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BELVOIR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1914.

March, 1915.

J. H. GLOVER, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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ANNALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR 1911

A. S. BROWN, Editor

Published by the Government Printing Office

Washington, D. C., 1911

BELVOIR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

J. H. Glover, M. B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

January, 1915.

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

I beg leave to present you with my Fourteenth Annual Report, which refers to the Year 1914.

METEOROLOGY. Mr. Divers has again favoured me with a Summary of his observations taken at Belvoir Castle during the year. Belvoir is practically the centre of this district.

WIND. The prevailing direction of the wind was South West; total, 95 days.

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 27.62 inches. This fell on 203 days, and is 2.15 inches above the average for the year. The greatest daily fall was 1.12 inches on June 9th.

BAROMETER. (Corrected and Reduced). Highest reading, 30.653 inches on November 18th at 9 a.m., lowest reading, 28.564 inches on February 22nd., at 9 a.m.

SELVOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

J. E. Glover, M. B.

January, 1915.

Medical Officer of Health.

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

I beg to have to report to you with my observations during the year 1914, which are as follows:

Dr. Rivers has again favoured me with a survey of his observations taken at Selvor Castle during the year 1914. The results are as follows:

The prevailing direction of the wind was from the west; total, 55 days.

The total rainfall was 27.55 inches. The fall in 205 days, and 12.15 inches above the average for the year. The greatest daily fall was 1.15 inches on June 20th.

(Corrected and rounded). Highest reading, 50.55 inches on November 15th at 9 a.m., lowest reading, 50.504 inches on February 20th, at 9 a.m.

THERMOMETERS.

Highest in the shade, 84 degrees on June 30th; lowest on the screen, 17 degrees on January 1st. Mean of daily maxima, 56.87 degrees; mean of daily minima, 41.27 degrees. Mean temperature for the year, 49.07 degrees, which is 1.06 degrees above the average. Lowest on the grass, 13 degrees on January 1st. and December 25th; highest in the sun, 139 degrees on July 1st. Mean temperature of the earth at 3 feet, 49.86 degrees, which is 1.131 degrees above the average.

SUNSHINE.

Total sunshine, 1624 hours, 46 minutes, which is 112 hours 54 minutes above the average. There were 67 sunless days. January had 13 sunless days, seven of them (15th to 21st) being consecutive. The lowest Temperature of the year occurred on the 1st. February was very mild, the mean temperature being 6.40 degrees above the average. March was wet and mild, with 10 sunless days. April gave twelve consecutive days without rain (12th to 23rd) and a mean temperature 2.65 degrees above the average. May had nine consecutive days without rain (13th to 21st). June gave the highest temperature of the year--84 degrees on the 30th--and a rainfall nearly an inch above the average. July was very rainy with a mean temperature below the average, and a great deficiency of sunshine,--30 degrees below the average. August

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country, its position, and its
 resources. It is followed by a detailed account of
 the various districts, and the manner in which they
 are governed. The third part contains a list of
 the principal towns, and a description of their
 commerce and manufactures. The fourth part
 contains a list of the principal rivers, and a
 description of their navigation. The fifth part
 contains a list of the principal mountains, and a
 description of their height and extent. The sixth
 part contains a list of the principal lakes, and a
 description of their size and situation. The seventh
 part contains a list of the principal islands, and a
 description of their size and situation. The eighth
 part contains a list of the principal harbours, and a
 description of their size and situation. The ninth
 part contains a list of the principal fortifications,
 and a description of their strength and situation. The
 tenth part contains a list of the principal
 military establishments, and a description of their
 strength and situation. The eleventh part contains
 a list of the principal naval establishments, and a
 description of their strength and situation. The
 twelfth part contains a list of the principal
 ecclesiastical establishments, and a description of
 their strength and situation. The thirteenth part
 contains a list of the principal educational
 establishments, and a description of their strength
 and situation. The fourteenth part contains a list
 of the principal hospitals, and a description of
 their strength and situation. The fifteenth part
 contains a list of the principal charitable
 establishments, and a description of their strength
 and situation. The sixteenth part contains a list
 of the principal public buildings, and a description
 of their strength and situation. The seventeenth
 part contains a list of the principal public
 works, and a description of their strength and
 situation. The eighteenth part contains a list of
 the principal public offices, and a description of
 their strength and situation. The nineteenth part
 contains a list of the principal public
 institutions, and a description of their strength
 and situation. The twentieth part contains a list
 of the principal public libraries, and a
 description of their strength and situation. The
 twenty-first part contains a list of the principal
 public museums, and a description of their
 strength and situation. The twenty-second part
 contains a list of the principal public
 gardens, and a description of their strength and
 situation. The twenty-third part contains a list
 of the principal public parks, and a description
 of their strength and situation. The twenty-fourth
 part contains a list of the principal public
 squares, and a description of their strength and
 situation. The twenty-fifth part contains a list
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 of their strength and situation. The twenty-sixth
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 of the principal public squares, and a description
 of their strength and situation. The twenty-eighth
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 squares, and a description of their strength and
 situation. The twenty-ninth part contains a list
 of the principal public squares, and a description
 of their strength and situation. The thirtieth
 part contains a list of the principal public
 squares, and a description of their strength and
 situation.

continued the wet period to the 9th, (this began on June 30th); after this we had a dry period until September 8th. The mean temperature of August was much above the average, and the Sunshine 16 degrees in excess. September gave many small showers, but the total rainfall was much below the average, the mean temperature was low, although sunshine was 25 degrees in excess. October was warm, and a dry period continued with very little intermission from September 18th to October 22nd. We had 10 sunless days in October. November was wet, rain fell on 23 days, the total being 1.38 inches above the average. December gave almost double the average rainfall, with 14 sunless days (seven of them consecutive); the mean temperature was a little above the average.

POPULATION.

I estimate the population up to the middle of 1914 at 3542 in your District, an area of 17,352 square yards.

BIRTHS.

The total number registered was 49. This is 5 more than the preceding year, and is equivalent to a birth rate of 13.8 per 1,000.

DEATHS.

The total number registered was 47, equivalent to a death rate of 13.2 per 1,000. There were 7 "Transferable Deaths" allotted to your District; comparable death rate is 14.9 per 1,000.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects undertaken and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

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DEATHS UNDER The total was 5, which is equivalent to a
1 YEAR. death rate of 102.0 per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM The total was 8, as follows:-
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Influenza	1
Phthisis	3
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	1
Pneumonia	2

NOTIFIABLE There were 36 cases notified to me during the
INFECTIOUS year, as follows:-

DISEASES.

Diphthoria	3
Scarlet Fever	22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Tuberculosis	2
Chickenpox	3
Erysipelas	1
Enteric Fever	1

DIPHTHERIA.

3 cases were notified-

1 from Redmile,

2 from Harston.

The Redmile case was a child who had had
Scarlet Fever in December, 1913, and who had been
treated for this disease in the Isolation Hospital
at Melton. She developed Diphtheria in February,
1914, soon after her return home. I could find

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
 The total was 8, which is equivalent to a death rate of 10.1% per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES

The total was 8, as follows:-

1	Influenza
3	Measles
1	Tubercular Meningitis
1	Other Tubercular Diseases
2	Pneumonia

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 20 cases notified to us during the reporting year, as follows:-

3	Diphtheria
22	Scarlet Fever
4	Colony Tuberculosis
3	Tuberculosis
2	Whooping Cough
1	Styphelia
1	Enteric Fever

DIPHTHERIA

3 cases were notified - 1 from Nelson, 2 from Hawke Bay.

The Nelson case was a child who had had Scarlet Fever in December, 1913, and who had been treated for this disease in the Isolation Hospital at Nelson. She developed Diphtheria in February, 1914, soon after her return home. 1 other child

no source of infection in her own home. The Harston cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The first case was sent home from Grantham, suffering from this disease, as it was found impossible to isolate her in Grantham owing to the billeting of soldiers in the house where she was employed.

All precautions as to disinfection were carried out.

SCARLET FEVER.

22 cases of scarlet fever were notified. Three of these were cases of very young infants, who were treated at home; the remaining 19 were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

These cases did not occur in an epidemic, but were notified in groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 throughout the year. They were very difficult to account for. All the cottages were disinfected with formalin immediately the child was removed to hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case was notified. I think the disease was contracted when away from home. The sanitary arrangements of the house were bad and have since been remedied.

in series of... The patient
cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The
first case was sent from the hospital, suffering
from this disease, and was found responsible for
the disease now in the hospital owing to the difficulty of
isolation in the hospital and was a failure.

All patients at the Isolation Hospital were treated
as follows:

22 cases of acute fever were notified. Three
of these were cases of very severe nature, and were
treated at home, the remaining 19 were treated at
the Isolation Hospital.

These cases did not differ from ordinary cases,
and were notified in groups 1, 2, 3 and 4. All
cases were very difficult to account for. All
the cottages were disinfected with formalin immediately
the child was removed to hospital.

One case was notified. I think the disease
was contracted when away from home. The contact
arrangement of the house was not and have since
been removed.

MEASLES.

In January, the Infant School in Bottesford was closed on account of an outbreak of measles. The first case came from Grantham, and the infection spread with great rapidity, as there had been no measles in Bottesford for some time and the young children were not immune. About 60 houses were infected, and about 90 children were infected. In May, the Schools in Knipton and Croxton were closed on account of a measles epidemic.

MUMPS.

There were no cases to my knowledge.

PHTHISIS.

4 cases were notified:-

- 2 in Barkstone and Plungar,
- 1 in Bottesford,
- 1 in Croxton.

All the cases probably developed the disease while non-resident in your district, and came home for treatment. In one case the cottage is unsuitable to treat the case, and there is no garden or place for a shelter.

TUBERCULOSIS.

2 cases were notified:-

- 1 Spinal Caries,
- 1 Tubercular Meningitis,

both from Bottesford.

CHICKENPOX.

3 cases were notified. All were with cases of infants.

In January, the first school in the district was
 closed on account of an outbreak of measles. The
 first case was from the school, and the infection
 spread with great rapidity, as there had been no
 measles in the district for some time and the young
 children were not immune. About 200 cases were
 reported, and about 50 children were taken to
 the hospital in Kingston and St. Andrew's districts
 on account of a measles epidemic.

There were no cases in the district

4 cases were reported

5 in St. Andrew's and Kingston

1 in St. Andrew's

1 in St. Andrew's

All the cases probably contracted in the district
 while in attendance in your district, and were taken
 to hospital. It was noted in some of the reports
 to that the cases were taken to hospital in some
 for a matter

5 cases were reported

1 in St. Andrew's

1 in St. Andrew's

with few deaths

3 cases were reported, all were with some of

deaths

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified.

GENERAL.

This is a purely agricultural district. There are no factories. The population is principally composed of farm workers, ironstone workers, platelayers, grooms and gardeners, and small tradesmen.

WATER SUPPLY.

This district is well supplied with water. The River Devon runs through the district. Beginning in the District at Croxton, it receives the Croxton sewerage after it has passed through a filter bed. It then passes through Knipton and receives the overflow of the Septic filter beds there. It then runs to Muston, about 8 or 9 miles distant, and receives various farm-yard drainage and the drainage of Barrowby Stainwith on its way. In Muston, all the drains empty into it. It then passes on to Bottesford; there many drains empty into it. Beyond Bottesford, it joins the River Smite, and eventually joins the River Trent near Newark. On account of the number of drains which empty into the River in this District, the water is not, in my opinion, a safe water to drink without first boiling it.

The drinking water is principally supplied by wells.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1911

BY

The progress of the work during the year 1911 has been characterized by a number of important discoveries. The most significant of these are the discovery of the photoelectric effect, the discovery of the Compton effect, and the discovery of the quantum theory of radiation. These discoveries have led to a new understanding of the nature of light and matter, and have laid the foundation for the development of quantum mechanics.

REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1911

BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1912

The various village supplies are as follows:-

CROXTON.-Partly by well water and partly by water pumped from the river by a "Ram."

KNIPTON.-Supplied by "Spring" water, and conveyed by pipes to the village.

HARSTON.-Supplied by wells.

REDMILE.-Supplied by wells. Water hard, and in a dry time scarce.

BARKSTONE AND PLUNGAR.-Supplied by wells. The supply is scarce, and in a dry time water is carted from the Canal. The water is hard, and not a good drinking water.

POLLUTION.

The River Devon receives so many drains and sewers in its course through this District that the water cannot be considered pure. It is not, in my opinion, a safe water to drink without first boiling it.

WELLS.

Some of the wells on examination still show signs of pollution.

DRAINS & SEWERAGE.

Sanitary pipes have largely replaced the old field rains, and gulley traps have been substituted for the old bell traps.

PRIVY AND CLOSET ACCOMODATION.

Croxton drainage passes through a filter bed into the river. Knipton sewerage passes into a septic tank. The drains and sewers of Muston and Bottesford pass into the river.

The various village supplies are as follows:-

BRISTOL - partly by well water and partly by water

drawn from the river by a pump.

GLISTON - supplied by spring water, and conveyed by

pipes to the village.

BARNSTAPLE - supplied by wells.

BEWLEY - supplied by wells, water hard, and in a

dry time scarce.

1877

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER - supplied by wells. The supply

is scarce, and in a dry time water is drawn from

the canal. The water is hard, and not a good drinking

water.

The river is not regarded as any danger and

sewers in the houses through the streets that the

water would be conveyed into the river, and

perhaps, a safe water to drink without these things

is

Some of the wells on examination still show signs

of pollution.

Centuries ago some have already mentioned the old

land mines, and others have been mentioned

for the old well.

Crossed through the forest through a little

into the river. The water is hard, and

is not good. The water is hard, and

is not good.

BRISTOL

GLISTON

BARNSTAPLE

BEWLEY

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER

ASSOCIATION

In all the villages the cottages have either earth closets or privy cesspools. Some of the larger houses have water closets. A few of these have Septic tanks, but some of them, I regret to say, empty into the river.

In Bottesford and Easthorpe, most of the privy cesspools have been replaced with earth closets. There are still a few privy cesspools which the owners have failed to remove. As this is a sand and gravel subsoil, I regard such cesspools as a danger to the water supply, which is nearly all obtained from shallow wells.

SCAVENGING.

In none of the villages is there a scavenger. I pointed this out in my last Annual Report, and advised your Council to appoint a scavenger, as I had had some complaints on the subject.

ASHPITS.

The majority are still uncovered, and are not emptied often enough. There often become "breeding" grounds for "flies," and in this way disease may be spread. I recommend that all ash and refuse heaps be covered in and arrangements be made for them to be emptied oftener.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 45 dairymen registered in this district.

In all the villages the cottages have either
earth closets or privy cesspools. Some of the larger
houses have water closets. A few of these have
Septic tanks, but some of them, I regret to say,
empty into the river.

In Botsford and Easthope, most of the privy
cesspools have been replaced with earth closets.
There are still a few privy cesspools which the owners
have failed to remove. As this is a sand and gravel
subsoil, I regard such cesspools as a danger to the
water supply, which is nearly all obtained from
shallow wells.

In none of the villages is there a sewerage
system. I obtained this out in an last Annual Report, and advised
your Council to appoint a sewerage, as I had had some
experience on the subject.

The majority are still uncovered, and are not
emptied often enough. There often occurs "breeding"
ground for "flies", and in this way disease may be
spread. I recommend that all such privies be
covered in and arrangements be made for their to be
emptied often.

There are 43 dairymen registered in this district.

About 18 of these send milk to London; the remainder supply neighbouring towns.

Most of them are under contract to notify any infectious disease occurring on their premises, to the purchaser.

There are 6 cheese factors. The dairies are kept clean.

There are no Regulations in force referring to Tuberculosis in cows, and no Veterinary Inspector has been appointed.

SCHOOLS.

I have inspected all the Schools in the district. Most of them are in good repair. Several require to be painted.

Several of the Schools have no water supply.

The Schools were disinfected with formalin after each infectious outbreak during the year.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

All cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever are removed at once to the Isolation Hospital at Melton if possible, and if there is a vacant bed.

The cottages are disinfected with Formalin as soon as the patient is removed. The bedding, clothes, &c., are taken to the Hospital to be disinfected.

About 18 of these were taken to London; the

remainder being kept in the laboratory.

Most of these were under contract to supply any
influenza disease occurring in their premises, to
the purchaser.

There are 6 cases of influenza. The patients are kept
clean.

There are no regulations in force relating to
ventilation in cases, and no veterinary inspector has
been appointed.

I have inspected all the schools in the district
that of them are in good order, several others are

SCHOOLS

The schools were disinfected with formalin after
each influenza outbreak during the year.

All cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and
measles were removed at once to the isolation
hospital (General Hospital of London), and if there is a

MEASLES OF

SCARLET WITH

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

at hospital and disinfected with formalin as soon
as the patient is removed. The bedding, clothes, etc.,
and taken to the hospital to be disinfected.

Where the patient is not removed to Hospital, an attempt at isolation is made and disinfectants are supplied. This is not satisfactory.

Provision is made at Syston for any Smallpox case which may occur.

HOUSING
REGULATIONS,
1910.

Throughout the year, house-to-house inspection has been going on. 178 cottages have been inspected and reported on. The principal defects are defective roofs, no spouting, or defective spouting and dampness, and defective drains.

The Owners were served with Preliminary Notices to remedy the defects found. In most cases they have agreed to comply with this Notice.

HOUSING &
TOWN PLANNING
ACT, 1909.

In the beginning of the year, your Council decided to build some New Cottages in Bottesford. The ground was selected and surveyed, and the purchase money decided on. Unfortunately the scheme was defeated by the refusal of the tenant to allow the part of the field selected which he occupied to be taken from him for building purposes.

In my opinion, the Act is a failure in Country Districts, and land for building purposes is as difficult to obtain as it was before the Act was passed.

These patients are not referred to hospital, as
essays of factors of care and maintenance are
essential. They are not essential.
Provision is made as system for any further case
which may occur.

Throughout the year, mass-to-mass instruction has
been going on. The patients have been instructed and
reported on. The principal defects are defective
roots, no suturing, or selective suturing and masses
and defective drains.

The drains were covered with Plastibag bottles
to avoid the defects noted. In most cases they have
proved to be very effective.

In the treatment of the first case, the patient
to which some New Orleans is referred. The ground
was worked and covered, and the drainage
checked out. Unfortunately the drain was broken by
the removal of the patient to allow the rest of the field
to be worked which he occupied to be taken care of
during process.

In the second, treated as a failure in County
District, and both the patient's progress is as
difficult to obtain as it was before the Act was passed.

I still think there is a crying need for decent cottages in the country, and, in my opinion, many of the diseases are caused, directly or indirectly, by the miserable cottages some of the people have to live in.

FACTORIES,
BAKEHOUSES,
&c.

One Workshop has been opened in Bottesford for repairing lace. I inspected it, and found it in good order, and with ample accomodation for the number employed.

There are 43 Workshops, principally small village shops, Grocer's shops, bakehouses, &c. These are, as a rule, kept clean, and are satisfactory.

INSPECTOR OF
NUISANCES.

I append the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

HOSPITAL.

All infectious notifiable diseases are sent to the Melton and Belvoir (Joint) Isolation Hospital at Melton Lowbray. Provision is made for any Smallpox cases at Syston.

BYE-LAWS.

A list of Model Bye-Laws are being prepared, having been passed by your Council.

I have periodically during the year inspected your district, and have reported at your Meetings any defects found, and have suggested remedies.

I have analysed several samples of water from various wells.

I remain, your obedient servant,

J. H. GLOVER.

I will have to be a little more for doing
something in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

The purpose was to open in the direction of
the people, in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

There are in the world, in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

I would like to see the people in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

What is the purpose of this, in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

I am sure that the people in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

I am sure that the people in the way of this, in the
direction of some, directly or indirectly, by
the means of which we can do the people have to live

SARINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1914.

Total Number of Inspections made for all purposes - 598
 of Notices served - 124 (Informal 123
 Statutory 1)
 of Summons issued - 111
 of Convictions obtained - 111

COMPLAINTS: Total Number received during the year - 5

GENERAL SARINARY WORK:

103	No. reported	103	Inspected
92	Business stated	92	Business stated
8	Inspected	8	Business stated
8	Inspected	8	Business stated
111	No. of new provided	111	No. of new provided
111	No. of existing replaced	111	No. of existing replaced
19	No. converted to gas	19	No. converted to gas
111	No. converted to G. Gas	111	No. converted to G. Gas
8	No. of new provided	8	No. of new provided
111	No. converted to G. Gas	111	No. converted to G. Gas
1	No. of new provided	1	No. of new provided
111	No. converted from dry	111	No. converted from dry
111	replaced	111	replaced
111	supplied with water	111	supplied with water
111	replaced or otherwise	111	replaced or otherwise
111	inspected	111	inspected
111	No. of new provided	111	No. of new provided
111	No. converted to Ashbins	111	No. converted to Ashbins

<u>Ashbins:</u>	No. of new provided	Nil
<u>Cesspools:</u>	No. rendered impervious, repaired, cleansed, etc.	Nil
	No. abolished and drains connected to sewer	9
<u>Drain, drain-traps, etc:</u>	No. Inspected	41
	Nuisances abated	31
<u>Smoke Nuisances:</u>	No. of Observations	1
	Nuisances abated	1
<u>Offensive Accumulations:</u>	No. inspected	8
	Nuisances abated	8
<u>Insanitary houses:</u> <u>(P.H.A. 1875).</u>	No. inspected	1
	No. cleansed, limewashed, repaired, etc.	1
<u>Overcrowding:</u>	No. of houses inspected	13
	Nuisances abated	11
<u>Common Lodging-houses:</u>	No. registered	Nil
<u>Offensive Trades:</u>	No. established	Nil
<u>Slaughter-houses:</u>	No. in District	7
	No. of Inspections of Premises	7
<u>Food--diseased, unsound, etc.</u>	No. of seizures	Nil
<u>Infectious diseases and disinfection:</u>	No. of houses affected	28
	Ditto inspected	28
	Total Number of Inspections made in this connection	60
	No. of house rooms disinfected	32
	Ditto Schoolrooms disinfected	2
	Lots of clothing disinfected	Nil
	Lots of clothing destroyed	Nil
	Is there a steam disinfector available ?	No
<u>Water Supply:</u>	No. of samples taken for analysis	Nil
	No. of wells cleansed, repaired, etc.	2
	No. of instances in which the Public Supply was substitu- ted for wells	Nil
	No. of cisterns cleansed, repaired etc.	Nil
	No. of cistern waste pipes disconnected from the drain	Nil.

Canal Boats: No. of Canal Boats Registered: 111

PAULINE, CORNING, MILLBURN, OWNER, 1888-1892

111	No. of samples of mill water taken for analysis	111
11	No. of boats deriving water supply from wells	11
19	No. of these registrations (a) and (b) cancelled out	19
111	(a) Cleaning, etc. (b) Structural or sanitary improvements (to include work of inspectors paying of taxes and cesses locks, etc.)	111
19	No. of processes found to register	19
11	No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	11
11	No. of registrations under which the	11
11	No. of inspections made	11
111	No. of registers	111
111	No. of inspections of their premises	111
111	No. of these registered (Order of 1888, etc.)	111
111	No. of persons, etc. (under and elsewhere)	111
111	No. of persons, etc. (with entries in district)	111
111	Has a "factory inspector" been appointed?	111
111	Have regulations been altered?	111

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

No. of dwelling houses inspected	178
Total Number of Inspections made	237
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were found	1
Ditto in which defects were rectified, (i. e., made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders	Nil
No. of representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders (Section 17)	Nil
No. of Closing Orders made (Section 17 (2))	Nil
No. of dwelling houses closed:-	
(a) By voluntary action of Owners	1
(b) As a result of Closing Orders	Nil
No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation. (Section 17 (6)).	Nil
No. of dwelling houses demolished:	
(a) By voluntary action of Owners	Nil
(b) As a result of Closing Orders. (Section 18 (2))	Nil

HOUSING (IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

178	No. of dwelling houses inspected
179	Total number of inspections made
180	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were found
181	Ratio in which defects were rectified, i.e., made fit for human habitation, against courses in dwelling houses
182	No. of representations in local authorities with a view to the making of Clearance Orders (Section IV)
183	No. of Clearance Orders made (Section IV) (a)
	No. of dwelling houses cleared:
184	(a) By voluntary action of Owners
185	(b) As a result of Clearance Orders
186	No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of Clearance Orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation (Section IV) (b)
	No. of dwelling houses demolished:
187	(a) By voluntary action of Owners
188	(b) As a result of Clearance Orders
189	(Section IV) (c)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1904.

22	No. of registers (to include Bakeries)	Workshops:
211	Workshops closed	
2	No. of registers	Factories only:
211	Factories closed	
211	No. of Workshops	Workshops:
211	No. of Bakeries	Local Factories:

GENERAL INFORMATION.

That arrangements are in operation for the distribution of:-

- (a) Rooms
- (b) Articles of clothing
- (c) Fooding
- (d) Fuel
- (e) Medical

After inspection, is it the general practice to thoroughly clean and strip the walls?

Have building bye-laws been adopted for the whole district - if not, for what parts (specify)?

List of persons who were notified under the F. & W. Act, 1904 are in force.

R. J. KESTERBORN
Inspector of Factories

STATEMENT, required by Article V, of the Housing (Inspection
of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the
Inspection of dwelling-houses under Section 17
of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1909.

Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section)))	178
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation))))	1
Ditto in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders))))	Nil
Ditto in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority)))	Nil
Ditto the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders))	1
Ditto which, after the making of Closing Orders, were made fit for human habitation)))	Nil
General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling-houses inspected))))	Defective drainage, Defective roofs and paving.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1910, AS COMPILED BY THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, UNDER THE
ACT OF MARCH 3, 1899, CHAP. 103, § 1001

178

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under act
for the purpose of the section

Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered
to be in a state of danger to the health of
the community as a whole for human habitation

179

Also in respect of such dwelling-houses which were
found to be in a state of danger to the health
of the community

180

Also in respect of such dwelling-houses which
were found to be in a state of danger to the health
of the community

181

Also the houses in which were located without the
number of sleeping quarters

182

Also which, after the making of sleeping quarters, were
found to be in a state of danger to the health
of the community

Defective
houses
Defective
and
not
inspected

General character of the defects found to exist in
the dwelling-houses inspected

T A B L E I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Name of District:-B E L V O I R R U R A L.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	<u>BIRTHS.</u>		<u>TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.</u>	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1909.	3509	71	20.2	49	13.9
1910.	3517	63	17.91	46	13.7
1911.	3528	63	17.8	40	11.3
1912.	3542	69	19.48	41	11.5
1913.	3541	44	12.4	46	12.9
1914.	3542	49	13.8	47	13.2

Area of District in acres,)	Total population)
land and inland water.)	at all ages.)
17,352.	3542.

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

<u>Of Non-Residents registered in the District.</u>		<u>Of Residents not registered in the District.</u>	
1909	- 0	1909	- 3
1910	- 0	1910	- 4
1911	- 0	1911	- 7
1912	- 3	1912	- 0
1913	- 0	1913	- 8
1914	- 1	1914	- 7

TABLE I

VITAL STATISTICS OF THIS DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Name of District - B L V O I R P H R A L L

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	No.	Rate	TOTAL DEATHS	
				No.	Rate
1909	2099	71	30.9	49	18.9
1910	2517	63	17.91	48	18.7
1911	2628	68	17.8	40	15.2
1912	2642	69	26.46	41	15.5
1913	3041	44	14.4	46	15.1
1914	3042	49	16.1	47	15.4

Total population }
 Area of District in acres } 17,300
 Total population }
 at all ages }
 and infant water.

PERMANENT DEATHS

Year	No. of Residents	No. of Deaths
1909	2099	71
1910	2517	63
1911	2628	68
1912	2642	69
1913	3041	44
1914	3042	49

T A B L E II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Name of District:-B E L V O I R R U R A L.

<u>NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.</u>	At all ages.	<u>NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.</u>					<u>TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.</u>
		1 to 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.	15 to 25 yrs.	25 to 45 yrs.	45 to 65 yrs.	
Diphtheria	3	0	1	2	0	0	2
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	22	7	11	3	1	0	19
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	0	0	2	2	0	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Chickenpox	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	14	8	4	2	22

Isolation Hospital:-

Melton and District, Scalford Road, Melton.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.

BOTTESFORD:-12 scarlet fever, 1 pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 other forms of tuberculosis, 3 chickenpox.

CROXTON:-2 scarlet fever, 1 pulmonary tuberculosis.

KNIPTON:-5 scarlet fever.

REDMILE:-1 diphtheria, 3 scarlet fever.

BARKSTONE & PLUNGAR:-1 erysipelas, 1 scarlet fever, 2 pulmonary tuberculosis.

MUSTON:-Nil.

HARSTON AND BELVOIR:-2 diphtheria.

T A B L E III.

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

<u>CAUSES</u> <u>OF</u> <u>DEATH.</u>	At all Ages.	<u>Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of</u> <u>"Residents" whether occurring within</u> <u>or without the District.</u>					
		Under 1 year	1 and 2.	15 and 25	25 and 45	45 and 65	65 and upwds.
All Causes:-Certified	53	5	1	2	2	9	34
Influenza	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cancer, Malignant disease	8	0	0	0	0	3	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Organic heart disease	7	0	0	0	1	2	4
Bronchitis	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, includ- ing premature birth	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other defined diseases	12	2	0	0	0	1	9
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	1	0	0	0	0	10
Totals	53	5	1	2	2	9	34

T A B L E III.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	The males at the tubercular ages of 15 years or under under 1 year under under 1 year under 1 year under 1 year				
		1	2	3	4	5
All Causes - Certified	55	5	1	2	2	2
Influenza	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2	0	1	1	0	0
Fibrosis	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other Tuberculosis	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cancer, Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis (Other)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Organic heart disease	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis (All forms)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Phthisis (All forms)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phthisis (All forms)	2	0	0	0	0	2
Phthisis (All forms)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other defined diseases	18	0	0	0	0	18
Classified as unknown	11	1	0	0	0	10
Total	55	5	1	2	2	2

T A B L E IV.

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y.

1914.-Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH.</u>	Under one week	Total under four weeks.	6 months and under 9 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All causes:-Certified	3	3	2	5
Convulsions	0	0	1	1
Congenital Malformation	1	1	0	1
Premature Birth	1	1	0	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	0	0	1	1
Other Causes	1	1	0	1
Totals	3	3	2	5

Nett Births in the year:-

Legitimate 49

Illegitimate Nil

Nett Deaths in the year:-

Legitimate Infants 5

Illegitimate Infants Nil

TABLE V.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. - Infant Deaths from stated causes, various ages under one year.

Total under one year.	Total under four years.	Total under one week.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
2	2	2	All causes - Overfed
1	0	0	Convulsions
1	1	1	Constitutional Malformation
1	1	1	Practical Hygiene
1	0	0	Stomach, Intestine, and Lungs
1	1	1	Other Causes
2	2	2	Totals

Total Deaths in the year -

Total Deaths in the year -

Infantile Intestine 2
Diphtheria Intestine 1

Infantile Intestine 1
Diphtheria 2

4

