

[Report 1925] / Medical Officer of Health, Hinckley R.D.C.

Contributors

Hinckley (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1925

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xzwm4mf3>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

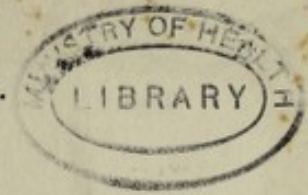
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

HINCKLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1925.

RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT COURT

RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT COURT

of the

RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT COURT

for the year 1937

HINCKLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

For the year 1925.



Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health this Report is in some respects more comprehensive than has heretofore been customary, for it includes statistics and other Public Health particulars for the past five years.

As this is but one of fifteen Reports which I am submitting to as many Authorities its size and scope are necessarily more curtailed than would be the case were I merely acting for a single District.

The subjects dealt with are systematized under the following six headings:-

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Housing.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	18,877
Population Census, 1921.....	14,296
" Estimated, 1925.....	15,690

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

REPORT OF THE

for the year 1955

Mr. [Name] and [Name]

In accordance with the provisions of the Ministry of

Health this report is in accordance with the provisions of the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

The following table shows the results of the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

Ministry of Health and is intended to provide information to the

1. NATIONAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)

Population (in thousands)

Area (in acres)

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The District which is situated in the South West of Leicestershire, covering an area of about thirty square miles, consists chiefly of undulating grass land. It is within the basin of the Trent being drained to the East by the Soar and its affluents and to the West by feeders of the Anker. The geological formation is Red Marl save at Stoney Stanton and Sapcote where outcrops of syenite are quarried.

Number of families or separate occupiers of houses (1921)	)	3,292
Assessable Value		£59,000
Sum represented by a penny rate.....		£245

Social Conditions.

Although the greater part of the District is agricultural, most of the land being grazed, the bulk of the population is centred in several large industrial villages. The staple manufactures are shoes and hosiery.

Vital Statistics.

Births, legitimate.	M. 118	F. 132	Total - 250
" illegitimate.	" <u>3</u>	" <u>4</u>	" <u>7</u>
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>257</u>
Birth Rate			16.3
" " (1921 - 1925).....			19.3
" " for England & Wales (1925).			18.3
Deaths	M. 88	F. 93.	Total - 181.
Death Rate.....			11.0
" " (1921 - 1925).....			10.5
" " for England & Wales (1925).			12.2
" " " " " (1921-25)			12.0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age.....			21 (all legitimate)

The district which is situated in the North West of London, covering an area of about thirty square miles, contains about 100,000 inhabitants. It is within the basin of the Great Ouse being drained to the East by the Great Ouse and its tributaries and to the West by the Great Ouse and its tributaries. The population in 1901 was 100,000 and in 1921 was 120,000. The population of the district is given in the following table.

Population of the district in 1901	100,000
Population of the district in 1921	120,000
Population of the district in 1931	140,000

Physical Features

Although the greater part of the district is agricultural, most of the land being arable, the bulk of the population is engaged in various industrial occupations. The principal industries are those of the textile and engineering trades.

Climate

Mean temperature in January	32.0
Mean temperature in July	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1901-1921)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1901-1921)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1921-1931)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1921-1931)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1931-1941)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1931-1941)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1941-1951)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1941-1951)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1951-1961)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1951-1961)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1961-1971)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1961-1971)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1971-1981)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1971-1981)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1981-1991)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1981-1991)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (1991-2001)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (1991-2001)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2001-2011)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2001-2011)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2011-2021)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2011-2021)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2021-2031)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2021-2031)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2031-2041)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2031-2041)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2041-2051)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2041-2051)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2051-2061)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2051-2061)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2061-2071)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2061-2071)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2071-2081)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2071-2081)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2081-2091)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2081-2091)	62.0
Mean temperature in January (2091-2101)	32.0
Mean temperature in July (2091-2101)	62.0

Mean of rainfall under one inch of rain (all districts)

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.....	81
" " " " " (1921 - 1925).....	64
" " " for England & Wales (1925)...	75
" " " " " " " (1921-25)...	76

The age and sex distribution of the population in this as in most Rural Districts is less favourable to a low death-rate than is the case in the country as a whole. The death rates for 1925, and also for the lustrum, are accordingly standardized so as to allow for this inequality.

The Birth-rate for 1925 is by far the lowest ever recorded in the District with the exception of those published for 1918 and 1919. Three per cent of the births registered during the past five years were illegitimate.

The Death-rate and the Infant Mortality Rate for the five years are both considerably below the corresponding rates for England & Wales.

Causes of Death in 1925.

Civilians only.

<u>Causes of Death:-</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
<u>All causes</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>93</u>
Measles.....	3	2
Whooping Cough.....	1	2
Influenza.....	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	1	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	7	6
Other tuberculous diseases.....	2	2
Cancer, malignant disease.....	6	10
Diabetes.....	-	3
Cerebral haemorrhage etc.....	8	8
Heart disease.....	16	24
Bronchitis.....	4	4
Pneumonia (all forms).....	7	6
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	1	-
Cirrhosis of liver.....	-	1
Acute and chronic Nephritis.....	3	-
Congenital debility & malformation, premature birth.	6	2
Other deaths from violence than suicide	6	1
Other defined diseases.....	16	21
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.....	81
" " " " (1951 - 1952).....	84
" " " " for England & Wales (1952).....	75
" " " " " (1951-52).....	76

The age and sex distribution of the population in this as in most Rural Districts is less favourable to a low death-rate than in the case of the country as a whole. The death rate for 1952, and also for the interim, are accordingly exaggerated so as to allow for this inequality.

The birth-rate for 1952 is by far the lowest ever recorded in the District with the exception of those published for 1919 and 1911. Three per cent of the births registered during the past five years were illegitimate.

The Death-rate and the Infant Mortality Rate for the five years are both considerably below the corresponding rates for

England & Wales.

Causes of Death in 1952.

MALES ONLY.

<u>Causes of Death:-</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
All causes.....	88	91
Heart.....	3	2
Stroke.....	1	2
Infarction.....	1	1
Respiratory system.....	1	-
Thrombosis of respiratory system.....	7	6
Other respiratory diseases.....	2	3
Cancer, malignant diseases.....	6	10
Diabetes.....	-	3
Cerebral haemorrhage etc.....	8	8
Heart disease.....	10	24
Stroke.....	4	4
Thrombosis (all forms).....	7	6
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	1	-
Gastrointestinal diseases.....	-	1
Acute and chronic nephritis.....	3	-
Constitutional debility & malnutrition, premature birth.....	6	2
Other deaths from violence than suicide.....	6	1
Other defined diseases.....	10	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	-	-

II. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or County Council:-

Tuberculosis, Maternity and Children's hospital accommodation are controlled by the County Council and the matter is dealt with comprehensively in the County Report.

Fever. There are eight Isolation Hospitals with a total of 85 beds, controlled by the Leicestershire Isolation Hospitals' Committee. Patients are sent to such hospitals as have beds available for the disease from which they are suffering, the majority from this District being sent to the hospital at Barwell. That hospital is well equipped and has verandahs for open-air treatment.

Small Pox. There are two hospitals provided for the County as a whole.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases. - Motor ambulances are provided in connection with the Isolation Hospitals.
- (b) For Non-infectious Cases and Accident. None under the District Council. The Leicester Royal Infirmary and other voluntary Organizations provide the necessary facilities.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.- All under the County Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:-

The Medical Officer of Health acts for this and fourteen other Districts in four counties. The Combined Districts cover 500 square miles and have a population of about 120,000. No office or clerical staff is provided.

The Sanitary Inspector's is a full-time appointment.

There is an Exchequer Grant in respect of each of the above appointments.

II. GENERAL REGULATION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the local authority

or County Council:-

General Hospitals, Maternity and Childbirth Hospitals

are controlled by the County Council and the matter is dealt

with comprehensively in the County Report.

Leaves. There are eight Isolation Hospitals with a total of

85 beds, controlled by the Isolation Hospitals Committee.

Patients are sent to such hospitals as have beds

available for the disease from which they are suffering, the

majority being sent to the hospital at the nearest to the

well. These hospitals are well equipped and have verandahs for

open-air treatment.

Small Pox. There are two hospitals provided for the County as

a whole.

Isolation Hospitals

(a) For Infectious Diseases. - Four isolation hospitals are provided

in connection with the Isolation Hospitals.

(b) For Non-infectious Diseases and Accidents. None under

the District Council. The London County Council

and other voluntary organisations provide the neces-

sary facilities.

Isolation and Treatment Centres. - All under the County Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

The Public Health Officer of Health acts for this and fourteen

other districts in four divisions. The Combined Districts

cover 500 square miles and have a population of about 150,000.

He often or almost always is present.

The Public Health Officer is a full-time appointment.

There is no "deputy" in respect of each of the above

appointments.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

The County Council's Health Visitors visit cases in this District. There are District Nurses in the larger villages.

Midwives. The supervision of Midwives is vested in the County Council.

Chemical Work.

Analyses of foods and drugs are conducted by the County Analyst. The Medical Officer of Health analyses samples of water. Sewage-effluents are analysed at the County Council's laboratory.

Legislation in Force.

There are no Local Acts or special Local Orders. The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District:-

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 - Part III.

" " " " " " 1907 - " II, III & IV
except Secs. 11, 19, 26,
30, 43, 47, 51 & 67.

Sections 15, 16 & 17 do not apply to - Aston Flamville, Elmsthorpe and Wigston Parva.

Section 21 is in force only in Barwell, Burbage and Earl Shilton.

Sections 39 - 42 only in Stoney Stanton.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 adopted 20th Aug. 1923.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The three largest villages, Earl Shilton, Barwell and Burbage, have a public water-supply obtained from Snarestone, and Stoney Stanton has a separate public supply. In all four there is still, however, a quatum of shallow wells, and as these are almost invariably more or less contaminated the closure and the substitution where practicable of the public supply is a sanitary measure of no little importance. The total number of substitutions during the past five years is twenty. During that period 22 wells were closed and 96 were cleansed and where necessary

repaired and protected from ascertainable sources of contamination.

During 1925 I analysed 79 samples of water from this District, most of them from wells in the village of Sapcote, and I have re-analysed many of these waters during the course of the current year after the wells had been cleaned out and improved. Nearly all the samples from this village furnished, and still furnish, marked evidence of contamination and I have therefore advised that an effort should be made to obtain a public supply.

The analysis of well-water in the Combined Districts has claimed a great deal of my attention for many years. Altogether over 3,000 samples, towards which this District has furnished its quatum, have been analysed and reported upon, most of this work being done on Sundays. I myself supply the laboratory and reagents.

Rivers and Streams:-

It will be observed on reference to the subjoined table that the sewage from the larger villages is for the most part irrigated before gaining access to the brook. The degree of purification is, however, in many instances inadequate and I am glad to be able to report that you are now about to deal with your two largest villages, Earl Shilton and Barwell, in a comprehensive spirit. Sewerage schemes, the details of which have, I understand, already been submitted to the Ministry, are in course of preparation.

As will be seen from the subjoined particulars there is room for substantial improvement in the effluents from some of the other villages

Drainage and Sewerage:-

Improvements in drainage completed during the year are referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Closet Accommodation:-

Taking the District as a whole some 54% of the sanitary

repeated and protected from ascertaining sources of contamination.

action.

During 1932 I analysed 75 samples of water from this district.

Most of them from wells in the village of Haseore, and I have re-analysed many of these waters during the course of the current year after the wells had been cleaned out and improved.

Nearly all the samples from this village furnished, and still furnish, marked evidence of contamination and I have therefore advised that an effort should be made to obtain a public supply.

The analysis of well-water in the Haseore District has claimed a great deal of my attention for many years. Altogether over 2,000 samples, towards which this District has furnished the greater part, have been analysed and reported upon, most of this work being done on Sundays. I myself supply the laboratory and

laboratory.

Results and Summary:-

It will be observed on reference to the enclosed table that the average from the Haseore village is for the year 1932 10.5 parts per million, which is the highest of any village in the district.

Particular attention is, however, in many instances inadequate and I am glad to be able to report that you are now about to deal with most of the largest villages, East Haseore and Haseore, in

the Haseore District. Several samples, the details of which have, I understand, already been submitted to the Ministry, are in course of preparation.

As will be seen from the enclosed particulars there is from the Haseore District a substantial improvement in the situation from some of the other villages.

Summary and Remarks:-

Improvements in Haseore completed during the year 1932 referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

General Recommendations:-

Further and further as a whole some 75% of the sanitary

conveniences are pail-closets, 40 % are water-closets, while about 6% are of the pit or fixed receptacle type. The conversion of the latter to a more sanitary type of convenience is a matter which is now receiving the special attention of the Ministry of Health and it is hoped that every effort will be made to eliminate most of those which still remain. During the year 11 were converted to water-closets and 24 to pail-closets. For the five years the figures are respectively 72 and 82, while 117 pails were converted to water-closets.

Scavenging:-

In each of your larger villages this is now done by Contractors. During the year 11 ashpits were converted to ashbins and 242 new ashbins were provided.

Further particulars concerning all the villages in the District are substantially as follows:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Sewage Disposal.</u>
<u>Barwell.</u>	The whole of the Sewage is treated by irrigation. At the two outfalls it is tanked. Sewage scheme in preparation.
<u>Burbage.</u>	The main outfall sewage is treated by modern methods, tanking, percolating filters, and irrigation. At the other outfall by tanking and irrigation.
<u>Earl Shilton</u>	At the two outfalls the sewage is tanked and irrigated. Sewage scheme in preparation.
<u>Sapcote.</u>	At two outfalls the sewage is tanked and irrigated. At a third it flows along about 1,500 yds of ditches to brook.
<u>Sharnford.</u>	The bulk of the sewage discharges direct into the watercourse and brook. From two outfalls it flows along ditches (about 200 yds. and 70 yds. respectively) to brook.
<u>Stoney Stanton</u>	To brook, part of it being tanked. At one outfall it is tanked and flows along 330 yds. of ditch to watercourse. At another it is tanked and irrigated.
<u>Higham-on-the-Hill.</u>	At one outfall it is tanked & irrigated, and at another it is irrigated. Another outfall empties into ditches and the sewage flows about 1,000 yds. before reaching the watercourse.

convenience and health, 40% are water-closets, while about 60% are of the pit or fixed receptacle type. The conversion of the latter to a more sanitary type of convenience is a matter which is now receiving the special attention of the Health Department and it is hoped that every effort will be made to eliminate most of those which still remain. During the year 1931 were converted to water-closets and 24 to latrines. For the five years the figures are respectively 73 and 83, while 117 latrines were converted to water-closets.

Sanitation:-

In each of your larger villages this is now done by Corporation. During the year 11 latrines were converted to sanitary and 24 new latrines were provided. Further particulars concerning all the villages in the District are summarily as follows:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Sanitary</u>
<u>Barhi</u>	The whole of the Barhi is treated by Corporation. At the two outfalls it is tanked. Sewage scheme is proposed.
<u>Bahra</u>	The main outfall scheme is treated by Corporation. At the two outfalls, tanking, percolation filters, and irrigation. At the other outfall by tanking and irrigation.
<u>Barhi Bhatia</u>	At the two outfalls the sewage is tanked and irrigated. Sewage scheme is proposed.
<u>Bahra</u>	At two outfalls the sewage is tanked and irrigated. At a third it flows along about 1,500 yds of ditches to brook.
<u>Barhi</u>	The bulk of the sewage discharges direct into the watercourse and brook. From two outfalls it flows along ditches (about 300 yds) and 70 yds, respectively to brook.
<u>Bahra Bhatia</u>	To brook, part of it being tanked. At one outfall it is tanked and flows along 350 yds of ditch to watercourse. At another it is tanked and irrigated.
<u>Bahra Bhatia</u>	At one outfall it is tanked & irrigated, and at another it is irrigated. Another outfall empties into ditches and the sewage flows about 1,000 yds. before reaching the water-course.

VillageSewage Disposal.Stoke Golding.

Two outfalls with one small tank emptying into ditches, where the sewage flows about 600 yds. and 500 yds. respectively, before reaching the watercourses.

Sanitary Inspector's Report for 1925.

Total number of complaints received during the year	119
" " " inspections made for all purposes	1,525
" " " notices served - 329. Informal - 299. Statutory - 30.	
" " " summonses issued - nil.	

Insanitary Houses (Public Health Act, 1875)

No. inspected - 27. No. cleansed - 24.

Smoke Nuisances:-

No. of observations - 7. Nuisances abated - 7.

Overcrowding:-

No. of houses inspected - 93. " " - 15

Offensive accumulations:-

No. inspected - 23. " " - 21

Closet Accommodation:-

Approx. No. in District.	(1) Privies	149
	(2) Pail closets	1465
	(3) Water closets	1119
Privies (middens)	No. of new provided	nil
	No. repaired	nil
	No. converted to (a) pails	24
	(b) W.C's	11
Pails or earth closets	No. of new provided	39
	No. converted to W.C's.	23
Water closets	No. of new provided	148

Drainage and Sewerage:-

Drains, drain traps &c.	No. inspected	83
	Nuisances abated	80
Cesspools	No. repaired, cleansed &c.	2
	No. abolished & drains connected to sewer.	1

Water Supply:-

No. of samples taken for analysis.....	79
No. condemned.....	52
Wells	
No. closed	2
No. cleansed, repaired &c.	62
No. of instances where public supply was substituted	2

Infectious Diseases:-

Houses	No. inspected	72
	No. of inspections	288
No. disinfected	(a) Houses	93
	(b) Schoolrooms	2

Steam disinfectors are available at the hospitals.

Further extracts from the Sanitary Inspector's Report are included under the various headings to which they refer.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations:-

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

A small section of canal traverses part of the area, but no boats are registered in this District.

There are two Offensive Trades established in the District, a Bone Manure Factory and a Knacker's Yard. The general conditions are on the whole satisfactory.

Schools:-

I had not occasion to advise closure of any of the Public Elementary Schools on account of infectious disease. The Schools are well maintained and the public water supply is laid on where available. Other schools are supplied by wells. At Higham, however, water has to be obtained from a well near by.

IV. HOUSING.

It is not easy to contrast the general housing conditions in a Rural District with those obtaining elsewhere, but I think the average degree of fitness in this area is not below the average for Districts of an analogous nature. There are still a large number of properties coming definitely below what any hygienist must regard as a reasonable standard of comfort and habitability, but their proportion is not unduly excessive.

In a Report which I submitted towards the close of 1924, and which was really an extension of my Annual Report for the previous year, the following particulars as to the nature and extent of overcrowding as revealed by the 1921 Census, were included. The

No. of inspections	No. of inspections	No. of inspections
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10

These statistics are available at the inspection.

Further extracts from the Sanitary Inspector's reports are included under the various headings to which they refer.

Sanitation and Sanitation which can be controlled by bye-laws and regulations:-

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

A small section of canal traverses part of the area, but no boats are registered in this District.

There are two discharge tanks situated in the District.

A Bone Marrow Factory and a Knapsack Tank. The general conditions are on the whole satisfactory.

Sanitation:-

I had no occasion to visit any of the public

sanitary latrines on account of infectious diseases. The latrines are well maintained and the public water supply is laid on where required. Street latrines are supplied by wells. At night, however, water has to be obtained from a well near by.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH.

It is not easy to detect the general housing conditions in a District with these changing elements, but I think the general degree of fitness in this area is not below the average for a District of an analogous nature. There are still a large number of properties which seriously affect the public health and which require a responsible standard of comfort and habitability. The general condition is not highly satisfactory.

In a report which I submitted towards the close of 1924, and which was really an extension of my Annual Report for the previous year, the following paragraphs as to the nature and extent of overcrowding as revealed by the 1921 Census, were included. The

percentages shown in the fourth column of the subjoined Table may be taken as indicating the proportion of the population residing at that time under accentuated conditions of overcrowding.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Population Census 1921.</u>	<u>Houses with more than two occupants per room.</u>		<u>Population per- centage residing in houses with more than 2 oc- cupants per room.</u>
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	
Stoke Golding	628	6	55	8.7
Barwell	3,098	22	196	6.3
Higham-on-the-Hill	553	4	24	5.0
Earl Shilton	4,435	17	149	3.3
Stoney Stanton	1,507	5	49	3.2
Burbage	2,589	7	59	2.2
Sharnford	399	1	6	1.5
Sapcote	877	1	9	1.0
Aston Flamville	84	-	-	-
Elmsthorpe	77	-	-	-
Wigston Parva	50	-	-	-
<u>Totals:-</u>	14,297	63	547	3.8

The percentage figure 3.8 was identical with that which was furnished for the County. It was, however, below the percentage for Rural Districts in the County which was 4.1

I pointed out at that time that if an accurate estimate of overcrowding were to be arrived at on a "persons per room" basis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ would be a much more suitable standard to adopt. On this basis the percentage of the Census population residing in overcrowded houses was about 15, a figure which also tallied with that of the County as a whole.

During the past five years the Council has built 120 houses and private enterprise has yielded 323, the majority being subsidized. A total of 443. The rise in population for the same period has been approximately 1400. This means a very substantial gain in housing for even on a basis of as low as four persons per house the additional houses would accommodate nearly 400 more

than the estimated rise in population.

There is still, however, a great deal of lee-way to make up more especially when we consider that owing to insufficient housing a great many factory operatives, chiefly in Barwell, are obliged to reside at a distance from their work and often beyond the District. There are I think far more persons employed in the District and residing beyond it than can be counted in the converse. In so far as I can see, the latter are relatively few. All the industrial villages in the District are in need of more houses.

The following particulars are submitted for 1925:-

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total..... 112

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(1) By the Local Authority..... nil

(2) By other bodies or persons..... 102

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses:-

Inspection - (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 262

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected & recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Regs. 1910) 319

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 29

(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 5

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 5

3. Action under Statutory Powers:-

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919:-

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 29

(2) No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit by
(a) owners nil
(b) local authority in default of same nil

(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close. 7

that the estimated rise in population.

There is still, however, a great deal of way to make up
more especially when we consider that owing to insufficient house-
ing a great many factory operatives, chiefly in Lowell, are ob-
liged to reside at a distance from their work and often beyond the
District. There are I think far more persons employed in the
District and residing beyond it than can be counted in the census
in so far as I can see, the latter are relatively few. All the
unemployed residing in the District are in need of more houses.

The following particulars are submitted for 1910:-

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total..... 112

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Act:-

(1) By the Local Authority..... 111

(2) By other bodies or persons..... 102

2. Public Health Measures:-

Inspector (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected
as for housing defects (under Public
Health or Housing Acts)..... 262

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were ex-
posed & reported under the Housing
(Inspection of District Act, 1910)..... 219

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a
state so dangerous or injurious to health
as to be unfit for human habitation..... 29

(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of
those referred to under the preceding
sub-headings) found not to be in all re-
pects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 2

3. Survey of Public Health Service of Public Health

Number of defective dwelling-houses reported for in-
terference of sanitary action by the Local Author-
ity or Health Officer..... 2

4. Action under Sanitary Powers:-

A. Proceedings under section 15 of the Housing,
Town Planning, etc. Act, 1910:-

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which
notice was served requiring repairs..... 25

(2) No. of dwelling-houses reported fit by
(a) Local Authority..... 111

(b) Local Authority in default of action..... 111

(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which
Sanitary Orders bearing operative in nature
and of decisions by Council of Local
Authority to close..... 2

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 3 |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied - (a) by owners | 3 |
| (b) by local authority in debt. | nil |

C. Proceedings under sections 17 & 18 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act, 1909:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. | 29 |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | 16 |
| (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit. | nil |
| (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | 16 |
| (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 16 |

V. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply:-

Here as throughout the greater part of the County the supervision of milk supplies, more especially with regard to cleanliness, has been greatly simplified by the bacteriological examination of samples. These examinations which are conducted by the County Bacteriologist have contributed more than any other factor to raising the standard of cleanliness in milk production, for they reveal with unerring accuracy the precise degree of contamination, whether by manure or otherwise, to which samples are subjected.

During 1925, 108 samples were taken in the District and it is on record that of 105 taken subsequent to 1st Feb. 42 per cent came within Grade A standard. This figure approximates to the average for thirteen Districts in the County whose Councils have had the wisdom to avail their ratepayers of the undoubted advantages accruing from the County Council's provisions. For the only charge which is made to the District Council for each of these examinations is the modest sum of half-a-crown. The

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied - (a) by owner (b) by local authority in 1920.

Proceedings under section 17 & 18 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909:-

(1) No. of proceedings made with a view to the making of Housing Orders.

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Housing Orders were made.

(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Housing Orders were made, the Housing Orders having been made by the local authority.

(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Housing Orders were made.

(5) No. of dwelling-houses in which Housing Orders were made.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

THE SURVEY.

It is a well-known fact that the survey of the sanitary conditions of the district is a most important part of the work of the local authority. It is a survey which is made with a view to ascertaining the sanitary conditions of the district, and to ascertaining the causes of any defects which may be found. The survey is made by the local authority, and the results of the survey are published in a report which is laid before the council. The report contains a description of the sanitary conditions of the district, and a list of the defects which have been found. The report also contains a list of the causes of the defects, and a list of the measures which have been taken to remedy the defects.

The survey of the sanitary conditions of the district is a most important part of the work of the local authority. It is a survey which is made with a view to ascertaining the sanitary conditions of the district, and to ascertaining the causes of any defects which may be found. The survey is made by the local authority, and the results of the survey are published in a report which is laid before the council. The report contains a description of the sanitary conditions of the district, and a list of the defects which have been found. The report also contains a list of the causes of the defects, and a list of the measures which have been taken to remedy the defects.

total cost to your ratepayers for 108 samples was under £14 and for this sum we have, or are enabled to have, a general uplifting of the degree of cleanliness in milk production and distribution.

The 105 samples are classified as 'good', 'fair', 'moderate' and 'bad', the percentage of samples in each of these categories being as follows:- Good - 48, Fair - 22, Moderate - 1, and Bad 29. It is on the latter that we must concentrate for by 'bad' is meant a milk containing more than a million germs or a 1000 colon bacilli (germs from the cow's manure) in a cubic centimetre. Now a cubic centimetre is about a quarter of a teaspoonful. Multiply these figures by 4 and think of what is given to the unsuspecting consumer of only a teaspoonful of milk of this quality! Fortunately the germs are not usually harmful, but the important point is that they may be harmful. Many disease germs multiply in milk with extraordinary rapidity. In my Report for the current year I hope to be able to record a substantial improvement.

All the milch cows are now systematically examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and this procedure more than any other is reducing, and will continue to reduce, the incidence of Tuberculosis in infants and young children. A large proportion of these cases have in the past undoubtedly been due to the consumption of tuberculous milk.

The following figures are furnished by the Sanitary Inspector:-

<u>Retail Purveyors:</u>	(a) Register - No. on	86
	(b) Premises - Total No. of inspections	419
	No. of contraventions found	3
	No. found to require (a) Cleansing	2
	(b) Structural or san. imprs.	1
<u>Wholesale Traders & Producers.</u>	(a) Register - No. on	78
	(b) Premises - No. of inspections-	
	(1) Total	312
	(2) During milking	90
	No. of contraventions found	9
	No. found to require (1) Cleansing	7
	(2) Structural or san. imprs.	2

Total No. of Milch cows in district - 1,260.
Legal Proceedings - Nil.

total cost to your laboratory for 100 samples was under \$14 and for this service, it was enabled to have a detailed analysis of the nature of the samples in this production and distribution.

The 100 samples are classified as 'good', 'fair', 'poor' and 'bad', the percentage of samples in each of these categories being as follows: Good - 40, Fair - 35, Moderate - 15, and Bad - 10. It is to be noted that the most representative for 'bad' is about a milk containing more than a million germs or a 1000 germs per milliliter (more than the now standard in a milk can).

But a whole canister is about a quarter of a canister of milk. This means that the whole canister is about a quarter of what is given in the representative sample of only a representative of milk of this quality. Therefore the germs are not really harmful, but the representative milk is that they may be harmful. Many diseases are caused by milk with extremely high germs. In my report for the current year I have to be able to record a satisfactory improvement.

All the milk cows are now systematically examined by a veterinary between and this procedure more than any other is technical, and still continues to reduce the number of bacteria in milk and hence the germ content. A large proportion of these cows have in the past successfully been due to the cooperation of the veterinary staff.

The following figures are furnished by the sanitary department:

Milk Production	
(a) Registered - No. of	419
(b) Premises - Total No. of	419
(c) No. of cows registered	1
(d) No. found to be diseased	2
(e) No. of cows in milk	1
(f) No. of cows in milk	1
(g) No. of cows in milk	1
(h) No. of cows in milk	1
(i) No. of cows in milk	1
(j) No. of cows in milk	1
(k) No. of cows in milk	1
(l) No. of cows in milk	1
(m) No. of cows in milk	1
(n) No. of cows in milk	1
(o) No. of cows in milk	1
(p) No. of cows in milk	1
(q) No. of cows in milk	1
(r) No. of cows in milk	1
(s) No. of cows in milk	1
(t) No. of cows in milk	1
(u) No. of cows in milk	1
(v) No. of cows in milk	1
(w) No. of cows in milk	1
(x) No. of cows in milk	1
(y) No. of cows in milk	1
(z) No. of cows in milk	1

Meat:-

In 1920 there were 10 slaughter-houses in the District. At the beginning of 1925 there were 16, and at its close there were 14. All are regularly inspected and no difficulty has been experienced in inspecting at time of slaughter.

The Inspector reports two carcasses or parts of carcasses as having been condemned on account of Tuberculosis.

Other Foods:-

There are 23 Bakehouses in the District. These are maintained satisfactorily. In three instances cleansing or lime-washing was required.

VI. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year:-

Parish	Small-Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.
Barwell	-	-	10	5	24	4	
Burbage	-	8	2	4	2	3	2
Earl Shilton	-	6	29	4	23	3	
Higham-on-the-Hill	-	1	-	-	5	-	1
Sapcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sharnford	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Stoke Golding	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Stoney Stanton	-	-	2	1	-	1	
<u>Total</u>	1	16	43	14	55	11	3
Deaths	-	-	-		13	13	4

A case of Poliomyelitis & a fatal case of Encephalitis Lethargica were also notified.

There is in my opinion nothing to be gained from the compulsory notification of Pneumonia.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum came under observation.

A case of SMALL POX of the exceedingly mild type to which we have in recent years grown accustomed occurred in Stoke Golding early in May. No difficulty whatever was experienced in securing the prompt vaccination of some factory operatives who had been exposed to infection and no further case of the disease was recorded. The patient was removed to the Small-pox hospital at Syston.

Early in the year I furnished a Special Report on the incidence of DIPHTHERIA in Earl Shilton. Although the number of cases is considerably above the average it is satisfactory to record that not one of the 43 notified cases proved fatal. There can be but little doubt that the prompt administration of Antitoxin has contributed materially to this result. Thirty-four cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The record of the disease during each of the last five years is as follows:-

Parish.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total	Average.
Barwell	-	-	1	2	10	13	2.6
Burbage	3	1	-	-	2	6	1.2
Earl Shilton	4	1	4	22	29	60	12.0
Higham-on-the-Hill	1	5	1	-	-	7	1.4
Sapcote	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Stoke Golding	5	-	-	1	-	6	1.2
Stoney Stanton	-	-	-	3	2	5	1.0
<u>Total:-</u>	14	7	7	28	43	98	19
Admitted to Hospital	14	5	4	25	34	82	16
Deaths.....	2	1	-	1	-	4	

The Attack Rate (i.e. the annual number of cases per 1000 of the population) for the five years is 1.29, the same as the corresponding rate for England & Wales. In Earl Shilton it is about 2.6.

The SCARLET FEVER cases were more generally distributed, the totals for the five years being:-

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total	Average
Cases.....	28	32	12	12	16	110	22
Admitted to Hospital	15	20	8	8	10	61	12
Deaths.....	-	-	1	-	-	1	1

The Attack Rate for the five years is 1.45 the rate for England & Wales being 2.65:

TUBERCULOSIS:-

The subjoined table furnishes particulars of notifications and deaths during 1925:-

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 and under 5 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5 " " 10 "	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
20 " " 25 "	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-
25 " " 35 "	2	2	-	-	1	2	1	-
35 " " 45 "	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
45 " " 55 "	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 " " 65 "	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1
<u>Totals:-</u>	3	8	3	-	7	6	2	2

Three of the fatal cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were in shoe operatives, one being in Barwell, one in Burbage and one in Earl Shilton.

I now submit a synopsis showing the locality of fatal cases during the past seven years. The death-rates are calculated on the Census populations.

The Attack Rate (i.e. the annual number of cases per 1000 of the population) for the five years is 1.29, the same as the corresponding rate for England & Wales. In all cases it is about 2.4.

The Diphtheria cases were more generally distributed, the rates for the five years being:-

Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
England & Wales	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
London	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Attack Rate for the five years is 1.45 the rate for England & Wales being 2.62.

The following table shows the percentage of notifications of Diphtheria in the five years 1921-1925:-

Age Groups	1921				1922				1923				1924				1925			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Under 5 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 75 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 80 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 85 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 - 90 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - 95 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 - 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

There are 10 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were in hospital, one being in hospital, one in hospital and one in hospital.

There were 2 subjects showing the possibility of fatal cases during the past seven years. The death-rates are calculated on the Census population.

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Parish.	1919	/20	/21	/22	/23	/24	/25	Total	Aver- age.	Death Rates	Census Popu- lation
Barwell	4	5	2	2	3	2	3	21	3.0	0.9	3,098
Burbage	3	4	6	6	3	5	5	32	4.5	1.7	2,589
Earl Shilton	7	4	8	5	9	12	3	48	6.8	1.5	4,435
Higham-on the-Hill	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	0.5	0.9	553
Sapcote	2	-	1	-	1	3	-	7	1.0	1.1	877
Sharnford	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.3	0.7	399
Stoke Golding	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	0.4	0.6	628
Stoney Stanton	1	1	1	-	4	1	-	8	1.1	0.7	1,507
Other Parishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211
Total for District.	18	16	20	13	21	24	13	125	18.0	1.2	14,297

The corresponding rate for England & Wales is about 0.88. For the County it is about 0.86 and for Leicester it is about 1.2. These figures are only approximate as the rates for 1925 are not yet available.

The administrative control of Tuberculosis is largely within the jurisdiction of the County Council and the matter including Sanatorium and other benefits is dealt with year by year in the Annual Report of the Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

In 1924 the Ministry of Health instituted an enquiry into the prevalence of the disease among shoe operatives in Barwell and Earl Shilton, but no report as to the enquiry appears to have been published.

Burbage has the highest death-rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Earl Shilton comes next and Barwell with its South West aspect and a higher proportion of sunshine has a much lower incidence of this disease than has either of the other large industrial villages.

Year	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

In connection with the diagnosis and supervision of Consumption it is interesting to note that during 1925 fifty-two examinations of sputa for Tubercle Bacilli were made at the County Laboratory. The following examinations were also made at this laboratory:-

Throat swabs for Diphtheria.....	39
Cerebro-spinal fluid.....	1
Sewage and water analyses.....	11
Hairs for Ringworm.....	2
Other examinations.....	2

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces:-

Factories (Including Fac.Laundries)	Inspections	972
	Written Notices	11
	Occupiers prosecuted	nil
Workshops (Including Wsp.Laundries)	Inspections	49
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' prem.)	Inspections	12

2. Defects found:-

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-

Want of Cleanliness	No. found	3
	" remedied	3
Sanitary accommodation.	No. found insufficient	2
	No. found unsuitable or defective.	2
	No. do. remedied	2

No instances of outwork on unwholesome premises have been reported.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. O'CONNOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kirby Muxloe,
Leicester.
June 9th, 1926.

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...