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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

(R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.,)

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

COALVILLE :

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health, For the Year 1909.

To the Coalville Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you a Report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1909 ; also a summary of the outbreaks of Infectious Disease within the district, and the general vital statistics thereof.

These have been dealt with in detail in my monthly reports to the Council, but the main facts relating to them will now be summarised with reference to their incidence, etc., in particular wards, etc.

As I have explained in previous reports, much of the information contained in this report is well-known to the Members of the Urban Council, but in compliance with a memorandum of the Local Government Board, Annual Reports are also intended for the information of that Board and of the County Council.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year 1909, 605 births were registered, as compared with 562 for the year 1908. With the exception of the year 1903, when there were 623 births, this is the largest number registered for any one year during the last ten.

These consisted of 315 males and 290 females.

This gives a birth rate of 32 per 1000, as compared with 30 per 1000 for the previous year.

The rate for England and Wales for 1908 was 26·2 ; and for the county of Leicester 25·4.

Our local birth rate is therefore nearly 4 per 1000 higher than the country generally, and considerably higher than the general birth rate for Leicestershire.

MORTALITY RATES.

During 1909, the total deaths were 227, as compared with 277 for the year 1908. These include 17 which occurred outside the district, viz : 10 in the Workhouse, Ashby-de-la-Zouch ; 6 in the Infirmary, Leicester ; 1 in the County Asylum, Leicester.

This gives a general death rate of 12·2 as compared with 15·2 for last year, and as compared with 14·4, which is the average for the last ten years. It is thus no less than 3 per 1000 more favourable than last year, and over 2 per 1000 more favourable than the average for the last ten years.

The general death rate for England and Wales for 1908 was 14·7, and for the county of Leicester for the same year 13·6.

Of these deaths 89 occurred in Coalville, 63 in Hugglescote and 58 in Whitwick. The following Table gives the ward population, estimated to the middle of 1909, the number of deaths and death rate in each ward and for the whole district.

TABLE 1.

WARD.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Coalville	8710	89	12·1
Hugglescote	5310	63	11·8
Whitwick	4540	58	12·7
Whole District	18560	210	11·3

From this table it will be seen that Hugglescote has the most favourable death rate. Last year Whitwick had the most favourable, whilst this year it has the least favourable.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality is reckoned as so many per 1000 births registered. The following Table (2) gives this mortality for each ward and for the whole district. For comparison the average local rate for the last ten years, the rate for Leicestershire, and for England and Wales are appended.

TABLE 2.

WARD.	Population.	Number of Births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births registered.
Coalville	8710	264	24	90
Hugglescote	5310	185	18	97
Whitwick	4540	156	10	64
Whole District	18560	605	52	86

Local rate for last ten years—153. Rate for Leicestershire for 1908—113.

Rate for England and Wales for 1908—110.

Thus only 52 deaths occurred amongst infants under one year, as compared with 98 for the year 1908, and as compared with 86, which is the local average for the last ten years. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 86, as compared with 169 for the previous year, and as will be seen is 27 per 1000 births registered more favourable than Leicestershire, and 24 per 1000 more favourable than England and Wales generally.

This is the most gratifying improvement in our annual statistics, and is so marked that one fears it may merely be an example of the extraordinary results of statistics for a small area for any one year.

For comparison in the following list I give the figures of 1908.

	1909.	1908.
Whooping Cough	1	4
Diarrhoea	0	10
Enteritis	2	5
Gastritis	5	4
Premature Birth	13	19
Congenital Defects	3	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	17	25
Tubercular disease	3	5
Convulsions	6	6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	1	11
Other Causes	1	2

It is very satisfactory to observe that there appears to have been an improvement all along the line.

For instance, in the ailments mainly due to improper feeding, viz : Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis, only 7 deaths occurred, as compared with 19 for the previous year.

Then again there is a marked diminution in diseases of the respiratory organ, only 1 death having occurred as compared with 11.

There is also a further marked improvement, under the heading of Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility, viz : 17 as compared with 25.

These changes if maintained, would indicate greater knowledge and care in the feeding and clothing of infants, and also in their general management.

There is a large field open for good work in this department, and some County Councils and also Urban Councils have appointed Lady Health Visitors, who, by educating the mothers, have assisted largely in reducing the Infantile mortality. In this connection I have pleasure in recalling the sympathetic attitude of the Council towards the adoption of the Notification of Births' Act.

I have again to point out the importance of giving infants more milk and less starchy food. The milk should be boiled, or better still, sterilized, and this can be easily and inexpensively done.

The more general use of woollen clothing for infants is also of great importance.

The following Table (3) gives the deaths classified according to age periods at which death occurs.

TABLE 3.

Age.	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Under one year	24	18	10	52
One and under 5	12	8	6	26
Five and under 15	5	4	3	12
Fifteen and under 25	4	3	6	13
Twenty-five and under 65	26	14	21	61
Sixty-five and upwards	18	16	12	46
Totals	89	63	58	210

It will be seen from the above table that the age periods 5-15 and 15-25 have the smallest mortality. Forty-six deaths occurred amongst those over 65 years of age, 18 in Coalville, 16 in Hugglescote and 12 in Whitwick. One person in Hugglescote reached the age of 92.

TABLE 4.

Giving the deaths classified according to diseases in each ward and for the whole district.

Disease.	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Measles	0	0	0	0
Scarlatina	0	3	0	3
Diphtheria	1	0	1	2
Enteric Fever	0	0	1	1
Influenza	1	1	1	3
Enteritis	0	4	2	6
Gastritis	1	2	1	4
Phthisis	8	6	1	15
Other Tubercular Diseases	8	6	4	18
Cancer	3	1	3	7
Bronchitis	3	3	7	13
Pneumonia	4	0	2	6
Alcoholism	2	0	3	5
Premature Birth	6	6	1	13
Diseases of Parturition	2	0	1	3
Heart Diseases	4	1	8	13
Accidents	1	4	1	6
Suicides	0	0	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	0	1	2
Septic Diseases	0	0	2	2
All other causes	44	26	17	87
All causes	89	63	58	210

From the foregoing Table it will be noted :

- (1) Thirty-three deaths occurred from tuberculous disease, as compared with 29 for the previous year. Fifteen of these were cases of Phthisis-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There seems thus no abatement of the ravages of this disease. The age-period affected was from 18 to 45, and most of the deaths occurred amongst persons between 19 and 32.
- (2) Only six deaths were due to zymotic diseases, as compared with 33 in 1908. This is a very gratifying improvement, as these are the cases most amenable to preventive treatment, and generally improved sanitary conditions. This will be referred to later on in this report.
- (3) Nineteen deaths, as compared with 33, were due to diseases of the respiratory organs. This is all the more satisfactory, as Influenza was prevalent for several months of the year, and as the climatic conditions of 1909 were somewhat severe.
- (4) Thirteen deaths were due to Heart-disease as compared with 16 for 1908. Two deaths were attributed to Rheumatic Fever.
- (5) Cancer was the cause of 7 deaths, as compared with 10 for the previous year.
- (6) There were six caused by accidental injuries, a number which reflects upon the dangerous nature of our chief industries. There was one Suicide—Hanging.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

I have pleasure in reporting a gratifying decline in the number of deaths due to Zymotic Disease. What are known as the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases are: Smallpox, Measles, Scarletina, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Enteric and Continued), and Diarrhœa.

Table 5 gives the number of such deaths in each ward and for the whole district.

TABLE 5.

Disease.	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Population ...	8710	5310	4540	18560
Measles ...	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0
Scarlatina ...	0	3	0	3
Diphtheria ...	1	0	1	2
Enteric ...	0	0	1	1
Diarrhœa...	0	0	0	0
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	1	3	2	6
Rate per 10001	.6	.4	.32

The rate for Leicestershire for 1908, was 0·85. The rate for England and Wales for 1908, was 0·99.

From the above table it will be seen that our zymotic rate was only 0·32, a very favourable one indeed.

Only 6 deaths occurred from those causes as compared with 33 for 1908. No death occurred from Measles, or Whooping Cough or Diarrhœa. Scarletina, although unusually prevalent, only caused 3 deaths, Diphtheria 2 and 1 from Enteric Fever.

A brief account follows respecting the outbreaks of Infectious Disease during 1909.

MEASLES.

The district has been comparatively free from Measles during 1909.

SCARLATINA.

This has proved to be the epidemic of the year, and has practically been prevalent in all the wards throughout the year. Fifty-four occurred in Coalville, 56 in Hugglescote and 23 in Whitwick. Happily the case mortality has been exceptionally small, and only 3 deaths are attributed to this disease. The disease was of a very mild type, and this fact, I fear, accounted for its prevalence. Unsuspected cases probably went to school, after the acute symptoms of the illness had abated, and in that way spread infection. In one case this came under my observation, at the instance of a teacher who came and reported a case that she had discovered in the "peeling" stage. I examined all the children attending that school, and advised its closure for a few days. It was meanwhile cleansed and disinfected. Since November of last year the number of cases has sensibly declined.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease spread from the Whitwick and Coalville wards to Hugglescote, where it has been prevalent since last September. Fortunately thus far no death has occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER.

I have pleasure in again reporting a marked decline in the number of Typhoid Fever cases, only 4 cases occurring during 1909, as compared with 12 for 1908. Two of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, as there were no facilities at home for adequate nursing or isolation. There has been no death from this cause.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fourteen cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with 46 for 1908. Eight occurred in Whitwick Ward and 3 each in Coalville and Hugglescote. Two cases proved fatal. Anti-toxin was supplied at the expense of the Council.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL AILMENTS.

Ten deaths are attributed to these, as compared with 23 for 1908. Seven of these were amongst children under one year.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

This still continues in unabated force; 33 deaths, as compared with 29 for 1908, having been caused by tuberculous disease.

Fifteen of these were Tuberculosis of Lung—Phthisis, and 18 from tuberculous affection of other organs. Voluntary notification, as invited by the Council has not effected any good. Little good can be done until compulsory notification is in force. Practically no measures are taken to check its spread. Removal to sanatoria in the early stages, is of benefit to the patient, and may prevent others in contact from contracting it. But such cases often return home to once more spread infection, and many cases are not discovered until too advanced for successful sanatorium treatment, and these also remain at home as "foci" for spreading the disease.

When the extraordinary ravages of this disease, and its preventability are more generally realized, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will deal with the subject. Nothing short of some national system for the notification, isolation and treatment of all cases of tuberculous disease, will materially reduce the mortality from this cause. Meanwhile it is the duty of every health authority to educate, as far as possible, the population within its area of the importance of this subject.

The Annual Report of every Medical Officer of health demonstrates the high toll that this disease inflicts upon the life of the population.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Seventy-two new houses have been erected. Speaking generally the house accommodation is fairly satisfactory and sufficient for the population. Very few cases of overcrowding have required to be dealt with. The district is still mainly rural, and the requirements as to air space, etc., are easily complied with. Coal mining, railway wagon making, quarrying stone for macadam, brick making and elastic web manufacture are the staple industries of the place. Since a public supply of water has been laid on an increasing number of the houses are provided with water closets instead of the ash-pit privies.

SEWERAGE.

In the populous part of the district, most of the houses are now connected with the Sewerage system. Both the Kelham Bridge and Snarrows Sewerage Farms have worked satisfactorily, although at the former, with any increased amount of sewage, the levels might prove awkward.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 1909, 283 additional houses have laid on the public water supply. This makes a total of 2320 houses, as compared with 2037 in 1908, provided with a proper supply of water.

SCAVENGING.

This has received a large amount of attention. Dust-bins are being more generally used. The dry ash is separated and taken to a suitable tip acquired by the Council, and the other refuse, as formerly, is disposed of upon agricultural land.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 17 Registered Slaughter Houses, and 3 Licensed Slaughter Houses within the Urban district. These have been kept in a fairly satisfactory state. I would again point out that the provision of a public abattoir would be a marked improvement.

BAKEHOUSES.

On the whole these are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Several of these are still supplied with water from wells. In such cases frequent analysis should be insisted upon. It would be an obvious improvement were all Bakehouses provided with the public water supply.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with these, but much still remains to be done to bring these up to a proper standard.

SCHOOLS.

Since my last report, considerable progress has been made with regard to the medical inspection of school children, and it is already manifest that a large amount of good will accrue to the children and the community from this work. Under the same Authority—the Education Committee of the County Council—exhaustive inspections and reports are made respecting the sanitary conditions of the Elementary Schools.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year this has been used as previously for the treatment of cases of Enteric Fever, where adequate nursing and isolation were impracticable at home. I beg again to urge upon the Council the importance of providing at least two more wards.

The disinfectants in use have been Perchloride of Mercury, Formalin, Sulphur Dioxide, Izal Powder and Sanitas.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

These are now all registered, and systematic inspections are made. During the year several minor sanitary defects have been remedied.

HOMEWORK.

The local factories do not employ out-workers. A few outside the district, principally hosiery, employ a few in this district, but only in an inconstant and irregular manner, when there may be a temporary scarcity of employment within the local area. In the event of infectious disease breaking out in any of those houses, the "home work" is forthwith discontinued until the disease is over and the premises have undergone disinfection.

In conclusion, I beg to draw attention to the report of the Sanitary Inspector hereto appended, and the large amount of valuable detail work referred to therein.

Speaking generally of the district, one may remark that steady progress has been made in general sanitary administration. The Scavenging is more methodical and systematic, and the streets and district generally are assuming a well-cared for and looked-after aspect. There has been a diminution in the number of typhoid cases, and other gastro-intestinal ailments. The most gratifying feature for 1909 has been the reduced Infantile Mortality. This, together with the low typhoid rate, are subjects upon which the district may be very fairly congratulated.

The usual statistical tables, as required by the Local Government Board, are appended to this report.

I have the honour to be, MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

R. WYATT JAMIE,

M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Camb.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Length of Sewers laid by the Authority	50 yds.		
Houses erected	72	Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, etc.	46
Closets erected (pan closets)	4	Drains relaid on old property	19
Water closets erected	79	Areas repaved and otherwise improved ...	5
Complaints received during the year ...	38	Privy, Ashpit, Cesspool, etc., nuisances abated	17
Houses and premises inspected :		Wells, Cisterns, etc., closed	9
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations	8950	Houses to which town water has been newly supplied	220
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	220	Water Closets substituted for Privies ...	25
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances	1500—10670	Roofs, Spouts, etc., repaired	2
Houses and premises re-inspected :		Houses cleansed and limewashed	6
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations	4800	Insanitary areas (caused by Vans) dealt with	4
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	140	Piggery nuisances abated... ..	11
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances	1500—6440	Overcrowding cases abated	5
Notices served to secure abatement of Nuisances :		Dangerous Buildings dealt with	5
By General Form	3600	Houses closed as unfit for habitation ...	4
By Statutory Form	602—4202	Unfenced Quarry dealt with	1
Houses disinfected :		Black Smoke cases dealt with	3
After Statutory Infectious Diseases	96	Nightsoil Carting nuisances dealt with ...	9
Tuberculosis, etc., fumigations ...	21—117	Unclassified Nuisances remedied	63
Schools disinfected	12	Reports to Medical Officer <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	96
Accumulations of Refuse removed :		School Notifications <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	186
Nightsoil Accumulations	1108	Sanitary Reports to Committees	14
Other Accumulations	7—1115	Sanitary Reports to Council	10

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three Common Lodging Houses at Whitwick have been maintained in a satisfactory state, and no overcrowding or cases of Infectious Disease have occurred therein. Monthly Day Inspections and occasional Mid-night Inspections have been made. Limewashing of the whole of the premises has been carried out twice during the year, according to statutory requirements. The Lodging Houses are amply large enough for the persons accommodated, who, this year, have amounted to a total of 11,421. There is thus a slight decrease in comparison with the total of 11,941 for the year 1908. The highest total for persons accommodated was reached in the year 1903 at the figure of 22,924 lodgers.

SCAVENGING.

Though this portion of the Council's work receives constantly increasing attention, the actual amount of refuse removed by the Council's staff shews a slight decrease in comparison with the figures for the year 1908. 1770 loads of refuse were removed in 1909, 1860 in 1908, 1651 in 1907, and, going further back to 1901, only 530. The refuse is disposed of, as heretofore, upon agricultural land, some of the dry ash being separated and carted to suitable tips.

It is satisfactory to note that the increasing use of dust bins is having a good effect upon the question of scavenging generally. During the year the Council's carts, on their periodical rounds, emptied 1600 dust bins.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The last half-year of 1909 has been exceedingly full of work in connection with Infectious Diseases, though the result for the whole year shows little difference in the amount of work encountered in this respect from the total work for 1908. 117 Houses (21 in respect of Tuberculosis) and 6 Schools have been disinfected. Disinfectants and printed instructions have, as usual, been supplied for each case of Infectious Disease and verbal instructions and cautions given. Sanitary measures have been carried out on many of the infected premises and considerable work of re-drainage, provision of water supply, conversion of privies into water closets, removal of foul kitchen sinks, etc., has in this way been effected. The improved sanitary conditions, which have generally been brought about during recent years, in almost all kinds of dwellings, will not have been without effect in checking the progress of Infectious Diseases.

WATER SUPPLY.

During 1909 it has been necessary to require the owners of 220 houses to lay on the town supply of water, 63 houses have voluntarily taken a supply from the town mains. Consequently 283 houses have been supplied with town water during 1909. The total number of houses in the district supplied stands at 2320. The half-yearly analysis of the town water shew it to be of excellent quality.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Although the work under this heading is expected to ultimately decrease, consequent upon the large amount of re-drainage carried out on old property during recent years, still 19 old properties have been entirely re-drained during 1909, compared with 25 for 1908, and 17 for 1907. A feature of the re-drainage question is the gradual increase of water closets upon old property. 25 water closets have been provided upon old property this year, which is very satisfactory, though much less than the record number of 58 for 1908. On the other hand no new privies are now erected except in odd cases where the town supply of water is not obtainable.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The 17 Registered Slaughter Houses and 3 Licensed Slaughter Houses have been generally satisfactorily maintained and there is nothing of moment to report concerning them.

DISTRICT COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885, 1886, 1889.

A few more Dairies, Cowsheds, etc., have been discovered and registered, and attention has been given to some particular Dairies and Cowsheds, but much detail work remains yet to be done under the above Orders.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., upon the Register have been maintained in a generally satisfactory state. Two cases of outworkers' premises, where precautions had to be taken to prevent work being taken in, occurred during 1909. This is a matter for congratulation, considering that a great portion of the Infectious Disease was spread over a small portion of time. The Factories and Workshops in the district do not employ Outworkers, and the number of Habitual Outworkers is not unduly large, though there may be unknown cases of people who occasionally do such work as hosiery. Nevertheless careful enquiries in all Infectious cases have not revealed more than the two instances referred to.

TABLE 1.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in public Institutions beyond the District	Nett deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 births registered	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	14270	514	36	77	149	230	16.4					
1900	14750	552	37	83	150	236	16.0					
1901	15280	561	36	94	167	252	16.4					
1902	15550	515	37	94	160	223	14.3					
1903	15956	623	39	88	141	207	12.9					
1904	16300	596	36	82	137	228	13.9			7	235	14
1905	16800	530	31	91	171	243	14.4			12	255	15.1
1906	17500	583	33	87	149	250	14.2			14	264	14.5
1907	17900	573	32	77	134	220	12.2			19	239	13.3
1908	18200	562	30	95	169	267	14.6			10	277	15.2
Averages for years 1899-1908.	16250	560	35	86	153	235	14.5			12	254	14.4
1909	18560	605	32	52	86	210	11.3			17	227	12.2

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.) 5980

Total population at all ages, 15,280

Number of inhabited houses, 3105

Average number of persons per house, 4.9

} At Census of 1901.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Leicester Infirmary. Ashby-de-la-Zouch Workhouse. Leicestershire County Asylum.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE 2.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	COALVILLE WARD.				HUGGLESCOTE WARD.				WHITWICK WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1899	5750	207	102	26	4250	148	65	19	4270	159	64	22
1900	5970	218	86	29	4360	159	55	22	4240	175	95	32
1901	7158	262	118	51	4402	161	69	24	3720	138	65	19
1902	7278	280	107	49	4482	164	52	17	3890	141	64	28
1903	7478	292	88	42	4582	175	53	17	3890	156	66	29
1904	7632	270	95	36	4690	188	76	27	3978	138	57	19
1905	7932	256	119	48	4790	144	83	33	4078	130	41	10
1906	8280	275	110	37	4980	165	75	27	4240	143	65	23
1907	8380	265	83	33	5130	167	75	20	4390	141	62	24
1908	8524	265	127	46	5218	165	83	29	4458	132	57	20
Averages of years 1899 to 1908.	7438	259	103	39	4688	163	68	23	4115	145	64	22
1909	8710	264	89	24	5310	185	63	18	4540	156	58	10

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the population are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-column *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table 1, as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding total for the whole district in Tables I. and IV.; thus the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12, respectively, of Table 1: the gross total of the sub-column *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE 3.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			* No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.					Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick.	Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick.	Total cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65							
Small-pox ...													
Cholera ...													
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	14	3	9	2		3	3	8					
Erysipelas ...	8			2	6	5	1	2		H	Coal-ville Urban Council		
Scarlet Fever ...	106	31	69	6		42	52	12					
Typhus Fever ...													
Enteric Fever ...	4			2	2	3		1	2			2	
Relapsing Fever ...													
Continued Fever ...													
Puerperal Fever ...	1				1	1							
Plague ...													
*													
TOTALS.	133	34	78	12	9	54	56	23	2			2	

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.
* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.
** Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, where the District is divided into separate localities or consists of only one undivided area.
Isolation Hospital—Urban District Hospital at Hugglescote. Total available beds, 6. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, one.

TABLE 4.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the district			Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in public institutions in the district.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Coal-ville	Huggle-scote	Whit-wick	
Small-pox ...											
Measles ...											
Scarlet fever ...	3		3						3		
Whooping-cough ...											
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	2			2				1		1	
Croup ...											
Fever { Typhus ...											
Enteric ...	1				1					1	
Other continued ...											
Epidemic Influenza ...	3				1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cholera ...											
Plague ...											
Diarrhoea (see notes at back) ...											
Enteritis (see notes at back) ...	6	4		1			1		4	2	
Gastritis (see notes at back) ...	4	4						1	2	1	
Puerperal fever (see notes at back) ...											
Erysipelas ...											
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	15				3	12		8	6	1	
Other tuberculous diseases ...	18	3	9	3	1	2		8	6	4	
Cancer, malignant disease (see notes at back) ...	7					4	3	3	1	3	
Bronchitis ...	13		3			2	8	3	3	7	
Pneumonia ...	6	1	1	1	1	2		4	3	2	
Pleurisy ...											
Other diseases of respiratory organs											
Alcoholism ...						5		2		3	
Cirrhosis of Liver } ...	5										
Veneral Diseases ...											
Premature birth ...	13	13						6	6	1	
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	3					3		2		1	
Heart diseases ...	13				3	3	7	4	1	8	
Accidents ...	6		1	1	2		2	1	4	1	
Suicides ...	1					1				1	
Rheumatic fever ...	2					2		1		1	
Septic diseases ...	2					2				2	
All other causes ...	87	27	9	4	1	22	24	44	26	17	
All causes ...	210	52	26	12	13	61	46	89	63	58	

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents" and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purpose of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
-

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

R. WYATT JAMIE, *Medical Officer of Health.*

8th February, 1910.

TABLE 5.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes facing Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	{ Certified ...	14	3	2	3	22	5	4	2	0	3	5	2	7	1	0	1	52
	{ Uncertified ...																	
Common Infectious Diseases	{ Smallpox ...																	
	{ Chicken-pox ...																	
	{ Measles ...																	
	{ Scarlet Fever ...																	
	{ Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...																	
	{ Whooping Cough...								1									1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (See Notes to Tables iv.)	{ Diarrhoea, all forms ...																	
	{ Enteritis, Muco-enteritis Gastro-enteritis ...										1			1				2
	{ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...							2				1	1	1				5
Wasting Diseases.	{ Premature Birth ...	11	1	1		13												13
	{ Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table iv.) ...			1		1								1	1			3
	{ Injury at Birth ...																	
	{ Want of Breast-milk, starvation Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	3	2		2	7	3	2	1		1	1		1			1	17
Tuberculous Diseases.	{ Tuberculosis Meningitis (See Notes to Table iv.) ...											1			1			2
	{ Tuberculosis Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ...											1						1
	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases (See Notes to Table iv.) ...																	
Other Causes.	{ Erysipelas ...																	
	{ Syphilis ...																	
	{ Rickets ...																	
	{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...																	
	{ Convulsions ...				1	1	2				1			2				6
	{ Bronchitis ...																	
	{ Laryngitis ...																	
	{ Pneumonia ...											1						1
{ Suffocation, overlying ...																		
{ Other causes ...													1				1	
		14	3	2	3	22	5	4	2	0	3	5	2	7	1	0	1	52

District of COALVILLE (Urban). Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 18,600.

Births in the year { legitimate 589
 { illegitimate 16

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 49
 { illegitimate infants 3

Deaths from all causes at all ages 210.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1909, for the Urban District of Coalville,

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

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories, including Factory Laundries ...	4		
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries ..	54	54 circular letters.	
Workplaces, other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report ...			
Total	58	54 circular letters.	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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	2	2		(both bakehouses)
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		drained before operations commenced
Other nuisances	No wet processes where floors not properly drained			
† Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective, not separate for sexes)	1	in hand.		Section 22 in force. No special standard.
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	No underground Bakehouses.			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	2	2		(re limowashing see above)
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report)				
Total ...	3	2		

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

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																
	Lists received from employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.‡		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, (ss. 109, 110.)		
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Inspections of outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Outworkers made (s. 110.)
	Lists †	Outworkers† Con- trac'rs	Work- men.	Lists	Outworkers† Con- trac'rs	Work- men.											
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, etc. ...	4	24	4	1	2	16	4	6			12				2	see*	
(2) cleaning and washing Lace, lace curtains and nets ...																	
Artificial flowers ..																	
Nets, other than wire nets ...																	
Tents ...																	
Sacks ...																	
Furniture and upholstery ...																	
Fur pulling ...																	
Feather sorting ...																	
Umbrellas, etc. ...																	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...																	
Paper, bags and boxes ...																	
Basket making ...																	
Brush making ...																	
Racquet and tennis balls ...																	
Stuffed toys ...																	
File making ...																	
Electro-plate ...																	
Cables and Chains ...																	
Anchors and grapnels ...																	
Cart gear ...																	
Locks, latches and keys ...																	
Pea picking ...																	
Total ...																	

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1 and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list shall be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the report.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Tailoring, Millinery, etc. ... 23 Boot and Shoe making, etc. ... 5 Joinery Cabinet making, etc. ... 5 Bakehouses ... 20 Miscellaneous ... 1
Total number of workshops on Register	54

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	1
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	No underground
In use at end of the year	Bakehouses

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and Medical Officer of Health under the Act 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

R. WYATT JAMIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 8th, 1910.