this DR. ORTON says :—"We again distributed the fly caution poster, in the hope that precautions might be taken to avoid the collection of manure heaps and vegetable refuse heaps in the proximity of dwellings. We also distributed a new circular, copy of which is appended :—

"FOLESHILL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

No animal refuse, such as fish heads, etc., is to be deposited at any tips, as such refuse forms a breeding ground for FLIES, which cause much illness, especially amongst children. All such refuse must be burned, and not placed in dust-bins, or offenders will render themselves liable to prosecution.

By Order,
J. ORTON, M.D.,
M.O.H.

641. Twenty-five notifications of Diphtheria were received during the year, six of which proved fatal. Fifteen of these cases occurred in Foleshill.
642. No case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year.
643. Thirty-six cases of Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 12 deaths, Tuberculous Meningitis for 1, and other Tubercular Diseases for 6.
644. With reference to Tuberculosis, DR. ORTON says :—"The Council have now purchased three shelters for the use of consumptive patients, and these have been much appreciated. All these three shelters have been in constant use most of the year, and also one which was supplied by the Insurance Committee."
645. Sixteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.
646. Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were reported during the year, both in the Parish of Bedworth.
647. Cancer accounted for 26 deaths.
648. Ten deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, all under five years of age.
649. With reference to Sewage Works, DR. ORTON reports :—
"BEDWORTH.—At these works, extensions have been made by the provision of two screening chambers and detritus tanks and three sludge lagoons. An additional acre of land has been purchased, and the brook course diverted to the boundary of the land. This will give greater facilities for dealing with the sludge, and improve the tank effluent. On the irrigation portion of the land, additional beds have been made. As these works have only recently been completed, it is intended to ascertain what improvement has been made in the effluent before making any alterations to the bacteria beds.

"FOLESHILL.—The effluent at these works continues to be very satisfactory. A new sludge lagoon has been constructed, and the sludge is readily disposed of to farmers. The two additional septic tanks which were provided about 18 months ago have proved very satisfactory.

"WALSgrave-ON-SOWE—WATER AND SEWAGE SCHEMES.—Progress has been made with the laying of the water mains, and many of the properties have now a good water supply. When this work has been completed, the Sewage Scheme will be considered.

"EXHALL.—The Council have provided a very good hand pump to assist the Contractor in emptying the cesspools, and few complaints have been received. The Engineer has been instructed to prepare a Sewage Scheme, which will be considered this year. As the new properties erected are scattered all over the parish, several miles of sewers will be necessary, and it may be advisable to have two or three small Schemes to deal with the populous parts until more development has taken place."

650. With regard to Scavenging, DR. ORTON says:—

"FOLESHILL.—This cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. The state of the labour market has no doubt militated against the Contractor carrying out the work as thoroughly as he has previously done.

"EXHALL.—We believe this to have been fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the district of Wheelwright's Lane, where the drainage has to be emptied into cesspools which are constructed in strata called 'running sand,' the consequence being that percolation of water takes place all the time into the said cesspools, and the satisfactory emptying is a matter of impossibility.

"KERESLEY.—A contract has again been entered into with a local farmer for the emptying of the cesspools, privies, etc., in connection with the huts erected at Keresley and occupied by men engaged in the sinking operations of the new pit in this district.

"BEDWORTH.—This work is believed to be very satisfactorily carried out. Very few complaints have been received during the year under review."

651. DR. ORTON, in emphasising the need for Lodging Houses in the District, says:—"As recorded in my Reports for the last few years, there is no lodging accommodation registered as such, with the exception of Durham House, Keresley, a farm house converted by the Warwickshire Coal Company, and this is only used by people engaged at their works. Both your Sanitary Inspector and myself are firmly of the opinion that registered lodging houses, both in Bedworth and Foleshill, would be very useful, and prevent some cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice."

652. Only two Schools have been closed during the year, viz.: Wyken Infants Department, owing to Measles, and Binley, owing to Scarlet Fever.

653. With regard to the Water Supply, the Report states:—

"Apart from the samples submitted from the new bore hole, a sample was submitted from the town mains, early in the year, for analysis, and this proved to be perfectly satisfactory.

"FOLESHILL.—This parish is, as in previous years, supplied by the North Warwickshire Water Company, and a sample of this water was submitted for analysis, and proved satisfactory.

"Early in the year, Mr. Windass prepared a Report upon the Water Supply in the various Parishes of your District, which is here included:—

"ANSTY.—This village is mainly supplied from the Parish pump, which was recently analysed and found to be of satisfactory quality.

"BINLEY.—From wells at present, with the exception of the large number of new houses (above 200) built by the Binley Colliery Company close to their new Colliery, in Willenhall Lane. This water has been analysed several times, and can hardly be considered satisfactory, and is pumped from the new workings.

"EXHALL.—The Bedworth mains have now been laid to the houses at Bedworth Hill in this parish, which includes about 24 houses, and I estimate that quite 180 houses are now supplied by the North Warwickshire Water Coy. in this parish.

"KERESLEY.—Is also well supplied by the North Warwickshire Water Company.

"SHILTON.—Water Supply chiefly from two Parish pumps.

"WALSgrave-ON-SOWE.—Lenton's Lane portion of this parish is now supplied by the North Warwickshire Water Company, who are also rapidly pushing forward the laying of the mains in Walsgrave Village, where water is badly needed. These mains will also supply the houses in Wyken Parish, the majority of which abut on to the Parish of Walsgrave-on-Sowe.

“WILLENHALL.—Wells.

“WITHYBROOK.—The bulk of the water for this small parish is supplied from a natural spring in the hill adjoining, and which empties in a good stream by the side of the main road. This spring has recently received attention, the old pipes being taken out and new ones laid. The water was also analysed, and found to be of good quality.

“With regard to the Water Supply of the small hamlet of Potter’s Green, in the Parish of Walsgrave-on-Sowe, this has been the district from which most complaints have been received. Your Council have frequently had this matter brought to your notice by one of your members, and pressure has been brought to bear upon the North Warwickshire Water Coy. to expedite the laying in of the mains, but nothing has been done during the year.”

654. The Report deals with the Notification of Births Act, and includes a Report of the work done in this connection by the County Health Visitor for this District.
655. Slaughterhouses, Cowsheds and Dairies have all been inspected and no complaints have been received.
656. The five Offensive Trades in the District have been examined and no complaints have been received.
657. With regard to Housing and Town Planning, DR. ORTON reports :—“This work has again received the serious consideration of your Council during the year, and plans have been prepared by your Engineer and Surveyor, and submitted to the Local Government Board, who appointed an Inspector to hold an Inquiry, and sanction was granted for the erection of 30 houses in the parish of Foleshill and 30 in the parish of Bedworth. This work has now been commenced, and will, I am sure, prove of great value to the District.”
658. Appended is a lengthy Report by Mr. J. W. Windass, Sanitary Inspector, which states that 2,862 inspections and observations have been made during the year, and that 20 samples of water have been taken for analysis and 12 have been condemned as unfit for use.
659. With regard further to Water Supplies, Mr. Windass says :—“I regret that no arrangement has yet been made with regard to the colony of houses situate near the new Colliery at Binley, and it is to be hoped that, before the end of the present year, some steps may be taken to provide a proper Supply for this district, which is rapidly growing.”
660. Seventy-four cases of overcrowding have been reported during the year. In explanation of this high figure, Mr. Windass remarks :—“This number does not by any means account for the large number of cases of this description in the District, but, owing to the scarcity of houses and the large influx of people to the City of Coventry, on account of its trade prosperity, it is one of the questions which should receive prompt attention. Again, during the year, the practice has been continued of erecting houses with only two bedrooms, and it has frequently come to my notice that one family are occupying the front room up and down, and another the back room up and down.”

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 27,802 | 30·8 | 11·0 | 1·4 | 112·92 |

MONKS KIRBY.

661. DR. O’CONNOR estimates the population to have been 1,550 at the middle of the year, which is practically the same as in 1913, when the estimate was 1,553.
662. The Birth-rate was 14·1, a decrease from 15·4 in the previous year.
663. The Death-rate was 10·96 against 9·0 in 1913.
664. For the second consecutive year there were no deaths among infants, consequently the Infant Mortality Rate is *Nil*.
665. The Zymotic Death-rate is again *Nil*.
666. The youngest death recorded was 29. There were only three deaths among persons under 65 years of age and more than two-thirds of the deaths were in persons ranging from 70 to 94.

667. As regards causes of death, he points out that six were due to Bronchitis, 1 to Consumption, 1 to Cancer, and 1 to Organic Heart Disease.
668. DR. O'CONNOR records the notification of 17 cases of Infectious Disease, namely:—Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) 5, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 8, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1, other forms of Tuberculosis 1.
669. He reports that disinfection is carried out as a matter of routine after all cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever, and to a variable extent in cases of Consumption. He also states that "A Thresh's portable disinfecting machine in which current steam is employed in conjunction with formalin has now been provided."
670. With reference to Dairies and Cowsheds, DR. O'CONNOR points out he was in the habit of accompanying the Sanitary Inspector in the inspections of these places, but that his extensive clerical duties preclude the possibility of him devoting to this, or indeed, any branch of his work, anything like the personal attention which it merits.
671. The Report under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, shows that 22 houses were inspected, 1 was found to be unfit for habitation, 1 Closing Order was made, and in 16 houses defects were remedied.
672. DR. O'CONNOR in speaking of the general Sanitation of the District again makes a feature of the much to be desired scavenging of the larger villages, and says:—"I would again direct attention to the necessity for scavenging your larger villages. I indeed thought that this advice had met with your approval and that the requisite Order had long since been obtained." I quite agree as to the necessity of this improvement, and trust the District Council will at once take steps to carry it out.
673. A report is included from Mr. A. J. Ross, the Sanitary Inspector, giving details of work carried out by him during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1,550 | 14.1 | 10.96 | Nil. | Nil. |

NUNEATON.

674. DR. A. A. WOOD estimates the population to be 3,033, as compared with 2,505 at the 1911 Census.
675. The number of Births registered was 96, producing a Birth-rate of 31.6 per 1,000.
676. The Birth-rate at Arley was 43.5 per 1,000, the rate for the remainder of the District being 19.4 per 1,000.
677. The Death-rate was 11.2 per 1,000.
678. Nine deaths were recorded in children under one year of age, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 93 per 1,000 Births. The causes of these infantile deaths were:—Marasmus 3, Convulsions 2, Diarrhœa 1, Congenital Heart 2, Premature Birth 1.
679. The present Infantile Death-rate is much lower than in the years 1910, 1911, and 1912, when it was exceedingly high. Referring to this matter, DR. WOOD says:—"In spite of all that has been said on the subject, I find that the use of the 'dummy' teat is still common, and that in many cases the infant is not provided with a cot. These two facts are also prejudicial to the health of the infants. My conclusion is that improvement in Infant Mortality will only be obtained by increased supervision,—the teaching of the Lady Health Visitor, to whose work I attribute the improvement in this district."
680. Scarlet Fever accounted for 15 notifications, 12 of these cases were removed to Hospital.
681. Four cases of Diphtheria were notified, all occurring at Arley. These four cases constituted the last traces of the epidemic of 1913.
682. Three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and two cases of other Tubercular Disease.
683. The Sewage Outfall Works at Arley have been nearly completed.

684. With reference to Water Supply, Dr. WOOD reports :—" At Arley water mains have been laid, reservoir and tower constructed. The Arley Colliery Company are constructing pumps on the completion of which, Arley will have a sufficient water supply. In the meantime there is at times a serious shortage. In three cases water supply has been condemned. In the rest of the district the water supply has been satisfactory."
685. Forty-nine plans for new houses in Arley and Astley were passed, and 42 houses passed as being fit for habitation.
686. Under the Housing Act, 100 houses have been inspected and in no case was it found necessary to condemn a house as unfit for habitation. In 36 cases defects were remedied without the making of a Closing Order.
687. The Dairies and Cowsheds, and Factories and Workshops, are reported as being satisfactory.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3,033 | 31·6 | 11·2 | 0·98 | 93·7 |

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

688. DR. THOMSON estimates the population at 11,289.
689. The Birth-rate was 18·8 per 1,000.
690. The Death-rate was 12·7 as compared with 10·37 in 1913.
691. The Infant Mortality was 15·6 per 1,000 registered Births, being slightly below the average for the District.
692. Thirty-five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, 31 being sent to Hospital. Disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., was carried out in all cases.
693. One case of Diphtheria was notified, and removed to Hospital.
694. Seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and nine deaths registered during the year.
695. Of other forms of Tuberculosis, 3 cases were notified.
696. With regard to Sewage and Sewage Disposal, Dr. THOMSON draws special notice to the inadequacy of Sewage Disposal for the village of Claverdon. Referring to this matter he says :—" It is not a matter which can be put right by putting a settling tank or dumb well in the course of the ditch, as has been proposed, as this plan leaves the effluent of such arrangement unprovided for. It seems possible to make Claverdon sanitary without a large outlay, if some system of broad irrigation over land could be adopted, and it is most unsatisfactory to let matters remain as at present, as the health of the village does not appear up to the general standard of the district."
697. Referring to Water Supply, he says :—" Periodical analysis of the Public Water Supplies of the District are made with uniformly satisfactory result. While I endorse the advised practice of having bacteriological examinations of public water supplies carried on, I think that in the Stratford-upon-Avon Rural District the more important matter is to safeguard in all possible respect the source of the water supply. In the District, with the exception of a deep artesian bore-hole at Alveston, all water supplied by mains is derived from upland rainfall on non-permeable land and the area from which the water is obtained is defined and soakage of pollution from dwellings or manure is readily ascertainable."
698. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 71 houses have been inspected. Five were found unfit for human habitation, but no Closing Orders were found necessary. Two houses were closed voluntarily. In Beaudesert parish 10 houses were inspected, in Loxley 41, in Wellesbourne Mountford 6, and in Wootten Wawen 14.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11,289 | 18·8 | 12·7 | 0·17 | 51 |

TAMWORTH.

699. DR. HERBERT J. FAUSSET estimates the population of the Warwickshire portion of this District at the middle of 1914, to have been 17,231, as compared with 16,859 in 1913.
700. The Birth-rate was 29.0, as against 28.5 in the previous year. Of the 500 births, 12 were illegitimate.
701. The Death-rate was 10.5, very similar to that of the preceding year, which was 10.2 per 1,000.
702. The Infant Mortality Rate was 78 per 1,000 births, which, with the exception of 1913, when it was 68 per 1,000 births, is the lowest recorded for the last six years.
703. Twenty deaths were registered during the year from Zymotic Diseases, namely:—Measles 1, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria 4 and Diarrhoea 10. These figures give a Zymotic Death-rate of 1.16, which is more than double that of 0.47 for the preceding year.
Five deaths were registered as being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 from other forms of Tuberculosis.
704. The cases of Infectious Disease notified number 68, which is a very pleasing total, being three less than the small figure of 71 in the previous year. The cases were Diphtheria 10, Scarlet Fever 21, Erysipelas 6, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 12, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6, other forms of Tuberculosis 4.
705. As regards Sanitary improvements, DR. FAUSSET reports:—
 "AMINGTON AND STONIDELPH.—Various sanitary improvements have followed after inspections made of cottage property. Overcrowding abated, house drainage improved, nuisances abated and houses disinfected after infectious disease. Committee appointed to inquire into alleged pollution of brook-course at Quarry Hill; road widened at Amington opposite the school, brook-course at Quarry Hill cleaned out.
 "AUSTREY.—Inspection of cottage property and various improvements effected; examination of children at home on account of illness; inspection of knacker's yard and premises; improved sanitary accommodation provided.
 "BOLEHALL AND GLASCOTE.—Houses and cottages inspected and numerous structural improvements effected in dwellings in New Street and at Kettlebrook and elsewhere. Sewers cleansed and flushed periodically, and house drains repaired, additions and improvements in sanitary conveniences effected, overcrowding abated, cottages cleansed and limewashed, and others disinfected after infectious disease, refuse removed by Council's teams. To prevent repetition of overflow of sewage in New Street due to storm water, a short overflow has been constructed to relieve the pressure in heavy storms.
 "KINGSBURY.—Improvements as regards structural repairs effected at several cottages, inspections and inquiries made with reference to cases of infectious disease and with regard to the prevention of overcrowding; defective house drainage remedied; houses disinfected after infectious disease; new floors, windows, walls re-plastered, thorough ventilation provided and other sanitary improvements effected at four cottages at Hurley Common; offensive ditches at Edgehill and Brown's Lane corner cleaned out.
 "MIDDLETON.—Various improvements effected in cottage property; well-water analysed; additional living and bedroom accommodation provided at farm-house; house at Fisher's Mill closed as unfit for human habitation.
 "NEWTON REGIS INCLUDING NOMAN'S HEATH.—Sanitary improvements effected subsequent to inspections of cottages and premises, and insanitary conditions removed, nuisance caused by flooding of storm water remedied.
 "SECKINGTON.—Cottages inspected and repairs carried out where needed. Pumpwell cleansed and puddled; bakehouse converted into wash-house for two cottages.
 "SHUTTINGTON, including ALVECOTE.—Population 614. Repairs carried out to cottages and structural improvements effected, sewers at Alvecote cleansed and flushed, tank and ditch cleansed; overcrowding abated, and cottages disinfected after infectious disease.
 "WILNECOTE AND CASTLE LIBERTY.—Houses and cottages inspected and structural sanitary improvements effected; houses disinfected after infectious diseases, overcrowding abated at Mount Pleasant, house refuse regularly removed by Council's teams, great improvement effected by widening the road at Chapel Pit corner; improved sanitary accommodation provided."
706. With reference to the Isolation Hospital, the Report states that at no time during the year was it without a patient, although fewer patients were admitted than in the previous year. From the Warwickshire portion of the District 29 patients were admitted, 13 suffering from Diphtheria and 16 from Scarlet Fever.

707. DR. FAUSSET further says :—"Additional sleeping accommodation has been provided for the nurses, two bedrooms having been built on to the administrative block. I have again to draw your attention to the fact that there is no observation ward in which a doubtful case of illness can be isolated and kept under observation, or transferred from one of the wards in the event of such a complication as a case of whooping cough, measles or chicken-pox arising. A small structure, not necessarily of more than a temporary character, would readily suffice for this requirement. Small repairs have been done to the buildings, and at the top block, where for some time there has been a great difficulty with the hot-water supply for the baths, the range has been taken out and re-fixed, a new boiler added, and there is now plenty of hot water. A carron stove has been placed in one of the wards, and more heat is now obtained at less cost. The drainage system continues to work very satisfactorily."
708. DR. FAUSSET gives full details as to the water supplies in the various portions of the District, and says :—"The report of the Waterworks Manager shows that the total quantity of water pumped during the year 1914, amounted to 221,352,160 gallons, an increase of 7,672,920 gallons over that pumped during the year 1913; and that on the 1st January, 1915, the height of the water in the well was 10-ft. 10-ins., which was 6-ft. 2-ins. lower than on the corresponding day of the previous year."
709. The analyses of the effluent samples which are periodically taken from the Sewage Disposal Works, continue to show good results. The tanks and filters are in good working order and the land is in a good state of cultivation.
710. As regards new Sewers and Extensions, DR. FAUSSET says :—"The Sewer has been relaid from the top of Gungate to the Workhouse boundary on the Comberford Road, and the better fall gained will relieve the flooding of the yards of neighbouring houses in this vicinity during storms."
711. With reference to the prevention of floods, he says :—"A letter dated May 5th was received from the Warwickshire County Council, stating that the County Council's Association were introducing a Floods Prevention Bill into Parliament, and that they do not think it desirable for the County Council to institute legislation. Some of the obstructions alluded to in my last report as existing above and below Hopwas Bridge have been removed by the Lord of the Manor. No further progress has been made as regards the taking of any special steps to minimize the damage caused by floods in the districts."
712. Speaking of River Pollution, he says :—"There are still complaints being made as to the polluted condition of the water in the River Tame. Under certain atmospheric conditions odours of an offensive nature are very noticeable in its immediate neighbourhood, and there appears to be little if any improvement in its appearance."
713. He states that in the Warwickshire portion of the District fewer plans have been passed for new houses and cottages of the artizan class, viz., 39 as against 61 passed the previous year. He says :—"There is a scarcity of houses of this description not only in the populous parishes but in almost every parish in the District. In consequence of the advanced prices of material and the scarcity of labour the work in the building trade fell off very much towards the close of the year."
714. In dealing with the question of Housing Accommodation of the working classes, he says :—"As already stated the housing accommodation for the working classes is on the whole satisfactory so far as being structurally fit for habitation, many having good yards and gardens and ample air space, even in the most populous parts. There is, however, a scarcity of cottages and a demand for more, especially in the neighbourhood of the collieries and brickyards, workmen being obliged to travel long distances to their work."
715. I am pleased to note that under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, rather more work was done than in the previous year, the figures given being :—Houses inspected 113, in fair condition 67, made habitable 36, closed 5, work in hand 10.
716. As regards Bye-laws, DR. FAUSSET says :—"As stated in my last Annual Report the intermediate series of Bye-laws with certain modifications was decided upon as being most adaptable to the requirements of the district. Draft Bye-laws embodying these suggestions were submitted to the Local Government Board and subsequently returned with an intimation, that subject to the further alterations and additions made by the Board, a series of Bye-laws agreeing with the draft might be submitted for confirmation."
717. Eleven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and four of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these three received Institutional treatment.

718. DR. FAUSSET says:—"As an aid to accuracy of diagnosis free use has been made by the Medical Practitioners in the district of the arrangements of the County Councils of Stafford and Warwick for gratuitous bacteriological examination in suspected cases of diphtheria, enteric-fever, and pulmonary tuberculosis, with very satisfactory results."
719. He reports that the Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and Slaughterhouses were all Inspected as required by the various Orders.
720. Referring to Children's Country Holidays, the Report contains the following:—"A circular letter was received from the Local Government Board with reference to the custom of sending town children to lodge in country districts for a summer holiday, and the attention of sanitary authorities to their statutory duties in connection with the prevention of infectious disease, the supervision of housing conditions, and the prevention of injurious overcrowding in dwellings. One such case bearing on the above occurred at Cliff, Kingsbury, in a cottage where a boy had been lodged for his holiday. A bacteriological examination of the nasal secretion showed the presence in it of the diphtheria bacillus, and the boy was in consequence removed to the Isolation Hospital. Inquiry showed he had been ill with diphtheria some weeks previously and was considered to have quite recovered."
721. With reference to the Medical Inspection of School Children, DR. FAUSSET writes:—"This work is carried out in a very thorough and searching manner, and the results, as regards a greater interest being taken in the health and care of the children both in the treatment of various ailments and defects, as well as in the matter of personal cleanliness are in many instances very satisfactory. Included in the reports are those of children suffering from tubercular disease requiring either special or surgical treatment."
722. Referring to Health Visitors, he says:—"In the Warwickshire parishes of the District much useful work has been carried out by one of the County Health Visitors, Miss Chorlton, who is also School Nurse and performs the duties of supervising and lecturing to the Midwives in the district; and in connection with her duty of visiting the homes and having talks with the mothers as to the care of and bringing up of their children, her work cannot be too highly appreciated as a means of preventing mortality in child-birth, and the prevention of disease in the newly-born and during the early months of childhood. Various instances of sanitary defects have been brought to notice in connection with these visits. In most of the parishes of the district, Nurses are working under the various Nursing Associations and are doing good work."
723. DR. FAUSSET in a General Summary says there are at least six important questions which will require attention during the present year, namely:—
- 1.—The revision of the Building Bye-laws.
 - 2.—The continuation of the measures already taken with regard to the prevention of the pollution of the River Tame.
 - 3.—The carrying out of the remainder of the scheme for dealing with the weirs.
 - 4.—The administration of the powers of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act., 1909.
 - 5.—The administration of the Notification of Births Act, 1907.
 - 6.—The administration of the special and general powers of the Tuberculosis Notification Order and Regulations.
724. A very full and excellent Report by the Sanitary Inspector—Mr. John W. Parker—is appended. In this he gives details as to the Inspection of the 154 Factories and Workshops on his register, as well as of the numerous other matters with which he is called upon to deal.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 17,231 | 29.0 | 10.5 | 1.16 | 78 |

RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT,
INCLUDING MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

MERIDEN.

725. DR. TANGYE estimates the population at the middle of the year to have been 15,720.
726. The Birth-rate was 20.6 per 1,000, which is slightly above the average for the previous five years.
727. There were 212 deaths belonging to the District, giving a Death-rate of 13.5 per 1,000.

728. The Zymotic Death-rate was 0.31 per 1,000.
729. Twenty-three deaths of infants were registered, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 71 per 1,000 births. Premature birth accounted for 10 of these deaths, Scarlet Fever for 1, Whooping Cough 1, Pneumonia and Bronchitis 3.
730. DR. TANGYE, in drawing attention to the Notification of Births Act, under which 276 births have been notified out of 321 registered in the district, says:—"The Act continues to be disregarded to a certain extent, and I hope that more attention will in future be given to its observance without the necessity of formal steps by the Council."
731. With regard to the Water Supply, eight samples of water from Public Supplies were analysed and found satisfactory. Of 55 samples of Well Water taken during the year, 22 were condemned.
732. The Report deals at length with additions and improvements made to the Water Supply of Bickenhill, Castle Bromwich, Coundon, Hampton-in-Arden, Lea Marston, Packington, Shustoke, Fillongley, and Meriden.
733. With reference to the Water Supply of Nether Whitacre, Over Whitacre, and Shustoke, DR. TANGYE reports:—"From a return called for by the Council, as to the number and situation of houses remaining unconnected to and within a reasonable distance of a water main at Nether Whitacre, Over Whitacre and Shustoke, and the reason of such non-supply, it appeared that in October there were 18 private supplies serving 28 houses, of which 6 had been condemned by the analysts, 6 had been passed, and from 6 no samples had been taken. Since that date, however, more connections have been made. So far the number of connections to mains made by owners in place of polluted well supplies has been very satisfactory, and the Inspector is to be congratulated in this result of informal negotiations. But firm steps should be taken by the Council where polluted water is still being used in spite of the availability of the main."
734. As two new wells sunk at Berkswell were found on analysis to be contaminated, DR. TANGYE accentuates the necessity for a Public Supply at Berkswell.
735. With reference to Drainage and Sewerage, DR. TANGYE says:—"The Sanitary Committee have continued to devote much attention to the various problems of sewage disposal in the District, and a number of new schemes have been drawn up by the Surveyor with the assistance of Mr. E. P. Currall. At the close of the year none of these schemes had reached the state of Local Government Board Inquiry, and at the present time there is no chance of loans being granted for these works. At the same time it should be recognised that the way has been prepared for the economical and efficient solution of many drainage problems as soon as opportunity offers.
- "BERKSWELL.—The area around the Post Office and Schools to which attention was specially called by the County Medical Officer of Health, should be surveyed with a view to finding a local outfall, and ridding the roadside ditches of a mass of soapsuds and sink waste.
- "BICKENHILL.—Schemes have been prepared to deal with the very unsatisfactory conditions in this village. Meanwhile the sewage still overflows on to the highway.
- "COLESHILL.—Negotiations still in progress for an outfall site for scheme for Northern half.
- "COUNDON.—No sewers. Sewage gets into roadside ditch.
- "FILLONGLEY.—The usual application to the Local Government Board for sanction has been made, and at the time of writing this report the Local Inquiry has been held.
- "HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN.—That section comprising the M.R. Station area was recommended for immediate attention. Land for a temporary outfall and easements are now being negotiated. With regard to the Lug Trout Lane area, a joint meeting of the representatives of the Councils of Meriden and Solihull met on the spot and adjourned the matter for the Officers to meet and suggest a basis of agreement for a joint scheme if possible.
- "MAXSTOKE.—There are no proper sewers in the village.
- "SHELDON.—There are no proper sewers in this village.
- "OVER WHITACRE.—Here again a survey should be made with a view to extending the outfall to a point more remote from dwellings."
736. With reference to the flushing of Sewers, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"The policy of extending the water mains and the insertion of hydrants as in the old Castle Bromwich District, so that with a length of hose every sewer can be flushed directly from the water main, is not only economical, but efficient, and that policy might with advantage be extended to other parishes."

737. DR. TANGYE urges that schemes should be completed for Bickenhill, Marston Green, Old Station Road, Hampton, and the northern half of Coleshill.
738. With regard to Closet Accommodation, in 51 instances have privies been converted to the water carriage system.
739. With reference to schemes for Scavenging of Hampton-in-Arden and Allesley, the Surveyor has recently been instructed to consider the matter and present a Report.
740. Attention is drawn to sanitary improvements in the Elementary Schools at Coleshill, Eastern Green, Hampton-in-Arden and Shustoke.
741. A Report is also included of suggested improvements in the lighting, heating, and sanitary conveniences of Berkswell School.
742. With reference to Slaughterhouses, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"The adoption of urban powers for slaughterhouses in the Meriden portion of the present enlarged District is urgently needed, as at present we have little control over these premises."
743. Under the Housing Act, 246 houses have been Inspected, 11 were found unfit for habitation, and 6 of these were remedied on Informal Notices. No Closing Orders were made, and 203 houses were repaired during the year.
With further reference to Housing, DR. TANGYE says:—"It will be seen that the Inspector has secured a large amount of housing improvements, and the inspection of the District is proceeding as rapidly as can be expected from the staff available. In this connection it should be pointed out that the old Castle Bromwich District before its incorporation with Meriden in 1912 had been completely inspected. This inspection commenced in 1906, and the records, although not quite on the lines of that required by the Regulations of 1910, are carefully preserved and are very comprehensive in character."
744. Plans for 18 new cottages have been passed, as compared with 13 in 1913, and 29 new houses and cottages came into habitation during the year.
745. With reference to the work carried out by Mr. Negus as Sanitary Inspector, DR. TANGYE says:—"It is a pleasure to record that all the large amount of sanitary work required by Mr. Negus as Inspector from owners has been carried out merely on informal notice. In no instance was a statutory notice necessary."
746. Sixty-two cases of Scarlet Fever, 18 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Enteric Fever were removed to the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital at Catherine-de-Barnes during the year.
747. The Smallpox Hospital at Sheldon is kept in constant readiness for the admission of Smallpox patients, but no case was admitted during the year.
748. With reference to the adoption of Urban powers in the Old Meriden and Castle Bromwich Districts, which were combined in April, 1912, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"It is a matter of regret that in the three years which have elapsed since that date no formal steps have been taken to render uniform the urban powers and bye-laws in the two parts of the present District. Those powers in force in the old Meriden part of the District are far behind the most conservative District I am elsewhere connected with, and they urgently require re-modelling."
749. One hundred and fourteen cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, compared with 98 in 1913.
750. Eighteen cases of Diphtheria were notified, the majority of which occurred in groups in single households at Fillongley, Lea Marston, and Sheldon, and in October 6 cases were notified among children attending the Balsall Street Council School in the Solihull District. No deaths resulted from this disease during the year.
751. Seventy-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and the Report deals with an outbreak of the disease which occurred in connection with a dairy farm at Packington. Although full enquiries, and a systematic examination of the cows were made, no definite clue was obtained as to the cause of the outbreak. Referring to this outbreak, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"The lesson to be learned from this outbreak is that too much care cannot be given to the strict isolation of such infectious cases as may occur on dairy farms, and to the watching of all who come into contact with the milk lest it should become infected by early or 'missed' cases."
752. Cases of Scarlet Fever also occurred in Nether Whitacre and Fillongley.

753. Two cases of Enteric Fever occurred during the year, one at Castle Bromwich and one at Water Orton, both being possibly infected outside the District.
754. Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year.
755. One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified, and reported to the County Health Visitor.
756. Seventy-four bacteriological examinations were made at the Birmingham University, 67 for Diphtheria, 2 for Enteric Fever, and 5 for Phthisis.
757. The following Elementary Schools were closed during the year on account of Infectious Disease :—
 Coleshill R.C., epidemic pneumonia, June 15th to 29th.
 Eastern Green C.E., whooping cough, June 24th to Summer Holidays.
 Marston Green, measles, Aug. 31st to Sept. 7th.
 Nether Whitacre, scarlet fever (disinfection), Oct. 31st to Nov. 2nd.
 Nether Whitacre, scarlet fever, Dec. 17th to Xmas Holidays.
758. Fifty-five cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 40 being of Phthisis and 15 of other tuberculous disease. No less than 8 of these cases were certified from the Roman Catholic Homes at Coleshill, at which poor children are gathered from various towns. One was from the Shustoke Industrial School, 2 from the Marston Green Homes, and 2 from among Belgian Refugees. Excluding these 13 cases a total of 42 is left, which compares satisfactorily with the incidence of the disease in other Rural Districts.
759. Nineteen deaths were registered as due to Tuberculosis, 11 were of Phthisis, and 8 of other tuberculous disease.
760. It is reported that after deaths from Phthisis and after removal of Phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector, and the bedding removed to the Isolation Hospital, or to a disinfecting station for disinfection.
761. With reference to the visits paid by the County Health Visitor to Tuberculous patients, DR. TANGYE says :—“ 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 valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.”
762. Appended is a detailed report by Mr. T. H. Negus, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, on the work carried out in his Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 15,720 | 20·6 | 13·5 | 0·31 | 71 |

RUGBY.

763. DR. TANGYE estimates the population at the middle of 1914 to be 18,050.
764. The Birth-rate was 24·9 as compared with 28·2 in the previous year.
765. The Death-rate was 11·9.
766. Thirty-five deaths of Infants were registered, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 78 per 1,000 Births. This is considerably lower than in the previous year. Infantile Diarrhoea was responsible for 5 deaths, Pneumonia and Bronchitis for 7, and congenital causes for 13.
767. Referring to the Notification of Births Act, DR. TANGYE says :—“ Under the Notification of Births Act, 390 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 448 which were registered in the District during the year. The Act is thus not very well observed in this District as compared with others.”
768. The Zymotic Death-rate was 0·83.
769. With regard to Water Supply, an analysis of Water Supplies from wells at Elementary Schools has been made during the past year. Referring to this DR. TANGYE says :—“ From the list of school water supplies it will be seen that a large proportion of children

of the District have daily access to polluted water at school, and it is a matter of grave concern that such should be the fact. A great deal of work has been undertaken to remedy the condition of these wells, but it is notorious that a well once thoroughly polluted can rarely be properly purified. With regard to the schools which have no water supply on the premises it is difficult to see how the elements of hygiene can be observed under such conditions."

770. A scheme for Sewage Disposal has been promoted for Clifton, Newbold, and Dunchurch. Referring to this Dr. TANGYE says:—"The necessity has been urged in my last Annual Report for the proper disposal of Clifton sewage in order to safeguard the River Avon, which immediately below is the source of water supply to so large a population. Temporary steps have been taken to prevent any sewage reaching the river from this village—but a permanent scheme is necessary.

"The problem of Newbold Village has again reached a quiescent stage. Whilst it is difficult to insist on local expenditure at the present time, it is only too obvious that the village is suffering for want of a proper sewerage system, and the occurrence of eleven cases of typhoid fever last autumn was, as I have pointed out to the Council, a definite indication of the need of more sanitary conditions in the village such as can only be obtained by a proper sewerage system.

"The ditch which receives the sewage of the Daventry Road end of Dunchurch has given rise, not without reason, to complaints during the summer. This ditch is gradually receiving more and more sewage, and is undoubtedly a serious nuisance which can only be abated by a proper disposal scheme.

"Similar conditions exist at Hill, in the Parish of Leamington Hastings. A ditch, running alongside a frequented footpath, and a stagnant roadside pool, form the only means of disposal for the hamlet.

"Much work needs to be done to bring up many of the villages of the District to a reasonable standard in respect to sewerage."

771. Scavenging Arrangements.—Where these have been provided for they have worked satisfactorily, although complaints have been received of the smell occasioned by the work. Referring to this, the Report states:—"The present arrangements appear to me to be capable of improvement in two ways. As regards the method, a covered tumbler cart might well be used for all offensive matter, and as regards the time the work would be better performed at night. There is no difficulty in other parts of the County in getting the work done during the hours of darkness, and it would be a great advantage if this could be arranged in the Rugby Rural District."

772. With regard to Sanitary Inspections of the District, 1,071 Inspections and Observations have been made, 29 Statutory Notices and 598 Informal Notices have been served, and 671 nuisances abated after Notice.

773. Fourteen samples of food were taken for Analysis by the Sanitary Inspector, and one seizure of unwholesome food was made.

774. Under the Housing Act, 147 houses have been Inspected. Only one house was found unfit for habitation, and one Closing Order was made. In 125 houses defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders. Four houses were voluntarily closed—three at Brandon and one at Sawbridge.

775. Sixteen cases of Overcrowding were reported during the year, and in only six of these cases has the nuisance been abated. Referring to this matter, Dr. TANGYE says:—"This is a striking demonstration of the need for housing in the District. The Council has recognised this necessity, and the Housing Committee has entered into negotiations for land in various parishes in order to erect houses, but so far no formal steps have been commenced to supply the requisite houses. The list of houses given in my last Annual Report as necessary as a commencement has been practically adopted and plans prepared, but one of the causes for delay has been the great difficulty in securing a proper water supply for the proposed buildings, without which the land would be practically useless."

776. With regard to Isolation accommodation, 119 patients were removed to the Harborough Magna Isolation Hospital during the year.

777. With regard to disinfection, arrangements have been made for the use of the Disinfecter provided by the Urban District Council.

778. Two hundred and two cases of Infectious Disease—exclusive of Phthisis—were notified during the year, compared with 149 in the previous year.

779. Two outbreaks of Diphtheria occurred during the year, 67 cases being notified; 51 of these cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The outbreaks occurred at Ryton-on-Dunsmore and at Hillmorton. DR. TANGYE reported to his Council on March 2nd and October 12th.
780. With reference to these outbreaks, he says:—"It is remarkable that during the past two years the District has experienced four serious outbreaks of diphtheria in villages which have long been comparatively free from this disease, namely, Marton, Dunchurch, Ryton, and Hillmorton. Many causes have been suggested locally for these outbreaks, and some may have had a bearing on the spread of the disease. From investigations it has appeared to me, however, that the main cause has been the introduction from outside of infection into village communities of school-children who have been peculiarly susceptible to diphtheria, and who are not, like town children, always more or less exposed to the infection and thus able to acquire some amount of protection by immunity. Five of the total number of 67 cases notified proved fatal, giving a fairly low mortality rate."
781. One hundred and nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. A recrudescence of the previous year's outbreak occurred at Long Lawford during the year which necessitated the closing of the school for a week in May, till after disinfection was carried out.
782. Eleven notifications of Enteric Fever were received during the year—seven of these in one family—9 of which occurred at Newbold-on-Avon. With reference to this outbreak, DR. TANGYE says:—"On careful investigation of the illnesses in the last-mentioned family it appeared that two other children, one of whom died and the other recovered, were in all probability the first cases of typhoid in the village to which the rest might be traced either by house or school infection by contact. These two cases, however, were not recognised at the time, and no precautions were taken to prevent infection of others. Children from this family were actually attending school in the diarrhoeal stage of the disease, and the dry disposal method used in the school out-offices, although well attended to, was obviously a probable method of spread of infection. I therefore departed from the usual rule and excluded all members of this family from school until all those affected had quite recovered, or had been removed to hospital. "It is fortunate under the circumstances that the village escaped with so few cases as it did, for as long as the sewerage and drainage remain such as they are the occurrence of typhoid fever must be the subject of anxiety lest an epidemic should ensue."
783. One case of Puerperal Fever, which terminated fatally, was notified at Harborough Magna, the Nurse in attendance was not a Registered Midwife.
784. Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified as occurring at New Bilton.
785. Three hundred and sixty-six bacteriological examinations were made at the Birmingham University, 326 being in connection with Diphtheria, 8 Enteric Fever, and 32 Phthisis.
786. The following Schools were closed on account of Infectious Disease:—
 New Bilton C.E. Infants', influenza, Jan. 20th to Feb. 16th.
 New Bilton Council Infants', influenza, Jan. 20th to Feb. 16th.
 Ryton C.E., diphtheria, Jan. 26th to Mar. 9th.
 Newbold C.E. Infants', influenza, Feb. 2nd to 9th.
 Birdingbury C.E., influenza, Feb. 23rd to Mar. 2nd.
 Long Lawford Council, scarlet fever, May 11th to 18th.
 Hillmorton Mixed and Infants, diphtheria, June 22nd to Oct. 16th.
787. Twenty cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 of other forms of Tuberculous Diseases were notified, and 13 deaths were registered as due to Tuberculosis.
788. With reference to the control over Tuberculosis, DR. TANGYE remarks:—"By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health I supply 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 from time to time I receive information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these."
789. Appended is a Report by Mr. Leonard M. Withers, on the work carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 18,050 | 24·9 | 11·9 | 0·83 | 78 |

SOLIHULL.

790. DR. TANGYE estimates the population to be 20,740.
791. Three hundred and forty Births were registered, giving a Birth-rate of 16.1 per 1,000.
792. The Death-rate was 10.3 per 1,000.
793. Twenty-three deaths of Infants were registered during the year, giving a fairly satisfactory Infant Mortality of 69 per 1,000 Births. Eight of these deaths were due to congenital causes, 5 to Pneumonia, 4 to Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 1 to Whooping Cough, and 1 to Erysipelas.
794. Advice was given on the prevention of Infantile Diarrhoea by means of leaflets distributed to Mothers through the County Health Visitor.
795. Under the Notification of Births Act, 306 Births were notified out of 327 registered in the District.
796. With regard to Water Supply, the Report states that the hamlet of Temple Balsall has now been connected with the main. Referring to this, DR. TANGYE says:—"This group of houses, comprising the Almshouses, Vicarage, farm-house, and a number of cottages, now have an excellent supply of Welsh water in place of that from a number of highly polluted shallow wells. The schools at Temple Balsall have also been connected to the main." Continuing, he says:—"The Water supply of the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital at Catherine de Barnes is derived from the new well mentioned in my last Annual Report. The water from this well gave a fairly satisfactory chemical and bacteriological analysis in July, but it is very desirable that further samples should be submitted at intervals for analysis as a safeguard. The cost of this well has been far in excess of the original estimate, and the alternative of the extension of the main would have been more economical and efficient."
797. With reference to Drainage and Sewerage, DR. TANGYE reports:—"No advance has been made in the question of sewerage Lug Trout Lane, mentioned in my last Annual Report. A conference was held between representatives of the Solihull and Meriden Councils on the spot in October, as both Districts would benefit by a sewer in this area, but no decision was reached. There can be no doubt that the scheme already prepared by the Surveyor for sewerage Elmdon Heath and Lug Trout Lane is a highly desirable one, and it is much to be hoped that it will eventually be adopted. To set against the expense there would be the considerable saving caused by the abolition of the present costly and unsatisfactory emptying of dumb-wells by the Council's carts."
798. With reference to Closet accommodation, in 25 instances the water carriage system has been installed in place of dry disposal, and no less than 69 privies have been abolished.
799. With regard to Scavenging, the Report states:—"Complaints have again been received as to the condition of the tip at Lode Lane, where a moat surrounding an old farm house is used for this purpose. The matter is receiving the careful consideration of the Council. The tip at Mill Pool Lane, Packwood, where refuse, including night-soil from Knowle, was temporarily deposited, is now abandoned. This tip was also the subject of complaint again during the hot weather. The amount and character of refuse from a semi-urban district renders the prevention of nuisance from tips difficult, especially as good sites for tips are hard to obtain."
800. The scavenging of the village of Tanworth-in-Arden has been under consideration by the Council, and the preliminary steps towards this end have been taken.
801. The Cowsheds and Milkshops have been Inspected, and it is reported that the Cowshed at Solihull which was the worst in the District, has been considerably improved.
802. All the Bakehouses have been inspected, and were found on the whole to be kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.
803. Under the Housing Act, 347 houses have been Inspected, 8 of which were found unfit for habitation. No Closing Orders were made. In 197 houses defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.
804. With regard to House Inspection, DR. TANGYE says:—"If the number of houses under £16 per annum is taken as 2,750, which is approximately correct, a little less than one-third of the total has now been inspected. Considering the large amount of work involved in obtaining the necessary improvements this is a satisfactory record for the

Inspector, who has much other work on his hands besides that of house inspection. If the work is to be accelerated, as mentioned in my last Report, it would be necessary to appoint an Assistant Inspector. This matter has been discussed by the Council, but nothing has been done in this direction. Five of the eight houses found unfit for habitation were closed voluntarily."

805. There is not a great deal of Overcrowding in this District, though the Report states that at Solihull and Olton, tenants could be found for a number of new cottages, whilst at Forshaw Heath the only cottages available for certain large families, are poor structures with insufficient air space.
806. With reference to the Joint Isolation Hospital at Catherine-de-Barnes, 51 cases of Scarlet Fever, 7 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Typhoid Fever, were removed to this institution during the year.
807. The Small-pox Hospital at Sheldon is kept in a state of readiness, but no case was admitted during the year.
808. One hundred and thirteen cases of Infectious Disease—other than Tuberculosis—were notified during the year, compared with 74 in 1913.
809. Twenty-seven cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. The outbreaks occurred in connection with Hockley Heath Council School, which was closed from Jan. 26th to March 4th. Fourteen cases occurred in this outbreak. Three cases resulted fatally.
810. An outbreak also occurred in connection with Balsall Street Council School, which was closed from October 5th to October 23rd.
811. The remaining 13 cases of Diphtheria were scattered in distribution.
812. Seventy-six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 51 were removed to Hospital. The cases occurred chiefly in the parishes of Solihull and Knowle.
813. Forshaw Heath School was closed for a week in June, owing to the occurrence of Scarlet Fever, chiefly among children living in the adjoining parish, but attending this School.
814. Only one case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year.
815. Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified—one at Hockley Heath and one at Sheldon.
816. One hundred and seventy-five bacteriological examinations have been made at the Birmingham University, 158 in connection with Diphtheria, 1 of Enteric Fever, and 16 of Phthisis.
817. The following is a list of elementary schools in the District closed during the year on account of infectious disease:—
 Knowle C.E. Mixed and Infants, infectious colds, Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd.
 Salter Street C.E., infectious colds, Jan. 23rd to Feb. 16th.
 Shirley Council Infants', whooping cough, Jan. 26th to Feb. 16th.
 Hockley Heath Council, diphtheria, Jan. 26th to Mar. 4th.
 Salter Street C.E., influenza, April 9th to Easter Holidays.
 Barston C.E., whooping cough, May 18th to July 6th.
 Catherine de Barnes C.E., whooping cough, May 25th to June 29th.
 Forshaw Heath C.E., scarlet fever, June 8th to 15th.
 Elmdon C.E., mumps, June 15th to 29th.
 Balsall Street Council, diphtheria, Oct. 5th to 23rd.
 Shirley Council Infants', measles, Nov. 25th to Xmas Holidays.
818. Twenty-two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 5 of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. This is a marked reduction as compared with 62 in the previous year.
819. Ten deaths were registered from Phthisis, and 11 from other forms of Tuberculosis. Referring to Tuberculosis, DR. TANGYE says:—"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, etc., either removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection or burnt. The latter course was adopted in five cases during the year, and compensation given."

820. Appended are Reports from Mr. A. E. Currall, Surveyor, and Mr. Alfred H. Chard, Sanitary Inspector, on the work carried out in their respective Departments.

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 20,740 | 16.1 | 10.3 | 0.43 | 69 |

SOUTHAM.

821. DR. TANGYE estimates the population at the middle of the year to have been 10,190.
822. The number of Births during the year was 255, which gives a Birth-rate of 25.0 per 1,000, higher than that of any year since 1908, with the exception of 1913, when it was 26.2.
823. The Death-rate was 14.5 per 1,000, as compared with 13.0 per 1,000 in the previous year.
824. Twenty-five deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year, which gives an Infant Mortality rate of 98 per 1,000 Births, as against 65 per 1,000 in 1913. This is the highest rate since 1909.
825. Among the causes of Infantile Deaths were:—Convulsions 4, Whooping Cough 1, Bronchitis 2, Pneumonia 2, Congenital Causes 9.
826. DR. TANGYE reports that on the whole the Notification of Births Act has been remarkably well observed, 243 out of the 254 births which occurred in the District having been duly notified either by doctor, midwife or relative, and that a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor.
827. The Zymotic deaths numbered 7, namely, 2 from Typhoid Fever, 1 from Whooping Cough, and 4 from Diphtheria, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.68.
828. Dealing with the question of Water Supply, DR. TANGYE states:—"The Special Committee has made considerable progress in the question of a public supply for the town of Southam. A well has been sunk near Holywell and an apparently ample supply of water has been found. A scheme has been prepared and would have been submitted to the Local Government Board early in the present year in normal circumstances."
829. In a Report submitted to the Council on February 24th, on the Water Supply of Long Itchington, he remarks as to the unsatisfactory state of the shallow wells at the present time—even after having been cleaned and overhauled since 1911, when there was an outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the District.
830. With regard to the possibilities of a pure supply, the Report continues:—"It is probable that water, which would be free from organic pollution, could be obtained from a deep bore, as has been done at 'The Model Village' about a mile away. The objection to this supply is the enormous impregnation of the water with sulphates of calcium, sodium, and magnesium. At the same time it must be admitted that this supply has been used with no ill effects for nearly a year by occupants of 'The Model Village,' and there can certainly be no fear of typhoid fever from its use. The only other solution of the problem appears to be that considered by the Special Committee which has now been dissolved:—A combination scheme for supplying water to a number of villages in the District, including Long Itchington, all of which are in more or less need of a proper public water supply. The general position in this village has not appreciably changed since this description was given."
831. With regard to Harbury I reported on July 14th:—"Owing to the continuously bad results obtained from the analysis of water from Harbury wells, and the absence of any improvement in the quality of the water from those wells which have been structurally improved, I would suggest that the Council should appoint a Committee to consider the possibility of obtaining a public supply for Harbury. A Committee was appointed as suggested and the possible local sources of supply were investigated. The most promising was the spring, or rather the series of springs, which is collected in the culvert below the permanent way at the Great Western Harbury cutting. This supply is ample in quantity, and gave a good result on chemical analysis. The Committee have been in correspondence with the Great Western Railway Co. as to the possibility of the acquisition of rights to supply Harbury from this spring. On February 24th I suggested to the Council the desirability of six-monthly analyses of all public water supplies in the various villages of the District, and this course was agreed upon. All these supplies

have been analysed chemically since, and with satisfactory results except in the case of the supplies of Shuckburgh and Gaydon. In the former village the piping, and in the latter the storage tank, were found at fault. Steps have been taken to have the Shuckburgh piping, which is not under the control of the Council, improved, whilst at Gaydon the storage tank has been re-constructed. In the Sanitary Inspector's Report will be found details of the routine examination of water supplies, and the results of analyses."

832. As regards Drainage and Sewerage, DR. TANGYE reports:—"A large number of improvements, probably greater than in any single previous year, have been carried out under the Inspector's supervision, and a summary of these is given in his report appended. The most important of these works were at Southam, where a small bacteriological plant was constructed to deal with the Banbury Road end sewage, and the main outfall sewer was opened and cleansed and in part relaid, and a proper manhole constructed. The condition of the stream passing through the town should henceforth much improve, as no untreated sewage now discharges direct into the brook."
833. "In December the outbreak of Diphtheria at Northend led to an investigation of the conditions of that village, with the result that the sewerage was found most defective. A scheme for its improvement has since been prepared, and I hope this will shortly be undertaken."
834. He reports many improvements in Closet Accommodation as having been carried out during the year, and that three conversions from dry disposal to water carriage have been made.
835. Referring to Scavenging, DR. TANGYE says:—"The public scavenging schemes at Southam, Long Itchington, and Harbury, have worked satisfactorily during the year, and have very much raised the standard of cleanliness and general sanitary condition of those villages, at the same time safeguarding the water supply which is obtained from shallow wells. The question of the scavenging of the village of Napton, the desirability of which was reported by me on December 2nd, 1913, has again been under discussion as a result of a communication from the County Council. The Council adjourned the consideration of the matter, and I can only record that a scavenging scheme is a sanitary necessity in this village."
836. The Elementary Schools have received inspections as occasion arose and are reported to be on the whole fairly satisfactory as regards sanitation. Some improvement in sanitation is stated to have been obtained at Priors Hardwick School. Three Schools—Long Itchington, Ladbroke and Northend—were disinfected by means of spray and fumigation, after outbreaks of Diphtheria.
837. The Registered Dairy Farms in the District number 41, and the one at Priors Hardwick mentioned in the last Annual Report has received some attention, the structure of the worst shed having been improved.
838. The 24 Bakehouses have been found to be fairly well kept.
839. As regards Slaughter-houses, DR. TANGYE says:—"The Council has obtained urban powers with reference to the registration and licensing of slaughter-houses. None of the Butchers in the District availed themselves of the three months' grace allowed during which they might have registered their premises. As a result there are no registered slaughter-houses in the District, and all the Butchers concerned had to apply for licences."
840. Of fourteen applications for the licensing of Slaughter-houses, thirteen were granted, but it was pointed out that none of these premises came up to the standard of the Local Government Board.
841. The Report on work done under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, says:—"Fifty-three of the 168 houses inspected during the year were repaired satisfactorily, 27 were in progress at the end of the year, 57 had not so far been begun, and 31 did not require any repair. In addition to the above, repairs were completed during the year to 71 houses which had been previously inspected and were outstanding, so that altogether 124 houses were satisfactorily repaired during 1914. The work outstanding from previous years' inspections, mentioned in my last Annual Report, has thus been taken well in hand. With the exception of the three houses inspected at Bishops Itchington in 1911 and never completely repaired, all the arrears of previous inspections have now been completed or are being followed up, and I hope that the systematic inspection of the village of Bishops Itchington will shortly be begun. Only one house—situated at South Parade, Harbury—was found actually unfit for habitation, and this was voluntarily and informally closed by the owner."

842. Only one case of Overcrowding—at Gaydon—was met with during the year. A family consisting of five persons over 10 years and 7 under ten occupying a cottage with two bedrooms of 1,787 cubic feet total capacity. The case was abated at the close of the year.
843. DR. TANGYE reports:—"On December 1st I reported as follows with regard to certain huts erected by a contractor in the parish of Stockton:—"I beg to report that I have inspected three wooden huts erected at Stockton, and occupied by three families, without plans having been presented or occupation certificates obtained." The Council interviewed the contractor at a later meeting, and the huts were allowed to be occupied for a period of two years, provided that certain improvements I suggested were carried out."
844. In referring to the Sanitary Administration of the District, DR. TANGYE says:—"I have continued to urge, without success, the need for the provision of a motor cycle to enable the District to benefit to the utmost from the Inspector's time and energy. Although much more sanitary work is being performed than at any time in the past, it cannot be seriously maintained that all parts of the District receive adequate attention. Indeed, certain villages, for example Napton, Priors Marston, Fenny Compton, and others, have received very little systematic inspection."
845. Speaking of the Hospital Accommodation, he says the Heathcote Hospital has continued to satisfactorily meet the requirements of the District. Three cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of Diphtheria, and 5 of Typhoid Fever were admitted from the Southam District during the year. The Smallpox Hospital, situated at Fosse has sixteen beds available, but no case was admitted during the year.
846. Fifty-nine cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, compared with 57 during 1913, 32 during 1912, 64 during 1911, and 41 during 1910. The cases were:—Diphtheria 20, Erysipelas 15, Scarlet Fever 14, Enteric Fever 6, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 4.
847. Referring to these Diseases, the Report states:—
 "Diphtheria.—Twenty cases were notified during the year. Seven of these occurred at Long Itchington in April, and necessitated the closure of the School. Four occurred at Ladbroke, where also the School was closed. Six were notified from Burton Dassett from October onwards, and these cases proved to be the commencement of a serious outbreak in the new year. The three cases at Southam were scattered in incidence. Four deaths were due to diphtheria, one at Long Itchington, two at Southam, and one at Burton Dassett. A free supply of anti-toxin is provided by the Council for poorer patients at the Southam chemist's.
848. "Scarlet Fever.—The fourteen cases which occurred during the year were chiefly scattered in time and area, and none proved fatal. Five were notified from Shuckburgh, where the continued infection was probably due to an unsuspected case.
849. "Enteric and Typhoid Fever.—Six cases were reported during the year, two at Napton early in January, which really belonged to an outbreak described in my last Annual Report, and four at Southam in the Summer. Three of the latter occurred in one family, and one in another, but the origin of the infection could not be traced. Two deaths occurred from this disease, one at Southam and one in the case of a patient removed from Napton. In July a case closely resembling typhoid occurred at Bishops Itchington. I examined the patient with Dr. Pirie, and we came to the conclusion, subsequently verified by bacteriological examination, that the case was one of para-typhoid. The patient recovered. I can only repeat my remark in my last Annual Report, that the frequent presence of this infection in the villages of the District renders the question of water supplies one of peculiar importance for the vigilance of the Council.
850. "Erysipelas.—The fifteen cases of this disease were mostly quite mild and scattered in distribution.
851. "Puerperal Fever.—No case of this disease occurred during the year.
852. "Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, one at Bishop's Itchington, one at Bascote, and two at Chesterton. The County Health Visitor was at once informed on the receipt by me of the notification, and every step was taken to secure proper treatment for this disease, which is so potent a cause of blindness.

853. "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 | 24 | ... | 50 | ... | 74 |
| Enteric Fever | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 |
| Phthisis | 5 | ... | 16 | ... | 21 |
| | 30 | | 69 | | 99 |

854. "The following is a list of Elementary Schools closed in the District during the year on account of infectious disease :—

Stockton Council Infants, whooping cough, Jan. 12th to Feb. 9th.
 Gaydon C.E., influenza, Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd.
 Shuckburgh C.E., whooping cough, Feb. 23rd to Mar. 16th.
 Ladbroke C.E., whooping cough, Mar. 23rd to Easter Holidays.
 Long Itchington, whooping cough and diphtheria, April 6th to May 4th.
 Harbury C.E. Mixed, measles, Summer Holidays to Sept. 28th.
 Harbury C.E., Infants, measles, Summer Holidays to Oct. 12th.
 Ladbroke C.E., diphtheria, Nov. 9th to Nov. 24th.
 Bishop's Itchington Infants, whooping cough, Oct. 22nd to Nov. 16th.
 Lighthorne C.E., whooping cough, Dec. 17th to Xmas Holidays."

855. With reference to the Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis, the Report says :—

"Twenty-five new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 22 being of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 of other forms. Table II. gives the areas of occurrence. Three deaths were due to phthisis, and three to other forms of tuberculosis. 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 necessary cleansing and whitewashing is arranged. The shelters purchased by the Council have all been loaned to the County Insurance Committee for use in connection with domiciliary benefit, the Council undertaking to keep them in repair and to remove them when necessary on terms agreed. The Shelter Camp at New Zealand, Harbury, under the control of Dr. Pirie, is a recognised sanatorium under the Insurance Act, and a number of patients have been treated therein, some being from the Southam Rural District."

856. An exhaustive Report is appended from Mr. Herbert Pickering, the Sanitary Inspector, upon the work in his Department.

857. Referring to Public Drainage, he says :—"Southam.—The scheme for extending the sewerage system to the Banbury Road and constructing small works to deal with cottages on Tattle Bank which were at too low a level to join up to the main system was carried through in the spring of last year, and has worked quite satisfactorily since. No sewage from the town of Southam now discharges direct into the brook. During July and August the main sewer from Warwick Street down to the works was opened and cleansed owing to a partial stoppage being discovered. A manhole in the Bury Orchard was reconstructed, the existing storm overflow in Mr. Brewster's garden abolished, and a new storm overflow constructed in the Bury Orchard, 25 yards were relaid with 12-in. pipes embedded in concrete for part of that length. The brook at this point was also thoroughly cleansed. The tanks have been cleaned out. Stockton.—One of the sewers having become choked, this was cleared and an inspection chamber built. Sewer ditches have been cleaned at Bishop's Itchington, Bascote, Harbury, Knightcote, Napton, and Northend."

858. He also states :—"The Committee have had submitted to them plans for 9 houses and 5 alterations or additions to houses. These were in the parishes of Burton Dassett 1, Bishop's Itchington 8, Harbury 2, Long Itchington 2, Stockton 1."

859. And also that :—"A nuisance caused by the keeping of swine in Southam not being abated by informal notice, I was instructed to institute legal proceedings. At the Court held at Southam on November 9th, an order for the abatement of the nuisance and prohibiting the recurrence of the same was granted."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate. | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10,190 | 25.0 | 14.5 | 0.68 | 98 |

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

860. DR. TANGYE estimates the population to be 12,700, an increase of 110 on the previous year.
861. The Birth-rate was 16.1 as against 19.5 in 1913.
862. The Death-rate was 8.9 compared with 9.6 in the previous year.
863. Seventeen deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year, giving the Infant Mortality rate of 83 per 1,000 births, which is above the average of recent years. In 1913 it was only 65, while in 1912 it was lower still, viz., 59 per 1,000 births.
864. The causes of infant deaths are set forth as follows:—Whooping Cough 1, Convulsions 1, Bronchitis 2, Pneumonia 3, Diarrhoea 1, Overlying 2, Congenital Causes 6, other causes 1.
865. Under the Notification of Births Act, 162 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 199 which were registered during the year.
866. The Zymotic deaths have numbered 3, namely, one each from Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea and Diphtheria, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.23 per 1,000, as against 1.11 in 1913.
867. Referring to the Water Supply, the Report says:—
 “No extensions of mains have been made during the year, and the general features remain the same as in previous years.
 “Sixteen certificates of occupation under the Public Health (Water) Act have been granted during the year, as compared with 26 during 1913. All these certificates have been in respect to water supplies from wells.
 “On March 7th I reported as follows with regard to the Council’s responsibility in connection with the public water supplies under their control:—
 “At the last meeting of the Council, as a result of a communication from the County Council, I was requested to report on the question of analysis of water supplies in the District.
 “There are various public supplies for which the Council is responsible, and which it would be desirable to have analysed chemically at yearly intervals. Bacteriological examination would not, I think, be necessary except under special circumstances.
 “The public supplies referred to are the following:—
 “Two public wells at Lowsonford.
 “Two public wells at Radford Semele.
 “The spring at Cubbington.
 “The spring at Norton Lindsey.
 “The spring at Bubbenhall.
 “The Council adopted this recommendation, and directed the Sanitary Inspector to take the samples; as a result the public wells at Radford Semele were found to be seriously polluted. Samples taken also from the private wells in this village were also found to be contaminated, and on November 14th I reported as follows:—
 “As requested by the Council, a number of samples of well water have been obtained from various points in Radford village.
 “The two public wells and four private wells have been sampled, and with the doubtful exception of one public well all have been condemned as unfit for domestic use. In some cases the pollution is very large.
 “There is very little doubt that the subsoil of the village is more or less saturated with sewage matter, and it will be very difficult to insure a pure supply from any shallow well in the vicinity.
 “Under the circumstances I would suggest that the Council should consider the possibility of providing a public supply for the village.
 “This question has received the serious attention of the Council, and further samples have been taken from the village private wells with equally bad results. The Parish Council has been consulted in the matter, but I would point out that the only local authority with responsibilities with regard to water supplies is the District Council, and that body alone has the power to prepare and carry through a scheme to supply the village.”
868. Dealing with the question of Drainage and Sewerage, DR. TANGYE says:—“No new sewerage works have been undertaken by the Council during the year, and although the sewerage of many of the villages is of a very elementary description, no serious nuisance or harm to health appears to result. It should, however, be mentioned that the development of part of the parish of Radford Semele as a suburb of Leamington will inevitably lead to sewerage difficulties. The present sewers are quite incapable of dealing with the drainage from villa residences, and the multiplication of private dumb-wells is, on the other hand, most undesirable. Plans for no less than eight new villas in this area were

before the Council during the past year, but these buildings were not proceeded with. The pollution of Chandler's Brook by sewage from Budbrooke Barracks has continued to be the subject of inspection by the County Staff. The new scheme of sewage disposal undertaken by the War Office is in progress, and should eventually adequately deal with the sewage of the Barracks."

869. Under the heading "Closet Accommodation," the Report states:—"The absence of public water supplies has prevented the adoption of water carriage except in a small number of larger houses in the District, and in a few new villa residences, especially in the neighbourhood of Coventry, which drain into dumb-wells. Hence the Inspector has no conversions from conservancy to water carriage systems to record, and his attention in this matter is directed to obtaining improvements in existing dry disposal methods."
870. With reference to Scavenging, DR. TANGYE says:—"The public scavenging at Cubbington, Barford, Whitnash, and Tile Hill has been on the whole satisfactorily carried out. There is now no excuse for insanitary midden closets in these areas, and none but proper pail closets should be allowed to exist. As might be expected, the emptying by contract of the cesspools at Tile Hill Lane, adjoining the City of Coventry, has proved a heavy task. Building continues in this area, and the time when a sewerage scheme will be essential is approaching. Meanwhile the present scavenging system is the best available means to tide over the difficulties arising from indiscriminate erection of houses in an area without sewer or water mains."
871. The Elementary Schools of the District have received inspection as occasion arose, but there are no structural improvements to record during the year. Whitnash Schools were disinfected by formalin spray and thoroughly cleansed as a consequence of an outbreak of diphtheria in January.
872. There are 126 Cowsheds and Dairies in the District registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.
873. The 16 Bakehouses are reported to be in a fairly clean condition.
874. With reference to Slaughterhouses, the Council asked the Local Government Board to grant Urban powers to the whole District. These powers the Board granted. There are seven registered Slaughterhouses in the District, and one recently licensed.
875. The Report shows that under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, 150 houses were inspected, and goes on to say:—"The Inspector, who is the Officer designated to carry out the Housing Inspection Regulations, reports that thirty-one houses were completely repaired during the year, and that of those inspected 100 were found not to require repairs, 12 were in course of repair at the end of the year, and 7 had not been put in hand when the year closed. The house at Honiley which was closed by the Council in 1913, was repaired during the past year, and the Closing Order was determined. The tenants continued in occupation without intermission, so that the Closing Order in this respect was not carried out, though the desired repairs were more or less obtained. The proportion of houses reported by the Inspector as not requiring repair was two out of every three inspected. This is higher than in any other Rural District with which I am acquainted, and it may be noted that in two adjoining districts not a single house inspected under the Regulations during the year was found free from sanitary defects. With regard to the demand for cottages in the District it can be definitely stated that there is not a single habitable cottage unoccupied in the District. I have found several cottages so old and defective that the question of advising their closure must be considered if thorough repairs are not forthcoming. Difficulties in shortage of cottages have not so far arisen from the closure of existing cottages, since only one has been closed by the Council in the District since the Housing Act of 1909, and as stated above, this was not vacated by the tenants. If, as may be necessary, more houses are closed, local shortage from this cause will probably arise, since there is no margin of habitable cottages on which to draw."
876. Five instances of Overcrowding are recorded, and in reference to this matter Dr. TANGYE remarks:—
 "In addition, however, there were two cases at Bubbenhall and one at Radford, and more exist in all probability in the District. It is difficult to advance definite proof at the present moment as to the need or otherwise of additional housing in any particular parish. On this point the Local Government Board require specific information, but this can only be given in precise terms when the work under the Housing Regulations is in a more complete and thorough stage than it is at present."
877. Sixteen new houses have been completed during the year, and certificates of occupation granted.

878. With reference to Hospital accommodation, twenty-four cases of Scarlet Fever and eighteen of Diphtheria were admitted from the Warwick Rural District during the year.
879. The Small-pox Hospital, also under control of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board, is situated at Fosse in the Southam Rural District. Sixteen beds are available, and the hospital is kept in readiness, but no case was admitted during the year from this district.
880. Fifty-five cases of Infectious Disease, exclusive of Tuberculosis, were notified during the year, and were from the following causes:—Diphtheria 23, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 25, Enteric 1, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1.
881. Referring to Diphtheria, it is stated that "Twenty-three cases were notified during the year. These cases were scattered in various parts of the District, and the only localised outbreak was at Whitnash, where eleven cases occurred." Continuing, DR. TANGYE says:—"No further cases developed in this outbreak, but four more cases occurred again in the village in July, and another in October, these probably being infected again from outside sources. The last-mentioned case was the only one which proved fatal in the District from this disease during the year.
882. *Scarlet Fever*.—Twenty-five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. For the most part this disease was scattered in various parts of the District, and nothing in the form of an outbreak occurred, with the exception perhaps of a group of cases which were notified in July and August from Budbrooke Barracks. No deaths were due to this disease.
883. *Enteric Fever*.—Only one case of this disease was notified. This was the case of a nurse admitted to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, from Hatton Asylum. This patient made a good recovery.
884. *Puerperal Fever*.—The District has continued to be free from this disease. It is a remarkable fact that no case has ever been notified in the District since compulsory notification came into force in 1890.
885. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—This infantile affection of the eyes, which accounts for the majority of cases of permanent blindness, was made compulsorily notifiable by the Local Government Board during the year. One notification was received, and the case was at once reported to the County staff in order that adequate attention should be secured for the child's eyes.

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

| | Positive. | Negative. | Total. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Diphtheria ... | 25 | 61 | 86 |
| Enteric Fever ... | Nil | 9 | 9 |
| Phthisis ... | 3 | 10 | 13 |

108

887. *Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases*.—With the exception of outbreaks of influenza colds at Bubbenhall and Leek Wootton in January and February, and of Whooping Cough at Hatton in May, the District has been remarkably free from non-notifiable infectious disease amongst school children. Only one death resulted from diseases of this nature, namely that of an infant at Barford in the summer.
888. Speaking of the Prevalence and Control over Tuberculosis, DR. TANGYE states:—"During the year 15 new cases of Tuberculosis have been notified, 13 of which were of phthisis and two of other forms of tuberculous disease. This total compares with that of 29 in 1913. Ten deaths of persons belonging to the District were due to phthisis, and 1 to other tuberculous disease, comparing with 8 and 2 in 1913, 5 and 2 in 1912, and 6 and 2 in 1911. The Council have three movable shelters which have been available as required by insured persons under the arrangement with the County Insurance Committee. On March 7th I reported as follows to the Council with regard to the careless habits of consumptives:—

"It is desirable to bring before you the great difficulty that is experienced in preventing the spread of consumption by persons in the infective stages of phthisis who decline institutional treatment, and who do not exercise proper precautions to prevent danger to others.

"Instances of this are to be found in one of the villages of the District. In one cottage both husband and wife are suffering from phthisis, and a child aged eleven is living with them. The parents refuse treatment at the Infirmary, and the

chances of the child escaping the disease are remote, as full precautions are almost impossible even if the parents endeavoured to take them. In another instance a youth in the infectious stage has been sleeping in a small bedroom with his brother. In spite of several warnings he expectorates in public places, to the danger of the community.

"As the legal powers of the Sanitary Authority appear very limited, little can be done besides the giving of advice, which is often ignored. It seems well, however, that the Council should be acquainted with this common method of spreading tuberculosis.

"This report was submitted to the Local Government Board by the Council in order to obtain any advice on the position that could be given, but a formal acknowledgement only was received."

889. A Report is appended from Mr. C. Cuthbert Smith, Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, dealing at length with the work carried out by him during the year, and among a variety of subjects reports that "Plans for the erection of 32 buildings have been received during the year, including those of eight villas at Radford Semele. It was pointed out to the builder that various difficulties were in the way of the drainage, and the plans were not proceeded with. A scheme for laying out a garden city in the parish of Stivichall was considered by the Council, but this has not yet come into operation. Certificates for the occupation of 16 dwelling-houses have been granted under the Public Health (Water) Act."

VITAL STATISTICS.

| Population. | Birth-rate. | Death-rate | Zymotic Death-rate. | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 12,700 | 16.1 | 8.9 | 0.23 | 83 |

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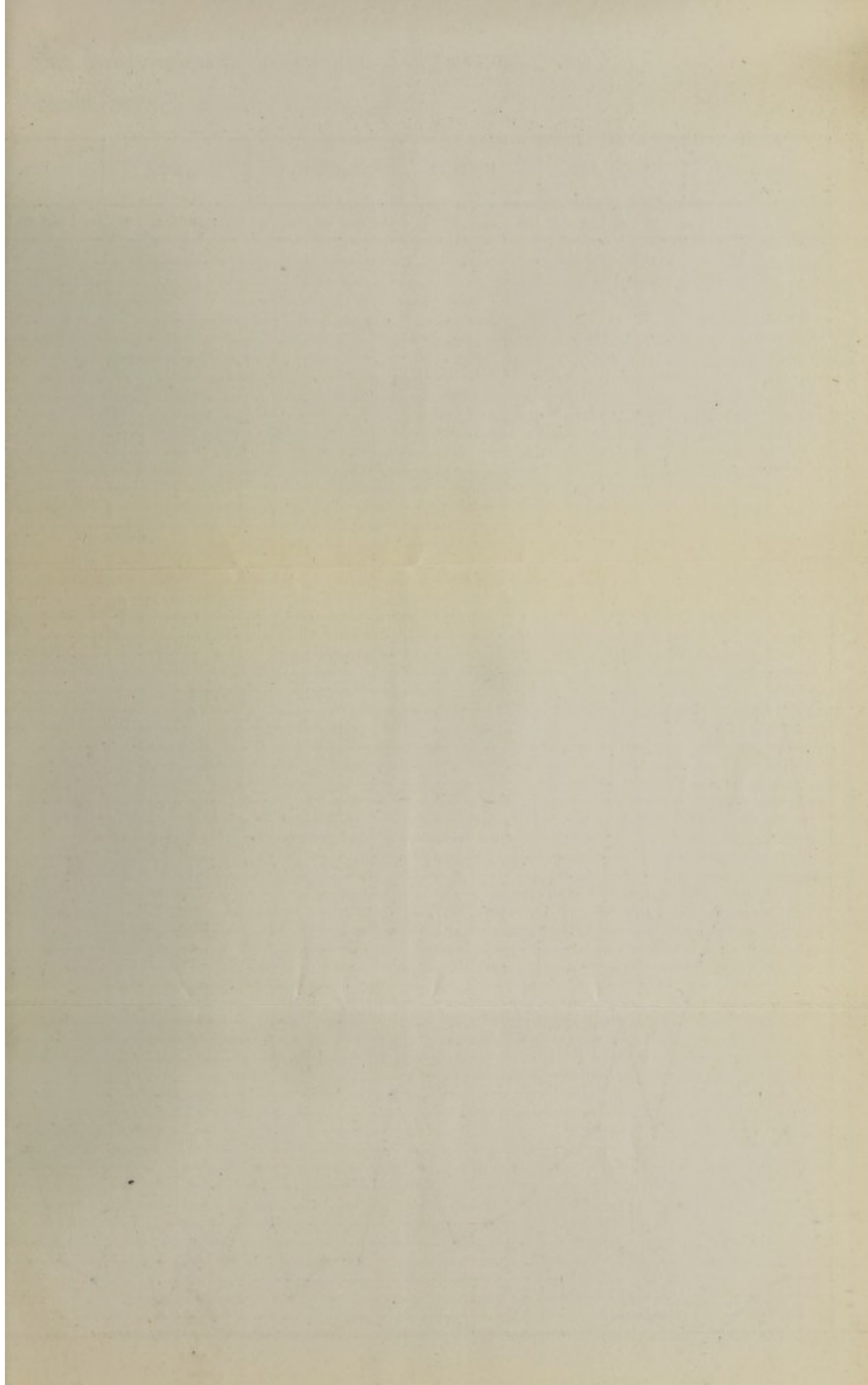
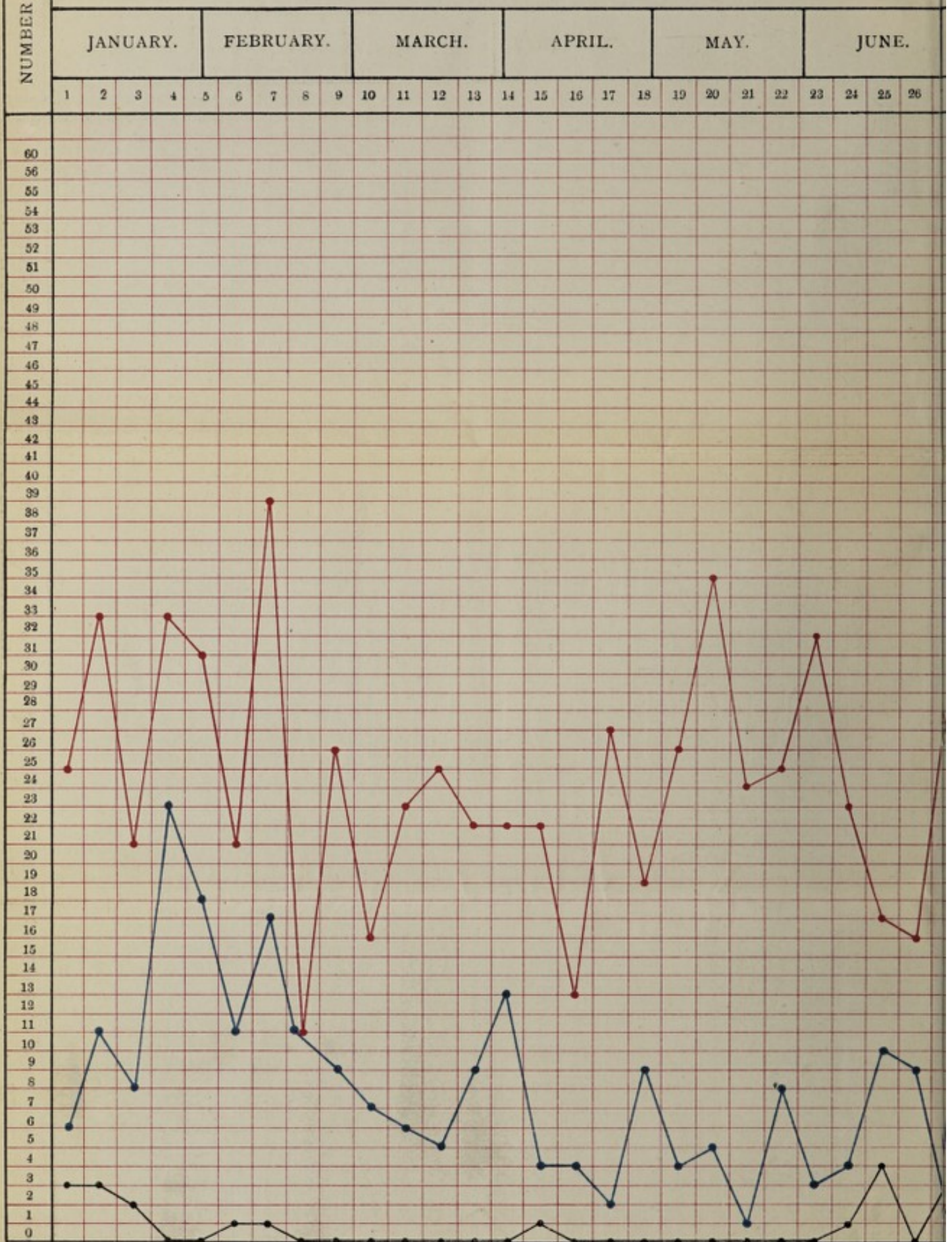
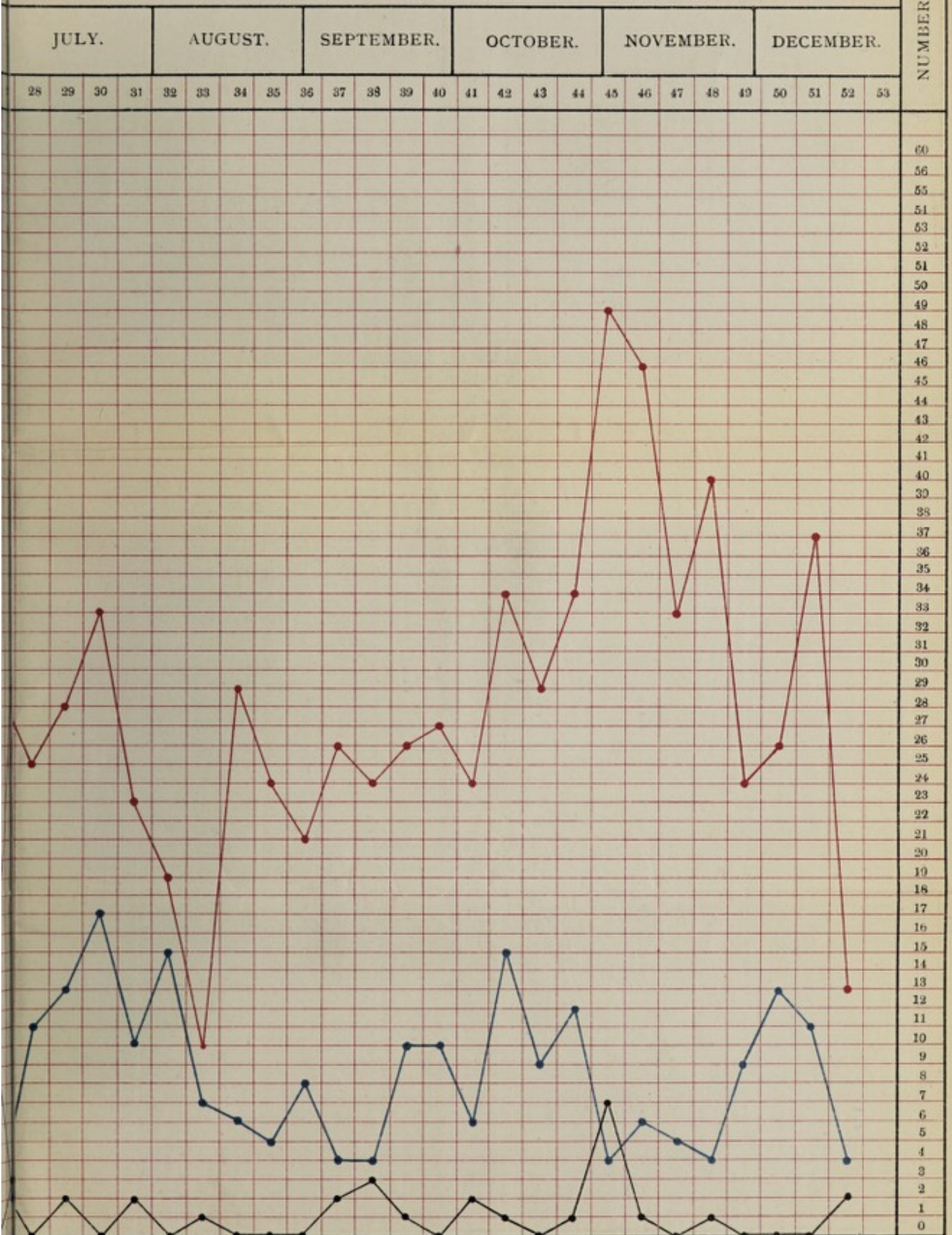
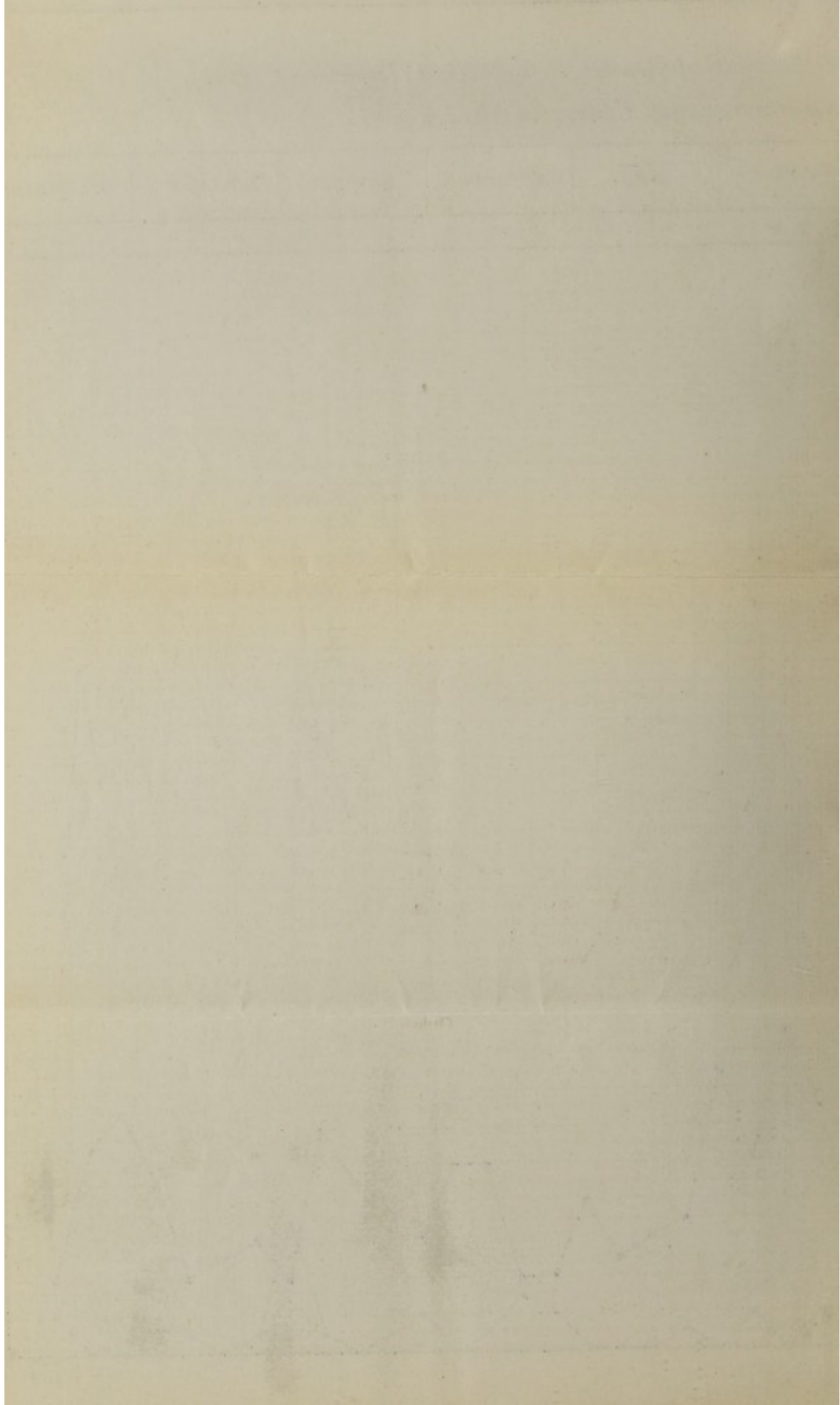


Chart showing the number of cases notified each week and Typhoid Fever (black), in



of the year of Scarlet Fever (Red), Diphtheria (blue),
 the Administrative County in 1914.





County Medical Officer of Health's Staff.

County Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Public Analyst:

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb., F.I.C.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers of Health:

Northern Division—H. C. H. BRACEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Central Division—W. H. PARKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Southern Division—W. BATES, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Additional Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst:

W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

Superintendent of Health Visitors:

MISS MILDRED S. LOWE.

Health Visitors:

Main District.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|----|----|--|
| I. | MISS BROWN | .. | .. | Solihull Rural District. |
| II. | MRS. RICHARDSON | .. | .. | Sutton Coldfield Borough and Meriden Rural District. |
| III. | MISS CHORLTON | .. | .. | Tamworth and Atherstone Rural Districts. |
| IV. | MISS PAKES | .. | .. | Nuneaton Urban and Bulkington. |
| V. | MISS BAKER | .. | .. | Foleshill and Monks Kirby Rural Districts. |
| VI. | MISS UNDERWOOD | .. | .. | Warwick District. |
| VII. | MRS. FITZMAURICE | .. | .. | Rugby Urban District. |
| VIII. | MISS HUNTER | .. | .. | Brailes and Stratford Rural Districts. |
| IX. | MISS WHEATLEY | .. | .. | Stratford Urban and Southam Rural Districts. |
| X. | MISS ABBOTT | .. | .. | Rugby and Farnborough Rural Districts. |
| XI. | MRS. GARSIDE | .. | .. | Alcester Rural District. |
| | MISS THOMS | .. | .. | Staff Health Visitor. |

Chief Clerk:

T. S. ROLINSON.

Chief Education Clerk:

WALTER C. ROLINSON.

Clerks:

WILLIAM H. STONEY,

MISS G. V. TAYLOR.

Office:

16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK.

Telephone:

Warwick 100.

C. TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1914, in the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages and shewing also the Area and Population of such District, and the Births therein during the Year, together with Birth, Death and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

| DISTRICTS. | AREA IN ACRES. | Population per Square Mile. | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Zymotic Death Rate. | Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000. | POPULATION AT ALL AGES. | | DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | Census 1911. | Estimated of mid-1914. | 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. | Keratic Fever. | Smallpox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Whooping Cough. | Diphtheria and Croup. | Influenza. | Kryspelm. | Typhus Febrilis (Typhus). | Tuberculous Meningitis. | Other Tubercular Diseases. | Cancer malignant disease. | Rheumatic Fever. | Meningitis. | Organic Heart Disease. | Bronchitis. | Pneumonia (all forms). | Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs. | Dysentery and Enteritis. | Appendicitis and Typhitis. | Cirrhosis of Liver. | Alcoholism. | Aneurism and Bright's Disease. | Puerperal Fever. | Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition. | Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth. | Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides. | Suicides. | Other defined Diseases. | Diseases ill-defined or unknown. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RATES PER THOUSAND | 0-02 |
| URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS .. | 48,340 | 1,855 | 21-20 | 12-18 | 0-67 | 87 | 133,698 | 140,140 | 3,164 | 1,707 | 278 | 62 | 46 | 60 | 68 | 201 | 371 | 631 | 5 | .. | 7 | 7 | 20 | 13 | 25 | 2 | 106 | 7 | 27 | 181 | 5 | 16 | 191 | 112 | 100 | 16 | 45 | 2 | 20 | 9 | 61 | 2 | 11 | 194 | 64 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 20 |
| RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS .. | 502,411 | 229 | 23-46 | 11-78 | 0-91 | 86 | 167,215 | 179,873 | 4,221 | 3,120 | 365 | 75 | 57 | 81 | 76 | 210 | 385 | 873 | 4 | .. | 7 | 11 | 34 | 38 | 29 | 5 | 107 | 15 | 39 | 157 | 5 | 12 | 286 | 163 | 150 | 13 | 71 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 60 | 4 | 12 | 174 | 86 | 16 | 5 | 98 | |
| WARWICKSHIRE .. | 550,751 | 379 | 23-07 | 11-95 | 0-81 | 87 | 300,913 | 320,013 | 7,385 | 3,827 | 643 | 127 | 103 | 141 | 144 | 411 | 754 | 1,504 | 9 | .. | 14 | 18 | 54 | 49 | 54 | 7 | 213 | 29 | 66 | 338 | 10 | 27 | 427 | 275 | 260 | 29 | 116 | 17 | 37 | 15 | 121 | 6 | 23 | 308 | 15 | 29 | 102 | 118 | 0-36 |

G. TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1914, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

| District AND POPULATION. | DWELLING HOUSES AND SCHOOLS. | | | HOTELS AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | Water Supply. | Pipes. | Animals improperly kept. | Offensive Trades. | Smoke Chimneys. | Other Chimneys. | Secures of unwholesome Food. | Samples of Food taken for Analysis. | Samples of Food found Adulterated. | Samples of Water taken for Analysis. | Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use. | Lots of Infected Bedding stored or destroyed. | Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease. | Schools, &c. | Prosecutions for not notifying existence of Infectious Disease. | Convictions. | Prosecutions for exposure of Infected persons or things. | Convictions. | Boats Disinfected after Infectious Disease. | Other Prosecutions. | Convictions. | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--------------|---|--------------|--|--------------|---|---------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Pool Conditions. | Structural Defects. | Overcrowding. | Unfit for Habitation. | Lodging Houses. | Dairies and Milkshops. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cow Sheds. | Bakery-houses. | Shapher-houses. | Canal Boats. | Ashpits and Pits. | Deposits of Refuse and Manure. |
| BULKINGTON 1,925 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 8 | 1 | 62 | 20 | 70 | 31 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 31 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| KENILWORTH 6,060 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 1 | 105 | 81 | 85 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| LEAMINGTON SPA 26,652 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 327 | 15 | 9 | 174 | 52 | 105 | 686 | 45 | 215 | 98 | 272 | 305 | 87 | 257 | 15 | 695 | 30 | 138 | 36 | 472 | 10 | 278 | 12 | 90 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 188 | 181 | 25 | | |
| NUNEATON 40,091 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 31 | 29 | 73 | 3 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 79 | 14 | 78 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| RUGBY 23,460 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 131 | 5 | 4 | 52 | 156 | 24 | 208 | 208 | 114 | 314 | 314 | 314 | 82 | 82 | 35 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 208 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2106 | 179 | 9 | 1 |
| STRAITFORD-ON-AVON 8,605 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 59 | 342 | 4 | 17 | 15 | 72 | 40 | 300 | 13 | 26 | 19 | 137 | 13 | 75 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 58 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SUTTON COLDFIELD 21,437 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 242 | 293 | 15 | 30 | 70 | 48 | 88 | 305 | 27 | 1018 | 132 | 171 | 14 | 53 | 41 | 5 | 9 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 126 | 156 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| WARWICK 11,910 | Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority (Nuisances abated after Notice | 200 | 696 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 52 | 10 | 16 | 169 | 16 | 15 | 175 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 315 | 2 | 4 | 315 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 28 | 61 | 2 | 2 |

I. RETURN shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1914.

| VACCINATION DISTRICTS. | No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1914. | No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated. | Inaccessible of Vaccination. | Died before Vaccination. | Cases under Postponement. | Removals to other Districts out of the Union. | No. of cases not to be found. | Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return. | No. of Conscientious Certificates. |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulkington | 63 | 13 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 42 |
| Kenilworth | 138 | 57 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 67 |
| Leamington Spa | 472 | 156 | ... | 29 | 7 | 8 | 1 | ... | 271 |
| Nuneaton | 1,218 | 140 | ... | 93 | ... | ... | 88 | ... | 897 |
| Rugby | 488 | 51 | 3 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 364 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 190 | 65 | ... | 10 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 108 |
| Sutton Coldfield | 393 | 228 | ... | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 143 |
| Warwick | 268 | 133 | ... | 17 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 111 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcester | 215 | 102 | ... | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 95 |
| Atherstone | 627 | 200 | ... | 35 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 360 |
| Brilles | 93 | 34 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Coventry | 36 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 23 |
| Farnborough | 19 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Foreshill | 855 | 189 | ... | 81 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 557 |
| Meriden | 316 | 187 | ... | 14 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 74 |
| Monks Kirby | 31 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 15 |
| Nuneaton | 101 | 46 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 34 |
| Rugby | 472 | 75 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 331 |
| Solihull | 175 | 129 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 38 |
| Southam | 258 | 62 | ... | 15 | 6 | 2 | 3 | ... | 170 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 106 | 33 | ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | 9 | 56 |
| Tamworth | 482 | 221 | ... | 30 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 192 |
| Warwick | 215 | 102 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 94 |
| TOTALS ... | 7,231 | 2,247 | 4 | 476 | 81 | 45 | 191 | 82 | 4,105 |

J.

DETAILS OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

| DISTRICT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | TOTAL. |
|---|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| | Miss Brown. | Mrs. Richardson. | Miss Chorlton. | Miss Pakes. | Miss Baker. | Miss Underwood. | Mrs. Fitzmaurice. | Miss Hunter. | Miss Wheatley. | Miss Abbot. | Mrs. Garside. | |
| Total No. of Visits made... | 1,476 | 1,215 | 2,160 | 2,313 | 2,478 | 1,760 | 2,044 | 1,103 | 1,642 | 1,290 | 2,031 | 19,512 |
| " " to Infants ... | 445 | 573 | 689 | 1,347 | 900 | 378 | 635 | 301 | 510 | 494 | 689 | 6,961 |
| " " to Midwives ... | 35 | 96 | 100 | 67 | 100 | 102 | 37 | 31 | 73 | 26 | 64 | 731 |
| " " to Sch. Children at home | 699 | 241 | 938 | 266 | 1,250 | 595 | 956 | 413 | 637 | 559 | 796 | 7,350 |
| " " to Tuber. cases ... | 152 | 114 | 98 | 296 | 74 | 98 | 73 | 36 | 142 | 50 | 151 | 1,284 |
| Total Number of other Visits ... | 100 | 140 | 261 | 290 | 72 | 514 | 294 | 268 | 223 | 82 | 272 | 2,516 |
| Number of Health Talks given ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 32 | 126 |
| Lectures to Midwives ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Medical Inspections Attended ... | 42 | 39 | 55 | 28 | 50 | 68 | 29 | 44 | 43 | 38 | 26 | 462 |
| Infant Welfare Centres Attended ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 |
| <i>Infants.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Visits (1st Visits) ... | 210 | 400 | 606 | 801 | 679 | 298 | 429 | 130 | 233 | 284 | 190 | 4,260 |
| No. of re-visits ... | 235 | 173 | 83 | 546 | 221 | 80 | 206 | 171 | 277 | 210 | 499 | 2,701 |
| Breast Fed entirely ... | 142 | 308 | 524 | 621 | 531 | 216 | 366 | 94 | 193 | 232 | 168 | 3,395 |
| Breast and Artificial ... | 16 | 4 | 18 | 72 | 66 | 28 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 258 |
| Artificial ... | 52 | 88 | 64 | 168 | 82 | 54 | 52 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 14 | 607 |
| <i>Mode of Feeding:—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boat Bottle ... | 47 | 73 | 51 | 65 | 83 | 50 | 49 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 19 | 521 |
| Long Tubed Bottle ... | 6 | 9 | 26 | 67 | 36 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 194 |
| Spoon ... | 9 | 6 | 5 | 29 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 99 |
| Otherwise ... | 6 | 4 | ... | 19 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | 51 |
| Comforters not used ... | 78 | 251 | 290 | 276 | 261 | 117 | 244 | 70 | 109 | 148 | 124 | 1,968 |
| Cot in use ... | 86 | 139 | 169 | 291 | 252 | 88 | 225 | 43 | 91 | 94 | 83 | 1,561 |
| Improperly Fed ... | 31 | 143 | 7 | 24 | 27 | 35 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 26 | 331 |
| Wasting ... | 3 | 21 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 69 |
| Neglected ... | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 37 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 3 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 62 |
| <i>School Children.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Visits ... | 699 | 400 | 938 | 266 | 1,250 | 595 | 856 | 413 | 637 | 554 | 796 | 7,350 |
| Number of Children Examined ... | 2,428 | 912 | 348 | 4,161 | 2,051 | 1,797 | 3,315 | 345 | 290 | 2,236 | 1,697 | 20,580 |
| Heads Ulcerated or Verminous ... | 62 | 14 | 40 | 54 | 33 | 67 | 65 | 42 | 76 | 84 | 163 | 700 |
| Neglected ... | 27 | 2 | 10 | 39 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 152 |
| Clothing Unsatisfactory ... | 6 | 17 | ... | 45 | 28 | 13 | 3 | ... | 6 | 10 | ... | 128 |
| <i>Housing Defects.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dirty Beds ... | 5 | 19 | 29 | 31 | 1 | 19 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 7 | 115 |
| Dirty Rooms ... | 5 | 26 | 43 | 32 | 15 | 79 | 4 | 10 | 40 | 3 | 9 | 266 |
| Dirty Closets ... | ... | 10 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 81 |
| Stopped-up Drains ... | ... | 4 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | 50 |
| Windows not made to be Opened ... | 2 | 1 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | 15 | 92 |
| No Pantries, or Unventilated... .. | ... | 10 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 32 | 56 | ... | 2 | 3 | 16 | 171 |
| Damp Houses ... | 2 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 76 |
| Overcrowding ... | 3 | 3 | 32 | 10 | 71 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 164 |
| <i>MIDWIVES.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Inspections ... | 15 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 42 | 36 | 15 | 20 | 38 | 28 | 22 | 330 |
| <i>Register.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 12 | 13 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 176 |
| Unsatisfactory ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| <i>Bag.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 15 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 9 | 171 |
| Unsatisfactory ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| <i>Appliances.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 14 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 166 |
| Unsatisfactory ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 32 |
| Cleanliness of Midwife (Satisfactory) ... | 14 | 16 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 163 |
| Cleanliness of House (Satisfactory) ... | 14 | 16 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 27 | 9 | 8 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 189 |

REPORT BY INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES, 1914.

L

| No. of Midwives in Districts. | No. of Midwives Practising. | No. of Trained Midwives. | No. of Bona-fide Midwives. | No. Illiterate. | No. of Inspections. | No. of Visits. | No. of Cases taken by Midwives. | No. of Suspensions. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 229 | 206 | 106 | 100 | 45 | 330 | 731 | 4,414 | 6 |

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

| Sub-Districts. | No. of Midwives on Register. | No. of Midwives Practising. | No. of Trained Midwives. | No. of Bona-fide Midwives. | No. Illiterate. | No. of Inspections. | No. of Visits. | BADS. | | APPLIANCES. | | REGISTERS. | | CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFE. | | CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES. | | No. of Notions for Medical Help. | No. of Notions of Still-birth. | No. of Notions of Death of Mother or Child. | No. of Postnatal Cases. | No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead. | No. of Suspensions. | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | Satisfactory. | Not Satisfactory. | Satisfactory. | Not Satisfactory. | Satisfactory. | Not Satisfactory. | Kept by Midwife. | Kept by Others. | Good. | Medium. | | | | | | | Bad. | Good. |
| I. Miss Brown | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 15 | 85 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 15 | .. | 11 | 4 | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| II. Mrs. Richardson | 23 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 96 | 16 | 96 | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. | 13 | 3 | 3 | 12 | .. | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | 30 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| III. Miss Chorlton | 27 | 25 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 18 | 100 | 18 | 7 | 22 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 20 | .. | 11 | 12 | .. | 103 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IV. Miss Pakes | 23 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 67 | 23 | 67 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 23 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 19 | 3 | .. | 100 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V. Miss Baker | 20 | 28 | 7 | 7 | 802 | 42 | 160 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 18 | 18 | .. | 15 | 8 | .. | 68 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| VI. Miss Underwood | 34 | 30 | 23 | 23 | 102 | 20 | 102 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 25 | 8 | .. | 19 | 8 | .. | 52 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| VII. Mrs. Fitzmaurice | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 8 | 37 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| VIII. Miss Hunter | 11 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 31 | 8 | 8 | .. | 7 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IX. Miss Wheatley | 23 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 73 | 18 | 73 | 18 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 17 | 3 | .. | 15 | 2 | .. | 15 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| X. Miss Abbott | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 26 | 15 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 1 | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| XI. Mrs. Garside | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 64 | 9 | 64 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | 17 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 229 | 206 | 106 | 100 | 731 | 171 | 731 | 171 | 27 | 166 | 32 | 176 | 22 | 163 | 35 | 6 | 138 | 47 | 13 | 413 | 101 | 24 | 7 | 29 | 6 |

| No. of Midwives. | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Resigned. | Died. | Removed from Roll. |
| 11 | 1 | 3 |

N.

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1914.

| DISTRICTS. | Total No. of Cases. | No. of 1st. Visits. | No. of Re-Visits 1914. | No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years. | Total No. of Visits. | Insured Persons. | Dependants. | Neither Insured or Dependants. | Sanatoria. | Domiciliary. | Sputum Flasks Provided. | Disinfectant Provided. | Ventilation Improved. | Shelters Provided. | Deaths. | Cases unvisited, visits not required. | Notified too late for Visit to be Paid. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| I. MISS BROWN | 43 | 31 | 46 | 75 | 152 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 51 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| II. MRS. RICHARDSON | 61 | 43 | 47 | 24 | 114 | 15 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 40 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 2 |
| III. MISS CHORLTON | 36 | 36 | 16 | 46 | 98 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 7 | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | 3 |
| IV. " PAKES | 103 | 98 | 102 | 96 | 296 | 45 | 46 | 7 | 36 | 43 | 22 | 50 | 21 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 8 |
| V. " BAKER | 38 | 34 | 17 | 23 | 74 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 24 | 17 | 27 | ... | 4 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| VI. " UNDERWOOD | 59 | 48 | 28 | 22 | 98 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 29 | 2 | ... | 13 | 11 | 5 |
| VII. MRS. FITZMAURICE | 58 | 49 | 19 | 5 | 73 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 9 | ... |
| VIII. MISS HUNTER | 12 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| IX. " WHEATLEY | 43 | 37 | 40 | 65 | 142 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 2 |
| X. " ABBOTT | 16 | 12 | 22 | 16 | 50 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| XI. MRS. GARSIDE | 25 | 24 | 86 | 41 | 151 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 494 | 421 | 432 | 431 | 1,284 | 208 | 148 | 65 | 150 | 166 | 170 | 240 | 91 | 46 | 104 | 73 | 28 |

In addition to the above 33 cases of Tuberculosis were visited in Leamington by the Leamington Health Visitor.

O. Ophthalmia Neonatorum Report by Health Visitors, 1914.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| No. I. Miss Brown. | 3 | |
| No. II. Mrs. Richardson. | 7 | |
| No. III. Miss Chorton. | 14 | |
| No. IV. Miss Pakes. | 8 | |
| No. V. Miss Baker. | 13 | |
| No. VI. Miss Underwood. | 3 | |
| No. VII. Mrs. Fitzmaurice. | 9 | |
| No. VIII. Miss Hunter. | 3 | |
| No. IX. Miss Wheatley. | 1 | |
| No. X. Miss Abbott. | — | |
| No. XI. Mrs. Garstide. | 1 | |
| Total. | 62 | |
| Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum... | ... | |

P.

SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1909.

| DISTRICT. | Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Section 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 and the general character of defects found to exist. |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| URBAN. | | | | | | |
| Bulkington ... | 62 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Kenilworth ... | 81 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 59 | 18 |
| Leamington Spa ... | 357 | ... | ... | ... | 255 | ... |
| Nuneaton ... | 304 | 73 | 73 | 1 | 269 | ... |
| Rugby ... | 703 | ... | ... | ... | 213 | ... |
| Stratford-on-Avon ... | 155 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... |
| Sutton Coldfield ... | 663 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Warwick ... | 173 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 110 | ... |
| RURAL. | | | | | | |
| Alcester ... | 30 | 10 | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| Atherstone ... | 252 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 265 | 3 |
| Brailes ... | 285 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Coventry ... | 433 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Farnborough ... | 52 | 3 | ... | ... | 23 | ... |
| Foleshill ... | 627 | 49 | ... | 10 | 56 | 1 |
| Meriden ... | 246 | 11 | ... | ... | 203 | ... |
| Monks Kirby ... | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | ... |
| Nuneaton ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... |
| Rugby ... | 147 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 125 | ... |
| Solihull ... | 347 | 8 | ... | ... | 157 | 1 |
| Southam ... | 168 | 1 | ... | ... | 124 | ... |
| Stratford-on-Avon ... | 71 | 5 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Tamworth ... | 113 | ... | ... | 5 | 36 | ... |
| Warwick ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 1 |
| | 5,491 | 222 | 124 | 44 | 2,130 | 24 |

Q. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the Park Lodge and Council House, Sutton Coldfield, during the Year ending 31st December, 1914, by the Park Forester (Mr. H. HARLOND).

Lat.: 52 deg. 33 mi. 23 sec. N, Long.: 1 deg. 49 mi. 45 sec. W.
 Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level, 370.5 feet.

| MONTH. | RAINFALL. | | | BAROMETER. | | | | | | THERMOMETERS. | | | | | | SUNSHINE. | | MONTH | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------------|-------|-------------|----|-----------|--|
| | Total Depth in inches. | Number of days on which rain fell. | Greatest fall in 24 hours. | Highest Corrected Readings. | | Lowest Corrected Readings. | | IS SHADE. | | Mean Temperature for Month. | Highest Reading in Sun. | | Lowest Reading on Grass. | | Hours. | Mins. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Inches. | Date. | Inches. | Date. | Highest Readings. | Degrees. | | Date. | Degrees. | Degrees. | Date. | | | Degrees. | | Date. | | | |
| January ... | 1.04 | 10 | 0.36 | 9th | 30.522 | 2nd | 29.685 | 6th | 53.7 | 10th | 17.6 | 1st | 36.6 | 27th | 70.0 | 27th | 13.6 | 24th | 32 | 13 | January | |
| February ... | 1.75 | 13 | 0.43 | 21st | 30.185 | 27th | 28.792 | 22nd | 55.6 | 4th | 26.0 | 27th | 40.6 | 23rd | 86.4 | 23rd | 22.0 | 27th | 62 | 13 | February | |
| March ... | 2.01 | 24 | 0.42 | 7th | 30.191 | 31st | 28.912 | 20th | 57.8 | 31st | 24.0 | 28th | 40.0 | 13th | 101.8 | 13th | 19.0 | 22nd | 81 | 51 | March | |
| April ... | 0.95 | 10 | 0.19 | 10th | 30.610 | 15th | 29.385 | 7th | 73.2 | 22nd | 28.8 | 16th | 50.5 | 22nd | 121.8 | 22nd | 22.0 | 17th | 235 | 46 | April | |
| May ... | 1.65 | 14 | 0.55 | 22nd | 30.507 | 16th | 29.635 | 5th | 72.0 | 19th | 25.0 | 2nd | 51.2 | 20th | 125.7 | 20th | 16.0 | 2nd | 170 | 53 | May | |
| June ... | 3.23 | 11 | 1.10 | 9th | 30.527 | 28th | 29.727 | 9th | 79.2 | 29th | 37.5 | 8th | 57.4 | 19th | 126.4 | 19th | 27.8 | 1st | 219 | 18 | June | |
| July ... | 2.99 | 19 | 0.68 | 1st | 30.200 | 13th | 29.685 | 27th | 84.3 | 1st | 39.6 | 4th | 61.0 | 1st | 131.8 | 1st | 30.0 | 4th | 126 | 52 | July | |
| August ... | 1.90 | 13 | 0.52 | 2nd | 30.515 | 12th | 29.746 | 4th | 79.3 | 15th | 40.2 | 8th | 59.1 | 11th | 126.0 | 11th | 33.5 | 28th | 152 | 32 | August | |
| September ... | 0.95 | 10 | 0.32 | 12th | 30.465 | 24th | 29.610 | 14th | 80.5 | 4th | 28.5 | 30th | 54.2 | 3rd | 119.5 | 3rd | 23.0 | 30th | 178 | 58 | September | |
| October ... | 1.59 | 14 | 0.33 | 25th | 30.518 | 10th | 29.609 | 26th | 64.8 | 4th | 30.8 | 28th | 49.4 | 4th | 103.0 | 4th | 24.3 | 28th | 63 | 3 | October | |
| November ... | 3.64 | 17 | 0.63 | 4th | 29.925 | 20th | 29.687 | 2nd | 55.6 | 29th | 21.1 | 21st | 41.8 | 2nd | 84.8 | 2nd | 14.2 | 21st | 48 | 15 | November | |
| December ... | 5.24 | 19 | 1.02 | 28th | 30.060 | 17th | 29.810 | 14th | 56.0 | 1st | 20.5 | 25th | 37.8 | 17th | 64.5 | 17th | 13.0 | 23rd | 27 | 33 | December | |
| TOTALS... | 27.62 | 174 | | | | | | | | | | | 48.3 | | | | TOTAL | | 1399 | | 27 | |

W. A. H. CLARRY, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor.

R.

METEOROLOGY TABLE OF LEAMINGTON SPA, 1914.

Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

| Month. | Means of Barom. 9 a.m. | AIR TEMPERATURES. | | | | | | Absolute Temperatures. | | | Earth Temperature. | | | Direction of the Prevailing Wind. | RAINFALL. | | SUN-SHINE. Hours. | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| | | Means. | | | Max. | Min. | Date. | Date. | Min. | Date. | At 1ft. | At 2ft. | At 4ft. | | Inches. | Days. | | |
| | | 9 a.m. | Max. | Min. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 29.99 | 37.6 | 42.6 | 33.1 | 55.0 | 9th. | 1st. | 20.0 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 49.2 | S.W. | 0.82 | 12 | 37.0 | | | |
| February ... | 29.73 | 43.1 | 51.0 | 37.5 | 57.0 | 14th. | 27th. | 28.0 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 48.5 | S.W. | 1.16 | 13 | 64.3 | | | |
| March ... | 29.63 | 44.2 | 50.1 | 36.8 | 62.0 | 31st. | 11th. | 27.0 | 43.7 | 45.3 | 48.7 | W. | 2.36 | 25 | 69.3 | | | |
| April ... | 30.43 | 55.8 | 59.9 | 39.4 | 71.0 | 21st & 22nd. | 15th & 16th. | 32.0 | 51.6 | 49.2 | 49.8 | E., S.W., W., N.W. | 1.26 | 10 | 234.7 | | | |
| May ... | 30.12 | 53.9 | 59.5 | 42.6 | 74.0 | 18th. | 2nd & 27th. | 31.0 | 57.3 | 56.4 | 52.8 | E. & S.E. | 1.32 | 14 | 169.8 | | | |
| June ... | 30.07 | 60.9 | 67.9 | 49.6 | 84.0 | 30th. | 1st & 8th. | 41.0 | 63.6 | 59.6 | 55.8 | N.E. | 2.77 | 9 | 243.7 | | | |
| July ... | 29.88 | 62.8 | 69.2 | 53.8 | 85.0 | 1st. | 4th. | 44.0 | 67.0 | 65.8 | 59.6 | S.W. & W. | 2.06 | 17 | 140.3 | | | |
| August ... | 30.05 | 62.5 | 70.9 | 52.7 | 81.0 | 13th & 14th. | 8th. | 45.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 60.4 | S.W. | 1.59 | 13 | 191.8 | | | |
| September ... | 30.10 | 57.8 | 61.6 | 45.9 | 80.0 | 3rd. | 30th. | 31.0 | 59.8 | 62.1 | 61.0 | N.W. | 0.80 | 8 | 175.2 | | | |
| October ... | 30.69 | 51.6 | 57.7 | 44.6 | 65.0 | 3rd. | 19th & 28th. | 35.0 | 52.4 | 54.5 | 58.3 | N.W. | 2.32 | 14 | 64.3 | | | |
| November ... | 29.87 | 44.1 | 50.4 | 38.2 | 58.0 | 3rd & 5th. | 18th & 19th. | 25.0 | 44.0 | 51.0 | 55.5 | S.W. | 2.69 | 18 | 62.5 | | | |
| December ... | 29.58 | 41.0 | 50.0 | 34.6 | 55.0 | 6th. | 25th. | 22.0 | 38.4 | 49.8 | 51.2 | S.W. | 5.40 | 22 | 40.8 | | | |
| TOTALS ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24.55 | 175 | 1494.8 |
| MEANS ... | 30.01 | 51.3 | 58.0 | 42.4 | 84.0 | 30th June | 1st January | 20 | 52.1 | 54.0 | 54.2 | S.W. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

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1915.

—
WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

—
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1914.

THE ROBERT SPENNEL PRESS, WARWICK.