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Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

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# Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1914.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Fourth Annual Report in accordance with the special Memorandum of the Local Government Board to Medical Officers of Health for the year 1914.

I congratulate you on the placing of the Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Act, 1914, on the Statute Book in spite of powerful opposition. It is the most important of our Local Acts, and its provisions for a new Water Supply and regarding various Building and Sanitary matters must have far-reaching effects on the future prosperity of Weston-super-Mare as a Health Resort. Unfortunately, the Nation's need for men and money to defend itself in the ruthless war of aggression now being waged against it is imperative, it curtails the labour supply and hinders municipal borrowing, so that the more extensive works and improvements sanctioned under the new Act must, I fear, be postponed until the impending favourable decision in the struggle has been reached.

It is with pleasure that I again record the ready assistance and co-operation I have received from all the Officials of the Council and from the Sanitary Staff.

Lastly, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the prompt and sympathetic consideration they have given to all questions which I have brought before them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN WALLACE,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 31st, 1915.

# Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

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## *Sanitary Committee.*

COUNCILLOR W. A. BOARD (Chairman),  
" C. ADDICOTT,  
" G. S. BALL,  
" J. J. BOND,  
" W. GOVIER,  
" F. J. HURST,  
" JOHN LEE,  
" R. MINIFIE,  
" F. W. SHEARMUR,  
" E. S. STRADLING,  
" HENRY WARD (ex-officio).

TOWN CLERK - MR. SYDNEY C. SMITH.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR - MR. H. A. BROWN.

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## *Medical Officer's Department.*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :  
DR. WALLACE.

SANITARY INSPECTOR :  
MR. THOMAS JONES.

HEALTH VISITOR :  
MISS MARSHALL.

METEOROLOGIST :  
MR. W. H. ALLEN.

MATRON ISOLATION HOSPITAL :  
MISS PHILLIPS.

# Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

## Statistical Memoranda, 1914.

### SITUATION.

Latitude,  $51^{\circ} 20' 45''$  N.—Longitude,  $2^{\circ} 58' 30''$  W.

### AREA.

4,430 acres (including 2,007 acres of Foreshore).

### GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Limestone Rock and Sand chiefly.

### ELEVATION OF AREA BUILT ON.

26 feet to 300 feet.

### SLOPE.

Southerly.

### POPULATION.

Estimate to middle of 1914—24,414.

Estimated maximum during season, 80,000.

### NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. 1911—5,114.

### DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Per acre of land, 10·11.

Per house (or number of persons per house), 4·54.

### RATEABLE VALUE. £184,068 10/-.

### RATES.

District, 3/6 ; Poor Rate and County Rate, 3/- ; Water Rate, 5 per cent. on rental.

### RAINFALL.

33·97 inches in 1914—average last 10 years, 30·86 inches.

### RAINY DAYS. 173 in 1914—average last 10 years, 167.

### BRIGHT SUNSHINE. 1614 hours in 1914—average last 10 years, 1554 hours.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Constant service—Town Supply from wells in limestone.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

By water carriage—Outfall 2 miles South of Town Hall into Bristol Channel.

### BIRTH RATE. 15·03 per 1,000.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

76·29 per 1,000 births—Average last 10 years—88·04.

### DEATH RATE. (Standardised) 11·91 per 1,000.

### ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE. 9 deaths (or 0·36 per 1,000).

### PHTHISIS DEATH RATE. 24 deaths (or 0·98 per 1,000).

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-Rate, and Death-Rate, and Infantile Mortality during the  
Year 1914 (Provisional figures).

	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.			Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		
		Crude.	Standard- ised. †	
England and Wales -	23·6	13·9	13·6	105
96 great Towns in- cluding London -	24·9	14·6	14·9	113
145 smaller Towns -	23·6	12·8	12·9	104
England and Wales, less the 241 Towns	21·9	13·3	12·2	93
London - - -	24·6	14·4	14·4	103
<b>Weston-super-Mare</b>	<b>15·03</b>	<b>13·31</b>	<b>11·91*</b>	<b>76</b>

† This rate is that which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the population of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

\* Standardising factor 0·8952.

## A. Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

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**Physical Features.** THE Urban District of Weston-super-Mare forms an irregular square extending about two miles from West to East and about two miles from North to South. The total area of the district is 4,430 acres, which includes :—

Land.....	2,413 acres.
Inland Water.....	5 „
Foreshores .....	2,007 „
Tidal Water.....	5 „
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
Total.....	4,430 acres.

It is bounded on the West by the Bristol Channel ; on the North by Sand Bay ; on the East by the parishes of Kewstoke and Worle ; and on the South by those of Locking, Hutton, Bleadon, Uphill, and Brean.

The northern portion of the land area is occupied by the Weston-Worle ridge of carboniferous limestone, which rises to a height of over 350 feet, and extends from the coast some three miles to the eastward ; while the southern portion stretches over the alluvial flats half-way towards the much loftier range of the Mendip Hills.

The Urban District includes the town of Weston-super-Mare and the contiguous village of Milton.

Weston-super-Mare lies on the shores of Weston Bay, covers the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, it is exposed to the Westerly breezes from the Atlantic, which, blustering though they may be, tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England, and which, with its high annual average number of hours of sunshine, helps to make Weston-super-Mare one of the finest health resorts in the kingdom.

**Social Conditions.** Weston-super-Mare is largely residential, its salubrious climate attracting a large number of those who have retired from business and professional pursuits both at home and abroad; while its high reputation as being beneficial to delicate children has led to the establishment of a large number of good-class Private Schools in the town.

It is such an excellent Winter resort that it has always been a matter of surprise to me that greater advantage is not taken of its plentiful, good, and comparatively cheap accommodation by the numerous class of elderly people and semi-invalids who are always on the outlook for just such a climate as Weston-super-Mare affords.

The Population of the Urban District, ascertained by the Census of 1911, was 23,235 and the following table gives its distribution in the three Municipal Wards into which the district is divided, as well as the numbers of the sexes:—

Wards.	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Summary.			
East	1,891	} 421	45	{ 3,591	4,857	8,448			
West	1,176						{ 1,783	3,842	5,625
South	2,047								
Totals	5,114	421	45	9,087	14,148	23,235			

These figures differ slightly from the provisional figures given in previous Reports, the corrections being made in accordance with the final Tables given in the recently issued Report on the Census of the County of Somerset, 1911.

The estimated population to the middle of 1914, calculated with the "factor" supplied by the Registrar General is 24,414.

Taken, as the Census was, on April 2nd, between Seasons, these figures hardly give a correct idea of the number of persons for whose welfare the Urban District Council has to

provide. At the height of the Summer Season there are probably as many as 10,000 visitors staying in the town for health and pleasure, while, on occasion, day excursionists by rail or steamer, etc., may number an additional 30,000 to 40,000.

Under these circumstances it is only to be expected that the occupation of its inhabitants largely lies in providing accommodation in hotels, boarding-houses, and lodging-houses, restaurants, etc., for the influx of visitors.

Businesses incidental to such a population employ considerable numbers of both sexes, but especially of women and girls. Domestic servants are in great demand, as are also shop-assistants and laundry workers. Employment for young men is less plentiful, and this tends to cause the great disproportion between the numbers of the male and female inhabitants shown in the above table.

There are two Piers—one offering facilities for steamers at all states of the tide, to and from which Messrs. P. Campbell & Co. do a great traffic in summer with the various towns of the thickly-populated Welsh coast, on the opposite side of the Channel, as well as with Bristol and Clevedon, and numerous towns on the north coast of Devonshire.

There is also a small tidal harbour at which the chief import consists of coal, for a large lime-burning industry close to the village of Milton.

Fishing occupies the attention of a small number of the community, Weston sprats, whiting and shrimps having a good reputation; but the fishermen's main source of income comes from their rowing, sailing, and motor-boats in summer.

The chief trade is building, and with the rapid growth of Weston-super-Mare during the last forty years it has been a prosperous one.

As one expects—indeed requires, in a health resort, many opportunities for amusement are afforded. Numerous companies, private firms and individuals cater for the public patronage, but I would especially refer to the Knightstone Undertaking, which is the property of the town, where the Council provide one of the finest swimming baths in England, and a Pavilion capable of seating 1,200 persons, with nightly

entertainments, theatrical, operatic, cinematic, etc., etc., of good class. In addition, the Council let the Town Hall for lectures, meetings, and various other functions at very cheap rates.

Two excellent 18-hole Golf courses—a seaside links and an inland course—offer attractions for those who enjoy the Royal and Ancient Game.

The town possesses a good General Hospital (41 beds), maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and attended by an honorary staff of three surgeons and one physician, whose excellent work would do credit to a town many times the size of Weston-super-Mare. In 1914 the in-patients, including re-admissions, numbered 887, and the out-patients, 364. The Surgical cases were in the proportion of 6 to 1 Medical, and 278 Surgical operations, many of them major operations, were performed during the year. The continued decrease in out-patients compared with 1912 is probably due to the National Health Insurance Act. The Hospital is now possessed of a first-class X-ray installation, which during the first 15 months has been employed in 147 cases.

The Royal West of England Sanatorium stands on the sea-front at the south side of the town. It has regular accommodation for 185 patients, but 200 can be admitted in case of emergency. No pulmonary tuberculosis cases are admitted. In 1914 admissions and re-admissions numbered 2,460 (men 1,134, women 826, soldiers 500). At the commencement of the war 150 beds were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty and the War Office, and since then male patients only have been admitted. By the end of 1914 500 convalescent wounded and invalided soldiers, British and Belgian, had been under treatment.

The Bristol Children's Convalescent Home occupies good premises in the Walliscote Road, and annually some 400 children receive its benefits.

Even a prosperous town like Weston-super-Mare has its meed of poverty. Mr. Reece, Clerk for Axbridge Union, to which Weston belongs, has kindly supplied me with the figures as to Poor-Law relief in the Urban District for 1914,

which show that out-relief for the year amounted to £1 592 4s. 9d., that 335 persons were receiving out-door relief, and that 135 inmates relieved in the Workhouse during 1914 belonged to Weston-super-Mare.

## B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

**Water Supply.** In my last Report I explained the imperative need and described the proposals of the Council for securing a new Water Supply for the District. These proposals came before Parliament last summer in an "omnibus" Bill, which received the Royal Assent and became an Act on the 7th August, 1914, a few days after this country had been forced to take part in the Great War. This life and death struggle for our national existence has so affected the financial situation that for the moment it is impossible to get the money to carry out the works authorised by the Act, but the need for our new water supply is such that I am sure the Council will seize the first opportunity that offers to effect a loan and proceed with the work.

The present water supply is "constant," and is procured from wells purchased by the town in 1878. These wells are sunk in the conglomerate at the foot of Worlebury Hill to the East of Weston-super-Mare, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the sea. They are sunk to 7 feet and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet below ordnance datum, and yield a good supply, which is pumped to two reservoirs on the hill, which are at a sufficient elevation (about 140 feet and 350 feet) to ensure water reaching the top of any house in the district.

The water is of high chemical and bacteriological purity, as ascertained by periodical analysis, but as would be expected from its source it is hard and somewhat brackish. It has no plumbo-solvent action.

The daily consumption as hitherto estimated, at 43 gallons per head of population, appeared high for a town with only a limited demand for industrial purposes, and in the dry

summer of 1911 the imminence of a definite shortage in the supply led to the systematic use of Deacon meters, by which considerable waste was found and stopped. Since then, Venturi meters have been installed at the Water Works and an accurate measure of the water pumped from the wells shows that previous estimates were excessive, the actual consumption being equal to an average of 22 gallons per head of the estimated population.

This revised figure appears almost as much too low as the old figure was too high for a town of the description of Weston-super-Mare, but the explanation is that owing to the hardness of the water hot water systems are avoided in the large majority of houses, while everywhere rain-water is saved and used for washing purposes. Visitors especially complain of the difficulty of getting hot baths. With a soft water supply, the consumption would at once rise considerably and from the hygienic standpoint such a rise is much to be desired. Of course, this rise would chiefly manifest itself in summer, when our resident population is augmented by some 16,000 to 20,000 visitors (as distinct from excursionists), and when our springs are lowest.

It must be clearly understood that, except for the waste that has been checked, the 22 gallons per head in place of 43 represents no saving in water—the same amount is pumped from the wells as formerly, but while the total quantity was then calculated from the supposed capacity of the pumps it is now actually measured and a large error has been proved, which Mr. Brown, the Water Engineer, had suspected, but had been unable to prove till the Venturi meters were in use. Unfortunately, this shows that the outflow from the wells is vastly less than was believed, so that with our steadily-growing resident population and yearly increasing number of visitors an additional water supply has become an imperative necessity.

**Rivers and Streams.** The only streams are those called rhyes, by means of which the land drainage is effected in this part of the country. These rhyes are numerous in the landward part of the district. They are

subject to considerable pollution from manured lands and pig and cattle sheds.

In my last Report I explained the alterations and improvements carried out by order of the Commissioners of Sewers with a view to obviating the flooding of certain parts of the East side of the Urban District by overflow from the Uphill Great Rhine. The winter 1913-14 was unusually dry, so that I hesitated about giving an opinion as to whether the changes were sufficient, but as this winter, 1914-15, has been unusually wet and no flooding has occurred there is reason to hope that the alterations are satisfactory. At the same time the cleaning of the Great Rhine must be carried out at short intervals in future or the evil conditions are sure to recur.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The water carriage system has been carried out over almost the whole district, but in

Milton some twenty cesspools still remain in use in the more distant and un-get-at-able areas. The cesspools are periodically emptied by a contractor under the Council. A more efficient bacteriological system is urgently required in connection with the Bungalows on Milton Hill.

A considerable area is drained on the separate system.

The sewage outfall is at the mouth of the River Axe, about two miles to the southward of the Town Hall, and the sewage is carried well out into the Bristol Channel by the set of the currents.

The flooding of certain parts of the East side of the Urban District by surface water, referred to above, may be taken as an indication that there must be difficulty in satisfactorily sewerage the same area. In particular the sewers in Milton Road and Ashcombe Road have been giving anxiety, and I would urge the Council to deal with them without delay.

A comprehensive scheme is required on the lines already sketched by the Surveyor, under which the area in question would be drained on the separate system. The sewage would be carried in sealed mains to a central station, from which it would be pumped to a new sewer to be laid in Ashcombe Road. The storm waters would be led into the land drainage

system, care being taken to discharge them into those ditches only where the existing rate of flow is sufficient to prevent the risk of stagnation in dry seasons.

The essential features of the scheme could be easily carried out on such a scale as would provide for all building developments and any future extension eastwards of the Urban District.

**Closet Accommodation.** Water closets are universal throughout Weston-super-Mare, but in Milton a few privies are still in use.

**Scavenging.** The removal of house refuse is undertaken by the Urban District Council ; it is collected from all but a few outlying streets once a week at least, and from many streets twice a week. It is tipped on to land adjoining the Potteries. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to whether this system should be continued or not, but the refuse tip is unsightly and harbours rats and flies, and it is alleged that it is somewhat odoriferous in summer. Although complaints about this have not been so numerous during the last year or two, when the summers have been unusually cool and sometimes wet, they are certain to recur with the first hot season. The Council would do well to reconsider the erection of a Refuse Destructor.

In previous Reports I have explained the difficulty of enforcing the provision by the *occupier* of a sanitary dust-bin, in the houses of the working-classes. Section 75 of our 1914 Act enables the Council to require the "*owner or occupier*" to provide the dust-bin. I therefore anticipate more rapid progress towards getting this sanitary requirement universally provided.

**Schools.** The Public Elementary Schools of the district are under the County Council, and the County Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer and controls the Medical Inspection of the school children.

By arrangement with him the Head Teacher in each School notifies to the District Medical Officer of Health all cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Mumps, occurring, suspected, or reported among the scholars, and the District Medical Officer of Health issues exclusion notices for the children affected, as well as notices permitting return to school when the danger of carrying infection is over.

In this way the Medical Officer of Health receives early information of cases of infectious disease occurring in his District, and is able to make prompt investigation of any case and its environment. Of course, this entails a great deal of work on the part of the Sanitary Department, but the arrangement keeps the Medical Officer of Health closely in touch with the health of the young members of the population, and lends itself to the carrying out of preventive measures.

The District Medical Officer of Health sends a weekly return of the Infectious Diseases which have occurred in his District to the County Medical Officer of Health, who, a few days later, sends him a summary of the weekly returns of the Infectious Diseases (notifiable and non-notifiable) which have occurred in each District of the County.

**Cemetery and Burial Ground.** Parliamentary sanction for the purchase of the lands mentioned in my last Report having been given by Clause 39 of the Weston-super-Mare Act of 1914, the ground required for the extension of the Cemetery to the south and south-east, has now been acquired. Thus, a most difficult problem, which has occupied the attention of the Council for many years, has at last been solved satisfactorily.

The Burial Board Committee, who have all the data before them, have, I understand, given instructions for plans to be prepared for the laying out and appropriation of the new ground.

**Ashcombe House.** On the 6th of December last the 57th Infantry Brigade was billeted in the town and the local British Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachments were mobilised and received orders to open a Military Hospital for the troops. Application was made to the Urban District Council for the use of Ashcombe House, which was vacant and unlet. The Council not only at once granted the use of the building, but laid on water from the Town main, the Surveyor pushing on the work with great rapidity. The Sanitary Inspector gave much assistance in regard to the drains and sanitary fittings. Tradespeople and private persons helped most patriotically with the equipment of the building and with such energy that in four days the Hospital was ready to receive patients.

The 58th Brigade came into billets in Weston in the beginning of January, making up the number of troops in the town to about 9,000. At the date of writing, the Hospital has been open nearly four months, during which period 300 patients have been admitted, as many as 75 beds being occupied at one time.

As Officer in Charge of the Hospital, I should like to say that Ashcombe House has proved wonderfully adaptable to the purposes of a General Military Hospital, while the large private grounds in which it stands, sheltered by trees from the east and north, but open to all the sunshine, have been beneficial as well as a constant delight to staff and patients alike.

**Food.** (a) MILK SUPPLY. Most of the milk sold in the district is imported. There are now only four cow-keepers on the register, the fifth dairy having been closed as the property has changed hands and is to be developed as a building estate.

The seizures of tuberculous meat at the Slaughter-houses mentioned in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (page 69) show the continued prevalence of tuberculosis among domestic animals in the County. The Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, an Act to make better provision with respect to the Sale of Milk

and the Regulation of Dairies, became law on 10th August, 1914, but under powers conferred on them by Sect. 18 (1) of the Act the Local Government Board has postponed its coming into operation till 1st October, 1915. The procedures authorised by the Act are somewhat cumbrous and often to be carried out by vicarious authority, which does not make for efficiency; but the extended powers given to the Local Government Board to make Orders respecting Milk and Dairies, if duly exercised, should go far to protect the public from dangerous or objectionable milk and milk products.

(b) OTHER FOODS. The inspection of meat and other foods has been continued with our usual thoroughness, and I am glad to say no action under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, has been called for.

Stewardson, the Superintendent of the Slaughter-houses, is a certificated and experienced Meat Inspector and does his work well. He is in telephonic communication with Inspector Jones and informs him at once if he is required at the Slaughter-houses between his ordinary visits, and the inspection of animals and carcasses is carried out with justice to the butchers as well as care for the public welfare.

The weight of carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned on account of tuberculosis was as follows:—

		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle	...	26	2	15
Pigs	...	83	2	17

A full statement of the amount of meat condemned in 1914 will be found at page 70.

Last year I mentioned that the Council had obtained a loan of £11,000 for the erection of public Slaughter-houses on the new site near Langford Road. The work of erection is going on rapidly, and the Surveyor informs me that the new Abattoirs will be ready in the Autumn.

In general the sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, is satisfactory, but the trade in ice-cream, for which there is a great demand by excursionists (especially children) is partly carried on by itinerant vendors, some of whom require closer supervision than has hitherto been possible. Under the powers of Section

73 of the Weston-super-Mare, 1914, Act, the manufacture and sale of ice-cream is now strictly regulated, and the Health Department will be able to see to it that this somewhat dangerous luxury is prepared and stored as well as sold under more sanitary conditions than formerly.

(c) SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.—(d) MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.—These are administered by the County Council through the County Police.

**Housing.** The following table is in accordance with Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909.	86	116	242	459
Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	3	0	6	0
Number of representations made to the Local Authorities with a view to the making of closing orders.	2	0	3	0
Number of closing orders made ...	2	0	3	0
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders.	0	0	210	58
Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.	0	0	0	0

The defects found on inspection were in the majority of cases of a minor character and easily remediable. They

included defective soil-pipes and drains, unsatisfactory paving of yards, dampness due to defective roofing or shooting, foul water-closets, the want of proper arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes, windows which were not made to open, etc., etc. In a certain number of cases the defects were of a much graver character, although not necessitating representations with a view to the dwelling-houses being closed, dampness under the floors due to ingress of ground water, want of means for through ventilation, absence of separate W.C. accommodation. Full details of the defects will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 64.

In two cases overcrowding was found and promptly remedied.

In his last Report the Medical Officer of Health for the County says :—" In Weston-super-Mare only a small proportion of the houses have been inspected," and in Table XXIV. he shows that proportion was only 9 per cent. of the total houses in the District. Quite recently a communication has been received from the Local Government Board asking whether the rate of inspection cannot be expedited.

There is apparently some misapprehension regarding the inspection carried out in this Urban District.

I quite recognise that the Inspection required under Section 17 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act, 1909, is general in its application, but Part 1 of the Act, in which Section 17 occurs, is headed "Housing of the Working Classes," and Article 1 (2) of the Local Government Board's Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 (September 2nd) says: "The Local Authority shall as part of their procedure make provision for a thorough inspection to be carried out from time to time according to the varying needs or circumstances of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district of the Local Authority." I have, therefore, when following Sub-section (3) of the Regulations, prepared lists of dwelling-houses for early inspection in those areas inhabited by the working-classes, and in particular areas in the more crowded part of the district.

It is usual to reckon that 75 per cent. of the houses in a district have a rental below £16 per annum. Weston-super-

Mare, however, is not an industrial town, but a health and pleasure resort, and an actual count from the Assessment books shows that only 795 houses come under the above category, *i.e.*, 15.5 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. of the houses in the District.

The whole of these 795 houses (with the exception of a very small number dotted about among the more expensive houses) have now been inspected and along with them any houses of a somewhat higher rental than £16, which exist in the areas systematically dealt with, making a total of 903 houses inspected under the 1909 Act. This is 17.6 per cent. of the total houses.

As regards the remaining 82.4 per cent. it must be obvious to anyone making a tour of the District that the class of occupiers in general would not themselves put up with the defects which it is the object of the 1909 Act to remedy, so that a systematic inspection of these houses under that Act is unnecessary.

I consider, therefore, that the Council is justified in saying that the *first inspection of the District under the 1909 Act has been completed*. Not only so, but the inspection has been carried out and the remedying of defects insisted on in accordance with the high standard which a popular health resort specially demands.

At the same time I must add that the nervousness of the occupiers of higher rented houses as to their sanitary condition leads to their frequent inspection, so that there are few residential houses in the District with which the Sanitary Inspector is not familiar, while the business houses are frequently under observation in connection with our Bye-laws and various Acts and Regulations.

Of course, re-inspections will be made systematically, and knowing the rapidity with which dilapidations occur in the cheaper classes of house property I anticipate a constantly recurring crop of defects requiring attention. In some cases these defects, on the border line before, may now necessitate Closing Orders being made by the Council.

**Workshops, Workplaces, etc.** The special tables of the Home Office are appended. The large number of instances of "Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Sec. 97 to 100)" is made up almost entirely of technical offences; in particular, a short delay in whitewashing at the prescribed intervals.

The 38 Bakehouses include restaurants, in which ovens are occasionally in use for retail purposes.

Under 3.—Home Work column 8, the 22 Notices served included reminders that Lists were a few days in arrear, but sending blank forms twice yearly to the Employers is not enumerated.

## C. Sanitary Administration of the District.

**Staff.** The work of the Sanitary Department has been somewhat hampered by the enlistment for the period of the war of the two trained male Assistants, W. Poole and C. Urch. The two Assistants who are filling the vacancies are working hard and well, but teaching and supervising them has added greatly to the work of the Sanitary Inspector. The young male Assistant at the Hospital has also enlisted since the war began, so that all the three men eligible for the Army working in the Health Department have patriotically responded to Lord Kitchener's call.

The conjoint appointment of Lady Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Nurse continues to be found a convenient arrangement between the Urban District and the County Councils.

**Isolation Hospital.** The Isolation Hospital is situated in Drove Road, in close proximity to the Slaughter-Houses, which, as mentioned above, are in process of replacement by modern buildings near Langford Road. Both staff and patients will be glad when the removal

is effected and the annoyance caused by squealing pigs and offensive smells from the present buildings is at an end.

In my previous Reports I have explained how the Hospital falls short of present-day requirements, and I believe the Council recognises the need for additions and alterations, but they want time to come to a decision as to how the site of the existing Slaughter-houses will be dealt with, as till then they cannot know what ground will be available for the required improvements. I hope they will reach a decision before long.

As Medical Superintendent, I have pleasure in recording that I continue to receive every assistance from the Matron and the Staff, who zealously and efficiently perform their work, giving satisfaction to both patients and their friends as well as to the Doctors in attendance.

I am indebted to the Matron for the Table in the Appendix, which shows the number of cases admitted to, treated at, and discharged from the Isolation Hospital during 1914.

Of the total cases of Scarlet Fever notified, 83 per cent., and of Diphtheria, 66 per cent., were treated in the Isolation Hospital during 1914, as against 83 per cent. and 86 per cent. respectively, in 1913.

The actual numbers were 50 cases of Scarlet Fever and 24 of Diphtheria. Two other cases, viz., a case of Mumps in a soldier and a case of Typhoid Fever were treated in the Hospital.

One case of Diphtheria was imported by a soldier home for three days' leave: he was treated in Hospital.

The Scarlet Fever cases averaged 41 days in Hospital, the shortest stay being 11 days (cases which were desquamating on admission) and the longest 82 days, due to complications.

The Diphtheria cases averaged 26·8 days in Hospital, the shortest stay being 15 days and the longest 49 days.

Only one death took place in Hospital during 1914—a case of Diphtheria, moribund on admission.

**Notifications.** Statistics as to cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1914 will be found on page 47, Table II., from which it will be seen that in 1914 the largest number of cases of Zymotic Disease occurred in the South Ward. In 1911, 1912, and 1913, the East Ward, which includes Milton and is more largely industrial, headed the list.

Every notified case of infectious disease is at once investigated with a view to tracing the source of infection, securing isolation of the patient, dealing with contacts, and carrying out all necessary disinfection of premises and articles of clothing, etc. The opportunity is also taken advantage to make an inspection of the sanitary state of the premises, and to deal with any defects discovered.

More information will be found under the heading "Notifiable Diseases," page 25 *et seq.*

**Acts in Force.** The following is a list of the Local Acts and general adoptive Acts in force in the Urban District :—

The Weston-super-Mare Improvement and Market Act, 1842.

The Weston-super-Mare Improvement and Market Act, 1851.

The Weston-super-Mare Improvement Commissioners' Water Act, 1878.

The Weston-super-Mare Improvement Act, 1887.

The Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Act, 1896.

The Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Act, 1914.

I have to congratulate the Council on the successful passage through Parliament of the last-named Act—the most important Act yet secured for the District, as it is an "Act to enable the Urban District Council to construct additional Waterworks ; to enlarge the Cemetery ; to acquire Lands ; to borrow additional moneys ; and to confer upon that Council various powers for the health and good government of the District ; and for other purposes." References to

certain Clauses of the Bill occur under various of the headings in this Report.

Acts adopted or put into operation in the district :—

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890  
(except part 4).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907  
(partly).

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

The Public Libraries Acts.

The Burial Acts, 1852 to 1906.

**New** During 1914 the Local Government Board has  
**Bye-laws.** sanctioned Bye-laws for the regulation of Offens-  
ive Trades and also Bye-laws with respect to  
Tents, Vans and Sheds used for human habitation within the  
Urban District.

**Chemical and** Full advantage continues to be taken of  
**Bacteriological** the Public Health Laboratory which the  
**Work.** County Council maintains in Weston-  
super-Mare. There can be no doubt as  
to the great value of the work done there in helping us to  
control diseases of microbic origin.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done for us at the Laboratory, where Mr. Read, the Chemist Bacteriologist—and in his absence Dr. Gibson Parker—is always so ready at a moment's notice to give us the help of his scientific knowledge and technical skill that I am afraid we have frequently helped to over-work him ; the demand, however, for scientific assistance towards accurate diagnosis is constantly growing, and I feel confident that the Public Health Committee of the County Council recognising this will increase the staff rather than restrict the usefulness of the Laboratory as soon as they think the need arises.

Mr. Read has kindly supplied me with figures showing the work done for the Urban District during 1914 :—

1,034 Swabs were examined for Diphtheria (139 positive and 885 negative)—fuller details will be found on page 29; 88 specimens of sputum were examined for Tubercle Bacilli (13 positive and 75 negative)—see page 35 for details; and 8 specimens of blood were treated for the Widal Re-action of Enteric (1 positive and 7 negative).

In addition to the above the following among other samples were examined :—

Water samples	{ Chemical ... ..	6
	{ Bacteriological ... ..	1
Cerebro-spinal Fluid for Meningococcus	...	1
Pus for Gonococcus	... ..	2
Glands for Tubercle Bacilli	... ..	5
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli	... ..	3
Fæces for Typhoid Bacilli	... ..	2
Urine for Typhoid Bacilli	... ..	2
Pus for Tetanus or infection	... ..	4
Sputum for infection	... ..	1
Growth from Rain-water Cisterns	... ..	1
Fæces for pus (Appendix abscess)	... ..	1
Fowl for infection	... ..	1
		—
		30
		==

## D. Prevalence of, and Control over, Acute Infectious Diseases.

### I. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

**Small-pox and Vaccination.** No case of Small-pox has occurred in Weston-super-Mare since 1896.

The Vaccination figures both in the Urban District and throughout the County of Somerset, continue to be most unsatisfactory. With Weston-super-Mare in such close touch with the great seaports on the Bristol Channel—Barry, Bristol, Cardiff, Newport and Swansea—at any one of which Small-pox may be introduced from the East or from the West, the unvaccinated state of the young generation causes real anxiety to the Public Health Officials.

**Scarlet Fever.** The latest published Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board shows

how the annual death-rate from Scarlet Fever has declined since 1902 throughout England and Wales. The curve is almost continuously downward to 1911, where the decline amounts to over 60 per cent., but a slight increase occurred in 1912, and 1913 again shows an upward inclination.

The sickness rate per 1,000 of population in the aggregate of administrative Counties in England in 1913 was 2.96, being highest in the County of Monmouth, 8.81, and lowest in Huntingdonshire, 0.84—Somerset being eighteenth on the list, 1.83; the average in Somerset boroughs and urban districts was 2.12, and in Weston-super-Mare 2.96.

Table II. in the Appendix shows that 60 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during 1914, 56 of the number in children under 15 years, *i.e.*, of school age; 50 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

Fig. 1 shows in diagrammatic form the number of cases notified in the Urban District in each year from 1900 onwards, also the number of deaths in each year. One death only has occurred (1908) since 1905.

The monthly incidence of notified cases is shown in the following table:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
7	6	2	3	2	8
July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3	6	0	7	9	7

The table shows that there was no epidemic, but a steady flow of cases throughout the year, more particularly during the winter.

Many of the cases were somewhat more severe than in 1912 and 1913, with glandular infection and inflammation of the ears, but on the whole my greatest difficulty has been caused by the number of exceedingly mild cases, which have only been noticed on desquamation becoming marked and by cases of an aberrant type, which had to be kept isolated under observation for some weeks before the Medical attendant felt justified by subsequent events in notifying the case as Scarlet Fever.

I think there can be little doubt we have to thank persistent "carriers" of infection and mild unrecognised cases for the sporadic outbreaks we have had to combat, and it is of the greatest importance that all charged with the care of children and young persons should keep a sharp look out for cases of sore throat, skin eruptions and unexplained malaise, at once isolating them until seen by a medical man.

In view of the difficulties of diagnosis in typical cases of Scarlet Fever and the serious consequences of cases not being recognised, the Local Government Board continues to

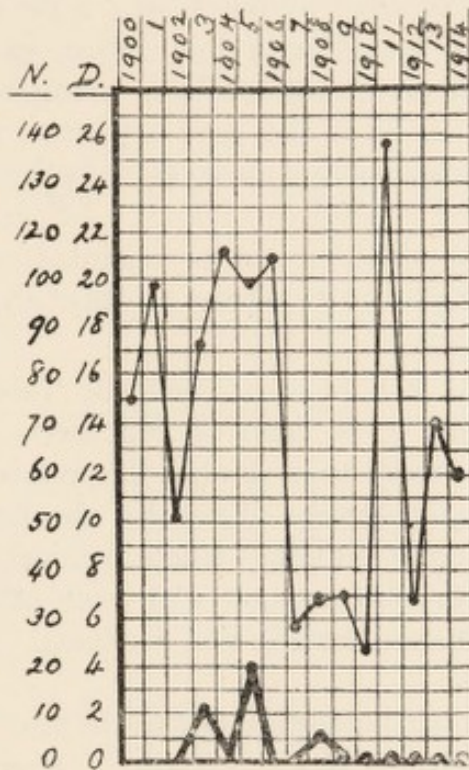


FIG. 1.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications N ———  
Deaths D ———

investigate the subject, and the following resumé from the 43rd Report of their Medical Officer is interesting:—

“Dr. Rajchman has made an investigation for the Board, the object of which was to enquire whether means could be

devised for a serological diagnosis of Scarlet Fever. The search for specific anti-bodies in the patient's blood having been undertaken before by several investigators with little or no satisfactory results, it was decided to make an endeavour to obtain a specific diagnostic serum by means of which the unknown virus of Scarlet Fever might be detected in the various discharges of the patients. Samples of scarlatinal nasal discharge were extracted with antiformin, and rabbits were immunised against these antiformin extracts. It was found that the immune serum obtained, when applied for the complement fixation test in Scarlet Fever, for samples of nasal discharge, extracted by means of a 5 per cent. solution of antiformin and tested with this serum, gave a positive reaction in a large percentage of cases. Samples of discharge from non-scarlatinal cases also gave a positive test, but in a relatively small proportion of cases (81.2 per cent. : 13.3 per cent.).

"The results obtained cannot be regarded as final in the absence of further data with regard to other acute fevers."

**Diphtheria.** As will be seen from the Tables and from Fig. 3, 34 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1914. This is more than double the number notified in 1913. It is largely accounted for by the fact of several outbreaks occurring in buildings where considerable numbers of children were in close contact with each other and more than one infected before the first case, "clinical" or "carrier" was discovered.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
3	4	-	-	1	1
July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
-	4	3	3	12	5

The same policy of bacteriologically examining all contacts of notified cases has been followed, and I have again to thank my medical colleagues in the District for the cordial way in which they have supported and assisted me in the work.

The following figures show the work done for us at the County Laboratory by Mr. Read :—

Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

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APPENDIX.

Local Government Board

and various other

TABLES

for the year

1914.

**TABLE I.**  
**Vital Statistics of whole District during 1914 and previous years.**  
**WESTON-SUPER-MARE URBAN DISTRICT.**

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	22,599	371		16.41	276	12.21	25		19	51.2	251	11.10
1910	22,955	342		14.90	279	12.15	21		35	102.3	258	11.24
1911	22,316	397	403	17.28	273	11.17	20	19	43	106.7	272	11.60
1912	23,694	335		14.14	324	13.67	31		25	74.62	293	12.36
1913	24,040	311	318	13.22	301	12.52	21	21	25	78.61	301	12.52
1914	24,414	361	367	15.03	312	12.78	17	30	28	76.29	325	13.31

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 2,418  
 Total population at all ages ... 23,229 } at Census, 1911 (cf. Census, Vol. V.).  
 Total families or separate occupiers ... 5,114 }

† Transferable Deaths are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

**TABLE II.**  
**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.**  
**Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					East.	South.	West.	Visitors.	4			
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45							45 to 65	65 and upwards.
Small-pox - - - - -														
Cholera (C) Plague (P) - - -														
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) - - - - -	36	6	21	6	3		14	16	6					24
Erysipelas - - - - -	6	5	39	11	2	2	2	1	3					50
Scarlet fever - - - - -	59			4			14	31	14	6				
Typhus fever - - - - -														
Enteric fever - - - - -	4			3	1		1	2	1					1
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) - - - - -														
Puerperal fever - - - - -														
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis - - -														
Poliomyelitis - - - - -														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum - - -	1	1	16	16	26	2	31	29	14	15				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - - -	74	1	2	3	1	4	1	6	3	2				
Other forms of Tuberculosis - -	10													
Totals - - - - -	190	2	14	79	37	40	14	4	63	86	41	23		75

*Isolation Hospital—Uphill Drove Road, Weston-super-Mare, provided by Urban District Council.*

**TABLE III.**  
**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH**  
 during the year 1914. Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Total Deaths, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified (Uncertified)	325	28	3	7	4	17	30	74	162	25
Enteric Fever - - -	1						1			
Small Pox - - -										
Measles - - -	2		1	1						
Scarlet Fever - - -										
Whooping Cough - - -	2	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup - - -	3			2	1					1
Influenza - - -	1								1	
Erysipelas - - -										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) - - -	24	1				7	9	5	2	
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases - - -	5			1	1	1	2			
Cancer, malignant disease - - -	30						5	14	11	1
Rheumatic Fever - - -	1						1			
Meningitis - - -	1							1		
Organic Heart Disease	45						2	17	26	
Bronchitis - - -	23	1						5	17	2
Pneumonia (all forms) - - -	13	1		2				4	6	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs - - -	9	1			1	1	1	2	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	2								2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis - - -	2					1			1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	3							2	1	
Alcoholism - - -	1							1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease - - -	15							5	10	
Puerperal Fever - - -										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition - - -										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth - - -	15	15								1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide - - -	5			1	1	3				3
Suicide - - -	2						2			
Other Defined Diseases - - -	114	6	1			3	7	15	82	11
Diseases ill-defined or unknown - - -	6					1		3	2	1
	325	28	3	7	4	17	30	74	162	25
Sub-Entries, included in above figures.	14 (a). Cerebrospinal Meningitis - - -									
	28 (a). Poliomyelitis - - -									

**TABLE IV.**

Weston-super-Mare Urban District.

**INFANT MORTALITY, 1914.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	All causes { Certified Uncertified	-								
Small-pox - - -										
Chicken-pox - - -										
Measles - - - - -										
Scarlet fever - - -										
Whooping-Cough - -							1			1
Diphtheria and Croup - -										
Erysipelas- - - - -										
Tuberculous Meningitis - -										
Abdominal Tuberculosis - -										
Other Tuberculous Diseases									1	1
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )										
Convulsions - - - - -				1	1					1
Laryngitis- - - - -										
Bronchitis- - - - -									1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) - -						1		1		2
Diarrhoea - - - - -										
Enteritis - - - - -							1		1	2
Gastritis - - - - -						1				1
Syphilis - - - - -										
Rickets - - - - -										
Suffocation, overlying										
Injury at birth - - -										
Atelectasis - - - - -										
Congenital Malformations -										
Premature birth - - -	5	1	1		7	3				10
Atrophy, Debility and										
Marasmus - - - - -	2		1	1	4	3				7
Other Causes - - - - -	1				1		1			2
	8	1	2	2	13	8	3	1	3	28

Nett Births in the year legitimate, 356  
illegitimate, 11

367

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 27  
illegitimate infants, 1

28

Table showing the number of Deaths of persons above 65 years of age for each quarter of the year 1914.

5-yearly age periods.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE								Totals	
	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
65—70	2	9	3	1	1	2	6	5	12	17
70—75	8	6	3	5	3	3	1	4	15	18
75—80	3	7	5	7	4	3	3	9	15	26
80—85	6	9	2	5	2	5	4	6	14	25
85—90	—	4	—	1	1	—	2	3	3	8
90—95	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4
95—100	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
100—105	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
									61	101
									162	

Table showing numbers of Patients treated in the Isolation Hospital during the year 1914.

	DISEASE.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Mumps.	Totals.
Patients remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1913 - - - -	13	3			16
Admitted to Hospital during 1914 -	50	24	1	1	76
Total number treated in 1914 - -	63	27	1	1	92
Number discharged in 1914 - - -	53	26	1	1	80
Died in Hospital in 1914 - - - -	0	1			1
Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1914 - - - -	10	1			11

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914, for the  
Urban District of Weston-super-Mare**

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with  
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

**1.—INSPECTION.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries).	15	Nil	Nil
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	82	78	Nil
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	2	Nil	7
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>

**2.—DEFECTS.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :— *</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	3	3	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation ... ..	0	0	"	"
Overcrowding ... ..	0	0	"	"
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	1	1	"	"
Other nuisances ... ..	5	5	"	"
Sanitary accommodation. { insufficient ... ..	0	0	"	"
{ unsuitable or defective ... ..	7	7	"	"
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1	"	"
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	"	"
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	76	76	"	"
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)	3	3	"	"
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>"</b>

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from employers twice in a year.			Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions.	Outwork.	
	Lists	out-workers				In un-wholesome Premises.	In infected Premises.
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.				
Wearing Apparel—							
(1) Making, &c. - - -	24	1	98	22	—	Nil	Nil
(2) Cleaning & Washing Furniture and Upholstery - - -							
Total - - - -	24	1	98	22	—	Nil	Nil

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses - - - -	38
Dressmaking - - - -	24
Tailoring - - - -	14
Other trades - - - -	30
Total number of workshops on Register -	106

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) - - -	Nil
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	3
Other - - - -	3
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year - - -	Nil

**Summary of Sanitary Work**  
done during the year.

---

Houses and Premises inspected	992
Complaints investigated	164
Complaints referred to the Surveyor	11
Complaints investigated where Coal Gas was found to be the contaminating source	1
Houses systematically inspected	459
Refreshment Houses, Hotels and Provision Shops inspected	9
Schools, Public Buildings and Institutions inspected	10
Written Notices and Letters sent with respect to the abatement of Nuisances, etc.	758
Written Notices with respect to the provision of Dust- bins	710
Verbal Notices given	89
Number of Houses (old) provided with new drains, properly intercepted, ventilated and made smoke and water tight	72
Drains cleared and cleansed or repaired	44
Soil pipes altered or repaired and properly ventilated	41
Number of old Pan Container Closets removed	2
Cesspools and Privies abolished	2
Number of Cesspools cleared and cleansed	130
New W.C. Pans provided and fixed of the "wash down" type (principally pedestal closets)	86
Water Closets cleansed and repaired	5
W.C.'s without a sufficient external ventilation and lighting, improved, or abolished and reconstructed	4
New Flushing Cisterns supplied to water closets	58
Glazed Stoneware Sinks provided and fixed with properly trapped lead waste pipes	54
Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipes trapped	15
Number of Rain Water Down Pipes and Waste Pipes disconnected from Drains	14
Rain water underground Storage Tanks cleansed, and Overflows disconnected from drains or examined	13

Urinals reconstructed or repaired, and with proper Flushing Cisterns provided	- - - -	7
Yards repaved or repaired	- - - -	51
Number of houses inspected (not under H. and T. P. Act, 1909) in connection with Ash-bins	- -	650
Sanitary Dust-bins provided	- - - -	502
Defective House Roofs, Walls, Floors and Gutterings repaired	- - - - - - - -	5
Rooms fumigated and disinfected after illness of infectious character	- - - - - - - -	428
Number of Premises from which Infectious Articles were removed for disinfection by steam	- -	163
Number of Articles destroyed	- - - -	65
Total Number of Articles disinfected by steam at your Disinfection Station :—		
(a) For Isolation Hospital	- - - -	2,022
(b) In connection with private houses	- - - -	4,762
Number of School Notices sent in connection with the exclusion of scholars from infected houses	- -	338
Number of Lime Brushes lent to cottagers	- -	252
Waste of Water discovered and Fittings repaired	-	3
Rooms and Premises cleansed and lime washed	-	138
Verminous Premises cleansed and purified, etc.	- -	6
Nuisances from Overcrowding abated	- - - -	4
Nuisances from Overcrowded Work Rooms abated	-	0
Stagnant Water removed, and Ditches and Private Lanes cleansed	- - - - - - - -	20
Nuisances arising from the keeping of Animals abated		7
Nuisances arising from Tents, Vans, etc.	- - - -	0
Accumulations of Manure and other Refuse removed		13
Defective and Foul Manure Pits abolished, and New Bins provided and properly drained	- - - -	5
Smoke Nuisances abated	- - - - - - - -	0
Number of Sewer Ventilating Shafts tested with Smoke		1
Number of New Sewer lengths tested	- - - -	24
Number of times Water Test applied to New or Repaired Drains belonging to old houses	- -	625
Soil Pipes, Ventilating Shafts and Drains tested with the Smoke Machine	- - - - - - - -	79

Inspection of Concrete in connection with new drains	235		
Number of Water Tests applied to the Drains of New Buildings - - - - -	278		
Number of times Smoke Tests applied to the Drains and Sanitary Fittings of New Buildings - -	35		
Number of New Houses certified to the Surveyor as having the drains and sanitary fittings in compliance with the building bye-laws - - -	35		
Periodically Inspected	{	Licensed Slaughter-houses -- all inside Abattoir enclosure - - - -	8
		Registered Dairies, Milk Sellers and Cow Sheds - - - - -	68
		Registered Work Shops, including Bake-houses - - - - -	106
		Registered Common Lodging-houses -	4

THOMAS JONES,  
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

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Meteorological Report

for the year

1914

# Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

## Climatological Observations, 1914.

I append the annual Climatological Report for 1914.

The observations below are recorded at the Town Hall and Clarence Park.

The monthly Reports were forwarded to the Meteorological Office during the year. Weekly Reports were also supplied to the local Press, and telegrams reporting sunshine, rainfall, and any special phenomena sent daily to the Meteorological Office, which, by means of a daily Weather Report, issued the observations to the leading daily papers published in the principal towns of Great Britain, the cost of telegrams being defrayed by the Town Advertising Association.

The daily rainfall and the total rainfall for the year were also sent to the British Rainfall Organisation, London, N.W.

The highest observed reading of the barometer during the year was 30.580 on the 18th November, at 9 a.m.; whilst the lowest was 28.600 on the 22nd February, at the same hour.

The highest temperature registered in the Stephenson Screen during the year was 83.2 degrees, on the 11th July. The lowest was 24.2 on the 1st and 2nd January.

The highest reading of the blackened bulb thermometer in *vacuo* was 139.7 degrees on the 23rd August.

The lowest temperature registered over short grass, by a sensitive terrestrial radiation minimum thermometer, was 16.0 on the 1st January.

The day of the highest mean temperature of the air was 14th August, and the value for that day was 71.6 degrees. The day of the lowest mean temperature was 23rd January, when 30.6 degrees were registered.

The greatest range of temperature in the screen upon any one day was 28.1 degrees, occurring on the 28th April. The least range was 2.1 degrees on the 15th August.

The average relative humidity of the air, taken at 9 a.m., was 83.6 per cent., and complete saturation occurred on several occasions.

The greatest duration of bright sunshine, per Campbell-Stokes Recorder, upon any one day, was 14.0 hours on 30th June. The total amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,613.8 hours, as compared with 1,307.0 hours in 1913. This gives an increase of 306.8 hours of bright sunshine as compared with the previous year.

The heaviest fall of rain in any one "rainfall day," *i.e.*, 24 hours, ending at 9 a.m. next day, was 0.87 inches on 28th January, whilst the total amount of rainfall for the year was 33.97 inches. This amount is 3.11 inches above the average for the past 10 years, which is 30.60 inches, and rain fell on 173 days during the year.

April was the sunniest month, with 247.5 hours of bright sunshine, whilst August was the warmest, and January the coldest month. March headed the months with a total of 5.37 inches of rain, December coming next with 5.32 inches.

The mean temperature for the year was 51.5 degrees.

W. H. ALLEN,  
Observer.

MONTHLY RESULTS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1914. Month.	AIR TEMPERATURES							Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud, 9 a. m.	RADIATION.			RAIN.		SUN Number of Hours.	Barometer 9 a. m.
	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					Min on Grass.	Max in Sun, black bulb in vacuo.	Amount, Inches.	Number of wet days.			
	9 p. m.	Min	Max	Range	Mean	Min	Max									
January	39.2	33.7	43.7	10.0	38.7	24.2	53.8	7	87	26.3	50.0	1.06	8	36.1	30.155	
February	45.0	39.7	50.6	10.9	45.2	32.3	55.3	7	86	32.3	71.3	2.18	18	60.9	29.725	
March	45.4	40.2	49.9	9.7	45.1	33.2	62.2	6	84	32.2	88.7	5.37	26	101.6	29.651	
April	52.5	43.2	59.0	15.8	51.1	37.3	71.7	4	73	34.6	107.2	1.69	9	247.5	30.100	
May	54.8	45.9	60.5	14.4	53.2	35.3	70.1	5	73	40.3	107.7	1.43	15	185.6	30.146	
June	60.3	51.9	66.9	15.0	59.4	45.1	80.9	5	84	47.0	117.0	1.97	10	234.2	30.098	
July	62.7	55.5	67.9	12.4	61.7	48.3	83.2	7	81	51.0	115.0	3.25	15	166.8	29.863	
August	62.7	56.0	69.4	13.4	62.7	49.1	82.7	5	81	54.0	118.9	3.08	12	199.4	30.071	
September	59.2	50.8	66.6	15.8	58.7	36.9	77.6	4	80	44.7	116.9	2.28	7	191.6	30.120	
October	52.7	47.1	58.0	10.9	52.6	39.3	65.3	7	90	40.6	89.0	2.43	14	79.7	30.039	
November	46.2	40.0	51.9	11.9	46.0	25.0	60.1	6	92	35.0	72.2	3.91	19	54.0	29.878	
December	42.8	38.0	48.0	10.0	43.0	26.0	54.9	6	92	34.2	66.7	5.32	20	56.4	29.606	
Means and Totals.	52.0	45.2	57.7	12.5	51.5	36.0	68.2	6	83	39.4	93.4	33.97	173	1613.8	29.954	

Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

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# Annual Report

of the

Sanitary Inspector

for the year

1914.

# Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1914.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my fourteenth Annual Report upon the work done in my department, and it will be observed by reference to the summary of work done, that the steady progress of former years was well maintained during 1914.

**Notices and Letters.** As in former years, a great deal of work, etc., was accomplished as the result of preliminary notices, letters, or verbal intimations given. Under this head 758 notices and letters were sent out, whilst in 89 cases only verbal notices were necessary.

The amount of office work was therefore heavy and absorbed a good deal of one's time. The number of callers at the office during the year was 1,388, and the majority of these received personal attention.

**Complaints.** As in former years, all complaints were duly attended to ; they numbered 164, including 11 to the Surveyor. Many anonymous complaints were also received and attended to like the others. Needless to state, those complaints which were signed were treated as strictly confidential.

**Improvements to House Drainage, &c.** The high standard of former years has been, if anything, improved upon in connection with drainage work and sanitary plumbing, etc., and this has been mainly accomplished by the aid of the up-to-date Bye-laws adopted by your Council. Heavy cast-iron pipes are the order of the day when the drains are passing under any building, and in other cases, where stoneware pipes are used they are laid in a bed of good cement concrete, in straight lines, from point to point, with inspection chambers at changes in direction or at important junctions, etc. All drains and inspection chambers have to stand the

water test, and, finally, when the iron covers and frames of the inspection chambers are fitted they, along with the ventilating pipes and sanitary fittings, etc., are subjected to the smoke test. The improvement mentioned last year as having been effected in the class of intercepting trap provided has been well maintained—a more compact trap requiring less water than formerly, and is, therefore, easier to clear and flush than the more cumbersome older pattern. I have continued to observe that choked intercepting traps are due to either improper fixing of trap or to a badly-designed siphon.

The soil pipes are in all cases of the heavy variety of iron piping, jointed with molten lead and caulked, and where lead branches are used, brass thimbles and sockets in every case are insisted upon. Where W.C.'s are in tiers, or in series, 2-inch anti-siphonic pipes are used, whilst the soil and up-cast ventilating shafts are taken up at least four feet above the eaves of roofs or windows. I have found unmistakable evidence that this height is really in some instances insufficient—the escaped gases blowing down towards the adjoining bedroom and other windows.

**Housing and Town Planning Act.** As the specially appointed Officer of your Council to carry out the duties, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, under the Town Planning Act, 1909, I have to report that the number of premises under this head was 459, namely :—

Arcade ... ..	79 houses.
Back Street ... ..	4 „
Cross Street ... ..	6 „
Holland Street ... ..	23 „
Milton District ... ..	216 „
Newland Road ... ..	21 „
Off Oxford Street ... ..	16 „
Rector's Terrace ... ..	13 „
Uphill Drove Road ... ..	60 „
Worthy Place and District ... ..	17 „
York Street ... ..	4 „
Total ... ..	<u>459</u> „

Of this total, 350 houses were found to be of a rental of £16 or under, whilst 109 were of a rental of over £16.

The following is a tabulated statement of the defects, etc., found to exist:—

Lock-up Shops used for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses in which dampness was present	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Defective roofs, gutters and down pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Floors of rooms defective and uneven	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Insufficient ventilation—windows not made to open, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Houses of the back-to-back principle	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard paving, out-house floors, etc., defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Foul yards, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water-closets—Foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
„ Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
„ Without Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ Houses without separate water closets—one W.C. used between two or more houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Want of Sanitary Dust-bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defects in the drainage system, including soil and ventilating pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Foul Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective or insufficient sinks, including untrapped sinks...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Much of this work has either been complied with or is well in hand at the time of writing, and it is pleasing again to find that on the whole very little opposition is met with in getting defects, etc., remedied.

Records of the inspections of the various dwelling-houses are kept on separate sheets and duly indexed in accordance with the Local Government Board Regulations.

As in former years, particular attention was directed to getting all windows made to open, the paving of yards, etc., attended to; overcrowding abated; dirty houses cleansed; various sanitary fittings, roofs, gutters, down pipes, walls,

etc., put into a proper condition. The absence of damp-proof courses in some of the older houses was responsible for dampness working up by capillary attraction. It is pleasing to note the small number of houses that was found in a really dirty state. In connection with houses unfit for human habitation, I had occasion to report to the Medical Officer of Health and to your Council upon eight premises, which were being used as dwelling-houses, although passed by the Council as "Lock-up Shops" only. In the case of seven of the premises the notices served on the occupiers to discontinue using the same for sleeping purposes were complied with, whilst in the eighth case the occupier is negotiating to take another house.

Approximately only 795 houses within the District come under the £16 rental mentioned in the Town Planning Act, and as a basis of calculation houses with assessments of £13 or under were taken to approximately agree with the above rental. This appears to be much more accurate than the calculation made in previous years based on a similar standard, owing to the re-assessment of the town having taken place. Practically all the houses in the town, coming under the £16 rental, have now been inspected.

**Provision of Sanitary Dust-bins.** The number of houses specially inspected in connection with the provision of galvanised iron movable receptacles for the storage of house refuse was 710, whilst the total number of bins provided was 502.

**Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.** Under this head, instructions were received from the Medical Officer of Health, and in connection therewith 428 rooms were disinfected, whilst infected bedding, clothing, etc., were removed for steam disinfection from 163 premises. This shows a decided increase compared with previous years, owing mainly to the notification of Tuberculosis, and the occasional removal of a patient from one house to another. The disinfection of the County Council Shelters is included in the above total, and a large number of rooms were also disinfected by special request in connection with non-notifiable

diseases. Rooms were disinfected by the spraying machine, with either a 2 per cent. Formalin or Izal Solution, according to the special circumstances of the case, although in some cases this was preceded by fumigation with the "Alformant" lamp.

The number of School exclusion certificates and clearance forms sent was 338.

Steam disinfection is done in a Thresh's current steam disinfector, and the number of articles disinfected was :—

(a) For the Isolation Hospital.....	2,022
(b) Removed from houses.....	4,762

whilst 65 articles—mostly soiled bedding, etc., were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Four library books were taken out of circulation by request of the Medical Officer of Health, and these were paid for by the Council.

In connection with the arrival of the 57th Brigade, which billeted in the town the latter part of the year (December), special disinfection of Army blankets, clothing, bedding, and arrangements for the bathing of some of the men, were carried out, which considerably increased the work of the department.

**Cleansing  
of Houses.**

As in previous years, your Council have continued to encourage cottagers and members of the poorer classes to keep their premises in a clean and wholesome condition, and 263 applicants received the loan of limewash brushes. This number clearly proves that this part of the work of the department continues to be much appreciated. Disinfecting liquids and powders, etc., were given away in connection with infectious diseases, and other needy cases.

**Rag Flock  
Act.**

Periodical inspections have been made of premises in accordance with the terms of the Rag Flock Act, but in no case did I see any necessity for the taking of official samples of Rag Flock or "Mill Puff" for analysis. On the contrary, the material used in Weston appears to be exceedingly clean and to have been previously washed.

**Slaughter-Houses.** The following tabulated statement gives the number of animals killed and dressed at the "Public" Slaughter-houses in Drove Road during the year, with a comparison table for the previous year :—

	1913.	1914.
Number of Pigs ... ..	2,652	3,255
„ Sheep ... ..	3,061	2,856
„ Calves ... ..	635	566
„ Oxen ... ..	317	295
	6,665	6,792

It will be seen from the above table that the number of animals slaughtered has increased as compared with the previous year, although still showing a decrease compared with that of 1912. It is pleasing to note that there has been a decided increase in the number of pigs slaughtered at the Council's Abattoir, although there is evidence that a large number of pigs are killed and dressed outside the District—in some cases at the farms, owing, it is alleged, to the great reluctance on the part of the farmer or breeder to let the pigs go beyond his control until they are dressed. There is every indication that this is true, and that a sorting out process goes on in places beyond the jurisdiction of your Council. It is not unusual to see evidence of expert examination having previously taken place—the pharyngeal and other glands having been exposed to view and cut. During the year, I examined hundreds of carcasses at the shops, which had been brought in from the adjoining Rural District. In not a single instance, however, did I find a trace of disease present. Some of the butchers inform me when they intend to bring in carcasses of animals which have not been killed at our own Slaughter-houses, but surprise visits are paid at frequent intervals to the Shops, and these inspections, without a doubt, have a good influence. Whilst the class of meat prepared for sale at the Weston-super-Mare Abattoirs continues to be of a first-rate quality, one cannot help observing the growing tendency on the part of the beef butchers to import

foreign fed meat—chilled or refrigerated in most cases. One must admit that they have a perfect right to do so, but some distinguishing mark or label should be present in order that the purchasers may know what they are buying. It is practically impossible for the public to distinguish foreign from home fed beef.

A very interesting "discovery" was made during the earlier part of the year, namely that "Pimply" gut—a disease of the large and small intestines of cattle—is not so rare as was formerly imagined. This disease, which appears in the form of pimply formations in the lining membrane of the gut, is caused by a microscopic worm, which goes by the name of "Ankylostomum-bovis," and some interesting specimens were isolated from the affected parts by the County Bacteriologist. In addition to the 18 sets of guts destroyed at the Slaughter-houses, long lengths of infected gut imported in an already prepared state from London and elsewhere, were also destroyed. I had made from these diseased guts some "German sausages," "white puddings," "polonies," etc., and these have been preserved as museum specimens.

Mr. Stewardson, the Superintendent at the Public Abattoirs, gives a careful scrutiny over the whole of the meat prepared at the Slaughter-houses, and keeps me well informed with regard to all diseased carcasses.

The private slaughter-house situated at Milton, the only slaughter-house that was not within the walls of your own Abattoir—was closed voluntarily. I am glad to know that your Council have the new Abattoirs now well in hand, and that every animal slaughtered for sale in the District will, in the near future, be dressed, etc., under improved sanitary conditions and supervision.

Butchers killing in private slaughter-houses in the parishes of Hutton and Uphill, in the Axbridge Rural District, rather than bring doubtful carcasses into Weston-super-Mare continue to ask me to make special visits of inspection.

**Unsound Meat and Other Foods.** The following are particulars of diseased meat and other foods destroyed during the year :—

TUBERCULOUS MEAT.

<i>Cattle</i> —		Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		
1 Whole carcase	... ..	6	2	12					
3 Fore quarters	... ..	3	3	8					
1 Hind quarter	... ..	1	2	5					
		<hr/>			11	3	25		
8 Heads	... ..	2	0	24					
18 Livers	... ..	2	2	10					
1 Spleen	... ..	0	0	2					
32 Pairs of Lungs	... ..	3	1	24					
15 Sets of Guts and Paunches	... ..	4	0	27					
22 Hearts	... ..	1	0	1					
7 Skirtings, &c.	... ..	0	1	5					
		<hr/>			13	3	9		
 <i>Pigs</i> —		Cwt.		qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.		qrs.	lbs.
15½ Carcases	... ..	24	0	0					
		<hr/>			24	0	0		
178 Heads	... ..	28	2	12					
84 Plucks	... ..	6	2	27					
247 Sets of Guts	... ..	22	1	5					
51 Paunches	... ..	1	0	10					
21 Livers	... ..	0	2	6					
6 Pairs of Lungs	... ..	0	0	19					
9 Spleens	... ..	0	0	10					
1 Hind Leg	... ..	0	0	12					
		<hr/>			59	2	17		
 <i>Calf</i> —		Cwt.		qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.		qrs.	lbs.
1 Whole Carcase	... ..	0	2	14					
		<hr/>			0	2	14		
1 Pluck	... ..	0	0	12					
1 Head	... ..	0	0	4					
1 Set of feet	... ..	0	0	4					
1 Set of guts	... ..	0	0	6					
		<hr/>			0	0	26		
		<hr/>			110	1	7		

DISEASED MEAT (NOT TUBERCULOUS)  
AND OTHER FOODS.

<i>Cattle</i> —	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1 Fore quarter ... ..	0	2	9			
2 Pieces of Beef ... ..	0	1	2			
17 Livers ... ..	2	1	10			
44 Parts of Livers ... ..	1	1	26			
3 Pairs of Lungs ... ..	0	1	16			
18 Sets of Guts (" Pimply ")	3	0	13			
2 Udders ... ..	0	0	12			
1 Skirting ... ..	0	0	3			
1 Piece of Bacon ... ..	0	0	3			
				8	1	10
<i>Sheep</i> —	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1 Fore quarter ... ..	0	0	18			
1 Piece of Mutton ... ..	0	0	3			
23 Livers ... ..	0	1	21			
2 Pairs of Lungs ... ..	0	0	4			
				0	2	18
<i>Fish</i> —	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Mackerel ... ..	2	0	0			
Hake ... ..	0	2	0			
Megrims (French Soles) ...	0	0	14			
Whelks ... ..	1	0	0			
				3	2	14
<i>Fruit</i> —	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cherries ... ..	0	0	2			
				0	0	2
				12	2	16
Weight of Tuberculous Meat	110	1	4			
Total ... ..	122	3	20			

Also 22 jars and tins of preserved foods.

**Factories and Workshops.** There are 102 Workshops on the register, and a tabulated statement of work done under this head is appended to the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

**Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops.** Improvements in connection with the Dairies and Cowsheds have been proceeding apace, but one could have wished to have seen more work done.

One cow-keeper has removed his name from the register, leaving 4 only at the end of the year.

**Common Lodging-Houses.** The number of registered Common Lodging-houses remains the same as in 1913, namely 4, and these are all situate in Union Street. The statutory cleansing and lime-washing were carried out, but 8 written reminders were served upon the registered keepers.

**Concluding Remarks.** In connection with the war, my two Assistants—Mr. W. G. Poole and Mr. C. Urch—enlisted, the former is a Sergeant in the R.A.M.C. and the latter is serving in the Army Ordnance Department.

Their places are temporarily filled by Mr. W. Stone, who was for upwards of five years at the work before, and by Ivan Warren, a son of my late Assistant.

Miss Marshall, the part-time Health Visitor, has continued to give me valuable assistance, including house-to-house inspection, etc.

I wish once more to thank the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, as well as the members of the Council generally, for the hearty support that they have at all times cheerfully extended to me, and I have also to tender my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health, and other Officers of the Council, for their kind co-operation and assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS JONES.

*Holder of the following Diplomas of the Royal Sanitary Institute ; Sanitary Inspector's Qualifying Certificate ; Inspector of Meat and other Foods, and Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Honoursman in Practical and Theoretical Hygiene, South Kensington ; and holder of First-class Advanced Certificates granted by the Board of Secondary Education in Building Construction, Chemistry, Physiology, etc., etc., and City and Guilds' Plumbing.*

March 25th, 1915.

Sanitary Inspector.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

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