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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST. 1914.

HINCKLEY :

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Annual Report

*To the Chairman and Members of the Hinckley
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you once more my Annual Report in respect of the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Hinckley Urban District for the year ending December 31st, 1914, and again will commence by giving the usual short summary of the Vital Statistics of Births and Deaths, etc., occurring in your district during the past year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of District	...	...	...	...	3,729 acres
Rateable Value...	..	...	...	...	About £48,867
Population (estimated to middle of 1914)	...	...	...	...	13,200
Population (estimated to end of 1914)	...	...	...	...	13,270
Average Population per Acre	...	...	...	...	3'53
Number of Houses Inhabited	...	...	...	...	3,100
Average Number per House	...	...	...	...	4'2
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	12'1
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	21'06
Infant Death Rate (under 1 year of age per 1,000 births registered)	...	...	...	...	115'1
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	...	1'1

I have estimated the population of the Hinckley Urban District at the middle of the year, 1914, which would be a normal time, at 13,200, being 100 more than the estimate given for 1913, though I am informed that quite apart from the recruits which have left during the latter half of the year to swell His Majesty's army the population for the end of the year might be estimated at 13,270.

Population

The reason for the latter figure is explained by the importation of extra workers, necessitated by the demands of the War Office.

I might mention here that during the months of November and December there were a good many troops billeted in Hinckley. The addresses of all houses were given me by the

local Recruiting Sergeant and only in one or two instances exception was taken to the quarters allotted and these were remedied. I also had an interview with one of the Local Government Board Inspectors in respect to the area accommodation and general sanitary features of the district, and which I think were found satisfactory.

However, all the calculations that follow have been based on the 13,200 estimate. The natural increase in the population *i.e.*, increase of births over nett deaths was 118 as compared with 152 in 1913 and 165 in 1912.

Four cases of overcrowding have been brought to my notice as compared with seven cases in 1913, and twelve cases in 1912. Three of these have been attended to and remedied.

The work under the Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, has again been the means of bringing to light these conditions.

Unfortunately the dearth of houses will to a great extent prevent an improvement in this direction. During the past year plans for the erection of 59 new houses were approved and almost all these have been completed. In addition to the above 14 more of the Council's workmens dwellings have been completed and inhabited and the remaining eight will be completed within the next few weeks.

Births.

The total number of Births registered during the year was 278, there being no Inward or Outward transfers registered during the year to alter this figure. This is a decrease of 46 births registered as compared with 1913 and a decrease of 63 births as compared with 1912. One might go further and state that the number registered is the least during the last 18 years, for on no occasion during those years have less than 300 births been registered. In order to bring out this falling off of the number of Births registered I append the following table, since 1897.

In 1897	there were	382	births	registered
" 1898	"	391	"	"
" 1899	"	361	"	"
" 1900	"	359	"	"
" 1901	"	331	"	"
" 1902	"	342	"	"
" 1903	"	354	"	"
" 1904	"	326	"	"
" 1905	"	367	"	"
" 1906	"	321	"	"
" 1907	"	345	"	"
" 1908	"	341	"	"
" 1909	"	335	"	"
" 1910	"	320	"	"
" 1911	"	315	"	"
" 1912	"	341	"	"
" 1913	"	324	"	"
" 1914	"	278	"	"

These births include 10 illegitimate children, 5 being male and 5 females, as compared with 9 illegitimate children (5 males and 4 females) in 1913.

No births, legitimate or illegitimate, took place at the Union Workhouse during the year as compared with one male in 1913.

The following table gives the quarterly returns of Births in the year as supplied to me by the Registrar.

	Males.	Females.
1st Quarter	44	34
2nd Quarter	31	35
3rd Quarter	38	30
4th Quarter	31	35
	144	134
		Total 278

Of these 278 births it will be noted that 144 were males and 134 were females, giving an average birth rate of 21.06 per 1000 as compared with 324 births, with an average birth rate of 24.7 per 1000 in 1913 and 341 births with an average birth rate of 26.2 per 1000 in 1912.

The birth rate therefore works out in this district as the lowest for many years, being a decrease of 1.6 on the County Birth Rate for 1913

The total number of nett deaths belonging to the District at all ages during the year was 160 as compared with 172 in 1913 and 176 in 1912. The actual number of deaths registered in the District was 166 one of which was uncertified. Of these 81 were males and 85 were females, giving an average death rate of 12.5 per 1000 as compared with 171 deaths with an average death rate of 13.05 in 1913.

Deaths.

This is inclusive of 18 deaths (9 males and 9 females) at the Union Workhouse, and 5 deaths, all males, at the Cottage Hospital.

There were 11 deaths (4 males and 7 females) of non-residents at the Workhouse Infirmary and 2 deaths (males) of non-residents at the Cottage Hospital. There were 8 deaths of residents belonging to the district registered outside the district as reported to me by the County Medical Officer of Health.

There were 14 deaths of non-residents registered in the district according to the returns supplied to me by the Local Registrar of Deaths though only 13 have been treated as such by the Registrar General as transferable away from the district.

In order therefore to arrive at the nett deaths for the district it is necessary to add to the total deaths registered in the district 166 the number of deaths of residents not registered

in the district, namely 8, and subtract the number of deaths of non-residents registered in the district, namely 14, giving a total of 160 nett deaths with an average nett death rate of 12.1 per 1000 as compared with 172 nett deaths, with an average nett death rate of 13.1 in 1913. This is .2 lower than the nett death rate for the county in 1913.

As the Registrar General has not supplied us with another factor to provide this year an additional rate in order that the death rate of each sanitary area shall be comparable with the death rate of other sanitary areas throughout the country I propose utilizing the same figures for this year, namely 1.0114. The nett deaths in the district being 160 and multiplied by the above factor of 1.0114 gives a comparable death rate of 161.824, as compared with 173.9608 in 1913.

The actual number of deaths as given by the Registrar for each month was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In January there were registered	9	11	20
„ February „ „	5	7	12
„ March „ „	9	5	14
„ April „ „	10	10	20
„ May „ „	2	6	8
„ June „ „	5	8	13
„ July „ „	10	7	17
„ August „ „	12	6	18
„ September „ „	3	11	14
„ October „ „	3	7	10
„ November „ „	5	2	7
„ December „ „	7	5	12
	80	85	165

To these must be added one uncertified death in a male in the month of November.

The months of November and May had the fewest number of deaths registered and January and April the months with the greatest number of deaths registered.

For the weeks ending June 27th and October 31st and November 7th, no deaths were registered and also one might state further that no deaths were registered between June 16th and 28th and between October 20th and November 8th. The following table gives the ages at which deaths took place in 1914:—

Under 1 year of age	32
1 year and under 2 years of age...	7
2 years „ „ 5 „ „	11
5 „ „ 15 „ „	1
15 „ „ 25 „ „	10
25 „ „ 45 „ „	19
45 „ „ 65 „ „	31
65 and upwards...	49
Total ..	160

The uncertified death was in a male of 56, and the cause of death was Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

As in last year's report again the deaths under 1 year of age with those of over 65 years of age make up just half the total deaths.

The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 32 as compared with 36 in 1913 and 28 in 1912. This gives an average rate per 1000 nett births of 115.1 as against 111.1 in 1913.

Infant
Mortality.

This again compares quite favourably with former years. Health Visitors continue to be informed through the County Council of every birth that is registered in the district and she in turn gives advice to mothers on the general bringing up of the baby as regards feeding, clothing, etc. The following table gives the nett deaths at various ages under 1 year of age:—

Under 1 week there were	6 deaths
Between 1 week and 2 weeks	4 "
" 2 weeks and 3 "	0 "
" 3 " 4 "	1 "
	<hr/>
Total under 1 month	11 "

Between 4 weeks and 3 months there were	7 deaths
" 3 months and 6 months	4 "
" 6 " 9 "	5 "
" 9 " 12 "	5 "
	<hr/>
Total	21 "

From the diseases scheduled as the principle Zymotic diseases there were 15 deaths registered as compared with 6 deaths in 1913 and 9 deaths in 1912, namely 3 deaths from Whooping Cough, 4 deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup and 8 deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Zymotic
Diseases.

The average number of inmates at this Institution, I am informed, taking the whole year round has in the past year been about 100 as compared with 90 in 1913 and 95 in 1912.

Workhouse.

The total number of deaths that took place here was 18 as compared with 14 in 1913 and 17 in 1912. Of these 18 deaths 9 were male and 9 were female. The oldest death registered was a female of 87 years and the youngest a female 1 year of age.

Eleven of the deaths registered (7 males 4 females) were in persons belonging outside the district and 7 deaths registered (2 males and 5 females) were of residents belonging to the district. Of those outside the district 3 belonged to Burbage, 3 to Barwell, 2 to Stoney Stanton, 1 each to Sapcote, Earl Shilton and Stoke Golding respectively.

Cottage
Hospital.

Gratifying results are again to be reported for the past year at this Institution, where the Nursing Staff continues to be the same as last year. The total number of patients admitted to the Hospital was 156 (94 males and 62 females).

This is a decrease of 44 on last year's number. The average stay of these patients at the Hospital was 20 days, which more than balances the fewer number of patients under treatment.

On account of the war the plans which had been passed for the building of the new children's ward had to be deferred with the hope that the work would shortly be carried out.

The same remarks also apply to the Out-Patient Department, where 128 cases were attended to.

The District Nurse has continued her good work, 4756 visits having been paid to patients at their own homes.

During the past year 5 deaths took place in the Hospital as compared with 8 deaths in 1913 and 9 deaths in 1912. This again is a most excellent result considering the severity of the cases and that the number of operations performed amounted to 105.

All these deaths occurred in males, 3 of which were Hinckley residents, and 1 death each from Burbage and Earl Shilton.

Infectious
Diseases

The total number of notifications received during the year was 97 as compared with 115 in 1913. As in past years I have again to report that on 3 occasions the same patient has been notified twice so that really the nett notifications should be 94 as compared with the nett notifications 111 in 1913 and 151 nett notifications in 1912. Of those notified 10 were cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 26 cases of Erysipelas, 2 cases of Enteric Fever, 1 case of Scarlet Fever, 40 cases of Phthisis and 17 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum.

On and after April 1st of this year the Local Government Board issued an order whereby this disease became compulsorily notifiable in every sanitary district in England and Wales.

The notification of this disease has become desirable on account of the large proportion of blindness contracted in childhood and found due to the neglect of proper precaution against the disease. Also every certified midwife attending on a child whom she suspects to be suffering from the disease is required to furnish a notification unless the case has already been notified by a medical practitioner.

Again I am glad to report that no case came under observation during the past year. The Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee are always equipped to deal with patients at one of their Hospitals at a moment's notice if occasion should arise.

Small Pox.

Ten cases have been notified during the past year, 9 of which were Diphtheria and 1 of Membranous Croup as compared with 6 cases in 1913. Of these cases 5 were males and 5 were females, and 5 of the cases were between 1 and 5 years of age, 2 between 5 and 15 years of age and 3 between 15 and 25 years of age.

Diphtheria and
Membranous
Croup.

The cases took place in the following months:—

February	5 cases
March	1 „
May	1 „
September	1 „
October	1 „
November	1 „

In every case the milk supply was enquired into and here no fault could be found.

The sanitary arrangements of the homes of these patients were also inspected but no defects were discovered. The only cause that might be put forward for some of these cases was in the laying of a new sewer in Rugby Road, the old one being exposed, and here frequently inquisitive children would congregate to see what was being done.

Eight of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 2 were isolated at their homes. I regret to report that 4 deaths took place in children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Again advantage was taken of the free bacteriological examination provided by the County Council in all doubtful and suspicious cases and I continue to stock a fresh supply of antitoxin, which is supplied to any practitioner on application.

There were 2 cases notified during the year both being males. One in February and one in August. The latter had already suffered from the disease many years ago and the former as showing the Sequelae that might follow in the wake of this disease unfortunately contracted Phthisis.

Typhoid
Fever.

In one case it was found that milk for selling was stored in the house and arrangements were made that this be remedied.

In both cases the sanitary arrangements were in order, the water carriage system being in vogue in both houses. There is no doubt that with a good supply of pure water, proper sewerage and frequent and thorough scavenging that this disease in time will be entirely eradicated from our midst.

Both cases recovered.

- Measles.** During the past year we have been practically free from this infectious disease only a few cases cropping up now and again and there was no fatality.
- Puerperal Fever.** There was one case notified during the year but on making enquiries of the notifying practitioner though notifying the case as such he was of opinion that this case should be classed more as one of Septic Endo Metritis. Unfortunately the patient died and the fact that she lived some weeks goes to prove his contention.
- Erysipelas.** There were 26 cases (12 males and 14 females) notified during the year as compared with 15 cases in 1913 and 19 in 1912. Again all the houses were inspected but no sanitary defects were discovered.
- Pertussis.** There were several cases of Whooping Cough noted during the year, and there were 3 deaths, 2 of which were in children under 1 year of age as compared with 2 deaths in 1913.
- Diarrhoea and Enteritis.** There were 8 deaths, 3 of which were from Diarrhoea and 5 from Enteritis reported in 1914 as compared with 2 deaths in 1913. This with the Diphtheria deaths accounts for the increase in the Zymotic death rate as compared with previous years. Two of the cases from Diarrhoea and the five from Enteritis were all in children under 1 year of age. Health Visitors under the Leicestershire County Council are continuing their good work of instructing mothers as to the best means of feeding, etc., their children.
- Influenza.** Only 1 death was registered during the year as compared with 3 deaths in 1913.
- Scarlet Fever.** I am pleased to have to report only 1 case of Scarlet Fever in a little girl during the year, and this patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital where she recovered. This bears out my statement that most of the children of susceptible age must have contracted the disease in the years 1911 and 1912, so that shortly we must expect the usual wave of it.
- Phthisis.** The scheme provided by the Leicestershire County Council for the treatment of this disease continues as in 1913, *i.e.*, by means of a Sanatorium at Mowsley where patients from the district are treated and also at the Manor House Residential Dispensary where patients are admitted and also treated as out-door invalids. At the same time the chief Tuberculosis officer is always ready to consult with practitioners on cases of Tuberculosis at the patient's own home.

In the year 1913 only insured patients were so treated, but the scheme has now been so extended as to include non-insured persons as well, this coming into force in June, 1914. There are 22 beds at the Manor House, where male patients only are admitted.

During the year 40 cases (24 males and 16 females) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 56 cases (32 males and 24 females) in 1913. As remarked before there is always a tendency for the same person to go and see more than one doctor, with the result that he or she is notified on more than one occasion in the year, and this must necessitate overlapping. In this way 3 cases have been notified on 2 occasions during the year. The ages of the cases notified were as follows:—

Under 1 year of age	0
1 year and under 5 years of age...	0
5 years .. 15	9
15 25	6
25 45	19
45 65	6
65 and upwards... ..	0
Total	40

Corrected, 37.

The following table gives the number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases notified in each month:—

	Males.	Females.	
January	3	2	
February	3	4	
March	5	3	
April	4	0	
May	2	2	
June	0	0	
July	1	1	
August	0	1	
September	0	1	
October	1	0	
November	1	0	
December	4	2	
	24	16	Total, 40.

Two males were notified twice, which would give the total number of males affected, 22, and one female twice, giving a total number of females affected 15. There were 17 other forms of Tuberculosis notified during the year, as compared with 23 in 1913, and the following table will show the locality affected:—

Meninges	3
Toe	2
Hip	2
Knee	2
Mesenteric Glands	2
Skin	2
Cornea	1
Glands	1
Pleura	1
Tibia	1
Total	17

The following table gives the number of other forms of Tuberculosis notified in each month:—

	Males.	Females.
January	0	0
February	1	1
March	1	1
April	1	0
May	2	1
June	1	1
July	1	1
August	0	1
September	0	0
October	0	0
November	2	0
December	1	1
	10	7

Total, 17

The following were the occupations of those notified for Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis in 1914:—

Hosiery	20
Household duties	6
Shoe	3
Dyeing	2
Actor	2
Vanman	1
Hatter	1
Glovecutter	1
Shop manager	1
Box maker	1
Territorial	1
Painter	1
Nil	17
Total	57

There were 11 deaths registered as compared with 19 deaths in 1913 and 22 deaths in 1912.

There were 3 deaths due to Tubercular Meningitis as compared with 1 death in 1913 and 2 deaths from other Tuberculous diseases as compared with 1 death in 1913. As before all the cases notified have been visited by myself and the Surveyor, as well as by a Health Visitor under the control of the Leicestershire County Council and the source of infection as far as possible investigated. Instructions are given for preventing the spread of disease and for removing any conditions predisposing to others in the family from contracting the disease. Further visits have been made to see that these rules were carried out.

Different methods of treatment depending on the nature of the disease were placed before the patients, and in most cases the advice tendered has been acted upon, and from June uninsured persons derive the same benefits as insured patients.

Some of the defects noted were much the same as in the past year, namely:—

Windows not made to open; including those in sculleries.

Want of cleanliness.

No through ventilation.

Bedroom and living room damp.

Water leaking through ceilings.

Damp patches in rooms due to defective spouting.

Ceiling often defective and loose.

Attention was drawn to the owners of these properties and the defects have generally been remedied though to see that the work was carried out necessitated further visits on our part.

From the returns received I find that 11 cases have been treated at the Mowsley Sanatorium and 1 case at the Coalville Dispensary. Other patients have also sought relief and treatment at other Hospitals, and these cases are only brought to light by notification from their respective medical officers.

The Council still continue to supply disinfectants to all patients who require them. All houses where death has taken place or where patients have moved to another house have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspector.

It is full early yet to form any basis of opinion as to the result of the efforts made by the Leicestershire County Council to stamp out the disease. The detection of early cases will always be a source of difficulty especially when patients do not consult their doctor, for these are the cases in which curative treatment would be more likely to succeed. Again, there always will be difficulty in dealing with advanced cases who are constantly infecting the community with their sputum and they must always be a source of danger where patients are not properly isolated.

There were 16 deaths notified in 1914, 5 of these being due to Bronchitis, 8 to the various forms of Pneumonia, 1 to Pleurisy and 2 to other diseases of the respiratory organs as compared with 23 deaths in 1913. 4 of the deaths from Bronchitis were in patients over 65.

Chest
Diseases.

There were only 5 deaths registered as the result of the various forms of Cancer during the past year (1 death in every 32) as compared with 9 deaths (1 death in every 19) in 1913, showing a decrease of 4 deaths.

Cancer and
Malignant
Diseases.

The community at large are becoming more educated on the question of so-called Cancer area, and frequently express a desire that their premises be disinfected after death has taken place.

Nephritis and Bright's Disease. There were only 3 deaths registered during the year as compared with 8 deaths in 1913.

Congenital Debility, Malformations Premature Births. There were 16 deaths registered, 15 of which were in children under 1 year of age as compared with 20 deaths in 1913. Six of these deaths were due to Premature Birth, 9 to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, and 1 to Congenital Malformation.

Heart Diseases. There were 18 deaths due to the various forms of Heart Disease as compared with 19 in 1913, giving an average of 1 death out of every 9 deaths.

Cirrhosis of Liver. There were 5 deaths registered as against 2 in 1913.

Inquests. There were 10 enquiries into the cause of deaths made as against 9 in 1913. Of these 7 were males and 3 were females.

Septic Infection following amputation of leg that was accidentally shot.

Overlaying.

Congenital Debility.

Heart Failure accelerated by fractured shoulder.

Suicide by hanging (2 cases).

Anæsthetic.

Suicide by taking opium.

Syncope following old age.

Suicide by Oxalic Acid.

Isolation Hospital. During the past year 32 cases (15 males and 17 females) were admitted and treated at the Isolation Hospital as against 81 cases in 1913 and 111 in 1912. This decrease is accounted for by the great drop in the cases of Scarlet Fever notified.

Of these cases only 1 case (a female) was admitted from the Hinckley Urban District as suffering from Scarlet Fever and 9 cases (3 males and 6 females) from the Hinckley Rural District.

There were also 8 cases (5 males and 3 females) of Diphtheria admitted from the Hinckley Urban District and 14 cases of Diphtheria (7 male and 7 female) from the Hinckley Rural District.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever but I regret to report 4 deaths from Diphtheria, all males, 3 of which belonged to the Hinckley Urban District and 1 to the Hinckley Rural District.

I am pleased to report that the new Isolation Hospital has now been completed and that the town of Hinckley and the surrounding district are now provided with one of the most up-to-date and best equipped hospitals in the country, and there should be no reason whatever why every patient suffering from an infectious disease should not be sent to and treated at the new hospital. Accomodation has been made for 12 beds in the Scarlet Fever block and for 4 beds each in the Diphtheria and Typhoid blocks.

There is also in connection with the Hospital a discharge block which consists of undressing, bathing and dressing rooms. These are most necessary in any Isolation Hospital and no doubt in future we shall hear less of the so-called return cases.

The supply at Snarestone appears to remain satisfactory and abundant and from analysis is quite fit for drinking purposes. One sample of well water was sent for analysis and the supply in this case has been substituted by water from the main. Water Supply.

Certain properties still remain unconnected with the town main for the reason that no mains are near enough.

The new sewer in Rugby Road was completed during the year and appears to have had the desired effect of preventing the flooding that usually took place after a very slight rainfall. Sewers.

No steps have yet been taken by the Council in the matter of proper ventilation of the whole of the town sewers but probably this will receive the consideration of the Council at the first favourable opportunity.

The town has been regularly and systematically inspected by the surveyor and myself and a full statement of the work done appears in the Surveyor's Annual Report, a copy of which has been supplied to the County Medical Officer of Health. Sanitary Conditions.

The conversion of pail closets and privy middens into water closets is gradually proceeding and I hope to be able to report next year that all these out of date conveniences which can possibly be converted have been attended to.

I have noticed with pleasure the absence of the accumulation of house refuse which formerly was wheeled out of premises and deposited in the public street in the day time previous to removal.

The present system of conveying it direct from the ashpit to the cart is a great improvement.

The substitution of galvanised bins for ashpits is greatly increasing, although there still remains a large number of ashpits which are in many cases delapidated and not provided with proper doors and covering, and the owners of such receptacles should be approached with a view to the provision of bins as soon as possible.

During the year 3 privy middens and 6 pan closets were converted into water closets. Twelve ashpits were abolished and 38 galvanized iron dust bins provided to existing property.

Housing Town Planning, etc. Act 1909. Owing to the war the work in connection with the Housing Acts was very much curtailed, the Council resolving to suspend the inspection work for 6 months. Under these circumstances only 101 houses were inspected, bringing the total inspected from the date of putting the Act into operation up to 765.

At 69 houses the required repairs were carried out and included in these were properties for which notice was served in 1913.

Five houses were closed during the year, four by the order of the Council and one voluntarily by the owners.

A full and tabulated statement in connection with this work appears in the Surveyor and Inspector's report. The chief matters requiring attention were found to be the painting, etc., of the interiors, repair to floors, windows not opening, and the absence of proper receptacles for house refuse.

In connection with the Council's workmens houses 20 out of the 28 are completed and occupied but the applications for them numbered about 100 and I respectfully suggest to the Council that they consider the question of the erection of additional houses seeing that the demand for houses in Hinckley is so great and that there are no unoccupied houses in the town at the present time.

Sewage Farm. The effluent entering the Sketchley Brook has been such as not to cause any complaints being made as in former years, and this is due to the thorough clarification of the sewage by means of the installation of the air pipes in the settling tanks.

The experiments as regards the treatment of the sewage by means of filter beds have shewn up to the present that one filtration is insufficient and a second filter bed has now been constructed to ascertain if double filtration will have the desired effect, and this latter experiment will be conducted for about another 6 months.

House Refuse. I note that the Council owing to the present crisis have been forced to postpone the erection of a Refuse Destructor at the sewage farm until a more favourable time presents itself.

The Council are well aware of my opinion on the destructor question and it is therefore quite unnecessary for me to make any further observation on this point.

Factories and Workshops. The total number of factories and workshops in the town is now 95, i.e., 45 factories and 50 workshops. In seven cases the attention of the owners had to be called to various sanitary

matters and these have all been remedied and generally speaking the whole of the premises are now in a good and clean condition.

The number of bakehouses still remain at 16 and all of them have been periodically inspected by the Surveyor or myself. One bakehouse was completely remodelled on our recommendation during the year. The general condition of all these premises is very good but in one or two cases I would suggest to the owners the advisability of rebuilding the bakehouse on a more up-to-date principle.

Bakehouses.

The condition of the whole of the 7 slaughter houses continues most satisfactory and no complaint from smell or nuisance was received during the year—a great difference to what existed formerly—and this is due to the structural repairs which were carried out at all the slaughter houses on my suggestion two years ago, and the owners now readily agree that the convenience has well repaid the expense.

Slaughter
Houses.

Frequent inspections have been made to the premises and it was not found necessary to call attention to any matter.

The number of cow-keepers, etc., at present is:—

- 22 Cow-keepers, Dairymen and Purveyors.
- 7 Cow-keepers and Dairymen.
- 2 Cow-keepers.
- 1 Dairyman and Purveyor.
- 11 Purveyors.

Daries,
Cowsheds and
Milkshops.

The majority of the repair works ordered to be carried out at these premises in 1913 have been done and the inspection work in respect of the remaining ones will be continued during the coming year.

It is satisfactory to note that the dairymen themselves and also the general public now see the necessity of cleanliness in every detail connected with milk supply and distribution.

I have visited the two common lodging houses several times during the year and on every occasion found the premises scrupulously clean and in every way satisfactory, and the town generally is indebted to the proprietors for the provision of such necessary institutions which are maintained in such an excellent manner.

Lodging
Houses.

The whole of the schools have again been inspected and with one exception all repairs recommended to be carried out in previous years have been executed. All the premises were disinfected as usual in holiday times and nothing of importance was found to which attention had to be drawn. The whole of the schools are in a very good condition at the present time.

Schools.

**Inspection of
Foods.**

During the year three consignments of tinned food were condemned, attention being called to the same by the shopkeeper himself. It is to the interest of the shopkeeper generally to bring these matters to our notice as I believe that the tradesmen are refunded the cost of same on producing certificate of the Council's officials that the food is unwholesome and unfit for consumption. Strict supervision has also been carried out in slaughter houses and places where meat was deposited, prepared, or exposed for sale.

**Sanitary
Administration
of the District.**

I have pleasure in again recording that the health of the District compares most satisfactorily with that of adjoining districts although Hinckley be a manufacturing town, and this I attribute in no small degree to the ready and prompt attention given to defective sanitary matters both by the Council's officials and the owners of property. The Sanitary Department endeavour with all speed to rectify any matter which is brought to their notice so that the persons experiencing any inconvenience do not have to complain twice on the same matter, and I believe the opinion will be endorsed by the County Medical Officer of Health, who pays us frequent visits at Hinckley.

I append the usual tables as required by the Local Government Board, and beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR W. JENKINS,
M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S Eng
Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1915.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.		BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
	Uncorrected Number.	Nett.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year.		At all ages.		
			No.	Rate.			No.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate	
1909	335	27.6	190	15.7	10	3	49	146.2	183	15.1	
1910	320	26.2	181	14.8	6	8	46	143.7	183	15	
1911	314	24.4	186	14.4	6	5	41	130.5	185	14.3	
1912	340	26.2	179	13.7	9	6	28	82.1	176	13.5	
1913	324	24.7	171	13.05	9	10	36	111.1	172	13.1	
1914	278	21.06	166	12.5	14	8	32	115	160	12.1	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 3,729. Total population at all ages, 12,838; total families or separate occupiers, 2873; (at census, 1911).

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Small Pox									
Cholera									
Plague									Hinckley Isolation Hospital
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	10		5	2	3				8
Erysipelas	26			1	3	5	10	7	
Scarlet Fever	1			1					1
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever	2				1	1			
Relapsing Fever									
Continued Fever									
Puerperal Fever	1					1			
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									
Poliomyelitis									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	40			9	6	19	6		Mowsley Sanatorium ... 11 Coalville Dispensary ... 1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	17	1	3	3	6	2	2		
Totals	97	1	8	16	19	28	18	7	21

Hinckley Isolation Hospital, in Barwell Parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hinckley. Combined Hinckley Urban and Hinckley Rural District Councils. Mowsley Sanatorium, North Kilworth, near Rugby. Leicestershire C.C. Manor House Dispensary, Hinckley, and Coalville Dispensary, Leicestershire C.C.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District. C. Hospital & W'khouse.
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Uncertified	1							1		
Enteric Fever										
Small-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough... ..	3	2	1							
Diphtheria & Croup	4			4						
Influenza	1								1	
Erysipelas										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	11					6	4	1		1
Tuberculous Meningitis	3			1				2		
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2			1		1				
Cancer, malignant disease	5						2	3		1
Rheumatic Fever										
Meningitis										
Organic Heart Disease	18				1	1	6	5	5	2
Bronchitis	5	1							4	
Pneumonia, all forms	8		3	1			2	2		1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3			2		1				1
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	8	7	1							
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	5						1	4		
Alcoholism										
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	3							2	1	
Erysipelas	1						1			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition										
Constitutional Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	16	15	1							1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4	1						2	1	2
Suicide	5					1	2	2		
Other Defined Diseases	54	6	1	2			1	7	37	14
Diseases ill-defined or unknown										
Totals	160	32	7	11	1	10	19	31	49	23

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
	All causes		Certified		Uncertified					
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping-cough							1	1		2
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
Convulsions	1	1			2			3		5
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis								1		1
Pneumonia (all forms)										
Diarrhœa								2		2
Enteritis						1	1	2	1	5
Castritis						1				1
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Suffocation, overlying		1			1					1
Injury at birth										
Atelectasis										
Congenital Malformations...				1	1					1
Premature birth	4	1			5	1				6
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1			2	4	2			8
Other Causes										
Totals	6	4		1	11	7	4	5	5	32

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 278; Illegitimate, 10. Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 27; Illegitimate Infants, 5.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.— Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories 45, including Factory Laundries. Workshops 50, including Workshop Laundries. Workplaces (Bakehouses) 16, (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	All Factories, Workshops and Bak'houses are inspected in course of daily inspection.	5 (Sanit'y) 2 (Other matters)	Nil
Total.....		7	

2.— Defects Found.

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				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient				
{ unsuitable or defective	5	5		
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	7	7	0	0

NOTE.—All Factories, Workshops, etc., are limewashed twice a year. Ventilation was found good, and each factory, etc., is provided with sufficient water closet accommodation.

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107						Outwork in Unwh'lsome Premises, Section 108			
	Lists received from Employers		Sending twice in the year	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110
	Lists	Outworkers			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists				
		Contractors	Workmen							
Wearing Apparel:—										
(1) Making, &c. ...	11 in Feb.	143 in Feb.	17 in Sept.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(2) Cleaning & washing		205 in Sept.								

4.—Registered Workshops.

	Number
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	
Factories	45
Workshops	50
Bakehouses	16
Total	111
5.—Other Matters.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 133, 1901)	nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	6
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	6 (remedied)
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101): In use at the end of the year	nil