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LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

TOGETHER WITH

An Abstract of the Annual Reports

OF THE

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,

Presented to the County Council, November 10th, 1909.

LEICESTER:

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REPORT.

LEICESTER,

September 21st, 1909.

To the County Council of Leicestershire.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD DUKE, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Eleventh Annual Report, for the year 1908, together with the Nineteenth Summary of the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County.

The estimated Birth Rate 25·4 is again the lowest on record, is 0·2 lower than last year, and 0·8 lower than that for Rural England and Wales. The net Death Rate, 13·6, is rather higher than last year, but is still satisfactory. In the Belvoir Rural District the Death Rate is higher than the Birth Rate. This is the first instance of such a relative position that I can find in the County.

The Zymotic Rate is higher than the previous year, but much lower than that for Rural England and Wales. The Diphtheria Rate is as usual too high—this I especially drew attention to last year.

The notifications of Infectious Diseases shew a very satisfactory decline. This is most marked in the case of Scarlet Fever. The number of notifications received, 359, being the lowest on record. The decrease in the amount of Typhoid Fever is also most satisfactory.

The Infant Mortality Rate is not so good as last year. The statistics given in this report shew that there is a considerable increase in the deaths due to Premature Birth, to Diarrhœa, and to other Wasting Diseases in the Urban Districts, and some increase due to the last cause in the Rural Districts.

There is an unwelcome increase in the deaths from Phthisis. Voluntary notification has again been a failure. Some form of compulsory notification is necessary.

I should like to recommend to Local Sanitary Authorities the necessity of carrying out systematic examinations of water supplies to Dairies provided with water other than from a public supply.

The question of the supply of Midwives for the sparsely populated districts in the County is receiving the urgent attention of the Sanitary Committee. The difficulties to be overcome are considerable—the chief one being the inability of the Midwife to make a living at Midwifery alone.

Would it not be possible for each Local Authority to have the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health printed in some convenient size as suggested in this report?

The vital statistics are calculated as in former years.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

T. ROBINSON,

County Medical Officer.

REPORT.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
245,090	25·4	13·6	113	0·85

Area.—The area of the Administrative County under the supervision of the County Council at the Census of 1901 was 524,202 acres. Of this total 37,640 acres are included in 11 Urban Districts, and 486,562 within 13 Rural Districts. Area.

Particulars of the changes in the County Boundary at and since the extension of the Leicester Borough Boundary in 1891, together with those regarding the administration of several outlying parishes on the borders of the County, are given in detail in my report for the year 1904.

Reports.—All the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health are printed except two—that of the Belvoir Rural District, which is in Ms.; and that of the Loughborough Rural District, which is typewritten—and the great majority are issued in book form and of Demy eight-vo size. I would urge on the Belvoir and Loughborough Rural District Councils the advisability of printing their Reports, and in the form and size stated above; and I would also ask those District Councils not issuing the Reports in the above size, if it is not possible to so publish them in future years? This is a most convenient and handy size, and it enables all the Reports to be bound together and available for ready reference. I hope the various District Councils concerned will see their way to accede to these suggestions. Reports.

Population.

Population—The estimated population of the County, for which estimate the total of the estimated populations of the various Urban and Rural Districts is taken, in the middle of the year 1908, was 245,090, of which 98,950 were in the Urban Districts and 146,140 in the Rural Districts. The estimated increase in the County was 2,458 as against 2,511 last year, and 3,103 and 3,423 in the two preceding years; the increase in the Urban Districts was 1,172, and in the Rural 1,286.

The "natural" increase, *i.e.*, the increase of births over net deaths, was 2,892; in the Urban Districts it was 1,269, and in the Rural Districts 1,639. A comparison of the estimated and natural increases is of interest. As last year, the "natural" increase was greater than the estimated increase, but in 1906 and 1905 the reverse was the case. This only tends to prove that the further we get from the Census the more unreliable are our statistical returns.

Turning to the natural increases in the various districts, I may point out that for some years in the Belvoir Rural District the numbers of births and deaths have been approximately the same, but the former has hitherto been slightly the larger. This year, however, a new record is established, and the net deaths in the Belvoir District are greater in number than the births. In the Hallaton Rural District also the births and the deaths are almost the same figure.

Statistics.

Statistics.—The usual Tables of Statistics are again published at the end of the Report. I hope next year to issue another Table shewing fully the amount of work carried out in the various districts in connection with Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. It is almost impossible, with the means at my disposal, to get an absolutely accurate total of the deaths of persons really belonging to the County. The figure that I have arrived at is, however, so near that any other additions that might be necessary to be made would not affect the various rates dependent on that figure.

Births

Birth rate
25'4.

Births.—The estimated Birth rate is again the lowest on record, and is now 2'2 below the previous decennial average. The total births registered was 6,226, which is 10 more than last year, but is 148 below the previous decennial average. The Birth rate was equal to 25'4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, a decrease of

0·2 on the previous year. The Birth rate for rural England and Wales was 26·2, or 0·8 better than Leicestershire.

In the Urban Districts there were 2,614 births registered, equal to a rate of 26·4, this being 0·6 below last year's, and 2·7 below the decennial average. The highest rates were 30·6 at Melton Mowbray and 30·0 at Coalville; whilst the lowest were 18·7 at Quorn, and 20·7 and 20·9 at Market Harborough and Wigston respectively.

In the Rural Districts 3,612 births were registered, giving a rate of 24·7, the same as last year, and 2·0 below the previous decennial average. The highest rates were 32·0 in the Ashby district, 29·6 in the Market Bosworth district, and 28·9 in the Castle Donington district; and the lowest, 15·4, in the Belvoir district, and 18·0 in the Billesdon district.

In the Castle Donington district, the Birth rate is the highest recorded for the past ten years; whilst the Belvoir district again occupies its usual position.

Deaths.—The total deaths registered in the County included those of some persons not belonging to the County, and most of these occur in public institutions; whilst deaths of persons belonging to the County which take place outside are not included. It is necessary, therefore, to correct the total deaths in these two directions so as to get as nearly as possible the net Death rate. There were 3,619 deaths registered in the County, which total includes 371 deaths which did not belong to the County, but does not include 86 which did belong; the total net deaths was, therefore, 3,334. The total Death rate was 14·8, and the net Death rate 13·6. The total Death rate is 0·2 above the previous decennial average, but this is accounted for by the large number of deaths which take place in the North Evington Workhouse and the Leicester Borough Isolation Hospital—which institutions have been in existence for the last few years—which really belong to Leicester but take place in the County. The net Death rate has only been available for such a few years that comparison with the average is of little statistical value; it is, however, 0·5 higher than last year, but is 0·2 better than the net Death rate for rural England and Wales.

Deaths.
Net Death rate,
13·6.

In the Urban Districts the net deaths totalled 1,345, equal to a rate of 13·6 as against 13·0 last year, and 13·7 and 13·8 in the

two previous years. The highest net Death rate was 16·9, at Ashby, and the lowest, 10·0, at Wigston. Wigston was the lowest last year also.

In the Rural Districts the net deaths registered numbered 1,973, equal to a rate of 13·5, as against 13·2 last year, and 13·0 and 14·2 in the two previous years. The highest net Death rates were 20·2 in the Hallaton district, and 18·4 in the Lutterworth district; whilst the lowest were 10·4 in the Hinckley district, and 11·5 in the Barrow district.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1908.

COLUMNS	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.											Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
	Births.	Death Rate.		Principal Epidemic Diseases Cols. 5-11.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	
		Crude.	Corrected									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
† England and Wales ..	26·5	14·7	14·7	1·29	0·00	0·22	0·08	0·15	0·27	0·07	0·50	121
† 76 Great Towns ..	27·0	14·9	15·8	1·59	0·00	0·31	0·10	0·16	0·29	0·08	0·65	128
† 142 Smaller Towns ..	26·0	14·0	14·7	1·26	—	0·20	0·06	0·15	0·25	0·08	0·52	124
† England and Wales, less the 218 towns ..	26·2	14·7	13·8	0·99	0·00	0·13	0·06	0·15	0·25	0·07	0·33	110
Leicestershire	25·4	14·8	13·6	0·85	0·00	0·09	0·04	0·18	0·27	0·06	0·21	113

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

Zymotic deaths.
Death rate,
0·85.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The Table given just above shews the Death rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in the County and in the various groupings for England and Wales. What are known as the seven principal Zymotic diseases are:—Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric, and other Continued), and Diarrhœa. As there is in this County only one town, viz., Loughborough, included in the list of 142 smaller towns, and as the population is roughly only one-tenth of that of the whole County, for the purposes of comparison in the above

Table, the rates of Leicestershire and those of England and Wales less the 218 towns—which may be called rural England and Wales—should be taken.

It will be seen, therefore, that the total Zymotic rate for the County was 0·85, as against 0·99 for rural England and Wales, and that this difference is almost entirely made up under the heading of Diarrhœa. The County rate last year was 0·62, and in 1906 1·13; the previous decennial average being 1·2. On the whole, therefore, the County may be congratulated on its record.

The Diphtheria rate, to which I have repeatedly called attention, is again higher than that for rural England and Wales. This is, as a rule, the only disease occupying such a relative position, but this year Whooping Cough keeps it company.

The almost clean sheet (two deaths, one Diphtheria, one Whooping Cough) in such a large rural population as that of Barrow-on-Soar is eminently satisfactory, and must be a matter of considerable gratification to the District Council and their Officers. The most populous rural district has the lowest Zymotic Death rate.

There were no Zymotic deaths in the urban districts of Market Harborough, Quorn, and Thurmaston.

In the Urban Districts there were 113 Zymotic deaths, equal to a rate of 1·14, as against 0·7 and 0·4 in the two previous years, and a previous decennial average of 1·5. The districts with the highest rates were Coalville, 1·8, and Ashby, 1·7.

In the Rural Districts there were 97 Zymotic deaths, equal to a rate of 0·6, as against 0·5 last year and a previous decennial average of 1·04. The highest rates were 1·5 in the Ashby district and 1·1 in the Loughborough and Market Bosworth districts; whilst the lowest rates were 0·1 in the Barrow district, 0·3 in the Belvoir district, and 0·4 in the Hinckley and Market Harborough districts.

Infant Mortality.—The rate, 113, this year is not so satisfactory as last, when it was 103, nor as the rate for rural England and Wales, this year, which is 110; whilst the previous decennial average in the County was 123. The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 703 as against 638, 744, and 741 in the three previous years, and a decennial average of 787.

Infant Mortality.
Rate per
thousand
Births, 113.

Diarrhœa is the disease which usually affects the Infant Mortality rate, but this year the Diarrhœa Death rate and also the Zymotic Death rate for the County are much less than those for rural England and Wales, and yet our Infant Mortality is higher. There must be, therefore, other substantial causes for this increased Infant Mortality in the County. As, however, it is impossible at the present time to get, for comparison, the causes of infant deaths in rural England and Wales other than the Zymotic-diseases, we must be content with inquiring into the chief causes of death in our County.

The following Table shews the Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 births) as divided up under the various groupings of diseases, in the Urban and Rural Districts and in the County as a whole (see Table V.) for the last three years:—

Rates per 1,000 Registered Births.

District.	Years.	Infant Mortality	1. Common Infectious Diseases.	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases.		3. Wasting Diseases.		4. Tuberculous Diseases.	5. Other Diseases.		
				Diarrhoea.	Other.	Premature Birth.	Other.		Convulsions.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	All Other.
URBAN ...	1906	144	2.6	26.1	17.4	22.3	32.5	4.5	8.3	17.4	12.5
	1907	119	6.1	3.4	8.4	18.2	26.5	6.4	15.1	24.7	10.2
	1908	136	8.8	12.2	8.8	27.2	38.6	3.0	12.6	15.3	9.6
RURAL ...	1906	99	4.9	12.4	3.8	22.7	19.3	2.4	9.8	14.4	9.8
	1907	90	3.6	4.2	2.5	22.6	13.1	4.5	10.4	21.2	8.4
	1908	96	5.5	2.7	5.2	22.1	22.1	3.0	8.0	15.9	12.6
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	1906	117	3.9	18.0	9.5	22.3	24.8	3.3	9.2	15.7	10.9
	1907	103	4.7	3.8	4.9	20.7	18.8	5.3	12.4	23.6	9.2
	1908	113	6.2	6.7	6.7	24.2	29.1	3.2	10.0	15.5	10.8

From the above Table it will be clearly seen from what causes the infants chiefly die, and how the total Infant Mortality rate of 113 is made up. The premature births are higher than the last two years. Other wasting diseases, many of which are due to faulty nursing and feeding and are preventible, have also increased. Bronchitis and Pneumonia also form a large percentage of the total; most of these are due to want of proper clothing, protection, and care.

There is, therefore, a large field open for good work in reducing these rates. Education of the mother must be the first step to take. With this object mainly in view, some County Councils have appointed Health Visitors, which officers are doing excellent work. Another necessity is the early notification of births.

In the Urban Districts there were 355 deaths (see Table II.), equal to a rate of 136 as against 119 last year, and a previous decennial average of 141. The highest rates were 185 at Hinckley, and 169 at Coalville; and the lowest, 78, at Market Harborough.

In the Rural Districts there were 348 (Table II.), equal to a rate of 96 per 1,000 births, as against a rate of 90 last year and a previous decennial average of 111. The highest rate was 152, in the Loughborough Rural District, and the lowest rates, 72 in the Billesdon district and 75 in the Hinckley district.

Lowest on
Record.

“Lowest on Record.”—When summarising the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health I was struck with the number of instances in which the various rates were given as the “lowest on record.” These (excepting, perhaps, those of the Birth rate) not only show a great improvement in a particular district, but, as there are so many districts concerned, the general improvement in the County also. As these “lowest on record” are of interest, I give them herewith:—

Shepshed U.	...	Death rate	11·2
Wigston	...	“ ”	10·0
“	...	Infant Mortality	98.
Barrow-on-Soar R.	...	Birth rate	23·5
“	...	Zymotic rate	0·08
Blaby	...	Birth rate	21·6

Blaby	...	...	Infant Mortality	80·
Hinckley	...	...	Death rate	10·4
"	...	...	Zymotic rate	0·4
"	...	...	Infant Mortality	75·
Market Harborough			Death rate	10·7

In other districts some of the rates approximated the previous "lowest on record."

In the County I have to report two "lowest on records," viz., the Birth rate, 25·4; Notifications of Scarlet Fever, 359.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.—During the year the notification of Chicken Pox has been withdrawn in one or two districts; voluntary notification of Phthisis has been a failure, whilst the compulsory notification of Phthisis occurring amongst Poor Law patients by the Poor Law Medical Officers to the Sanitary Authorities is now required by the Local Government Board (see headings: Notification Act, and Phthisis).

Notifications.

Impetigo is compulsorily notifiable in the Billesdon Rural District.

In order to get any reliable comparison of totals and attack rates it is necessary to leave out of consideration the notifications of Chicken Pox, Phthisis, and Impetigo, and to keep to those diseases usually scheduled under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

In all, 1,217 notifications were received. These included 10 of Impetigo, 38 Chicken Pox, and 38 of Phthisis, excluding these three diseases the total compulsory notifications of those diseases usually scheduled in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was 1,131 as against 1,375 last year, and 1,474, 1,772, and 1,214 in the three preceding years.

The total of 1,131 gives an attack-rate of 4·6 per 1,000 living in the County; the attack rate in the Urban Districts was 5·1, and in the Rural Districts 4·3.

The notifications were Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 521, Erysipelas 161, Scarlet Fever 359, Enteric Fever 81, Puerperal Fever 9, Phthisis 38, Chicken Pox 38, Impetigo 10, total 1,217. There are decreases in the notifications of all diseases except Diphtheria and Phthisis; last year the increase was in Scarlet Fever.

In the Urban Districts a total of 535 notifications was received, and excluding Phthisis and Chicken Pox, the total was 503. This compares with 541 last year and 582 and 688 in the two previous years—a continuing decrease which is very satisfactory. The notifications were Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 235, Erysipelas 63, Scarlet Fever 160, Enteric Fever 42, Puerperal Fever 3, Phthisis 32; total 535.

In the Rural Districts there was a total of 682 notifications; excluding Phthisis, Chicken Pox, and Impetigo the total was 628. This latter figure corresponds to a total of 734 last year, and 892 and 1,072 in the two preceding years—also a very satisfactory and continued decrease. The notifications were Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 286, Erysipelas 98, Scarlet Fever 199, Enteric Fever 39, Puerperal Fever 6, Phthisis 6, Chicken Pox 38, Impetigo 10; total 682.

Small Pox.—No case of Small Pox was reported in the County during the year. There was, however, a serious outbreak in an adjoining County, right on the border of the Belvoir Rural District, in the month of March. This caused considerable anxiety in the Belvoir district, and necessitated the carrying out of the usual preventive measures, viz., vaccination and re-vaccination, visiting suspected cases, and watching contacts.

The three Hospitals at Mowsley, Snarestone, and Syston, belonging to the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee, are kept in absolute readiness to receive patients suffering from Small Pox.

Scarlet Fever.—The very low incidence of this disease, as judged by the number of notifications, is remarkable. There were only 359 notifications received, as against 720 last year, and a previous octennial average of 819. This year's figure is the lowest on record, the nearest approach to it being 593 in 1903, and represents an attack rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the estimated living population.

It is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of this remarkably low prevalence of Scarlet Fever, unless it be the end of the epidemic wave. Three years previously (in 1905) the attack was at its highest, and again two years before that (in 1903), at its lowest.

Small Pox.
Death rate,
0.00

Scarlet Fever.
Death rate,
0.04.

The case fatality, however, puts quite a different complexion on the type of the disease, and amounted to a rate of 3·0 per cent, of the cases notified. This figure corresponds with 1·4 per cent. last year and a previous octennial average of 2·1. Judging by this, the disease although less in quantity has increased in virulence, which latter augurs badly for the future.

The Scarlet Fever Death rate for the whole County is 0·04 per 1,000 living, which is the same as last year, as against 0·07 and 0·09 in the two previous years; whilst the rate for rural England and Wales was 0·06.

The want of Isolation Hospitals for those districts without them is from time to time seriously felt; this is especially so when Scarlet Fever breaks out on business premises or in small houses containing large families.

In the Melton Rural District, however, we have an instance of affected children found to be taking their meals with the rest of the household, in spite of instructions to the contrary. Surely in this instance proceedings should have been taken to compel the removal of the affected children to the Isolation Hospital.

I am occasionally asked what powers of compulsory removal a Local Sanitary Authority have, and I can best reply by giving a decision of a Divisional Court. As to a case of infectious disease being "without proper lodging and accommodation," under Section 124, Public Health Act, 1875, the decision was given in a case of *Warwick v. Graham*, before a Divisional Court, on June 9th, 1899, that the expression "without lodging or accommodation" means such lodging or accommodation as would prevent infection of other persons in the same house, and that an order for removal of a sick person may be made, although the sick person is personally provided with proper lodging and accommodation, if the nature of the accommodation in the house is such that there is danger of the infection spreading to other people in the house. The case was one of Scarlet Fever, where the accommodation in the patient's house was inadequate to provide for his complete isolation, as the other inmates had to pass the door of his room in order to reach the kitchen where they took their meals.

The methods of dealing with the notified cases in the various districts has been the same as in future years, and the usual difficulties have had to be contended with.

At Coalville the disease was much less prevalent, and only 29 notifications were received as against 71 last year. There were, however, two deaths.

At Hinckley the disease was less prevalent; and of the 41 cases recorded, 35 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was no fatality.

At Loughborough the prevalence of the disease was greater than in the previous year, but still very much below the previous decennial average. There were 36 cases reported. In three instances the disease spread to one other member of the family. One case only was removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were three deaths.

At Melton Mowbray the disease was mostly of a mild type, and was prevalent chiefly in the latter part of the year. There were 27 cases; two of which proved fatal. Twenty-three of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

At Thurmaston, one case, clearly imported, occurred in a large house. The other four cases were in one family, and in this instance the disease was doubtless imported from Leicester, and was initially unrecognised.

In the Ashby Rural District, 27 cases were notified; 2 proved fatal; 5 were removed to the Swannington Isolation Hospital. The disease was fairly distributed over the whole district.

In the Barrow Rural District the parish of Anstey was the one chiefly affected, where most of the cases occurred during the months of January and February. In no instance did the disease prove fatal.

In the Billesdon Rural District four cases occurred at Evington and four at Humberstone. In the latter village, as there was reason to suspect the existence of further cases of so trivial a type as to escape recognition, school closure was resorted to.

In the Blaby Rural District the prevalence was markedly decreased, and of the 31 cases notified 20 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and in one instance the disease proved fatal.

In the Castle Donington Rural District four cases occurred in four houses. One case occurred at Breedon, in a very crowded locality, and was removed to the Draycott Isolation Hospital. The

Medical Officer of Health says:—"I am convinced that a serious epidemic in Breedon at that time was avoided only by being able to take immediate advantage of the Hospital."

In the Hinckley Rural District 11 cases were distributed among three parishes. This is the lowest number recorded in the district for eleven years. Seven of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was no fatality.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District only 10 cases were notified. The type of the disease was mild, and there was no death.

In the Melton Rural District the disease was more prevalent at Saxby, Waltham, and Asfordby. The type of the disease was mild. Twenty-five of the cases were removed to the Hospital. Home isolation was found to be imperfect in some cases. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"In one family, the affected children were found taking their meals with the rest of the household, in spite of instructions to the contrary."

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Last year I specially drew attention to the unfavourable Death rate in the County from these diseases, which in the past has been almost invariable. Again I have to record even a worse condition of affairs—the Death rate has hitherto been higher than that for rural England and Wales, and the prevalence of the disease was greater than it has been since 1900 (when the Notification Act became compulsory). Indeed, for the last three years the incidence has been very heavy, but fortunately the fatality has been much less. The only redeeming feature is that the percentage case fatality is lower, and many of the cases were of a very mild type.

Diphtheria and
Membranous
Croup.
Death rate,
1918.

The County Council have continued to provide free bacteriological examinations for doubtful or suspicious cases of Diphtheria, and to limit the expense to £25 per annum. It is not intended that these examinations should be made of cases which are clinically indisputable, but only in doubtful or suspicious cases as a help to diagnosis. At the end of the year's working I had the pleasure of reporting that these bacteriological examinations had proved most useful, and had very largely met a long-felt want. During the year 99 swabs had been used, of which 47 had been reported as Diphtheria and 52 as not true Diphtheria; whilst the total cost of the scheme was £22 11s. 6d.—leaving a small margin on the right side.

The anti-toxin treatment is reported from various districts to have been very successful, and many of the districts now supply the serum free of charge. The markedly improved case fatality of this disease in recent years is undoubtedly due in a very large measure to the use of anti-toxin. In one district—Market Harborough Rural—it has been used as a prophylactic, and Dr. Phillips, the Medical Officer of Health, considers that a large amount of Diphtheria has been prevented by the very general use of the anti-toxin in this way. Opinions differ as to the benefit of using anti-toxin serum prophylactically; some outbreaks undoubtedly warrant its use. I believe the Local Government Board do not allow the free supply of this serum for prophylactic purposes.

The number of notifications in the County is largely swelled by the excessive prevalence in the Melton Urban and the Melton Rural Districts, especially the former. The outbreaks in these two districts have been the subjects of special reports, at the request of the Local Government Board, by the respective Medical Officers of Health. Some particulars of these outbreaks are given below.

As last year, in the Ashby Rural District, some cases are recorded as having occurred in new houses. If these new houses are occupied too soon, and in such a damp and unhealthy state as to cause Diphtheria, they are undoubtedly "unfit for human habitation," and the District Council should take the necessary steps to prevent this.

The notifications in the whole County totalled 521, and there were 43 deaths, giving a case fatality of 8·3 per cent. The cases notified last year numbered 337, with a case fatality of 12·2, and the previous octennial averages were 272 notifications, and 15·4 case fatality.

In the Urban Districts there were 235 notifications and 15 deaths, giving a case fatality of 6·4; whilst in the Rural Districts there were 286 notifications, 28 deaths, and a case fatality of 9·8.

The Diphtheria Death rate for the County was 0·18 as against 0·19 last year, and 0·17 in 1906; the rate for rural England and Wales being 0·15.

At Coalville the disease continued prevalent throughout the year, more particularly affecting the Whitwick Ward. Most of

the cases were of a mild character, and the serum treatment was generally practised. The chief factor in the spread of the disease appeared to be school agency.

At Loughborough, a town which suffers from little of this disease, the prevalence was rather above the average. All the cases but one were single ones, and appeared to have arisen independently. There were 12 cases notified, and 4 proved fatal.

At Melton Mowbray the disease was present throughout the year, more prevalent in May and June, and assumed epidemic form in the last quarter. A Special Report was made by Dr. O'Connor, the Medical Officer of Health, of which the following are the chief points:—"For the six years ending 1905 the average cases per annum was five. In 1906 there were 26 cases, of which 24 were removed to Hospital, and in 1907, 33 cases and 29 removals. Up to the end of August, 1908, 44 cases were reported, and towards the end of September a tendency to epidemic prevalence manifested itself. The cases came from various quarters of the town, and school closure was promptly advised for three weeks—from October 6th to the 26th. This closure was not carried out, in spite of the fact the closure was again advised to the County Authority during the following week. On October 28th the Local Sanitary Authority were formally advised to close the schools; this recommendation was fully considered at a Meeting of the Sanitary Committee on the 30th, but the schools were not closed. At their Meeting on the 12th November, the Authority was asked to re-consider the matter, with the same result as before. The following precautions were taken:—(1) exclusion from school of children from infected houses and also of suspicious cases of sore throat; (2) special cleansing and disinfecting of public elementary schools and of hospital isolation where possible; (3) bacteriological examination of suspicious cases and supply of anti-toxin in necessitous ones."

At Shepshed the 5 cases notified were of a sporadic nature; in two instances the insanitary condition of the premises was certainly the cause. Anti-toxin serum was supplied by the Council in all cases and was effective.

At Wigston the incidence of the disease was slightly above the decennial average. Cases occurred more or less sporadically throughout the year. Of the 28 notifications, 13 came from South Wigston. Twenty-four of the cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital, where two proved fatal.

In the Ashby Rural District the parishes of Measham, Swanington, and Staunton were chiefly affected. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Most of these cases occurred in more or less new houses, and no gross sanitary defects were found which could be definitely said to be the cause of the disease." There were 21 cases notified, 5 of which proved fatal.

In the Barrow Rural District, Mountsorrel and Rothley were the parishes chiefly affected. Most of the cases were of a very mild type. In all there were 26 cases notified, one of which proved fatal.

In the Blaby Rural District the incidence of 69 cases was the largest so far recorded in the Annual Reports. Thurlaston, Whetstone, Oadby, and Huncote were the parishes chiefly affected. The notifications numbered 69; 2 of the cases proved fatal, and 45 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer says:—"It was only at Huncote that a severe type of the disease prevailed, two of the cases proving fatal. Here, as at Thurlaston and Oadby, I had recourse to school closure as a preventive measure. The Thurlaston cases were all of a very mild type, but as some of the patients had anti-toxin at an early stage of the disease, it may be that the severity of the illness was masked. In this connection I would ask you to defray the expense of administration of anti-toxin to poorer patients whose families are unable to incur this expense, for not only does anti-toxin, when administered sufficiently early, effectually abort the severest cases of the disease, but it materially lessens the degree and duration of its infectivity. Its administration to the patient must, therefore, be regarded as a preventive measure of the first importance. The course which I now advise has already been adopted with satisfactory results in several of the districts for which I am Health Officer."

In the Castle Donington Rural District, 5 of the 12 cases occurred at Diseworth, 3 being in one house. In all these very careful precautions were necessary on account of milk. Schools were closed for a week before the Christmas holidays, and what might have been a serious outbreak was averted.

In the Belvoir Rural District an outbreak occurred at Redmile, in July and subsequent months, when 9 cases were reported. The disease was in all probability introduced into the village by visitors who were recovering from "sore throats." They came from Nottingham. The disease eventually got amongst the school children, and the schools were closed from September 22nd to November 29th.

In the Hinckley Rural District, Earl Shilton and Stoney Stanton were chiefly affected. All the cases, except one, occurred in the last quarter of the year. Nine of the 13 cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In the Lutterworth Rural District the parishes of Willoughby Waterleys, Broughton Astley, Lutterworth, and Peatling were chiefly affected. Prevalence was accompanied, as is frequent, by a number of sore throats. The disease in many instances was of a severe type, and no less than 5 of the cases in these villages proved fatal. The Willoughby and Broughton schools were closed.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 5 of the 12 cases occurred at Ibstock. Anti-toxin serum is provided free, and the Medical Officer of Health strongly urges that that treatment should be adopted in every case.

In the Market Harborough Rural District, of the 27 cases notified 21 occurred in the Kibworths. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Anti-toxin was supplied by your Council to any Medical Practitioner in cases of Diphtheria, to be used not only for the patient, but prophylactically for contacts, and to its general use as a prophylactic measure I consider a large amount of Diphtheria has been prevented."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District, Diphtheria was the prevalent infectious disease of the year. In all, 51 cases were notified, of which 6 proved fatal; and 28 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The prevalence of the disease was, by the direction of the Local Government Board, the subject of a special report by the Medical Officer of Health, and the following are the chief points in that report:—"Fifty-one cases occurred in the district; of these 10 were at Stonesby, 16 at Asfordby, 6 at Harby, and 3 at Barsby. The Stonesby cases were attributed to the insanitary conditions at the school, there being an old privy pit adjoining the school, which no doubt fouled the air both above and below ground; and the drains were also defective. The prevalence at Asfordby was

ascribed to the insanitary conditions arising around the houses as the result of the want of proper receptacles for house refuse, and this condition has been reported from year to year since 1904. At Harby, the cases were attributed to an unrecognised case, but that case appears to have been doubtful. The report draws attention to the nuisance arising from a large number of pigs being kept in the centre of the village. At Barsby, the cases were ascribed to the very primitive drainage and the foul smell from the drain-traps. A new scheme of sewerage has been passed and the work will shortly begin. The means taken to prevent the spread of the disease were isolation, disinfection, supply of Anti-toxin to the poorer people by the District Council, and exclusion of children from school."

Typhoid Fever,
Death rate,
0.06.

Typhoid Fever.—The year's record of the prevalence of this disease is again a satisfactory one—there being a considerable decrease, following on a decrease last year. The improvement as regards the Districts also follows on much the same lines, viz., there were slightly fewer cases in the Urban Districts, with a marked decrease in the Rural Districts.

As regards the marked decrease in the Rural Districts during the last two years, this is no doubt largely due to the fewer outbreaks caused by specifically polluted well water. Only one outbreak is attributed to this condition during the year under review, and this occurred at Barwell, causing the majority of 14 cases.

Because careful nursing with a most rigid dietary are necessary in the treatment of these cases, together with the necessary measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease, hospital isolation and treatment has proved so essential and beneficial in their results. There is some satisfaction in so treating these cases, especially if removed in the early stages, because the results are so good. Where no hospital is available the employment of trained nurses to superintend the home nursing of these cases is the next best procedure. This system largely fails, however, when the nurse has to attend at several houses, because relatives and friends will give the patient forbidden food, and do not generally carry out the precautionary measures as carefully as is necessary.

Hospital accommodation should be available for every district, and failing that, a good supply of nurses should be provided. In addition, Part IV. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, should be adopted.

The total notifications received was 81 as against 112 last year and 132 and 125 in the two preceding years. The previous octennial average was 152. Forty-two of the cases occurred in the Urban Districts as against 48 last year, and 39 in the Rural Districts, as against 64 last year.

The unsatisfactory part of the year's return is, however, the number of deaths which took place, there being 14, as against 10 last year, and a previous octennial average of 17. The percentage case fatality is very high, and is 17·3 per cent., as against 8·9 last year, and a previous octennial average of 11·2. The disease appears to have been much more fatal in some districts than others; in the Ashby Rural District there were 10 cases with 4 deaths, the case fatality being 40 %; at Coalville, 12 cases and 4 deaths, case fatality 33 %; at Loughborough, 7 cases and 2 deaths, case fatality 29 %; whilst on the other hand, at Quorn, there were 7 cases without fatality.

The Death rate for the whole County was 0·06, as against 0·04 last year, and 0·07 in 1906; whilst that for rural England and Wales was 0·07

In the Urban Districts, of the 42 cases notified 8 were fatal, giving a case fatality of 19·0 per cent., as against 14·6 last year, and a previous octennial average of 12·2. In the Rural Districts, of the 39 cases notified, 6 were fatal, giving a case fatality of 15·4 per cent., as against 4·7 last year, and a previous octennial average of 12·3. As in the previous two years the fatality is more severe in the Urban than in the Rural Districts.

At Coalville there was a gratifying decline in the number of cases, 12 cases having been notified as compared with 17 in the previous year. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"In each case the disease had previously occurred in the same house or in the same yard, and 6 of the cases were clearly contact cases. Five patients, where isolation or adequate nursing was impracticable, were removed to the Isolation Hospital."

At Hinckley 5 cases were notified as compared with 15 in the previous year. Insanitary conditions were discovered in two instances and quickly remedied.

At Loughborough 7 cases were notified, which is 13 below the average of the last ten years. The Medical Officer of Health says:

—“ All except one were removed to the Isolation Hospital—the one which was not removed died on the same day it was notified, and one of the patients removed to the Hospital also died, the disease being far advanced when the case was notified.” Two of the cases were ascribed to drinking impure water outside the town.

At Quorn there was a small outbreak in October and November. The first two cases were a man and his wife; the next three cases were three sisters of the woman, but living in another house; and the last two cases were two lads living next door to the three sisters. Three of the cases were removed to the Leicester Infirmary.

In the Ashby Rural District two of the 10 cases notified were contracted outside the district. Four of the cases occurred at Swannington in two houses, two in each. Sanitary defects and impure water were found in one or two cases.

In the Hinckley Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—“ Fourteen cases occurred in the parish of Barwell, the majority of which were attributable to the consumption of water from one specifically contaminated well. The well was promptly closed on the almost simultaneous recognition of the first three cases, and general insanitation which prevailed in the vicinity was rectified. There being, unfortunately, no available accommodation at the Isolation Hospital for cases of Enteric Fever, it became essential, not only in the interests of the patients themselves, but of others residing in the vicinity, to employ trained nurses.”

In the Lutterworth Rural District, at Gilmorton, 4 cases occurred in one house, which involved the engaging of nursing assistance.

Puerperal
Fever.

Death rate per
1000 Births,
0.96.

Puerperal Fever.—The number of cases notified is the same as last year, viz., 9. This compares with a previous octennial average of 11. Three of the cases occurred in the Urban Districts and 6 in the Rural.

These figures do not evidently represent the true conditions, for I find that in Loughborough Borough there was one death and no notification; also in the Loughborough Rural District there were two deaths and only one notification. Adding the two deaths, the notifications of the illnesses of persons not received, to the notifications recorded would make the total prevalence of the disease up to 11 cases.

According to the official returns from the Districts, 9 notifications were received and 6 deaths occurred, giving a case fatality of 66.6 per cent., as against a previous octennial average of 45.4.

The Mortality per 1,000 registered births was 0.96, as against 0.64 last year, and 0.95 in the two previous years.

Measles.—This disease was neither so prevalent nor so fatal as in the previous year, judging by the number of schools closed and the deaths recorded. Either of these two factors, however, may be misleading. The number of schools closed is a good guide to the severer outbreaks, but in addition to the schools closed there is a number of cases where the prevalence of the disease has not been sufficiently great as to warrant school closure. Then, again, the number of deaths is no guide whatever to the prevalence of the disease, as it has been proved that the percentage fatality of Measles varies considerably both at times when there is as well as when there is not an epidemic.

Measles.
Death rate.
0.09.

I have often expressed the opinion that Measles ought to be a notifiable disease, and I see no reason now to change that opinion. Either the disease should be scheduled under the Notification Act, or some other means should be adopted so that preventive measures under the Public Health Acts, etc., could be carried out with regard to it as are available in regard to diseases included in the Notification Act. This disease is not notifiable in any district in the County. It was notifiable at Hinckley for one month last year, when Measles and Scarlet Fever had been prevalent synchronously for some months. The notification then was of considerable benefit in bringing to light, not only the cases of Measles, but also some cases of Scarlet Fever which might otherwise have been said to be Measles.

The number of schools closed for Measles alone was 20, as against 44 last year, 19 in 1906, and 66 in 1905. Two schools were closed for Measles and Whooping Cough together.

The number of deaths registered was 22, as against 27 last year, and 25, 77, and 14, in the three preceding years. Half the deaths occurred in the Urban Districts, and half in the Rural. Five of the deaths were of children under one year of age, and 15 of children between the ages of one and five; the remaining two being between five and fifteen years.

The Death rate for the County was 0·09, as against 0·11 last year, and 0·10 and 0·32 in the two preceding years; that for rural England and Wales being 0·13.

At Coalville, the outbreak of 1907 continued to spread throughout all the wards. It assumed a more virulent character towards the close of the outbreak, and caused two deaths, but considering its prevalence the case fatality was favourable.

In the Ashby Rural District the disease was epidemic at Packington, Ravenstone, Swannington, Thringstone, and Worthington, and the schools were closed for various periods.

•
Whooping
Cough.
Death rate,
0·27.

Whooping Cough.—Not only has this disease been more prevalent, but it has been very much more fatal during the year under review than for some years past. Not only is the Death rate for the County very high, but it is higher than that for rural England and Wales. Further, this Death rate is considerably the highest of those of the seven principal Zymotic diseases.

Whooping Cough is nowhere notifiable in the County, but it is one of the most dangerous, distressing, and highly infectious diseases we have. Outbreaks of this disease cause more havoc in young life than any other; and, further, they interfere a great deal more with education than any other.

The number of deaths registered is 68, as against 29 last year, 30 in 1906, 52 in 1905, and 67 in 1904. The deaths were equally divided between the Urban and Rural Districts. No less than 35 of the deaths occurred in children under one year of age, and the remainder were under five years. The Death rate for the County was equal to 0·27 per 1,000 living, as against 0·12 for the previous two years; that for rural England and Wales being 0·25.

There were 20 school departments closed for Whooping Cough alone, 2 for Whooping Cough and Measles, and one each for Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever, and Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox. Last year 18 departments were closed for this disease alone, and in the year before 21.

At Coalville the disease maintained its reputation as a dangerous infectious illness. Practically no preventive measures are taken, and the disease spread so long as there was susceptible material.

At Hinckley, during the last quarter of the year, the disease was very prevalent, so much so that 8 deaths occurred. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"It is a pity that this disease is not notifiable, for I am sure the number of schools closed would not be so numerous, though we were able to avoid this procedure in Hinckley."

At Shepshed the disease was very prevalent during January and February, and three deaths were due to it.

In the Blaby Rural District 8 deaths were ascribed to this disease, being three each at Oadby and Enderby, and two at Whetstone.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the disease was very prevalent in the Ibstock district, especially in the first half of the year.

Diarrhœa.—This complaint was much more prevalent than in the previous year, and 51 deaths were ascribed to it, as against 34 last year. This figure is, however, very much smaller than that for the year 1906, when it 143.

Diarrhœa.
Death rate,
0·21.

Climatic conditions very largely rule the incidence of this disease. Some observers have recently proved to what a large extent flies are responsible as carriers of filthy decomposing matter from such places as ashpits, privies, manure, and other filth accumulations, to the food-stuffs of infants. It is, therefore, all the more important that there should be no filth accumulations permitted near to dwelling houses, and that the scavenging of privies, ashpits, pails, etc., should be more frequently and thoroughly done in the summer than in the winter. Unfortunately, this latter work is too often neglected in the summer months by the scavenging contractor.

The Death rate for the County was 0·21, as against 0·12 last year, and 0·59 in 1906; whilst that for rural England and Wales was 0·33.

The fatality of the disease was much greater in the Urban than in the Rural Districts. In the Urban Districts there were 38 deaths, equal to a rate of 0·38, as against 0·15 last year; whilst in the Rural Districts there were only 13 deaths, equal to a rate of 0·09, as against 0·13 last year.

At Loughborough the number of deaths totalled 17, which is an increase of 12 over last year, but is well below the previous decennial average. The Death rate for the year is, therefore, 0·71, which is, of course, a very unfavourable one.

Phthisis.
Death rate,
0·97.

Phthisis.—The increase in the number of deaths from this disease for the year is considerable; and this coming on the top of practically no improvement during the five previous years certainly does not lead one to be satisfied with the preventive procedure hitherto in vogue.

As I pointed out last year, voluntary notification is a failure, and consequently a local Sanitary Authority is heavily handicapped in any efforts they may wish to make to deal with this disease and prevent its spread by not knowing of the cases as they occur.

Treatment in sanatoria is very expensive, and except for those cases in the very early stages is generally of very little ultimate good. The removal of patients to hospital in order to teach them how to look after themselves and to prevent others catching their complaint may have some little use. After all, the first duty of the Sanitary Authority is to prevent the spread of infectious illnesses, and in order to do this they must be provided with the necessary machinery. As with other non-notifiable infectious illnesses so with Phthisis—the disease spreads when suitable soil is available without let or hindrance. The diseases which are prevented are those which are compulsorily notified, and until compulsory notification of Phthisis is enforced little good will be done.

The compulsory notification of Phthisis is in force in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, and no great difficulties seem to arise.

The compulsory notification of Phthisis by Poor Law Medical Officers to Local Sanitary Authorities has recently come into force. This notification does not come within the schedule of the Notification Act; in fact, it only gives the Local Sanitary Authority information, on which they have no power of compulsory action. A phthisical person brought to poverty by his disease, and coming under the care of the Guardians, has to submit to conditions which another individual, perhaps more infectious than himself, though slightly better off, escapes.

The argument that a man with Phthisis may be able to earn his own living for some time, and therefore should not be prevented from doing so is all very well, but how about the other healthy individuals who may be in the meantime catching his complaint?

In a similar way healthy persons living in the same house with a consumptive patient have a right to be protected, and Local Authorities, in order to ensure this, must have compulsory powers.

The number of deaths from Phthisis was 237 against 218 last year, 212 in 1906, and 202 in 1905. There were also 96 deaths from other tubercular diseases making a total of 333 deaths from some form of tubercle, as against 330 last year. Tubercle causes about 10 per cent. of the total deaths, and Phthisis 7·3 per cent. as against 6·2 last year.

The Death rate for the County from Phthisis alone was 0·97 per thousand living, as against 0·86 last year and 0·83 in 1906. In the Urban districts it was 1·05, as against 0·91 last year; and in the Rural districts 0·91 as against 0·82.

At Coalville voluntary notification has been invited by the Council, but thus far no advantage has arisen. The Council offer to disinfect rooms after occupation by phthisical patients.

At Hinckley cleansing and disinfection is also carried out.

At Loughborough similar procedure is resorted to. Nineteen cases were notified.

At Market Harborough voluntary notification is in force, but no notifications are recorded. Disinfection is undertaken on request.

At Melton Mowbray 11 cases were voluntarily notified, and there were 16 deaths.

At Shepshed voluntary notification is not in force.

At Wigston two voluntary notifications were received, and there were 9 deaths. Disinfection by formalin spray and steam is carried out.

In the Ashby Rural District 4 voluntary notifications were received, and there were 13 deaths.

In the Barrow Rural District 4 cases were voluntarily notified, and there were 25 deaths.

In the Billesdon Rural District there were 5 deaths. Voluntary notification is in force, but no cases were recorded.

In the Blaby Rural District there were 22 deaths. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Despite the administrative measures which are now being resorted to, more particularly as regards disinfection after fatal cases and improvements in general sanitation, I am unable to record any reduction in the prevalence of consumption."

In the Hinckley Rural District voluntary notification is recommended to be adopted, and the bacteriological examination of sputum to be provided for.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I only received two notifications of Phthisis, although it was the cause of 12 deaths. This state again emphasises what I have for several years drawn attention to, the absolute failure of the voluntary system of notification of this disease."

Mumps.

Mumps.—This disease has not been by any means so prevalent as in the previous two years. The number of school departments closed was only 7, affecting 415 children. The school departments closed last year were 22, and in the year before 21; whilst in 1905 there were only 4.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—No case of this disease was recorded in the County during the year.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken Pox.—The notification of Chicken Pox is gradually being abandoned by the various District Councils having it in force. It is to be hoped, however, that on the notification of a case of Small Pox the District Councils will at once temporarily add Chicken Pox to the schedule of notifiable diseases under the Notification Act. This can be done for one month without the consent of the Local Government Board.

Notifications were received from the following districts:—Belvoir Rural 6, Billesdon Rural 2, Lutterworth Rural 30.

In the Lutterworth Rural District the compulsory notification has been withdrawn.

Ten school departments were closed for Chicken Pox alone and one for Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough together. This is two more than last year, but two less than the year before.

Impetigo.—This disease is compulsorily notifiable under the Notification Act in the Billesdon Rural District; and the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The contagious nature of this disease, which has been notifiable in your district since 1904, is, I have reason to believe, now very generally recognised by a large section of the population." Ten cases were notified in children from 2 to 7 years of age.

Impetigo.

The disease was very persistent amongst the children attending Branstone School, and it was found necessary to advise closure in order to stamp it out.

The disease was very prevalent generally in the Belvoir Rural District, and although the children affected are not allowed to attend school, no effort is made by parents, who do not appear to recognise the infectious nature of the complaint, to prevent its spread.

Alcoholism.—From Alcoholism 33 deaths were recorded as against 28 last year, and 32 and 38 in the two preceding years. Seven of the deaths took place in public institutions. Thirty per cent of the deaths were over the age of 65. Eighteen deaths took place in the Urban Districts and 15 in the Rural.

Alcoholism.

School Closure.—The school departments closed during the year for infectious illnesses were fewer in number than during the previous three years, being 90, as against 122, 108, and 125. The number of children affected was 8,913, as against 13,700 last year, 13,000 in 1906, and 18,000 in 1905. The average period of closure was about 4 weeks, as against $4\frac{1}{2}$ last year, 5 in 1906, and 3 in 1905.

School Closure.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Chicken Pox were responsible for more closures than in the previous year, whilst on the other hand, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, and Measles were responsible for, roughly, only half the number of closures as compared with 1907.

The following Table shews the diseases responsible for the closures, the number of school departments closed, the number of children on the rolls, and the average period of closure.

DISEASE.	Number of School Departments Closed.	Average period of Closure.	Number of Children on the Rolls.
Diphtheria	14	4 weeks	2334
Sore Throat	1	2 ,,	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	1	7 ,,	
Scarlet Fever	8	4½ ,,	515
Scarlet Fever & Whooping Cough	1	4 ,,	
Mumps	7	4 ,,	415
Influenza	4	1¾ ,,	227
Whooping Cough	20	5½ ,,	1660
Chicken Pox	10	3½ ,,	755
Chicken Pox & Whooping Cough	1	3 ,,	
Measles	20	3¾ ,,	2962
Measles and Whooping Cough ...	2	4 ,,	
Impetigo	1	3 ,,	45
	90		8913

Average period of closure of the whole, 4 weeks. Total number of children affected, 8,913.

The Notification Act.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act.—The only change I find recorded is the withdrawal of Chicken Pox from the schedule of notifiable diseases by the Harborough and Lutterworth Rural District Councils.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Hinckley Urban District regrets that Whooping Cough is not a notifiable disease.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—I am again including in the appendix of this Report a summary of those portions of the above Act with which Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors have to deal. Public Health
Acts Amendment
Act, 1907.

Unfortunately, this Act is an adoptive one, but it is difficult to understand why those parts affecting Health Authorities are not compulsory. Efforts have been made to get the various District Councils to adopt it, but without very much success.

Several of the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health contain recommendations for the adoption of certain sections for certain purposes. Whilst the Medical Officer of Health for Castle Donington Rural District regrets that the very valuable powers given under the Act have not been adopted in his district.

Isolation and Hospital Accommodation.—There is nothing new to report under this heading for the year under review. Since then, however, *i.e.*, in 1909, the temporary building belonging to the Ashby Urban District Council has been burnt down. I am not in possession of many of the facts, but I understand that in a very few minutes the premises were razed to the ground. Isolation and
Hospital
Accommodation.

As the Ashby Urban District is without a hospital, and as Coalville wants some extension, and as the buildings belonging to the Ashby Rural District are hardly worthy to be called an isolation hospital, might not the present opportunity be taken of providing a proper permanent hospital for this area, which might also include the Castle Donington Rural District?

The following Table shews the number of cases notified of infectious diseases usually removed to isolation hospitals, and the percentage of the total so removed. Compared with last year, a rather greater percentage of the Diphtheria cases were removed, but a smaller percentage of the Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever cases.

CASES NOTIFIED WITH THE PERCENTAGE ISOLATED.

	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
COUNTY: Notified ...	521	359	81
Percentage Isolated ...	33·8	39·0	22·2
URBAN: Notified ...	235	160	42
Percentage Isolated ...	34·5	41·2	35·7
RURAL: Notified ...	286	199	39
Percentage Isolated ...	33·2	37·7	7·7

Particulars of the isolation carried out in the various districts is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

The Ashby Urban District has a temporary hospital of 8 beds. The only Scarlet Fever case that occurred was removed thereto.

The Coalville temporary hospital has been very useful in the isolation of Enteric Fever cases, and 5 out of the 12 notified were removed thereto. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"There is urgent need for at least two more wards."

The Hinckley Joint Hospital, which belongs jointly to the Hinckley Urban and Rural District Councils, provides isolation for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Forty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated there (as against 84 last year), 35 being from the Urban Districts, and 7 from the Rural. Ten cases of Diphtheria were isolated, 9 of which were from the Rural District. The new permanent administration block is a vast improvement; on the other hand, the ward buildings and outhouses are in as bad a condition as possible, and not fit for the purposes for which they are being used. The Medical Officer of Health for the Hinckley Rural District again calls attention to the want of isolation accommodation for Enteric Fever cases, and expresses his regret that such has not yet been provided.

At Loughborough, Enteric Fever only is isolated, and 6 cases out of the 7 notified were removed to the hospital. One case of Scarlet Fever, however, which occurred under exceptional circumstances, was also taken to the hospital.

At Market Harborough, temporary premises have been provided, the use of which is subject to the sanction of the Local Authority, and is intended to meet the question of insufficient home isolation.

The Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital belongs to the Melton Urban and Rural and the Belvoir Rural District, and provides isolation for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever cases. It has been almost fully occupied during the year. Of the 193 cases of Diphtheria occurring in these three districts 90 were removed to this hospital; 48 of the 69 Scarlet Fever cases and 2 of the 7 Enteric Fever cases. The Medical Officer of Health for the Belvoir Rural District says:—"I believe by promptly sending the first case (of Diphtheria) from Redmile to the Fever Hospital at Melton, a serious epidemic was stopped."

From Quorn, 3 of the 7 Enteric Fever cases occurring there were sent to the Leicester General Infirmary.

The Blaby and Wigston Joint Hospital, belonging to the Blaby Rural and the Wigston Urban Districts, admitted 26 cases of Scarlet Fever out of the 37 notified in the two districts, and 70 of the 97 Diphtheria cases.

The Hospital of the Ashby Rural District is a brick building of a very unsatisfactory nature. Five of the 27 Scarlet Fever cases notified and 1 of the 10 Enteric Fever cases were removed thereto.

The Barrow Rural District Council have authorised their Medical Officer of Health to send selected cases of infectious disease to the Leicester Borough Isolation Hospital, which is situated in their district.

From the Billesdon Rural District one case of Diphtheria and one of Enteric Fever were removed to the Leicester Borough Isolation Hospital.

From the Castle Donington Rural District two cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated at the Draycott Hospital.

The Market Bosworth Rural District is provided with a temporary hospital situated at Ibstock, to which 10 of the 23 cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in the district were removed for isolation.

Disinfection.—The methods of disinfection used in the various districts remain much the same as previously. In some districts spraying is taking the place of fumigation.

There is, however, much room for improvement in a few of the districts. For instance, the practice of providing sulphur candles and allowing the householders to carry out the disinfection (so called) themselves, cannot be too strongly condemned.

I have previously advocated the provision of joint disinfecting stations. This can be done at comparatively little cost to a few districts providing a joint station. Now that the Children Act is in force, it might be possible to make at such a station the necessary provision for cleansing children under that Act.

Meteorology.

Meteorology.—The same Meteorological returns are given as last year. The following Table is of interest as shewing the varying amount of rainfall in different parts of the County:—

	Wigston.	Loughborough Sewage Farm.	Nanpantan	Blackbrook Reservoir.	Kibworth.	Melton Mowbray
Jan. ...	0·77	0·76	0·94	1·12	0·98	0·98
Feb. ...	0·91	1·13	1·27	1·53	1·08	1·23
Mar. ...	2·38	2·62	2·84	2·78	3·05	2·57
Apr. ...	2·78	2·51	2·70	2·99	2·82	2·75
May ...	1·85	1·72	1·81	2·14	1·49	1·62
June ...	1·25	1·46	1·37	1·81	1·37	1·00
July ...	2·98	2·68	2·67	2·79	3·22	2·77
Aug. ...	3·18	2·59	2·90	2·95	2·41	3·33
Sept. ...	1·25	1·42	1·49	1·95	1·46	1·80
Oct. ...	1·07	0·86	0·77	0·73	1·21	1·31
Nov. ...	0·95	1·27	1·27	1·85	0·91	0·81
Dec. ..	1·42	1·46	1·85	1·41	1·25	1·72
Total in Inches.	20·77	20·48	21·88	24·05	20·19	21·71

The Belvoir Report contains a Summary of Observations taken at Belvoir Castle, viz.:—Wind, prevailing direction, S.W.; rainfall, total, 21·45 inches, which fell on 212 days, the greatest rainfall being 0·82 inches, on March 25th; barometer, highest reading, 30·7 inches, on February 6th, and the lowest reading, 28·7 inches, on December 10th; thermometer, highest in the shade, 80°, on June 3rd and 4th, July 2nd, and August 3rd, and lowest on the screen, 9°, on December 30th and 31st; the mean temperature of the year was 47·68 degrees, which is 0·33 below the average; total sunshine, 1,485 hours, which is 27 hours below the average, there being 65 sunless days.

The Melton Rural Report contains the usual complete and valuable meteorological table, compiled by Dr. J. T. Tibbles, of Melton Mowbray. The Table is given below:—

Meteorological Report for 1908. Melton Mowbray, 250 feet above Sea Level.

By JOHN T. TIBBLES, M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.R. Met. Soc.; Melton Mowbray.

BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL AND 32° F.				TEMPERATURE (Thermometer in Stevenson's Screen.)										RAINFALL.			
Month.	Mean of Month.	Highest. Date.	Lowest. Date.	MEANS.					EXTREMES.					Total Fall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.
				9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean of Month.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.					
Jan.	30.249	30.535	21st 29.062	8th	33.4°	39.9°	25.8°	14.1°	32.9°	55°	27th	8°	12th	7.1	0.98	0.35	8th
Feb.	30.009	30.656	7th 29.148	29th	39.9°	46.1°	35.7°	10.4°	40.4°	51°	17th	23°	2nd	7.5	1.23	0.26	16th
Mar.	29.749	30.289	15th 29.211	10th	39.1°	42.9°	30.2°	12.7°	36.6°	54°	8th	20°	15th	8.2	2.57	0.74	25th
April	29.706	30.405	7th 29.397	24th	43.3°	49.2°	33.1°	16.1°	41.2°	65°	30th	23°	8th	7.9	2.57	0.38	5th
May	29.844	30.448	27th 29.322	6th	57.2°	64.1°	44.7°	19.4°	54.4°	77°	27th	35°	11th	6.7	1.62	0.30	3rd
June	30.052	30.344	27th 29.637	14th	59.2°	68.6°	47.7°	20.9°	58.2°	79°	1st	33°	22nd	7.2	1.00	0.23	16th
July	29.941	30.444	29th 29.282	17th	63.5°	70.5°	50.8°	19.7°	60.6°	83°	2nd	40°	8th	6.1	2.77	0.98	8th
Aug.	29.929	30.321	3rd 29.368	28th	60.0°	66.6°	47.9°	18.7°	57.2°	81°	3rd	37°	17th	8.0	3.33	0.88	31st
Sept.	29.889	30.172	30th 28.969	1st	53.0°	65.2°	44.8°	20.4°	55.0°	77°	30th	30°	14th	7.2	1.80	0.39	3rd
Oct.	30.194	30.475	22nd 29.874	10th	50.9°	60.3°	42.8°	17.5°	51.6°	75°	3rd	28°	25th	7.2	1.31	0.37	16th
Nov.	29.993	30.352	30th 29.371	2nd	44.2°	50.0°	35.9°	14.1°	42.8°	57°	1st	19°	10th	6.8	0.81	0.18	24th
Dec.	29.939	30.365	1st 28.733	11th	37.9°	42.4°	31.4°	11.0°	36.9°	51°	21st	8°	30th	7.2	1.72	0.21	15th

Total Rainfall for year: 21.71 inches, falling on 175 days.

Mean Temperature of year equals 46.8 Fahr. against an average of 45.8 for ten years.

The average Rainfall for previous ten years: 26.57 inches.

Byelaws. **Bye-Laws.**—Several districts are still without proper building byelaws. It is necessary that such should be adopted by all Authorities and rigidly adhered to.

Adoptive Acts. **Adoptive Acts.**—Some action has been taken by a few districts with regard to adopting some portion of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Another year I hope to give an account of the action so taken in the whole County.

Dairies,
Cowsheds and
Milkshops. **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**—More work has been done in this department during the year than perhaps in any other, and the various District Councils are more seriously recognising their duties and obligations.

The passing of the Milk Clauses in the London County Council and the Leicester Corporation Acts has undoubtedly acted as a stimulous to this work. The London County Council have been utilising their powers, and as the result of testing samples of milk arriving in London have inspected several of the dairies in this County. The results of the inspections in the majority of cases supported the tests in London, and no doubt some good has been done. Leicester Corporation have not as yet commenced to use the powers they have acquired.

The registration of dairymen in the County is now more complete than ever, and the inspection of premises more frequent and thorough. I am hoping in future years to give more details of this work than has been possible in the past. One important matter which should have the most careful consideration at each dairy is the source and quality of the water supply. As a matter of routine where the dairy is supplied from a well, the water from that well should be periodically examined.

The Government have produced their Dairies Bill (a summary of which will be found in the Appendix), and this has been carefully considered by the Sanitary Committee of the County Council, and by the County Council itself, who have made the following recommendations:—

Sec. 2. (1).—It is not desirable to violate the acknowledged principles of Local Government by giving power to one Local Authority to exercise jurisdiction within the area of another Local Authority, and should be deleted.

Sec. 2. (8).—Should provide that notice should be given of the withdrawal of the Orders.

Sec. 3. (1) b.—The words “ unless he proves that the milk has been boiled or otherwise sterilized,” should be deleted.

Sec. 6. (3).—This clause should be omitted and a new clause inserted providing that all Rules and Orders under the provisions of the Bill should be laid before both Houses of Parliament before coming into force.

Sec. 8.—That, whilst approving of the provisions under which the Local Government Board is to make regulations for the protection against danger to health arising from distribution of milk from abroad, the Committee is of opinion that the regulations should be as effectively and as stringently carried out as those affecting the home supply, and should also apply to all milk imported from abroad.

Sec. 9.—Notice of any Local Government Board Inquiry should be given to County Councils.

Sec. 10.—A better definition of “ County District ” should be given. Is it an “ Urban ” or “ Rural District,” or both?

General recommendations:—

The administrative authority should be compelled to carry out certain duties, viz., their Medical Officer to make one annual inspection of all dairies, and Sanitary Inspector two. The Veterinary Surgeon should be required to make at least one inspection of all animals in dairies, and two or more if required by the Local Government Board.

Orders specifying the work would be issued by the Local Government Board, and a special annual report covering this work should be required to be made and supplied to the higher Authorities, viz., the County Council or the Local Government Board.

The total number of dairymen registered in the County is 1,170, and the number of inspections of premises 1,986. The registration is in some districts not complete. The number registered in the County last year was 836, and the number then known to exist was 1,118, so that the number registered this year is greater than that known to exist in the previous year, and there are still others to be registered.

In the Urban Districts there are 234 dairymen registered, as against 142 last year; whilst in the Rural Districts there are 936 registered, as against 694 last year.

In the Ashby Woulds District, the Medical Officer of Health says:—"There are 19 cowsheds and dairies in this district of which only 2 are registered. A complete register of these is urgently necessary to ensure regular inspection and proper supervision of the milk supply. The cubic space per cow is in many instances far too small. The minimum space required for health is 600 cubic feet per cow; but the average of six sheds measured works out at less than 400 cubic feet per cow."

At Coalville the register is now complete, and many improvements have been effected on dairy premises.

At Hinckley it would appear that the 28 dairymen are not registered, but the regular inspection of the premises takes place.

At Loughborough the Regulations have been well observed, and a systematic inspection has been made by the Medical Officer of Health. All the recommendations made by him were immediately carried out.

At Market Harborough the District Council have now had for some years a veterinary inspector of cowsheds, etc. All the dairymen are registered.

At Quorn all the dairymen are registered. The milk of one dairy is sent to Loughborough, and the remainder is consumed in the Urban District.

At Shepshed, the dairymen, who number 32, have at last all been registered. All the premises have been inspected, and in 13 instances notices were issued, mostly for lime-washing. Forty-nine of the premises are supplied with well water, samples from two of which were, on analysis, found to be fair.

At Thurmaston the dairymen are all registered, and Regulations have been adopted. One cowshed was a nuisance, and the Medical Officer of Health, after some trouble, succeeded in securing the removal of the cattle.

In the Ashby Rural District the register is not yet complete, in spite of the fact that the District Council has issued notices that

registration is compulsory. Antiquated Regulations are in force, and the Medical Officer of Health recommends the adoption of the Model Regulations.

In the Barrow Rural District 40 dairymen are on the register. Regulations have been adopted and came into force on March 31st.

In the Belvoir Rural District most of the recommendations made in a special report by the Medical Officer of Health have been carried out. There is still room for improvement in some of the premises.

In the Blaby Rural District there are now 50 dairymen registered, about 20 being added during the last year. As a result of administrative action a general improvement in the cleanliness and sanitation of cowsheds is already manifest.

In the Billesdon Rural District there are 93 dairymen registered. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Here, as elsewhere, the chief difficulty, especially on the small farms, is to ensure strict cleanliness, and the sufficiently frequent removal of manure from the immediate vicinity of cowsheds."

In the Castle Donington Rural District the number of dairymen registered has increased to 64; 137 inspections of premises were made, 23 of these being during milking time. The premises are in fairly good condition, but not by any means as good as might be desired.

In the Hinckley Rural District Regulations were adopted on October 1st. Registration and inspection of premises are being proceeded with.

In the Loughborough Rural District all the dairymen, numbering 66, are registered. A veterinary inspector has been appointed and good work has been done in stopping the milking of cows suspected or discovered to be tuberculous or otherwise diseased.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District, 138 dairymen are registered. As the result of administrative action a very great improvement in the condition of premises is recorded.

The Early Notification of Births Act, 1907.—This Act was to be adopted by the County Council, but the Local Government Board declined to sanction its adoption, on the ground that the District Councils should be allowed a reasonable time in which to decide whether they would adopt the Act or not.

The Early
Notification of
Births Act,

In accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Committee, a copy of the Local Government Board's letter declining to sanction the adoption by the County Council of the Notification of Births Act, was sent to each Urban and Rural District Council, and a request was made that such Council would state what action they propose to take.

Replies were received from all the districts and are given briefly below:—

URBAN:—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	...	Do not intend to adopt it.
Ashby Woulds	... ..	Under consideration.
Coalville	... ..	Will adopt the Act.
Hinckley	... ..	Decided not to adopt the Act as it is understood County Council have decided to do so for County.
Market Harborough	...	Will adopt Act.
Melton Mowbray	...	Is not their intention to adopt Act.
Quorn	... ..	Do not intend to adopt it.
Shepshed	... ..	Do not intend to adopt Act.
Thurmaston	... ..	Under consideration.
Wigston	... ..	Decided not to adopt Act.

RURAL:—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	...	Think Act useless unless Medical men and nurses appointed to visit cases, and do not intend to adopt it; also hope County Council will not do so considering the already very heavy County rates.
Barrow-on-Soar	...	Do not propose to adopt Act.
Belvoir	... ..	Is not their intention to adopt Act.
Billesdon	... ..	Will adopt it.
Blaby	... ..	Leave adoption to County Council.
Castle Donington	...	Is not their intention to adopt Act.
Hallaton	... ..	Would be better carried out by County Council.
Hinckley	... ..	Is not their intention to adopt Act,
Loughborough	... ..	Is not their intention to adopt Act, but have no objection to County Council doing so.
Lutterworth	... ..	Consider adoption by County Council the proper course provided £50 kept as limit of annual expense.

Market Bosworth	...	Will not adopt Act; and strongly urge County Council not to do so.
Market Harborough	...	Will adopt Act.
Melton Mowbray	...	Do not at present propose to adopt it.

In the above list only two Urban Districts, viz., Coalville (population 18,200) and Market Harborough (population 9,250) and two Rural Districts, viz., Billesdon (population 6,080) and Market Harborough (population 7,250) have decided to adopt the Act.

The Local Government Board by their action have clearly spoilt the uniform working of the Act in the County. Those districts which are adopting the Act are only getting at their own expense what they would have got at the expense of the County. The Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act are deprived of a very valuable assistance which this notification of Births would have given them in the control of Midwives and in the prevention of uncertified women practising in the future.

I believe that where the District Councils have passed resolutions adopting the Act, the Local Government Board have practically declined to sanction the adoption unless some measures are provided by which the information received can be beneficially utilised, that means of course unless health visitors are appointed.

Offensive Trades.—From the Sanitary Inspectors' Table **Offensive Trades.** (Table 6) it appears that there are 12 offensive trades established in the County, which come under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as against 10 last year; the increase of 2 is in the Urban Districts (viz., at Melton Mowbray and Wigston), making a total of 7, the other 5 being in the Rural Districts. Thirty-five inspections were made of these premises.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 51, a Local Authority, by Order confirmed by the Local Government Board, have power to extend Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to any other trade, business, or manufacture.

Canal Boats.—There are 19 Canal Boats registered in the Canal Boats. County, viz., 18 at Loughborough and 1 at Hinckley. Inspection of Canal Boats take place in any district through which the Canal passes. In the Urban Districts 110 inspections were recorded,

being 95 at Ashby Woulds, 11 at Loughborough, and 4 at Quorn, with frequent inspections at Hinckley; in the Rural Districts 53 inspections were made, being 14 in the Castle Donington, 17 in the Market Bosworth, and 22 in the Market Harborough district. The records show that during these inspections no infectious diseases were found on board.

**Slaughter
Houses.**

Slaughter Houses.—The total number of these premises licensed or registered in the County is 274, of which 562 inspections were made.

In the Urban Districts there are 92 premises, of which 266 inspections are recorded. At Quorn it appears that 8 inspections of premises were made which are neither licensed nor registered. If they are not registered they must be licensed, and the District Council should keep proper control in their own hands.

In the Rural Districts, of the 182 premises 296 inspections are recorded. The list is incomplete, and the work in connection with this class of premises in Rural Districts is most unsatisfactory. Slaughter houses are premises for the preparation of food for human consumption, and it is difficult to understand why the conditions should be allowed to be more lax in the Rural Districts than in the Urban.

**Common
Lodging Houses.**

Common Lodging Houses.—The number of Common Lodging Houses registered in the County is 18, and the number of inspections of these premises, as given in the Sanitary Inspectors' Table, was 127. The number of premises is a decrease of two on last year and three on the year before. In the Urban Districts there are 14 houses, of which 105 inspections were made, together with frequent inspections at Melton Mowbray; and in the Rural Districts there are 4 houses, of which 22 inspections were made.

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The Lodging House in New Buildings having been closed, there is now no registered Common Lodging House in the town, but I believe there is a necessity for one, and the question should be considered of erecting a suitable building in a convenient part of the town, as it is a well-known fact that many persons using this kind of accommodation come to the town, and the authorities have experienced considerable difficulty in finding them lodgings for the night."

Under Part V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, additional powers of control over Lodging Houses and Keepers may be obtained by Local Authorities by adopting these clauses, and I would recommend them to the consideration of those Authorities having Lodging Houses in their districts.

I am indebted to E. Holmes, Esq., the County Chief Constable, for the following Report made by him in January, 1909, to the Standing Joint Committee:—

VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.—“Pursuant to my custom since 1895”
 “I submit the following abstract of the number of persons accom-”
 “modated at the Common Lodging Houses and Casual Wards”
 “throughout the County during each of the past ten years, ending”
 “31st December:—”

“COMMON LODGING HOUSES.”

“ 1899	...	...	...	...	106,248 ”
“ 1900	...	...	...	...	92,300 ”
“ 1901	...	...	...	...	97,842 ”
“ 1902	...	...	...	...	119,854 ”
“ 1903	...	...	...	...	124,887 ”
“ 1904	...	...	...	...	116,151 ”
“ 1905	...	...	...	...	116,151 ”
“ 1906	...	...	...	...	123,833 ”
“ 1907	...	...	...	...	113,094 ”
“ 1908	...	...	...	...	103,224 ”

“CASUAL WARDS.”

“ 1899	...	...	...	...	33,725 ”
“ 1900	...	...	...	...	23,887 ”
“ 1901	...	...	...	...	28,481 ”
“ 1902	...	...	...	...	29,835 ”
“ 1903	...	...	...	...	37,218 ”
“ 1904	...	...	...	...	49,164 ”
“ 1905	...	...	...	...	54,672 ”
“ 1906	...	...	...	...	44,009 ”
“ 1907	...	...	...	...	44,024 ”
“ 1908	...	...	...	...	52,185 ”

“Though it will be seen from these figures that the number of”
 “persons relieved at the Casual Wards has increased by 8,161, or”
 “18·53 per cent. on last year, it will also be evident that the”

“number of persons accommodated at the Common Lodging”
 “Houses has decreased 9,870, or 8·72 per cent. The net difference”
 “in the two totals is a decrease of 1,709.”

Midwives Act.

Midwives Act.—The number of registered Midwives practising in the County is 113, distributed in the various districts as follows:—

URBAN.		RURAL.	
DISTRICT.	No. of Midwives.	DISTRICT.	No. of Midwives.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	16 in 11 parishes
Ashby Woulds ..	2	Barrow-on-Soar ..	11 ,, 9 ,,
Coalville	6	Belvoir	1 ,, 1 ,,
Hinckley	2	Billesdon	3 ,, 3 ,,
Loughborough ..	8	Blaby	8 ,, 7 ,,
Market Harborough	1	Castle Donington ..	3 ,, 2 ,,
Melton Mowbray ..	2	Hallaton	No Certified Midwife.
Quorn	No Certified Midwife.	Hinckley	4 ,, 4 ,,
Shepshed	1	Loughborough ..	2 ,, 2 ,,
Thurmaston ..	1	Lutterworth ..	2 ,, 2 ,,
Wigston	2	Market Bosworth ..	24 ,, 15 ,,
		Market Harborough	4 ,, 4 ,,
		Melton Mowbray ..	9 ,, 7 ,,
Totals ..	26	Total ..	87 in 67 parishes.

113

All the above Midwives are resident in the County. Their qualifications are as follows:—Bona fide practice, 94; London Obstetrical Society Certificate, 6; Central Midwives' Board Certificate, 12; British Lying-in Hospital Certificate, 1.

The number registered shews a decrease of 12 on last year. In 1906, when the second register was published, there were 136

registered. The decrease is considerable, and has been gradual up to the present time. No difficulties are experienced at the present time, because women, other than those registered, are still practising; these are allowed to so practise until April 1st, 1910.

There is bound to be a shortage and some difficulties after the last-mentioned date, and these conditions are gradually getting more acute. A glance at the above Table shews that there is now no certified midwife in practice at Quorn, and that in the Lutterworth Rural District—a district with an estimated population of 9,230, contained in 30 parishes, and with 227 births recorded in 1908—there are only two registered midwives.

The future difficulties will of course be most pronounced in the Rural Districts, the chief reason for this being the difficulty of certified midwives of experience obtaining a living, and the large area they will have to recover to do this. These points especially have been under the consideration of the Sanitary and Rivers Pollution Committee. The only feasible solution would appear to be the embodiment of certified midwives at a guaranteed minimum salary by Nursing Associations or of the County, and chiefly in the Rural Districts. As such Associations only exist over a very limited area of the County at the present time, it is proposed to encourage the formation of new Associations with the idea of obtaining through them a supply of Midwives as one of the objects in view.

The Education Committee grant six Scholarships in Midwifery annually. The greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable women to take up this work. I have repeatedly pointed out that the style of the examination required by the Central Midwives Board is, in my opinion, wrong, and the majority of women who would make excellent Midwives will not face the written examination. In other Counties the same opinion is now growing.

The question of the appointment of Health Visitors has on more than one occasion been before the Sanitary Committee. The duties of such officials might include that of inspecting the certified Midwives. Such officials have been appointed in other Counties, and the work done by them is excellent. I must again recommend this question to the earnest consideration of the Committee and the County Council.

Housing of the
Working
Classes.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, in the Urban Districts 5 houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation, and 4 were made habitable, whilst in the Rural Districts 16 were condemned, 10 closed, and 10 made habitable.

Under the Public Health Act, in the Urban Districts, 10 houses were condemned, and 5 were closed; whilst 103 were cleansed, etc. In the Rural Districts 18 were condemned and 3 were closed; whilst 124 were cleansed. The work in this direction was much more active in the Urban Districts than in the previous year.

The Housing and Town Planning Bill is again before Parliament. The Bill reproduces the Bill of last Session as amended by the Standing Committee. This Bill gives County Councils increased powers and responsibilities. One section, which has been adversely criticised by Local Authorities, especially Rural Authorities, is that requiring a quinquennial survey and register. After all, is it too much to expect a Local Authority to do—to thoroughly inspect their district once in five years?

At Ashby, the more recently built houses are in demand owing to their improved conveniences and appointments.

At Coalville the housing accommodation is fairly sufficient, and the class of houses improving.

At Loughborough plans for 51 new houses have been approved.

At Market Harborough the house accommodation is of good class. With the exception of a few of the older yards, there is a good general sufficiency of open air space about the houses.

At Melton Mowbray the completion of the new Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works will enable the Local Authority to deal effectively with a large number of properties, and more especially working-class dwellings towards the centre of the town, which are at present far from sanitary.

At Quorn the house accommodation is good. The houses now being built are of a superior character.

At Shepshed plans for 22 new houses were approved. There were 1,244 houses occupied in July, as against 1,161 at the last Census. There were 51 empty houses, of which only 20 were really

habitable. Eight houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation; five of these were cleansed and repaired, and the other three are still unoccupied.

In the Ashby Rural District plans for 22 new houses were approved.

In the Barrow Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The proportion of dilapidated property verging on unfitness for habitation is, on the whole, lower than in most of the Rural Districts for which I am Health Officer."

In the Belvoir Rural District the house accommodation is, on the whole, good. One house at Redmile was condemned as unfit for human habitation.

In the Billesdon Rural District one house was condemned and demolished. The "Garden City," which is being built at Humberstone, is an experiment in housing which will be watched with interest.

In the Hinckley Rural District plans for 23 new dwelling houses were approved, and certificates granted for the occupation of 21.

In the Lutterworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I had occasion to condemn dilapidated cottage property in the parishes of Shearsby, Leire, and Willoughby. There are in the latter village several very poor properties which are really unfit for habitation, and whose demolition is desirable. The difficulty, however, is to provide for the displaced habitants, who are too poor to make any provision for themselves. Effective action in cases of this kind will, however, in all probability, be facilitated by the passing of the Housing and Town Planning Bill."

In the Market Bosworth Rural District plans for 83 new houses and for 21 alterations have been approved. Fifty-one houses and cottages have been erected during the year.

In the Market Harborough Rural District the house accommodation is generally good. In Fleckney and Kibworth the work of building cottages with modern sanitary improvements rapidly proceeds. Building bye laws for Kibworth, Fleckney, and Smeeton have been passed.

Loans to Local Authorities.—The following Loans have been sanctioned to Local Authorities in Leicestershire during the years 1896 to 1907:—

L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Repayment of Loan.	30*	797
"	"	Sewerage	30	6-0
"	"	Water Supply	30	8,095
Coalville	.. .. "	"	15	1,080
"	"	Land for Water Supply	5	500
"	"	Water Supply	5	858
Hinckley	.. .. "	Sewage Disposal	10	800
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,770
Melton Mowbray	.. .. "	"	30	4,050
"	"	Sewerage	40	550
Wigston Magna	.. .. "	Hospital	30	294
1897.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,500
Hinckley	.. .. "	Fire Brigade	10	535
"	"	Gas Works	50	1,000
"	"	Sewage Disposal	10	130
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,470
Quorn	.. .. "	Street Improvement	21	595
"	"	Water Supply	30	155
1898.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Land for S. and S.D.	50	5,523
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	8,977
Coalville	.. .. "	"	30	22,992
Hinckley	.. .. "	Gas Works	25	8,500
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Dépôt	50	200
"	"	Paying off Loans	50	1,100
"	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	10	500
"	"	Sewerage	30	2,500
1899.				
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	20	5,100
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Fire Station, Mortuary, and Dépôt	50	700
"	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	5	1,075
"	"	"	50	1,175
"	"	"Street Improvement"	17	650
Thurmaston	.. U.D.	"	20	894
1900.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	556
Coalville	.. .. "	"	30	36,511
Melton Mowbray	.. .. "	"	30	9,320
1901.				
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	250
"	"	Street Improvement	20	1,760
"	"	Sewerage	30	490
"	"	Street Improvement	15	452
"	"	"	15	100
"	"	Land for Street Improvement	50	3,500
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	20	705
"	"	Land for New Street	50	2,345
"	"	Market Purposes	35	25,950
"	"	Slaughter House Purposes	35	1,050

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

* This period dates from 17th November, 1894

† This period dates from 6th January, 1896.

L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1902.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Sewerage	30	1,451
"	.. "	Land for Scavenging Purposes	60	600
Hinckley	.. "	Offices	31	2,508
"	.. "	Private Street Improvement	20	630
"	.. "	Land for Hospital	50	500
Loughborough	.. B.	Sewage Disposal	30	300
"	.. "	Refuse Destructor	20	1,314
"	.. "	Disinfecter	10	340
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Fire Brigade Station	32	550
"	.. "	Land for Refuse Tip	30	425
Melton Mowbray	.. "	{ Contribution towards cost of constructing a new Road and a Bridge }	30	1,000
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	2,000
Quorndon	.. "	S. and S.D.	31	11,300
Shepshed	.. "	Land for Fire Brigade Purposes	50	50
"	.. "	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	100
"	.. "	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	50	850
1903.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	60	541
"	.. "	Land for Street Improvement	5	111
"	.. "	Hospital Purposes	57	632
"	.. "	Land for Dépôt Purposes	60	750
"	.. "	Land for New Street	60	445
Coalville	.. U.D.	S. and S.D.	30	18,122
"	.. "	Sewage Disposal	10	400
"	.. "	Land for Sewage Disposal	60	2,100
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	500
"	.. "	Gas Works Purposes	30	5,000
Melton Mowbray	.. "	Water Supply	30	800
Quorn	.. "	Water Supply	29	204
Wigston Magna	.. "	Street Improvement	20	1,471
1904.				
Coalville	.. U.D.	S. and S. D.	27	3,012
"	.. "	"	30	293
Loughborough	.. B.	Electric Undertaking	25	5,000
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	270
"	.. "	Mortuary	30	135
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	825
Melton Mowbray	.. U.D.	Purchase of Property for Street Improvement	50	3,675
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	600
Wigston Magna	.. U.D.	Land for S.D.	60	3,500
"	.. "	S. and S. D.	30	14,049
"	.. "	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	48	775
1905.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	54	2,000
Coalville	.. "	S.D.	30	470
Hinckley	.. "	S.D.	10	50
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	1,358
"	.. "	Land for New Street	60	470
"	.. "	"	5	530
Loughborough	.. B.	Street Improvement	20	73
"	.. "	Land for Ditto	60	257
"	.. "	Street Improvement	20	1,100
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	60	2,000
"	.. "	"	5	1,200
"	.. "	"	60	1,000
"	.. "	"	5	500
Quorn Ion	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	4,212
Wigston Magna	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	4,804
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	276
"	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	13,409
"	.. "	Land for S.D.	30	640

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £s.
1906.				
Hinckley ..	.. U.D.	New Street	20	800
" ..	.. "	Water Undertaking	30	335
Loughborough ..	.. B.	Fire Engine	10	325
Melton Mowbray ..	.. U.D.	Private Street Works	7	400
" ..	.. "	Street Improvement	55	580
" ..	.. "	Bridge	30	400
Quorn ..	.. U.D.	Sewerage	30	375
Wigston Magna ..	.. U.D.	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	47	1,480
1907.				
Coalville ..	.. U.D.	Sewerage	28	580
" ..	.. "	Water Supply	28	4412
" ..	.. "	Land for Water Supply	60	740
Hinckley ..	.. U.D.	Hospital Purposes	27	450
Loughborough ..	.. B.	Hospital Purposes	42	1225
" ..	.. "	Street Improvement	19	1264
" ..	.. "	Sewerage	30	225
" ..	.. "	Street Improvement	20	241
" ..	.. "	Land for S.D.	60	1540
Market Harborough ..	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	3850
Shepshed ..	.. U.D.	S. & S.D.	30	1400
" ..	.. "	Fire Engine and Appliances	10	178
Thurmaston ..	.. U.D.	Land for Depot Purposes	50	200

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

L.G.B. Loans to Local Rural District Councils.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Bardon.	S. and S.D.	30	1,800
Blaby	Blaby	Hospital.	30	706
1897.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	1,046
Market Bosworth	Ibstock	"	30	2,800
Melton Mowbray	Somerby	"	25	320
1898.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Barkby	S. and S.D.	30	3,100
Blaby "	"	"	30	200
"	Oadby	Land for S.D.	50	1,250
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,050
Castle Donington	Castle Donington	"	31	6,500
Market Bosworth	Ratby	Sewerage	30	420
Market Harborough	Kibworth Beauchamp	Land for S.D.	50	735
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,383
"	Kibworth Harcourt	Land for S.D.	50	515
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	967
1899.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Bardon	S. and S.D.	30	288
Barrow-on-Soar	Syston	"	23	7,000
Blaby	Kirby Muxloe	Land for S.D.	50	1,400
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,964
Castle Donington	Castle Donington	Water Supply	23	800
Market Bosworth	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	592
1900.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	870
Blaby	Oadby	"	30	550
"	Enderby	"	34	5,500
Castle Donington	Castle Donington	"	31	1,694
"	"	Water Supply	23	200
1901.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Newtown Linford	Sewerage	30	200
Blaby	Kirby Muxloe	S. and S.D.	30	1,411
Hallaton	Hallaton	"	35	1,800
Lutterworth	Lutterworth	"	33	10,000
Market Bosworth	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	800
1902.				
Hallaton	Hallaton	S. and S.D.	35	156
Hinckley	Hinckley	Land for Hospital	50	580
Market Harborough	Kibworth Beauchamp	Sewerage	30	1,810
1903.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Newtown Linford	S. and S.D.	28	524
"	"	"	28	196
"	" Sileby "	"	31	12,322
Blaby	Oadby	"	30	2,350
Lutterworth	Lutterworth	Sewerage	30	587
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	761
"	"	Sewerage	30	240
Market Bosworth	Ibstock	{ Private Street Improvement }	5	500
"	Kirkby Mallory	S. and S.D.	30	430

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

L.C.B. Loans to Local Rural District Council.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Year.	Amount in £'s.
1904.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Birstall	S. and S.D.	30	790
" ..	Sileby	"	31	2,639
" ..	Woodhouse	"	30	530
Castle Donington ..	Kegworth	S.D.	20	200
" ..	"	"	20	30
Hinckley ..	Stoney Stanton	Water Supply	26	116
1905.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Barrow-on-Soar	S. and S.D.	29	4,625
Blaby ..	Oadby	"	30	678
Hinckley ..	Burbage	"	32	7,450
1906.				
Blaby ..	Glenfield	S. and S.D.	30	4 000
Market Harborough ..	Fleckney	S. and S.D.	30	2,810
" ..	"	S.D.	15	100
" ..	Kibworth Beauchamp	{ Private Street Improvement }	7	1,665
1907.				
Blaby ..	Cosby	Sewerage	30	2,874
" ..	Narborough	"	30	1,397
" ..	Cosby	Land for S.D.	60	451
" ..	"	S. D.	15	470
" ..	Narborough	Land for S.D.	60	1,059
" ..	"	S. D.	15	1,188
" ..	Cosby	S. & S. D.	30	949
" ..	Narborough	"	30	2,366
Hinckley ..	Hinckley R.D.	Hospital Purposes	27	450
Melton Mowbray ..	Thorpe Satchville	S. & S. D.	30	1,827

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Overcrowding.—In the whole County 82 nuisances of over-crowding were abated as against 46 last year. Thirty-two of these occurred in the Urban Districts and 50 in the Rural. The number of inspections of premises was 211, of which 49 took place in the Urban District and 162 in the Rural; but these figures do not include any for the Market Bosworth Rural District, which is one of the most overcrowded districts in the County, and where frequent inspections are reported.

On the whole, more work seems to have been carried out in this direction during the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, and River Pollution.—There were during the year four Local Government Board Inquiries held in various parts of the County into applications for Loans for Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, and Rivers Pollution.

At Melton Mowbray the Urban Council applied for a loan of £20,000 for works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for Melton Mowbray. Eleven acres of land had been provisionally purchased in the Parish of Sysonby for £2,000. The old farm is to be used for the treatment of storm water. New and increased pumping power is to be provided on the old site, and the sewage, after being screened, lifted to the new site. Here the sewage is passed through settling tanks, and then doubly treated through trickle beds. The effluent will be carried directly to the River Wreake, or may be treated on some of the land. These works ought to be completed by the end of the year 1909, and should end the abominable pollution of the River Wreake which has been going on for so many years.

For Narborough, the Blaby Rural District Council applied for a loan of £750 for works of sewerage for part of that township. The sewers were to be laid in the building estate lying between the Leicester Road and the North Western Railway.

At Hinckley the Urban District Council applied for £3,000 for additional sewage disposal works at their present farm, which is situated in the Parish of Burbage. The proposed works consist of a screening chamber, a detritus tank, one new Stone's Ejector, and three additional septic tanks. These additions are being made with a view to improving the effluent from the farm, owing to complaints of the pollution of the brook both by the Warwickshire and Leicestershire County Councils.

At Loughborough the Borough Council applied for a loan of £300 for works of sewerage in The Avenue, Loughborough.

The apportionment of the cost of the joint sewage works for Cosby and Narborough, made by the Local Government Board, was as follows:—To Narborough, £4,538; and to Cosby, £1,818.

At Oadby, on December 31st, 1907, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into an application made by the Blaby Rural District Council for a loan of £3,000 for work of sewerage for part of that parish. Two Shone's Ejectors are to be provided in Knighton Rise and Grange Road to lift the sewage from the lower portion of a new building estate, which estate will be sewered. The necessary engine power will be provided and stationed at the existing farm. These works will remove the pollution, frequently complained about, running down Stoughton lane and into Leicester Borough.

A number of places have come under the notice of the Sanitary and Rivers Pollution Committee, and of the County Council, on account of the pollution of rivers or streams by sewage farm effluents or by untreated sewage.

At Castle Donington the effluent from the sewage farm was bad, and was practically untreated sewage. As a result the brook water was considerably polluted. The Rural District Council was, in June, given time to remedy certain matters, which they thought would put things right.

At Birstall a complaint was received of the pollution of the river by the effluent from Birstall Mill. At this mill "Leather Board" is manufactured. A few years ago the waste of the mill caused considerable pollution, but as a result of action taken by the County Council, improved treatment plant was provided. The results were good, and no complaint was received until March, 1908. The cause of this last pollution was the neglect to properly empty the settling tanks.

The Great Wigston Sewage Farm has been under consideration on one or two occasions owing to pollution of the brook, caused by overflows of untreated sewage directly into the brook. The farm is inadequate in size. The District Council, however, have permission to use some adjoining grass land on which to run their sewage for treatment purposes.

At Kirby Muxloe the effluent from the sewage farm has not always been satisfactory, and complaints have been received of the foul smells, on the adjoining road, from the farm. These defects can, in my opinion, be remedied by better management.

At Swannington, in the Ashby Rural District, the pollution of the brook still continues, and the District Council are being required to proceed with a scheme, the plans of which have been prepared.

Complaints of the pollution of the river Soar above Leicester were made, and I inspected the river from above Croft to below the Anstey Brook. Details of the pollutions caused by the small villages and by the Leicester Corporation were submitted to the Sanitary Committee and the County Council.

At Syston some pollution of the brook took place down Meadow Lane by the overflow from the Gut Scraping Works. The pollution is very much less than it used to be in former years, and was due on this occasion to a little want of care.

At Ibstock, in the Market Bosworth Rural District, pollution of the brook was caused by the effluent from this sewage farm. The present treatment works are entirely inadequate, and the land is too heavy for irrigation purposes. The result is that the sewage after running over the land overflows into the ditch.

The following remarks are taken from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

At Ashby Woulds (a district with a small and scattered population) there is a number of small treatment works.

At Hinckley ventilating columns are required at the dead ends of the sewers, and complaints have been received of smells arising from open manhole covers.

At Loughborough the centrifugal pumps have been thoroughly overhauled, an extension has been made to the bacterial filter, and the inverted syphon under the canal has been laid, thereby connecting the old farm with the new.

At Quorn the farm is reported to be working efficiently.

At Shepshed the farm is reported to be now doing much better work.

In the Ashby Rural District a loan is to be applied for for a sewage scheme at Swannington. A scheme is being prepared for the parish of Ravenstone. The condition of Measham drainage is at last receiving attention, with a view to being dealt with.

In the Barrow Rural District the nine sewage farms have received the usual attention. No provision has yet been made for the efficient sewerage of the new building estate near Rothley station.

In the Billesdon Rural District the "Garden City" at Humberstone has not been sewered. Plans have been prepared for the sewerage of Evington, and negotiations for the acquisition of land for disposal purposes are in progress.

In the Castle Donington District an earnest attempt has been made to improve the effluent of the Castle Donington Sewage Farm.

In the Hinckley Rural District the sewerage scheme for Barwell is not yet complete, and the treatment works have yet to be constructed.

In the Loughborough Rural District the effluent from the Wymeswold Farm is not satisfactory.

Scavenging and
Removal of
Nightsoil.

Scavenging, and Removal of Night Soil.—Improvements in this important work are gradually being made in the County. Scavengers are appointed in most of the large villages, but there are still a few without them.

The benefit to life and health by proper scavenging is incalculable. Recent investigators have proved that the last increase in Diarrhœal diseases was due to filth accumulations, and that everything that can be done should be done to remedy defects.

Several of the District Reports allude to inefficient scavenging, or to the want of it.

Loughborough Borough Council applied for a loan of £1,600 for an additional refuse destructor, etc., in order to get rid of their town refuse more effectively.

At Coalville the scavenging is done better now than at any previous time.

For Countesthorpe, in the Blaby Rural District, a scavenger has been appointed, and a similar system is recommended for Croft.

Water Supply.—Two Local Government Board Inquiries for Water Supply. sanction to borrow monies for Water Works purposes were held during the year.

The Hinckley Urban District Council applied for £14,000 in order to extend their present works at Snarestone. The main proposals are to provide new headings for their present wells, and to increase the capacity of the tank in their Water Tower; by these means it is anticipated that an extra 300,000 gallons per day will be obtained.

For Enderby, the Blaby Rural District Council applied for £3,600 for purposes of water supply. Negotiations with the Leicester Corporation having failed, an endeavour was made to obtain a supply locally, and the application was for this latter scheme. The Leicester Corporation opposed the application, and offered a supply from the Leicester mains on different terms. The Local Government Board declined to sanction the loan, and a supply from Leicester is now practically arranged for.

In most of the districts the supplies remain much the same as last year.

At Coalville the new supply is abundant and of good quality; 2,037 houses are now provided, as against 1,798 last year.

At Shepshed much progress is being made in the way of making new connections with the public supply from the Loughborough Corporation Water Works. There are now 102 connections representing 200 houses and 6 factories.

The water supply of part of Measham and of Oakthorpe, in the Ashby Rural District, is unsatisfactory, and requires serious consideration.

In the Hinckley Rural District the question of obtaining a supply for Barwell and Earl Shilton, and in the Blaby Rural District for Enderby and possibly other parishes, has been considered. It is important that a water main of sufficient size should be provided for all parishes through and near which it passes, so that

any parish not immediately taking the supply but probably wanting it in the near future should be able to get it without having to provide a new separate main.

In the Castle Donington Rural District slight extensions of the public supplies have been made at Kegworth and Castle Donington.

In the Market Harborough Rural District the water supply of Fleckney has been a source of much anxiety. A scheme for obtaining a supply for Fleckney and Kibworth was considered, but was almost unanimously rejected by the inhabitants of these two parishes.

In the whole County 204 samples of water were analysed, of which 92 were condemned. Thirty-two wells were closed and 133 cleansed, repaired, etc. Public supply was substituted in 285 instances.

Privies, Pails,
and Water
Closets.

Privies Pails, and Water Closets.—Steady progress is being made in the abolition of privy middens, the details of which are given in the Sanitary Inspectors' Table at the end the Report. Seventy-five new privies were provided and 186 old ones repaired; most of these occurring in Rural Districts. Two hundred and fifty-four privies were converted to pails, mostly in Rural Districts, and 167 to water closets, mostly in Urban Districts.

As regards the disposal of house refuse, 143 new ashpits were provided, and 170 old ones were converted to ashbins; also 412 new ashbins were provided.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, gives Local Authorities a fair and equitable way of dealing with the conversion of privies or pail closets to water closets.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Est. Population.	Nett			
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
98950	26·4	13·6	136	1·1

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. C. R. WILLIAMS.

Est. Population.	Nett			
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
4,722	25·6	16·9	116	1·7

The Birth rate is about equal to the average rate for the last ten years. The net death rate is 2·7 higher than last year, whilst the Infant Mortality rate is 3·9 lower. It is unusual for these two death rates to move in different directions; as a rule the rise and fall in the net death rate is to a large extent governed by the Infant Mortality rate. The Zymotic rate is nearly double of last year's. From Zymotic diseases there were 8 deaths, viz.:—Measles 7, and Diarrhœa 1. There were 5 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 from other tubucular diseases. The notifications of infectious diseases totalled 14, and were Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 1, Enteric Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 1. The sanitary condition of the district continues to improve. The more recently built houses are in demand, and the inhabitants generally show a greater respect and concern for sanitation. The registered lodging houses have given little trouble this year; they have been regularly inspected and the Regulations have been well observed. The sewage and drainage are quite satisfactory. The water supply has had to be considered, and a scheme is in hand to prevent any possible contamination of the future supply. Two samples of well water were analysed and one condemned; one well was closed and in two instances the public supply was substituted for well water. The system of excrement disposal remains much the

Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
4247 acres.

same. The privy middens are gradually disappearing, 6 being converted to pails and 16 to water closets. The slaughter houses, dairies and cowsheds have been regularly inspected and found on the whole satisfactory. There are 14 registered dairymen in the district. The workshops and bakehouses are satisfactory. The Isolation Hospital (burnt down in 1909) has been rebuilt, and contains eight beds.

ASHBY WOULDLS.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. LOGAN.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
3,250	26·1	10·5	90	0·3

Ashby Wouldls,
1818 acres.

All the above rates are satisfactory, the Birth rate being slightly better than last year. From Zymotic diseases there was 1 death, that being from Enteric Fever. There was also 1 death from Phthisis, and 1 from other tubercular diseases. Only 3 cases of infectious disease were notified, being 2 of Diphtheria and 1 of Enteric Fever. There were no serious sanitary defects on the premises where the fatal case of Enteric Fever occurred, the disease being probably contracted outside the district. This is the lowest number of infectious diseases for the last 14 years, except 1905—the average number being 15·5. Owing to the scattered nature of the district the detached groups of houses, the varying levels, and the constant interception of railway and canal, it is impossible to carry out a comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. Albert Village and a greater part of Occupation Road is sewered to outfall works in Occupation Road; Swain's Park and the Railway Inn to a small precipitating tank beside Railway Road; Donisthorpe Lane to outfall works in an adjoining field, where the revolving arm of the percolating filter is defective, and requires replacing; Stone Row and Moira to a tank beyond the canal, where the overflow is irrigated over grass land, the result being unsatisfactory, and the sewage might be taken to the Donisthorpe Lane outfall; New Fields and Old Row to tanks; and Rawdon Terrace sewage is untreated. It is recommended that New Fields and Rawdon Terrace sewage should be taken to Donisthorpe Lane if the levels will permit. A large portion of the district is supplied by water either from the Ashby and Swadlin-cote reservoir or by Willesley water. The scavenging of the district has been satisfactorily carried out. It is proposed to provide new closets at Stone Row with waterproof cesspits and covered ashpits. There are 19 dairymen in the district, but only two are registered. A complete register is urgently necessary. Of the cowsheds inspected cubic air space is, in many instances, far too

small, and the ventilation is not satisfactory; the cleanliness and general conditions are generally satisfactory, the lighting fairly so. The water supply in most cases is from wells. The three slaughter houses on the register are satisfactory.

COALVILLE.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. W. JAMIE.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
18,200	30·0	15·2	169	1·8

All the above rates are worse than last year. The Infant Mortality rate is excessive, the chief causes being Atrophy and Debility, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and Premature Birth. It is difficult to account for the large number of the latter. From Zymotic diseases 33 deaths occurred, viz.:—Measles 2, Whooping Cough 8, Scarletina 2, Diphtheria 5, Enteric Fever 4, Diarrhœa 12. There were 17 deaths from Phthisis and 12 from other tubercular diseases. Voluntary notification was invited by the Council, but no advantage has arisen from this. The notifications of infectious diseases totalled 94, being Diphtheria 46, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 29, Enteric Fever 12. The outbreak of Measles, which commenced in 1907, continued to spread throughout all the wards. Scarlet Fever was much less prevalent in the district. Whooping Cough maintained its reputation as a dangerous infectious disease, and was less prevalent in the Whitwick Ward; practically no preventive measures were taken. The decline in the number of Enteric Fever cases is gratifying; all the cases occurred in houses in which a case had previously occurred, or in the same yard, and six were contact cases. Diphtheria was chiefly prevalent in Whitwick; most of the cases were mild, and the serum treatment was generally practised. School agency was the chief factor in the spread. The house accommodation is fairly sufficient; the class of house is improving, and in the older houses ashpit privies are being converted to water closets. The water supply is regular and abundant and of good quality; 2,037 houses being now supplied, as against 1,798 last year. Scavenging is better now than at any previous time. The provision of a public abattoir would be a marked improvement. The register of dairymen is now complete, and the Regulations are now in force; the great majority of the dairies are supplied with well-water. The Isolation Hospital has been very useful for Enteric Fever cases; minor alterations have been carried out, but at least two new wards are required. The workshops and homework have been regularly supervised.

Coalville,
5980 acres.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR A. W. JENKINS.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
12,000	28·2	15·3	185	1·1

Hinckley,
3729 acres.

All the above rates compare badly with last year's, except the Zymotic rate. The Infant Mortality rate is very high, and no less than 11 of the 63 deaths were attributed to Premature Birth. From Zymotic diseases there were 13 deaths, being Whooping Cough 8, Enteric Fever 1, and Diarrhœa 4. There were 13 deaths from Phthisis and 6 from other tubercular diseases. The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 72, viz.:—Erysipelas 24, Scarlet Fever 41, Enteric Fever 5, Puerperal Fever 2. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 35 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The Measles outbreak of 1907 continued in the early part of the year. The town was free from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. Insanitary conditions were discovered on the premises where two Typhoid Fever cases occurred, and were quickly remedied. During the last quarter of the year Whooping Cough was very prevalent; this disease should be notifiable. The cleansing and disinfecting of rooms that have been occupied by phthisical patients was carried out. The water supply continues very good; extension of the present works at Snarestone are being carried out; the water is very hard. The report recommends provision of ventilating columns at the dead ends of sewers, as complaints have been received of smells from open manhole covers. The work of conversion of privies and pail closets to water closets continues; there are not now many unconverted. Additional tanks and pumping plant are being provided at the sewage works, and more farm land under drained. The Factories and Bakehouses have been regularly inspected, and no serious defect found. The dairymen are not registered, but two complete inspections of premises have been made. A common lodging house is necessary, the previous existing ones having been closed. Forty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were received into the Hinckley Joint Isolation Hospital, being 35 from the Urban District and 7 from outside; and 9 cases of Diphtheria were received from outside.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
23,841	26·2	14·0	123	1·5

Borough of
Loughborough,
3045 acres.

The continued decrease in the Infant Mortality is highly satisfactory. The other rates are not so good as last year, and the increase in the Zymotic rate is largely due to summer Diarrhœa.

The Zymotic deaths totalled 35, viz.:—Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping Cough 7, Diphtheria 4, Enteric Fever 2, and Diarrhoea 17. Phthisis caused 34 deaths (which is 20 more than last year), and other tubercular diseases 19. The infectious diseases notified compulsorily were 60, viz.:—Diphtheria 12, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 36, Enteric Fever 7. There were also 19 notifications of Phthisis. All the Diphtheria cases appeared to have arisen independently. Of the Scarlet Fever cases, in three instances the disease spread to one other member of the family. All the Enteric Fever cases except one were removed to the Isolation Hospital; two deaths occurred, being the case not removed and one in the hospital, both of which were not notified until the disease was very far advanced. Measles continued its prevalence in the first few weeks of the year from the previous year, and two deaths occurred. Sixteen of the Diarrhoea deaths were in children under one year of age. Plans were approved for 51 new houses. A second refuse destructor has been installed at the Sewage Farm, and is working satisfactorily. The area of the trickle beds at the farm has been extended, and the number of sprays doubled; the filter is giving good results. The inverted syphon under the canal connecting the new sewage farm with the old has been laid. The rainfall for the year was as follows:—At the Sewage Farm 20·8 inches, at Nanpantan 21·88, and at Blackbrook 24·05. A prosecution for exposing unsound meat resulted in fines amounting to £22. The scavenging, which is done by the Corporation, is fairly satisfactory. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts ii., iii., iv., v., vi., and x. (Secs. 93, 95) are to be adopted. The dairies, etc., are in a fairly satisfactory condition, and are all registered. The Common Lodging Houses have, as usual, been inspected at various hours in the day and night. On visiting the Elementary Schools an excellent standard of ventilation and general healthiness has been found. There are 153 workshops on the register and 377 inspections were made; there were also 254 inspections of houses and premises of outworkers.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. THOMAS.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
9,250	20·7	10·8	78	0·0

All the rates are very favourable and shew an improvement on last year, except the Birth rate, which is gradually decreasing, and is the lowest on record. There were no deaths from Zymotic diseases. From Phthisis there were 5 deaths, and from other tubercular diseases 5. The infectious diseases notified totalled 33, being Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 15. Chicken Pox was eliminated from the list of notifiable diseases at the

Market
Harborough, with
Great and Little
Bowden,
452² acres.

beginning of the year. Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable (but the number of notifications received are not given), and disinfection is carried out. The housing accommodation is of good class, and, with the exception of a few of the older yards, there is a good general sufficiency of open space about the houses. The sewage farm has been working satisfactorily during the year; the water carriage system of excrement disposal is in vogue, and there is no bucket system. The water of the town supply is of a high standard of purity, though of considerable hardness, and is free from all risks of pollution; it is obtained from North Kilworth. An auxiliary supply for baths and watering purposes is obtained on the Council's property, and there are 74 wells which supply good water to private owners. The Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, and Slaughter Houses are regularly inspected by the veterinary inspector. There are 12 dairies in the district, and all are registered, each of which is inspected twice annually, and one of the inspections taking place during milking time. The use of the Isolation Hospital is subject to the sanction of the Local Authority, and is intended to meet the requirements of insufficient house isolation; cases have been treated at the hospital during the year. Under the Factory and Workshops Act there are 117 premises on the register, of which 215 inspections have been made; there are also 36 outworkers, and 72 inspections of their premises were made.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett

Est. Population. Birth Rate. Death Rate. Infant Mortality. Zymotic Rate.

8,333 30·6 14·7 133 1·4

Melton Mowbray,
2670 acres.

With the exception of the Infant Mortality rate all the above rates show an improvement on last year. The "natural increase" for the year was 132. From Zymotic diseases there were 12 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria 4, Diarrhœa 1. There were 16 deaths from Phthisis and 2 from other tubercular diseases. The notifications of infectious diseases totalled 160, being Diphtheria 124, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 27, Enteric Fever 5. There were 11 voluntary notifications of Phthisis. The Report gives a list of preventive measures recommended for adoption by the Local Authority with a view to preventing the spread of Phthisis. The prevalence of Diphtheria formed the subject of a special report in November, which report pointed out that the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health with regard to school closure were disregarded, and which contained a

list of preventive measures which it was advisable to carry out. Twenty-three of the 27 Scarlet Fever cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital; most of the cases were of a very mild type. The Enteric Fever cases were of a sporadic nature. The new sewerage and sewage disposal works are in course of construction, and the completion thereof will enable the Authority to effectively deal with insanitary property in the town. There are 54 workshops on the register, in which 8 nuisances were abated; there are only 8 outworkers.

QUORN.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. H. SKIPWORTH.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
2,400	18·7	10·8	133	0·0

The Birth rate is the lowest on record, and the Infant Mortality is high. For the second year in succession there has been no death from any of the seven principal Zymotic diseases. There was one death from Phthisis. Ten cases of infectious diseases were notified, being Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 1, and Enteric Fever 7. Both the Scarlet Fever cases were imported; every precaution was taken, the cases were isolated at home, and there was no further spread. There was a small outbreak of Enteric Fever in October and November, and most of the cases would appear to be contacts of the first; four of the cases were isolated at home and three were removed to the Leicester Infirmary. The house accommodation in Quorn is good; many superior houses have recently been erected. A large majority of houses are supplied with waterworks water; two samples of well water were analysed and condemned and the public supply substituted. All new houses are provided with water closets, and the report recommends that the existing pail closets, where possible, should be converted to the water carriage system. There are 12 dairies in the district, all of which are registered and inspected twice annually. There are 7 workshops on the register and 24 outworkers. The sewage has been treated at the farm in an efficient manner, and the scavenging has been well carried out.

Quorn,
2123 acres.

SHEPSHED.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. BELL.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
5,500	25·4	12·0	136	0·9

Shepshead,
5280 acres.

The Death rate is the lowest on record, but the other rates are less favourable than last year. From Zymotic diseases there were 5 deaths, viz.:—Whooping Cough 3, Diarrhœa 2. There were 2 deaths from Phthisis and 3 from other tubercular diseases. The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 10, being Diphtheria 5, Erysipelas 4, Enteric Fever 1. The voluntary notification of Phthisis has not been adopted. The Diphtheria cases were of a sporadic type, and two of them were certainly caused by insanitary conditions. Anti-toxin serum was supplied by the Council, and was effective in each case. Whooping Cough was very prevalent during the months of January and February. Diarrhœa was very prevalent in August, causing the deaths of one child and one aged person. The water supply is still mostly from wells; seven samples were analysed and 3 found unfit for drinking purposes. Much progress is being made in making new connections with the public supply from Loughborough—40 being made during the year; this makes a total of 102 connections, representing about 200 houses and 6 factories. The sewage farm is now doing much better work. The water carriage system is beginning to be adopted, but a number of privies were converted to pails. Scavenging is done by contract, and in the first quarter of the year was so bad that a new contractor had to be appointed, at a cost of £160 per annum. There are 400 pails to be emptied weekly. Four cases of overcrowding were investigated, and the nuisances abated after notice. Eight houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation, of which 5 were cleaned and repaired. The Factories and Workshops were inspected and 8 notices were issued on the latter to abate nuisances, mostly for lime washing. Two hundred and fifty eight visits were made to the houses of outworkers, including two infected houses. There are 52 dairymen, all of whom are registered; all cowsheds were inspected, and 13 notices were issued, mostly for lime-washing.

THURMASTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
1,775	26·4	12·9	85	0·0

All the above rates are an improvement on last year. There were no deaths from Zymotic diseases. One death was recorded from Phthisis. There were 6 notifications of infectious diseases, 5 being of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Erysipelas. One case of Scarlet Fever was a single case in a large house, and was imported into the district; the other 4 cases occurred in one house, where the disease was doubtless imported from Leicester. Most of the district has the public water supply; one sample of well water was analysed and proved to be polluted. The pail system of excrement disposal is employed throughout the village, and insanitary pits have almost all been abolished. The dairymen are now registered and regulations have been adopted; one cowshed was found to be a nuisance and is not now used as such; in another case excessive accumulations of manure were found. The proposal to erect a cowshed on a site more or less surrounded by dwelling houses was strongly objected to by the Medical Officer of Health. There are 8 workshops in the district, including 3 bakehouses, and the number of homeworkers is 40.

Thurmaston,
1748 acres.

WIGSTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
9,679	20·9	10·0	98	0·6

It is very satisfactory to be able to point to the lowest Death rate and by far the lowest rate of Infant Mortality ever recorded. The Zymotic rate also is satisfactory. The deaths from Zymotic diseases recorded numbered 6, being Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 1. There were also 6 deaths from Phthisis and 4 from other tubercular diseases. Voluntary notification of Consumption is in force, and 2 such notifications were received. The report recommends that the cleansing and rectification of all discoverable sanitary defects should be carried out as a routine procedure in respect of poor law cases of Phthisis, the notification of which is now compulsory. The number of compulsory notifications of infectious diseases received was 41, being 28 of Diphtheria,

Wigston,
1941 acres.

6 of Scarlet Fever, and 7 of Erysipelas. The Diphtheria cases occurred more or less sporadically throughout the year, the only months enjoying immunity being August and December; 24 of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, where two proved fatal. The low incidence of Scarlet Fever is in the highest degree satisfactory, and all the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Steady progress is being made in the abolition of insanitary pits, most of which were converted to water closets, and of ashpits. In 15 instances the public water supply has been substituted for polluted wells. The good results of these improvements is being reflected in the health records of the town. There are 16 dairymen in the district, and 30 inspections of their premises were made. The number of workshops on the register is 47, in which two nuisances were abated; and the number of outworkers is 585, living in 574 houses, of which four were infected by infectious disease. In January, 1909, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into an application for sanction to the borrowing of £1,956 for the purpose of sewerage of Wigston Fields.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Nett Zymotic Rate.
146,140	24·7	13·5	96	0·6

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. G. S. HART.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Nett Zymotic Rate.
15,554	32·0	15·6	109	1·5

All the above rates are higher than last year, the Birth rate being up to nearly the previous decennial average. From Zymotic diseases there were 24 deaths, viz.:—Measles 7, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 5, Enteric Fever 4, Whooping Cough 6. There was no death ascribed to Diarrhœa. From Phthisis there were 13 deaths, and from other tubercular diseases 5. The notifications of infectious diseases numbered 68, being Scarlet Fever 27, Diphtheria 21, Typhoid Fever 10, Erysipelas 10. Scarlet Fever was fairly distributed over the district, but the parishes chiefly affected were Swannington 8 cases, Measham 7. Most of the Diphtheria cases occurred in more or less new houses; the parishes chiefly affected being Measham 5 cases, Swannington 6, and Staunton 4. In connection with these last bad water and defective drainage were present. Of the Enteric Fever cases 4 occurred at Swannington and 3 at Measham; in some cases sanitary defects were found, and in others none, whilst two of the cases were clearly imported. Measles was epidemic at Packington, Ravenstone, Swannington, Thringstone, and Worthington, and schools were closed. Mumps was epidemic at Oakthorpe and Measham, and necessitated school closure. The prevalence of Varicella at Appleby Magna necessitated school closure. The register of dairymen in the district is not yet complete, but now contains 134 names as against 107 last year. One hundred and ninety-five inspections of premises were made, when it was found that white-washing and cleansing were required in nearly all cases, and that structural alterations were required in many. Antiquated regulations are in force, and the

Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
31,995 acres.
19 parishes.

report recommends the adoption of the Model Regulations. The Moat House well at Measham remains the chief supply of the upper end of the village, and the water supply of Oakthorpe is very unsatisfactory. Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal are in hand at Swannington, Ravenstone, and Measham. The number of workshops in the district is 53, and there are 30 outworkers.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett				
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.	
23,636	23·5	11·5	82	0·1	

Barrow-on-Soar,
46,085 acres,
30 parishes.

The Birth rate is the lowest so far recorded in the district, and the Mortality rates are lower than any hitherto recorded—the Zymotic death rate for a rural population of over 20,000 is remarkable. From Zymotic diseases there were only two deaths, being one each from Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. From Phthisis there were 25 deaths, and from other tubercular diseases 8. Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable in the district, four cases being thus recorded. Preventive measures are recommended to be carried out in a routine way in view of the compulsory notification of Poor Law phthisical cases. There were 68 notifications of infectious diseases (this is the lowest total ever recorded, *i.e.*, since 1894), these being Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 15, Scarlet Fever 26, Enteric Fever 1. Diphtheria was chiefly prevalent at Mountsorrel, 11 cases, and at Rothley 7. Scarlet Fever was chiefly prevalent at Anstey, 13 cases, and Syston 5; most of the Anstey cases occurring in January and February, and the others being of a sporadic nature and of a very mild type. The Enteric Fever case which occurred at Barrow was apparently contracted at Quorn. The Local Authority have arranged to send selected cases of infectious disease to the Leicester Borough Isolation Hospital, which is situated in their district. Most of the larger villages are now supplied with water from the Leicester Corporation mains, and in 15 instances the public supply was laid on in lieu of well water. Seven samples of well water were analysed, and 6 condemned. Regulations under the Dairies, etc., Orders were adopted, and came into force on March 31st. There are 40 dairymen on the register, and their premises have been regularly inspected. In thirteen of the larger villages scavenging is done by contractors in a fairly successful manner. Plans for 67 new houses have been approved; with the exception of two, all are supplied with Leicester water; 50 are fitted with water closets and 17 with pails. No provision is made for the efficient sewerage of the new estate near Rothley Station. The housing of the working classes is fairly satisfactory. There are 93 workshops on the register, including 31 bakehouses; there are 1,312 outworkers, living in 648 houses, in seven of which infectious disease occurred.

BELVOIR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. GLOVER.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
3,498	15·4	17·4	111	0·3

The above rates compare unfavourably with those of last year. From Zymotic disease there was one death, viz.:—from Diphtheria. There were 3 deaths from Phthisis. Twenty-eight cases of infectious diseases were notified, being Diphtheria 18, Erysipelas 3, Chicken Pox 6, Enteric Fever 1. Diphtheria was chiefly prevalent at Redmile, 10 cases, Croxton 3, and Barkeston 5. The outbreak at Redmile was in all probability due to infected visitors from Nottingham. This outbreak also probably spread to Barkestone. Three cases at Croxton occurred in one house, and were thought to have caught the infection from some cats, which animals appeared to have suffered from a throat disease, from which several died. Owing to the presence of Small Pox in a neighbouring district in March, a number of contacts in this district were under observation and vaccination offered; public notices were also issued. The epidemic of Impetigo—which began in 1907—continued practically throughout the year. Whooping Cough was prevalent in the latter part of the year at Barkeston and Plungar. The working class houses are, on the whole, good. During the last eight years there has been much improvement in house drainage. At Bottesford all the privy middens have been removed and earth closets substituted. The water supply is principally from wells. There are 42 dairymen on the register; most of the recommendations of a previous special report have been carried out, but there is still room for improvement. The meteorological observations taken at Belvoir Castle are briefly as follows:—Prevailing wind, S.W.; total rainfall, 21·45 in., which fell on 212 days; temp. highest in the shade 80°; lowest on the screen 9°; total sunshine 1,485 hours; there were 65 sunless days.

Belvoir,
17,352 acres.
9 parishes

BILLESDON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
6,080	18·0	12·8	72	0·5

All the above rates are below the average for the last ten years, but, except the Birth rate, compare favourably with those of last year. Three deaths from Zymotic diseases were recorded, one being from Scarlet Fever and two from Whooping Cough. There

Billesdon,
52,420 acres.
42 parishes.

were 5 deaths from Phthisis and 3 from other tubercular diseases. Voluntary notification of Phthisis is in force, but no case was notified. Preventive measures should be adopted in cases of Phthisis in Poor Law patients, which is now compulsorily notifiable. There were 33 notifications of infectious diseases, being Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 8, Enteric Fever 2, Chicken Pox 2, Impetigo 10. The last named has been notifiable in the district since 1904, and the contagious nature of this disease is now very generally recognised in the district. Single cases of Diphtheria were notified in each of four parishes. Four cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at Evington and 4 at Humberstone. At the latter parish, as there was reason to suspect the existence of further cases of a trivial type, school closure was advised. Seven samples of well water were analysed and two condemned. One house unfit for habitation was demolished. The Garden City at Humberstone has as yet not been sewered. There are 93 registered dairymen in the district, and the chief difficulty is to ensure strict cleanliness and the sufficiently frequent removal of manure. There are 9 registered slaughter houses in the district, which have been regularly inspected. The principal matter under consideration is the sewerage of Evington; plans have been prepared and negotiations for the requisite land are in progress. There are 15 workshops in the district and 30 outworkers.

BLABY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
17,864	21·6	11·8	80	0·7

Blaby,
31,607 acres.
42 parishes.

The Birth rate and the Infant Mortality rate are the lowest ever recorded in the district. The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 12, being Whooping Cough 8, Diphtheria 2, and Measles and Scarlet Fever one each. From Phthisis there were 22 deaths and 2 from other tubercular diseases. Preventive measures with regard to those cases of Phthisis amongst Poor Law patients which is now compulsorily notifiable should be systematically carried out. The number of infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable was 119, being Diphtheria 69, Erysipelas 17, Scarlet Fever 31, Enteric Fever 2. Of the Diphtheria cases, which is the largest number recorded in the annual reports, chiefly occurred at Thurlaston, 21 cases, Whetstone 16, Oadby 10, and Huncote 7. At Huncote the disease was of a severe type, and here, as at Thurlaston and Oadby, school closure was resorted to. Forty-five of the 69 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Scarlet Fever was chiefly prevalent at Croft, Blaby, and Whetstone, in which 9, 7, and 6 cases were respectively recorded. Twenty of the 31 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Whooping Cough was prevalent in the parishes of Enderby, Oadby, and Whetstone. The two cases

of Enteric Fever occurred at Enderby, and were associated with polluted well water and insanitary pits. Twenty-eight samples of well water were analysed, and 13 condemned. A Local Government Board Inquiry was held at Enderby, into the suitability of a water supply from the Hop Yard Farm; the Board declined to sanction the scheme, and negotiations are now practically complete for a supply from Leicester. Barwell and Earlshilton, in the Hinckley Rural District, are also negotiating for a supply, and the report recommends that a water main large enough to supply these two districts should be put in in the first instance. There are 50 registered dairymen in the district, and 59 inspections of premises have been made. Ninety-six privy pits have been abolished and replaced by proper sanitary conveniences. Countesthorpe is the latest addition to the list of scavenged villages; a similar system is recommended for Croft. There are 110 workshops on the register and 557 outworkers living in 225 houses, in 27 of which infectious diseases occurred.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. A. HOGG.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
6,223	28·9	17·8	111	0·6

The Birth rate is the highest recorded during the last ten years, and the Death rate is nearly so. From Zymotic diseases there were 4 deaths, being 2 from Diphtheria, 1 from Measles, and 1 from Diarrhœa. There were 8 deaths from Phthisis and 1 from other tubercular diseases. The cases of infectious diseases notified numbered 18, being Diphtheria 12, Scarlet Fever 4, Erysipelas 1, Puerperal Fever 1. Two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria were removed to the Draycott Isolation Hospital. The case of Scarlet Fever which occurred at Breedon in a very crowded locality was promptly removed to the Draycott Hospital, by which means a serious epidemic was avoided. Five of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Castle Donington and six at Diseworth; 3 of the latter occurring in one house, and every precaution was taken, including school closure. Preventive measures are recommended in Phthisical cases amongst Poor Law patients, the notification of which is now compulsory. There has been a slight extension of the public water supply at Kegworth and Castle Donington. An earnest attempt has been made to improve the effluent from the Castle Donington Sewage Farm, and an engineer is dealing with the matter. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has not been adopted; this is regretted. Sixty-four dairymen are registered as compared with 55 last year, and 137 inspections of premises were made, 23 of these being during milking time; 42

Castle Donington,
15,398 acres.
7 parishes.

notices for white-washing and cleansing were served, all of which were attended to; and 23 notices for structural alterations, principally dealing with drainage, were served, 18 of which were complied with. There are 59 workshops on the register, in 18 of which nuisances were abated; and there are 108 outworkers, living in 62 houses.

HALLATON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Est. Population.	Nett			
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
1,780	21·3	20·2	105	0·5

Hallaton,
13,054 acres.
9 parishes.

The Death rate is the highest so far recorded in the district. Zymotic disease caused one death, from Diphtheria. There was one death from Phthisis. The notifications of infectious diseases were 3, being Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 1. The Diphtheria cases occurred in Hallaton at the beginning of the year, and followed those which occurred at the close of the previous year, when a special report relevant to the incidence of the disease was furnished. The cowsheds and bakehouses have been inspected, and no nuisances or uncleanness reported. There are three dairymen in the district, two of whom are registered. There are nine workshops in the district, five of which are bakehouses; all these appear to be kept in a cleanly condition.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Est. Population.	Nett			
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
14,790	23·3	10·4	75	0·4

Hinckley,
18,828 acres.
11 parishes.

For the second successive year the Death rate and Zymotic death rate are lower than any hitherto recorded, and the Infant Mortality rate is by far the lowest ever published. The Birth rate shews a slight improvement. There were 6 deaths from Zymotic diseases, viz.:—Measles 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 1, Enteric Fever 1. Seventeen deaths were due to Phthisis and 8 to other tubercular diseases. Preventive measures are recommended to be enforced in Poor Law Phthisical cases, which are now compulsorily notifiable. Voluntary notification of Consumption and the bacteriological examination of sputum is recommended. The notifications of infectious diseases totalled 44, and were Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 11, Enteric Fever 15. The Diph-

theria cases chiefly occurred at Earlshilton, 6, and Stoney Stanton 5. All the cases save one occurred in the last quarter of the year; and 9 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, where one proved fatal. The Scarlet Fever cases were the lowest number recorded for 11 years; 7 of them occurred in Stoney Stanton and 3 in Burbage; cases of "fourth disease" occurred also at Stoney Stanton; the Scarlet Fever cases were of a very mild type, and 7 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Of the Enteric Fever cases 14 occurred in Barwell, the majority of which were attributable to the consumption of water from one specifically contaminated well. The well was promptly closed, and general insanitation which prevailed in the vicinity was rectified. There being no accommodation at the Isolation Hospital for Enteric Fever cases, trained nurses were employed in the homes. This recurrence of outbreaks at Barwell and Earlshilton bring home the real and urgent necessity for securing a good water supply for these parishes, and negotiations are proceeding with the Leicester Corporation. The report of the Sanitary Inspector is attached, which states that the Barwell sewage scheme is nearly complete, and that the Burbage Sewage Farms are working efficiently. Also that at Burbage 35 of the foulest and most insanitary privy pits have been converted to pails. Six samples of water were analysed and 5 condemned. Regulations under the Dairies Orders came into force on October 1st, registration is taking place and inspection of premises is being proceeded with. Plans for 23 new houses were submitted. There are 52 workshops, in which 13 nuisances were abated; the number of outworkers is 341, living in 308 houses, in 6 of which infectious disease (Scarlet Fever) prevailed.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

	Nett				
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.	
4,387	27·0	16·4	152	1·1	

The Death rate, which is 1·5 above the average for the previous ten years, is unsatisfactory; the high Infant Mortality rate was not due to preventable diseases—6 of the 17 deaths being ascribed to premature birth. From Zymotic diseases there were 5 deaths, being 1 from Measles and 2 each from Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa. There was 1 death from Phthisis and 3 from other tubercular diseases. The number of cases of infectious diseases notified was 7, viz.:—Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 1. In no case of infectious disease was the origin or cause discovered, nor was there any spread. Eighteen samples of water were submitted for analysis, and 6 condemned; in each of the latter cases orders were made to cleanse the wells or take such

Loughborough,
20,344 acres.
13 parishes.

steps as will secure a proper water supply. The sewage disposal works at Wymeswold are not giving a satisfactory effluent, and a large quantity of spring water gets into the drains; the planting of the whole of the irrigation area with osiers is recommended. All the dairymen, 66, are registered; 113 inspections of premises were made, and in 32 instances cleansing and lime-washing were required. A Veterinary Inspector has been appointed, who is doing good work. There are 135 workshops, in which 7 nuisances were abated; the number of outworkers is 138, living in 111 houses.

LUTTERWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
9,230	24·6	18·4	118	0·6

Lutterworth,
44,847 acres.
30 parishes.

The Birth rate is the highest recorded since 1897; the Death rate and the Infant Mortality being above the average for the district. From Zymotic diseases there were 6 deaths, viz.:—Diphtheria 5, Diarrhœa 1. Phthisis caused 9 deaths, and other tubercular diseases 4. Preventive measures against Phthisis are recommended to be compulsorily carried out in Poor Law cases of that disease, which is now compulsorily notifiable, and the bacteriological examination of sputum is also recommended. The notifications of infectious diseases totalled 96, being Diphtheria 29, Erysipelas 17, Scarlet Fever 15, Enteric Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 1, Chicken Pox 30. The compulsory notification of Chicken Pox is now withdrawn. This latter disease was chiefly prevalent in Arnesby. The cases of Diphtheria chiefly occurred at Willoughby Waterleys, 8, Broughton Astley 5, and Lutterworth 4; some of the infection was probably imported from the Blaby district, and the prevalence of the disease was accompanied by a number of sore throats; in many instances the disease was of a severe type; schools were closed at Broughton Astley and Willoughby. Six of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred sporadically in Lutterworth. Four cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in one house at Gilmorton, and nursing assistance was provided; the adoption of a relevant section of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, is recommended. Dilapidated cottage property was condemned in the parishes of Shearsby, Leire, and Willoughby; in this latter village there are several very poor properties which are really unfit for habitation, and ought to be demolished; the difficulty is to provide for the displaced inhabitants. Seventeen samples of water were analysed, and 8 condemned. All the 76 dairymen are registered, and 235 inspections of premises were made, much good work being done in

this direction. There are 57 workshops, in 6 of which nuisances were abated; the number of outworkers is 97, living in 90 houses, in 2 of which infectious disease was present.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. GORDON KELLY.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Nett Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
20,010	29·6	14·2	112	1·1

The Birth rate is lower than any in the previous ten years; the Mortality rates being higher than last year—Whooping Cough being mainly responsible in the increased Infant Mortality and Zymotic rates. From Zymotic diseases there were 23 deaths, viz.:—Whooping Cough 11, Diphtheria 4, Diarrhœa 8. From Phthisis there were 12 deaths, and 9 from other tubercular diseases. Voluntary notification is in force, but only two notifications were received. The compulsory notifications of infectious diseases were 36, being Diphtheria 12, Erysipelas 11, Scarlet Fever 10, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2. The Diphtheria cases occurred chiefly at Ibstock, 5, and Newbold Verdon 2; anti-toxin is supplied free in suitable cases; two of the cases were isolated at the Hospital. Three of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred at Ratcliffe Culey, and 2 at Ibstock; of the total cases 6 were sent to the Hospital. Whooping Cough was very prevalent, especially in the first half of the year in the Ibstock district, and was responsible for 11 deaths. One hundred and thirty-eight dairymen have been registered, and 272 inspections of premises made, when it was found that in 64 instances lime-washing and cleansing was necessary; all these premises are supplied with well water, and in one instance the water was analysed and condemned. Forty-seven samples of water were analysed, 18 of which were condemned. Twelve cases of over-crowding were found and dealt with. Plans for 83 new houses were approved, and 51 houses and cottages erected. To the report is attached details of the sanitary condition and works carried out in each parish in the district, which form a most valuable record. There are 78 workshops in the district, in two of which nuisances were abated; the number of out-workers is 90, living in 90 houses, in none of which was infectious disease present during the year.

Market Bosworth,
53,090 acres.
22 parishes.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. E. V. PHILLIPS.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
7,250	22·6	11·8	79	0·4

Market
Harborough,
30,234 acres.
20 parishes.

All the above rates are lower than last year, and the Death rate is the lowest on record. From Zymotic diseases there were 3 deaths, being one each from Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever. From Phthisis there were 4 deaths. Fifty-two cases of infectious disease were notified, being 27 of Diphtheria, 23 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Enteric Fever, and 1 of Puerperal Fever. Twenty-one of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Kibworth, and 4 at Fleckney; anti-toxin was supplied free both for treatment and prophylactic purposes, and in the latter capacity it is thought to have prevented much Diphtheria. Scarlet Fever was chiefly prevalent at Fleckney, 7 cases, and Kibworth 6; 10 of the cases were removed to the Blaby Isolation Hospital. The housing accommodation generally is good, and building bye-laws have been adopted for the parishes of Kibworth, Fleckney, and Smeeton. A public scavenger is employed at Fleckney, but at no other village; the old fashioned privy middens are being got rid of by degrees. The water supply at Fleckney has been a source of anxiety; Leicester Corporation offered a public supply, but this was almost unanimously rejected by the inhabitants of both parishes. Five samples of water were analysed, two of which were pronounced bad. The 27 dairymen in the district are registered, and 50 inspections of premises were made—17 being during milking time—and six premises were found to require cleansing and white-washing. There are 28 workshops, and 93 outworkers, living in 84 houses. The total rainfall in the district was 20·19 inches.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. W. TIBBLES.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
15,848	21·2	13·0	80	0·6

Melton Mowbray,
91,848 acres.
56 parishes.

The Birth rate is the lowest for the last ten years, and the Death rate about the lowest; the Infant Mortality is very satisfactory. From Zymotic diseases there were 7 deaths, being Diphtheria 6, Diarrhoea 1. Phthisis was responsible for 9 deaths, and other tubercular diseases 4. The number of notifications of infectious diseases received was 104, being Diphtheria 51, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet

Fever 42, Enteric Fever 2. The Diphtheria outbreak was the subject of special report; 16 of the cases occurred at Asfordby, 10 at Stonesby, and 6 at Harby. The Asfordby cases were attributed to the want of proper receptacles of house refuse and to the deposit of this near the houses; the Stonesby cases were attributed to the old cesspool closets at the schools, and the Harby cases to infection from a child coming to the village who was thought to have had Diphtheria. Thirty of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Scarlet Fever was chiefly prevalent at Asfordby, 12 cases, and Saxby, 10; at Asfordby the disease was imported and spread, and the Saxby cases were the continuation of the outbreak in the previous year; in all, 25 of the cases were removed to the Hospital. Whooping Cough was prevalent at Stathern, Knossington, Eaton, Little Dalby, and Somerby, and Chicken Pox at Rearsby, Burrough-on-the-Hill, and Twyford. Sixteen schools were closed during the year for various epidemic diseases. There are 406 dairy-men in the district, of which 204 are registered; 250 inspections of premises were made, and 20 premises found to require lime-washing and cleansing. Well water from 8 premises was analysed, and 4 condemned. The number of workshops is 38; the number of out-workers is 291, living in 200 houses, in one of which infectious disease was present. To the report is attached the meteorological table for the year, made by Dr. J. T. Tibbles, of Melton Mowbray, which shews that the total rainfall for the year was 21.71 inches against an average rainfall for the previous ten years of 26.57 inches.

TABLE 0.—Showing Averages of Notifications under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899, and of Deaths, with the Case-Fatality per cent. for the years 1900 to 1907 inclusive; and also the figures for 1908.

DISTRICTS.	Years.	SMALL POX.			DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS GROUP.			ERYSIPELAS.			SCARLET FEVER.			FEVER (Typhoid and other Continued.)			PUERPERAL FEVER.		
		Notifications	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Notifications	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.
URBAN.	Averages 1900 to 1907	20	0.4	2.0	92	14	15.2	94	3	3.1	369	8	2.1	65	8	12.2	5	3	60
	1908	..	..	..	235	15	6.4	63	3	4.7	160	7	4.3	42	8	19.0	3	3	100
RURAL.	Averages 1900 to 1907	14	0.6	4.3	180	28	15.5	140	5	3.5	450	9	2.0	87	9	10.3	6	2	33.3
	1908	..	..	..	286	28	9.8	98	1	1.0	199	4	2.0	39	6	15.4	6	3	50.0
WHOLE COUNTY.	Averages 1900 to 1907	34	1	2.9	272	42	15.4	234	8	3.4	819	17	2.1	152	17	11.2	11	5	45.4
	1908	..	..	..	521	43	8.3	161	4	2.5	359	11	3.0	81	14	17.3	9	6	66.6

TABLE I.—Showing the Area ; Census Population, Estimated Population, 1908, Number of Inhabited Houses, and the Average Number of Persons per House in 1901 ; and Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population, 1908.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospitals	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3951	4722	4726	1009	4·6	Yes.	Iron.
Ashby Woulds ..	1939	3250	2799	529	5·4	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville	6229	18200	15281	3110	4·9	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley	3729	12000	11304	2453	4·4	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3079	23841	21508	4698	4·5	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4674	9250	7735	1628	4·8	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	2685	8333	7454	1602	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Quorn	2220	2400	2173	488	4·4	No.	
Shepshed	5425	5500	5293	1161	4·4	No.	
Thurmaston	1762	1775	1732	397	4·3	No.	
Wigston	1947	9679	8404	1819	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	37,640	98,950	88,409	18,894	4·67	8	

RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population 1908.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospital	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31848	15554	14447	3115	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	46470	23626	21623	4733	4·5	No.	
Belvoir	17871	3498	3459	859	4·0	Yes.	Brick.
Billesdon	52482	6080	6172	1419	4·3	No.	
Blaby	31698	17864	16569	3556	4·6	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	15596	6223	6223	1435	4·3	No.	
Hallaton	13654	1780	1925	482	4·0	No.	
Hinckley	18852	14790	12636	2716	4·6	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough	20242	4387	4387	1036	4·2	No.	
Lutterworth	46701	9230	9448	2395	3·9	No.	
Market Bosworth ..	60864	20010	18549	3989	4·6	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	32128	7250	7250	1693	4·5	No.	
Melton Mowbray ..	98156	15848	14814	3424	4·4	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	486,562	146,140	137,502	30,852	4·45	6	

TOTALS FOR COUNTY.							
Urban Districts ..	37640	98950	88409	18,894	4·67	8	
Rural Districts ..	486562	146140	137502	30,852	4·45	6	
Totals ..	424,202	245,090	225,911	49,746	4·54	14	

† Hospitals for the Isolation of Small Pox are provided for the whole Administrative County by the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee. They are Iron buildings, lined with adamant cement.

Report of the Board of Supervisors of the County of ...
 for the year ending ...

WATER DISTRICT

Ward	Number of Voters	Number of Electors	Name of Candidate	Number of Votes
1st	100	50	...	...
2nd	100	50	...	...
3rd	100	50	...	...
4th	100	50	...	...
5th	100	50	...	...
6th	100	50	...	...
7th	100	50	...	...
8th	100	50	...	...
9th	100	50	...	...
10th	100	50	...	...
Total	1000	500		

WATER DISTRICT

Ward	Number of Voters	Number of Electors	Name of Candidate	Number of Votes
1st	100	50	...	...
2nd	100	50	...	...
3rd	100	50	...	...
4th	100	50	...	...
5th	100	50	...	...
6th	100	50	...	...
7th	100	50	...	...
8th	100	50	...	...
9th	100	50	...	...
10th	100	50	...	...
Total	1000	500		

VOTES FOR COUNTY

Name of Candidate	Number of Votes
...	...
...	...
...	...
Total	...

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of Supervisors of the County of ...
 at the City of ... this ... day of ... 19...
 Board of Supervisors

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	4	4	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	14
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
ASHBY WOULDS.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COALVILLE.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	5 to 15.	..	34	2	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	51
	1 to 5.	..	12	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	46	7	29	12	..	..	..	..	..	94
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	18
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	..	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	1 to 5.	..	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Under 1.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all ages.	..	..	24	41	5	..	..	2	..	..	72
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	11	..	21
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	8	..	14
	5 to 15.	..	4	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	1 to 5.	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	12	5	36	7	..	..	..	19	..	79
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	5 to 15.	..	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	13	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	13
	15 to 25.	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	12
	5 to 15.	..	97	1	16	2	..	..	..	1	..	117
	1 to 5.	..	18	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	124	4	27	5	..	..	..	11	..	171
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	54	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	78
QUORNDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
SHEPSHED.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
THURMASTON.	At Ages †—Years.											
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGSTON.	At Ages †—Years.											
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
	15 to 25.	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	5 to 15.	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	23
	1 to 5.	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	28	7	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	43
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
TOTALS.	At Ages †—Years.											
	65 and upwards	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	25 to 65.	..	8	37	2	19	..	..	3	17	..	86
	15 to 25.	..	12	8	12	15	..	..	..	13	..	60
	5 to 15.	..	170	9	92	7	..	..	..	2	..	280
	1 to 5.	..	45	3	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	101
	Under 1.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
At all Ages.	..	235	63	160	42	..	..	3	32	..	..	535
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	81	..	66	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	162

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	2	9	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	21
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	12	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	24
	1 to 5.	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	21	10	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	68
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	65 and upwards	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	25 to 65.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	11
	5 to 15.	..	19	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	36
	1 to 5.	..	4	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	26	15	26	1	..	..	..	4	..	72
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
BELVOIR.	65 and upwards	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	5 to 15.	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	18	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	28
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
BILLEDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	11
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	12
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	4	7	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	10	33
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
BLABY.	65 and upwards	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	25 to 65.	..	7	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	15 to 25.	..	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	5 to 15.	..	49	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
	1 to 5.	..	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	69	17	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	46	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
CASTLE DONINGTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	15 to 25.	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	12	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
HALLATON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.											
	25 to 65.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At Ages †—Years.											
	25 to 65.	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	3	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
	5 to 15.	..	4	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	15
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	13	5	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	44	
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.											
	25 to 65.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox	Diphtheria including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
LUTTERWORTH.	65 and upwards	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	25 to 65.	..	4	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	15
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	5 to 15.	..	22	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	25	59
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	At all Ages.	..	29	17	15	4	..	..	1	..	30	96
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	14
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
	5 to 15.	..	3	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
	1 to 5.	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	12	11	10	1	..	..	2	2	..	38
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	10
	15 to 25.	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	5 to 15.	..	10	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	1 to 5.	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	27	..	23	1	..	..	1	..	..	52
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1908.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	5 to 15.	..	36	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
	1 to 5.	..	7	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	51	9	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	30	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
	25 to 65.	..	29	55	6	14	..	..	6	1	..	..	111
	15 to 25.	..	32	8	21	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	73
	5 to 15.	..	183	3	118	14	..	..	..	1	30	4	353
	1 to 5.	..	40	3	53	3	..	..	..	..	7	6	112
	Under 1.	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
	At all Ages.	..	286	98	199	39	..	..	6	6	38	10	682
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	95	..	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	65 and upwards	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
	25 to 65.	..	37	92	8	33	..	..	9	18	..	..	197
	15 to 25.	..	44	16	33	23	..	..	..	17	..	..	133
	5 to 15.	..	353	12	210	21	..	..	..	3	30	4	633
	1 to 5.	..	85	6	105	4	..	..	..	..	7	6	213
	Under 1.	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
	At all Ages.	..	521	161	359	81	..	..	9	38	38	10	1217
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	176	..	141	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	

NOTE.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Group.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phtisic.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	At ages, years.								3									2	1			3									31		
	65 and upwards																														19		
	25 and under 65								1							5		3				1									5		
	15 and under 25								1																						1	4	
	5 and under 15								1																							1	
Under 5										1												1									2		
Under 1																									4						4		
All ages.			7						6	1	1				5		3	2	5	1		5			4	2	13	3	1	31	90		
Deaths in Public Institutions.															2			2	1			2									11	19	
ASHBY WOULD.	At ages, years.																	1														10	
	65 and upwards																															6	
	25 and under 65																															2	
	15 and under 25																																11
	5 and under 15																																1
Under 5																																3	
Under 1																																8	
All ages.																		1	4	1												33	
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																	..
COALVILLE.	At ages, years.																		6	2													42
	65 and upwards																																28
	25 and under 65																																66
	15 and under 25																																11
	5 and under 15																																14
Under 5										2	2																					39	
Under 1										2	9														19							95	
All ages.			2	2	8	5			8	12	11				17	12	10	22	11	7		16			19	1	5	2	1	98	267		
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1908.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	2	..	31	68
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	3	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	1	8	47	
	15 and under 25	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	7	
	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15
	1 and under 5 Under 1.	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	4	26
All ages.	..	7	2	9	6	5	..	4	6	..	5	..	..	..	13	5	10	25	17	1	..	3	..	12	1	5	1	69	218	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	62	95
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	14	3	10	1	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	15	6	5	20	95
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	20	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	
	1 and under 5 Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	25	46	
All ages.	..	3	19	1	3	1	..	5	3	..	12	..	..	4	25	8	20	10	17	..	2	2	..	5	27	11	5	116	272	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	3	19	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	55	
BELVOIR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	11	32
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	14
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
	5 and under 15	1	1	1
	1 and under 5 Under 1.	1	1	4	6
All ages.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	22	56	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

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

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	All Causes		i. Common Infectious Diseases.					ii. Diarrheal Diseases.				iii. Wasting Diseases.				iv. Tuberculous Diseases.			v. Other Causes.													
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria: Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea, all forms.	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.	
Under 1 week	81	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	48	9	2	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 weeks..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 weeks..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 weeks..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total under 1 month	123	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	65	12	2	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
1-2 months	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 months	35	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 months	29	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 months	31	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-6 months	19	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-7 months	21	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-8 months	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8-9 months	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9-10 months	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-11 months	19	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-12 months	10	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Deaths under One Year	351	4	..	..	5	..	1	17	32	17	6	71	14	2	3	82	1	4	3	..	1	..	..	2	33	23	1	16	5	16	..	..

Population. Estimated to middle of 1908. 98,950

Births in the year { legitimate } 2614 { illegitimate }

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants } 355 { illegitimate infants }

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1348.

Table 5. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.**

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

RURAL DISTRICTS

Cause of Death.	All Causes.		i. Common Infectious Diseases.					ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.				iii. Wasting Diseases.					iv. Tuberculous Diseases.				v. Other Causes.									
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria: Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea, all forms.	Enteritis, Mucro-enteritis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.
Under 1 week	86	7	1	57	9	4	2	9	3	8
1-2 weeks..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2-3 weeks..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3-4 weeks..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Total under 1 month	141	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	74	15	4	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	13
1-2 months	30	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	2
2-3 months	31	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	7	3
3-4 months	29	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	2	3
4-5 months	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
5-6 months	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
6-7 months	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
7-8 months	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4
8-9 months	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1
9-10 months	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
10-11 months	11	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2
11-12 months	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total Deaths under One Year	339	9	..	..	1	..	1	18	10	10	9	80	17	4	6	53	6	3	3	3	1	2	6	29	27	6	29	1	26

Population. Estimated to middle of 1908. 146,140.

Births in the year { legitimate } 3612 { illegitimate }

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants } 348. { illegitimate infants }

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1973.

Date	Description	Debit	Credit
1880	Jan 1		
	Jan 2		
	Jan 3		
	Jan 4		
	Jan 5		
	Jan 6		
	Jan 7		
	Jan 8		
	Jan 9		
	Jan 10		
	Jan 11		
	Jan 12		
	Jan 13		
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	Jan 21		
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	Jan 23		
	Jan 24		
	Jan 25		
	Jan 26		
	Jan 27		
	Jan 28		
	Jan 29		
	Jan 30		
	Jan 31		
	Feb 1		
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	Feb 23		
	Feb 24		
	Feb 25		
	Feb 26		
	Feb 27		
	Feb 28		
	Feb 29		
	Feb 30		
	Feb 31		

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№	Имя	Возраст	Профессия	Семейное положение	Образование	Служба	Земельный участок	Иные сведения
1	Иванов Иван Иванович	45	Инженер	Женат	Высшее	Инженер	10 соток	Семья: жена, 2 детей
2	Петров Петр Петрович	38	Рабочий	Женат	Среднее	Рабочий	15 соток	Семья: жена, 1 ребенок
3	Сидоров Сергей Сергеевич	52	Учитель	Женат	Высшее	Учитель	8 соток	Семья: жена, 3 детей
4	Климов Алексей Александрович	28	Студент	Неженат	Высшее	Студент	5 соток	Семья: родители
5	Васильев Владимир Владимирович	60	Пенсионер	Вдовец	Среднее	Пенсионер	12 соток	Семья: 1 ребенок

1. Общие сведения о населенном пункте: *п. д. Ивановское, Ивановская область, Ивановский район*
 2. Дата проведения обследования: *15.05.2000*
 3. Состав комиссии: *Иванов И.И., Петров П.П., Сидоров С.С.*
 4. Подпись ответственного: *Иванов И.И.*
 5. Место: *п. д. Ивановское*

TABLE 7.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection.*—Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.—1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	195	6	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	574	65	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	280	..	..
Total	1049	71	Nil.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	94	4	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	43 ²	48	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	34 ¹	..	..
Total	867	52	Nil.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (4)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	289	10	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1006	113	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	621	..	..
Total	1,916	123	Nil.

TABLE 7.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.			WHOLE COUNTY.					
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—												
Want of Cleanliness	24	24			31	30			55	54		
Want of Ventilation	4	4			1	1			5	5		
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..			..	..			..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors .. .. .	..	..			..	..			..	..
Other Nuisances	2	2			7	6			9	8		
Insufficient	..	..			..	..			..	..
Unsuitable or	2	2			2	2			4	4		
Defective ..	4	4			10	10			14	14		
Not Separate	..	..			1	1			1	1		
for Sexes .. .. .	..	..			..	..			..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—												
Illegal Occupation of Underground												
Bakehouses (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..			..	..			..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Re-	..	..			..	..			..	..
quirements for Bakehouses (S.S. 97-101)	4	4			13	13			17	17		
Excluding Offences												
relating to Out-												
work which are in-												
cluded in Part 3 of												
this Report .. .. .	..	..			..	..			..	..
Total	40	40	..	..	65	63	..	..	105	103	..	..

TABLE 7.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Districts.	Number of Workshops on the Register, (S. 131) at the end of the Year.
URBAN	614
RURAL	682
WHOLE COUNTY	1296

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Districts.	Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.			Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101)		
	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts [S. 133]	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act, [S. 5]		Other.	Certificates granted during the year.	In use at the end of the year.
Notified to H.M. Inspector.		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.				
Columns	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
URBAN	1
RURAL	4	4	3
WHOLE COUNTY	4	4	3	..	1

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APPENDIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

(SUMMARY OF ACT.)

PART I.

GENERAL.

Sec. 3.—

- (1) The Local Government Board may, on the application of a Local Authority, by Order to be published in such manner as the Local Government Board direct, declare any part or any section of this Act to be in force in the district of the Local Authority, or, where the Local Authority are a Rural District Council, or in any contributory place within the district of the Local Authority, and may declare any enactments in any Local Act which appear to the Local Government Board to contain provisions similar to or inconsistent with any such Part or Section, to be no longer in force in that district or contributory place.

Sec. 13.—The expression, "dairy," includes any farm, farmhouse, cowsheds, milk store, milk shop, or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for the purposes of sale within (unless otherwise expressed) the district of the Local Authority.

The expression, "dairyman," includes any cowkeeper, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a dairy within (unless otherwise expressed) the district of the Local Authority.

The expression, "infectious disease," means any infectious disease to which the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, for the time being applies within the district of the Local Authority.

PART III.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Sec. 34.—Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is extended, and the Local Authority can act on a report in writing of their Surveyor or Inspector of Nuisances when they have reason to suspect that any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, or cesspool is a nuisance or injurious to health.

Sec. 35.—For the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875:—

- (1) Any cistern used for domestic water supply liable to contamination, causing or likely to cause risk to health;
- (2) Any gutter, drain, chute, stack pipe, or down spout causing dampness by reason of its insufficiency or defective condition; and
- (3) Any deposit of material which shall cause damp in any, or adjoining, building so as to be dangerous or injurious to health;

shall be deemed to be a nuisance.

Sec. 36.—Rain-water pipes shall not be used to carry off the soil or drainage from any privy or water closet.

Sec. 37.—No water pipe, stack pipe, or down spout in existence at the commencement of this Section, used for conveying surface water, shall be used as a ventilating shaft to any drain.

Sec. 38.—The Local Authority may require an existing drain to be laid open for examination before such drain can be connected with the sewer.

Sec. 39.—

- (1) Defines the expressions, "closet accommodation," "pail closet," "water closet," "slop closet," and "a sufficient water supply and sewer."
- (2) For new buildings, the Local Authority, where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, may require proper and efficient water closets or slop closets, or both.
- (3) If a building is without sufficient closet accommodation, where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, the Local Authority may require proper and sufficient water closets or slop closets, or both.
- (4) Where there are a sufficient water supply and sewer, the Local Authority may require any existing closet accommodation (other than water closet or slop closet) to be converted into a water closet or slop closet. If the owner fails to comply with the notice, the Local Authority may do the work. Where any work is done by the Local Authority in respect of a pail closet, the expenses should be borne by the Local Authority, and where in respect of any other closet accommodation, the expenses should be equally divided between the Local Authority and the owner.
- (5) Nothing in this Section shall have effect with respect to a slop closet without the consent of the Local Government Board.

Sec. 40.—This Section regulates payment for work carried out by the Local Authority under the previous Section where two or more buildings belong to different owners.

Sec. 41.—This Section gives power of entry on premises for the purpose of Sec. 39.

Sec. 42.—A person aggrieved by any requirements of the Local Authority or any expenses under Sec. 39, may appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Sec. 43.—A Local Authority may require removal or alteration of any urinals or other sanitary convenience opening on any street which is so placed or constructed as to be a nuisance or offensive to public decency.

Sec. 44.—A Local Authority may require urinals to be attached to any inn, eating house, or place of public entertainment, etc.

Sec. 45.—The Local Authority may authorize a drain to be tested with the smoke or coloured water test, or other similar test (not including a test by water under pressure), where they have reasonable grounds for believing such drain to be so defective as to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Sec. 46.—The Local Authority may require any cesspool or other similar receptacle, used or formerly used, which is prejudicial to health or otherwise objectionable for sanitary reasons, to be filled up or removed, and any drain communicating therewith to be disconnected or taken away, or they may cause such cesspool or receptacle to be so altered as to remove any such objection.

Sec. 47.—The Local Authority may provide and maintain Public Conveniences and Lavatories.

Sec. 48.—The Local Authority, if required, shall remove any trade refuse (other than sludge), for a reasonable sum payable by the person requiring such removal.

Sec. 49.—If any building is not provided with a proper sink or drain the Local Authority may require such.

Sec. 50.—The Local Authority may provide an Ambulance for use in any case of accident or other sudden or urgent disability.

Sec. 51.—Extends Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which deals with Offensive Trades, to any other trade, business, or manufacture, which the Local Authority declare by order confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in such manner as the Board direct.

PART IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sec. 52.—If any person know that he is suffering from any infectious disease, he shall not engage in any occupation, trade, etc., unless he can do so without risk of spreading the infectious disease.

Sec. 53.—

- (1) If infectious disease is suspected of being attributable to milk, the Local Authority may require the dairyman to furnish a complete list of all the farms, dairies, or places from which his supply of milk is derived.
- (2) The Local Authority shall pay 6d. for every list furnished, and a further sum of 6d. for every 25 names if the list contains not less than 25 names.
- (3) Every dairyman failing to comply shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and a daily penalty not exceeding £2.

Sec. 54.—Every dairyman shall notify all cases of infectious disease among persons engaged in or in connection with his dairy.

Sec. 55.—Infected clothing, etc., shall not be sent to a laundry unless properly disinfected, or unless sent for the purpose of disinfection with notice that they have been exposed to infection.

Sec. 56.—The Local Authority may cause filthy articles, or those dangerous to health, in a dwelling-house, to be cleansed, purified, or destroyed at their expense.

Sec. 57.—No child who is, or has been, suffering from infectious disease, or has been exposed to infection, shall, after notice from the Medical Officer, be permitted to attend School.

Sec. 58.—If required by the Local Authority, the principal of a school shall furnish a list of scholars when a scholar is suffering from infectious disease. Small payments are made for such list.

Sec. 59.—This Section provides for infectious disease in regard to library books and their use.

Sec. 60.—The Local Authority are not bound to recover the cost of maintenance from a patient in a hospital who is not a danger under Sse. 132 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sec. 61.—The powers of Sec. 15 of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, whether adopted or not, are extended so that a Local Authority may cause to be removed to a temporary

shelter, or house accommodation provided for the purpose, from an infected house a person who is not himself sick, and who consents to leave the infected house, or such a person who does not consent, on the order of two Justices.

Sec. 62.—Extends the powers of Sec. 126, Public Health Act, 1875, with regard to the exposure of infected persons, to include any person being in charge who “causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed.”

Sec. 63.—Prohibits the conveyance of infected persons in public vehicles.

Sec. 64.—The owner or driver of a public vehicle is required to give notice if to his knowledge an infected person is conveyed in such vehicle.

Sec. 65.—Extends Sec. 124 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (providing removal to hospital of any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder and is without proper lodging or accommodation), and applies to all persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease being upon any premises where they cannot be effectually isolated so as to prevent the spread of the disease.

Sec. 66.—Provides for the more speedy cleansing and disinfection of premises.

Sec. 67.—

- (1) The Local Authority may provide nurses for attendance on patients suffering from any infectious disease in their district, who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital or danger of infection, cannot be removed to the hospital, or in cases where removal to the hospital is likely to endanger the patient's health.
- (2) The Local Authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of nurses provided by them as they think fit.
- (3) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

Sec. 68.—It shall not be lawful to hold any wake over the body of a person dying from infectious disease.

PART V.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Sec. 69.—The Local Authority may refuse to register any person as a Common Lodging-House Keeper. A registration of a newly registered person shall remain in force for such time, not exceeding one year, as may be fixed by the Local Authority.

Sec. 70.—A Common Lodging-House Keeper is obliged to provide for the proper control of his house.

Sec. 71.—The Local Authority shall keep a register of Deputy Lodging-House Keepers approved by them for the purpose.

Sec. 72.—Power is given to the Court convicting a Common Lodging-House Keeper of any offence under the Public Health Acts, or this Act, relating to Common Lodging-Houses, or any Bye-Law, to cancel his registration.

Sec. 73.—An unregistered Lodging-House Keeper shall be liable to penalties imposed under Sec. 86 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sec. 74.—Every Common Lodging-House shall be provided with sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, and with a water supply laid on sufficient for flushing any water closets or urinals.

Sec. 75.—The Local Authority shall give one month's notice before the commencement of this part of this Act to the keeper of every Common Lodging-House in their district.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

(SUMMARY OF ACT.)

Sec. 1.—The provisions of this Section shall have effect in the area of any Local Authority in which this Act is adopted.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place, and of any person in attendance upon the mother, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) Notice shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or post-card giving notice, or by delivering a written notice, of the birth within 36 hours after the birth to the Medical Officer of Health; and the Local Authority shall supply, without charge, addressed and stamped postcards containing a Form of Notice to any Medical Practitioner or Midwife residing or practising in their area who applies for the same.
- (3) Any person failing to give notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

- (4) This Notification is required in addition to the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of Births; and any Registrar of Births and Deaths shall have access to any such Notices.
- (5) This Section shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the 28th week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.
- (6) Any expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the Authority in execution of the Acts relating to Public Health.

Sec. 2.—

- (1) A Local Authority may adopt this Act (*a*) by Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Council; (*b*) special notice of the Meeting and the intention to propose the Resolution shall be given at least one calendar month previously; (*c*) the Resolution of the adoption after being passed shall be published by advertisement and otherwise as the Council think sufficient; (*d*) a copy of the Resolution shall be sent to the Local Government Board; (*e*) the Resolution of adoption shall come into operation not less than one month after the first publication, as may be fixed by the Local Government Board.
- (2) The consent of the Local Government Board has to be obtained.
- (3) The Local Authority are required to bring the provisions of this Act to the attention of all Medical Practitioners and Midwives practising in their area.
- (4) The expression, "Local Authority," means the Council of a Borough and the Council of an Urban or a Rural District and the Council of a County.

*Sec. 3.—*The Local Government Board have power to put the Act into force in the area of any Local Authority.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

(SUMMARY.)

Sec. 1.—

- (1) Dairyman and dairy are to be registered with the Sanitary Authority
- (2) The Sanitary Authority may remove dairy from register or refuse to register if premises become, or are unsuitable, or are a nuisance or do not comply with this Act or any Orders. A person aggrieved may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.
- (3) A dairyman offending may be removed absolutely or temporarily by the Court.

Sec. 2.—

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health of a district where milk is sold or used for human consumption may inspect the dairy from which it comes whether inside or outside his district, and also the animals if accompanied by a veterinary surgeon; but only those dairies outside his district when he has evidence that infectious disease is, or is likely to be, caused by milk therefrom, and then he shall give notice to the Clerk and Medical Officer of Health of the district.
- (2) If the Medical Officer of Health suspects tuberculosis of an animal, he may take samples of the milk.
- (3) Dairymen refusing to render reasonable Assistance liable to a fine of £5.
- (4) If on such inspection the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that infectious disease is, or is likely to be, caused he shall report to Sanitary Authority, and give copy of veterinary surgeon's report; and in a case of urgency he may (a) agree with dairyman on terms to stop milk supply or (b) make an interim order prohibiting supply for human consumption for certain time not exceeding ten days or (c) refer matter to Sanitary Authority, and the latter may take similar steps.
- (5) On receipt of report from Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Authority may serve notice on dairyman to appear before them to shew cause why an order prohibiting the supply of milk should not be made.
- (6) An order being made, the Sanitary Authority shall forthwith serve a copy thereof on the dairyman, and serve notice of the facts on the County Council, the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and if dairy is in the district of another Sanitary Authority, then on that Sanitary Authority.

- (7) Provides for a penalty of £5 if order is contravened.
- (8) Provides for the withdrawal of the order.
- (9) The dairyman may appeal against an order, other than an interim order, made on the grounds of infectious disease, except tuberculosis, to the Local Government Board, on the ground of tuberculosis and any other grounds to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; when an officer appointed will hear the appeal
- (10) Officers so appointed to have same powers as the Local Government Board Inspectors under Public Health Acts.
- (11) If the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Authority have acted without due cause, or unreasonably refuse to withdraw any order, the dairyman is entitled to recover from the Sanitary Authority full compensation.
- (12) Amount of compensation to be determined under Section 308 Public Health Act, 1875.
- (13) The Sanitary Authority may delegate their powers to a Committee.

Sec. 3.—(1) If a person—

- (a) Knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or suffers to sold or offered or exposed for sale, for human consumption or for use in the manufacture of products for human consumption; or
- (b) Knowingly uses or suffers to be used in the manufacture of products for human consumption;
Tuberculous milk or the milk of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or which is emaciated from tuberculosis, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds*, unless he proves that the milk has been boiled or otherwise sterilized.

- (2) Any dairyman shall keep apart cows suffering as above from other cows so far as is practicable.

Sec. 4.—It shall be lawful for an inspector of the Local Government Board, the County Medical Officer, or local Medical Officer of Health, to take samples of milk for examination.

Sec. 5.—The Local Government Board may require a County Council or Borough or Urban District to appoint one or more veterinary inspectors.

Sec. 6.—(1) The Local Government Board may make Orders on the following matters:—

- (a) The registration with the Sanitary Authority of dairies and dairymen, including the inspection and taking copies of and making extracts from the registers, and the fees to be charged in respect of any such matters;
 - (b) The inspection and examination of dairies and cows therein;
 - (c) The lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, water supply, floor space, air space, and construction of floors, of dairies;
 - (d) The prevention of impurities in milk intended for human consumption and the cleanliness of vessels used for or containing such milk;
 - (e) The measures to be taken for cooling milk and otherwise for protecting milk against infection or contamination;
 - (f) The prohibition or regulation of the use of preservatives in milk;
 - (g) The manner of conveyance of milk intended for sale for human consumption and the identification of churns and vessels used for the conveyance of such milk;
 - (h) The prohibition or regulation of the mixing of the milk in such churn or vessel with the milk in another such churn or vessel;
 - (i) The labelling of the receptacles of milk for sale for human consumption where the milk is sold otherwise than in its natural state;
 - (j) The provision of assistance to be given by Sanitary Authorities to County Councils and by County Councils to Sanitary Authorities, in carrying out their duties under this Act;
 - (k) The form or Orders to be made by Sanitary Authorities and Medical Officers of Health under this Act;
 - (l) The qualifications, duties, salaries, and tenure of office of veterinary inspectors;
 - (m) The authorities by whom the orders are to be executed and enforced, and the powers of entry and inspection exercisable by such authorities and their officers for the purpose.
- (2) Persons contravening Orders liable to be fined £5 and for continuing offence 40s. per day.
 - (3) General orders under this Section to be laid before Parliament.
 - (4) A Court of Summary Jurisdiction may make order concerning expenses incurred in complying with any order if occupier alleges that the owner ought to bear same.

Sec. 7.—Warranty not to be available as a Defence to proceedings under sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Sec. 8.—The Local Government Board shall make regulations so as to prevent danger to the public health from imported milk.

Sec. 9.—

- (1) Deals with the establishment of milk depots in Urban Districts of not less than 10,000 inhabitants.
- (2) Empowers Local Government Board to make Regulations.

Sec. 10.—(1) If on a complaint to the Council of a County in which a County District is situate—

- (a) from any four inhabitant householders of the County District; or
- (b) from the Parish Council or Parish Meeting of any Parish within the district; or
- (c) from the Sanitary Authority of a district within which milk is supplied from any dairy in the County District;

it appears to the County Council, after holding a local inquiry, that the Council of the County District have failed to fulfil their duties, whether as Sanitary Authority or otherwise, under this Act, the County Council may pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the powers and duties of the Council of the County District shall be transferred from that Council to the County Council, and the County Council shall proceed to put in force the powers and duties so transferred.

- (2) Relates to payment of expenses.
- (3) The Local Government Board can compel County (or Borough) Council to act.
- (4) If on a complaint to the Local Government Board—
 - (a) from any four inhabitant householders of any County District; or
 - (b) from the Parish Council or Parish Meeting of any Parish within a County District; or
 - (c) from the Sanitary Authority of a District within which milk is supplied from any dairy in a County District; or
 - (d) from the Council of the County in which a County District is situated,

it appears to the Local Government Board, after holding a local inquiry, that the Council of that County District have failed to fulfil their duties, whether as Sanitary Authority or otherwise, under this Act, the Board may by order declare the Council to be in default, and may either—

- (1) make an order directing work to be done within a specified time, or
- (2) make an order empowering a person named to carry out the work.

Sec. 11—Relates to service of Notices.

Sec. 12—Relates to expenses of Local Authorities.

Sec. 13—Provisions as to offences.

Sec. 14—Interpretation Clauses.

The expression "Infectious Disease" includes all the diseases included in The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and also tuberculosis.

The expression "dairy" includes any farm, farmhouse, cowshed, milk store, milk shop, or other place from which milk is supplied or in which for purposes of sale or manufacture into butter or cheese, milk is kept or used.

The expression "Dairyman" includes any cowkeeper, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a dairy but does not include a person who only sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation.

Sec. 15.—(1) Application to London.

(2) London County Council may exercise powers over Dairies outside London.

Sec. 16.—Application to Ireland.

Sec. 17.—Short Title—Act to come into operation 1st January, 1910.

