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LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

TOGETHER WITH

An Abstract of the Annual Reports

OF THE

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Presented to the County Council, November 10th, 1910.

LEICESTER.

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INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adoptive Acts ..	47	Notification Act ...	39
Alcoholism ..	38	Notification of Births Act ..	50
Area ..	6	Notification of Infectious	
Births ..	7	Disease ..	13
Bye-laws ..	46	Offensive Trades ..	50
Canal Boats ..	50	Overcrowding ..	57
Chicken Pox ..	37	Pails ..	63
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	37	Phthisis ..	34
Common Lodging Houses ..	51	Population ..	6
Dairies, Cowsheds, and		Privies ..	63
Milkshops ..	47	Public Health Acts Amend-	
Deaths ..	8	ment Act, 1907 ..	39
„ Zymotic ..	9	Puerperal Fever ..	28
Diarrhoea ..	33	Reports ...	6
Diphtheria ..	20	Rivers Pollution ..	57
Disinfection ..	45	Scarlet Fever ..	15
Hospital Accommodation ...	41	Scavenging ..	59
Housing of Working Classes	54	School Closure ..	38
Impetigo ...	38	Sewage Disposal ..	57
Infantile Mortality ..	10	Sewerage, etc. ..	57
Infectious Diseases Notifi-		Slaughter Houses ..	50
cation ..	13	Small Pox ..	14
Isolation and Hospital		Statistics ..	7
Accommodation ..	41	Typhoid Fever ..	25
Loans ..	56	Vagrants and Tramps ..	52
Lowest on record ..	13	Water Closets ..	63
Measles ..	28	Water Supply ..	59
Membranous Croup ..	20	Whooping Cough ..	32
Midwives Act ..	53	Working Classes, Housing of	54
Mumps ..	37	Zymotic Deaths ..	9
Meteorology ..	46		
URBAN.		RURAL.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	65	Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	77
Ashby Woulds ..	66	Barrow-on-Soar ..	78
Coalville ..	67	Belvoir ..	79
Hinckley ..	68	Billesdon ..	80
Loughborough ..	69	Blaby ..	81
Market Harborough ..	70	Castle Donington ..	82
Melton Mowbray ..	71	Hallaton ..	83
Quorn ..	72	Hinckley ..	84
Shepshed ..	73	Loughborough ..	85
Thurmaston ..	74	Lutterworth ..	86
Wigston ..	75	Market Bosworth ..	87
		Market Harborough ..	88
		Melton Mowbray ..	89

— TABLES.

Meteorological.

- 0.—Averages of Notifications and Deaths with the case fatality per cent, 1900-1908, with the corresponding figures for this year.
- 1.—Shewing Area Census, 1901; number of Inhabited Houses, 1901; average rate of persons per house in 1901; and Isolation Hospitals.
- 2.—Shewing Estimated Population, Vital Statistics, and Deaths in Public Institutions.
- 3.—Shewing Infectious Diseases Notified and number of Cases Removed to Hospitals.
- 4.—Shewing Causes of, and Ages at, Death.
- 5.—Infant Mortality—causes of, and ages at Death.
- 6.—Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.
- 7.—Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, relating to Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Home-work.
- 8.—Census Returns, Urban.
- 9.—Census Returns, Rural.

APPENDIX.

- 1.—Summary of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- 2.— „ „ Early Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- 3.— „ „ Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.
- 4.—Loans to Local Authorities in this County.

REPORT.

LEICESTER,

September 13th, 1910.

To the County Council of Leicestershire.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD DUKE, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twelfth Annual Report, for the year 1909, together with the Twentieth 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 was 24·8 and is again the lowest on Record. It is 0·6 lower than last year, and 0·8 lower than that for Rural England and Wales. The net Death Rate of 13·3 is lower than last year and is satisfactory. In the Hallaton Rural District the net Death Rate was much higher than the Birth Rate—the respective figures being 21·5 and 17·6.

The Zymotic Death Rate was 0·69 which was a considerable improvement over the previous year, but not quite so good as 1907. As usual the Diphtheria Rate is too high; it is always higher than that for Rural England and Wales.

The notifications of Infectious diseases greatly increased in number. This was largely due to the general prevalence of Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria was much less in evidence, and Typhoid Fever for the third year in succession has decreased.

The Infant Mortality Rate—largely influenced by Climatic conditions—was the lowest on Record, viz.:—93.

Certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted by a few of the District Councils. Many of the District Medical Officers in their Annual Reports recommend their Councils to adopt similar sections. This Act is one of the most important of recent years and offers great facilities to local authorities in carrying out their duties. All the Authorities ought to adopt the sections recommended.

The scarcity of Midwives in the sparsely populated districts has had serious consideration. With a view to remedying this defect a County Nursing Association has recently been formed. The provision of Midwives by this means will take some time; but this appeared to be the only possible and legal way of dealing with the difficulty.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is now in force. The benefits to be derived therefrom are considerable, and are needed in some parts of the County.

Difficulties in promoting Water Supply Schemes in the County during the past few years have been experienced. What is really required is a Water Board for the whole County.

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.

Area 524,202 acres. 327 parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 225,911. Estimated now 247,576.

Birth rate 24·8. Net Death rate 13·3.

Infant Mortality 93. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 172, viz.:—Measles 53,
Scarlet Fever 12, Whooping Cough 34, Diphtheria 38,
Enteric Fever 9, Diarrhœa 6.

Notification of Infectious diseases 1,559, viz.:—Diphtheria 305,
Erysipelas 195, Scarlet Fever 960, Impetigo 7, Enteric Fever
47, Continued Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 7, Chicken Pox 36.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 199. Rate 0·80.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 107. Rate 0·43.

Total tuberculous deaths 306. Rate 1·23.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 75.

„ „ „ Poor Law 62.

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.

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—those of the Belvoir and Loughborough Rural Districts. I would submit to the Councils of those districts that these Annual Reports are worth printing; the records are valuable and the cost is little. There is no necessity to print the full Tables for the small districts; abbreviated returns can be made of these.

Population.—The estimated population of the County—for which estimate the total of the estimated populations of the various Urban and Rural Districts as given by the District Medical Officers of Health is taken—in the middle of the year 1909, was 247,576. The estimated population of the Urban Districts was 100,098, and that of the Rural Districts 147,478.

The estimated increase in the County was 2,486, as against 2,458 last year, and 2,511 and 3,103 and 3,423 in the three preceding years. Judging by the decrease in the estimated increases—if these estimates are reliable—which has taken place during the past five years, the population of the County will in a few years be stationary in number. The estimated increase in the Urban Districts was 1,148, and in the Rural Districts 1,338.

The “natural” increase, *i.e.*, the increase of births over net deaths, was 2,861, as against 2,892 last year. In the Urban Districts it was 1,274, and in the Rural 1,604. The “natural” increase was greater than the estimated increase; and this was the case in 1908 and 1907, but the reverse in 1906 and 1905.

In the Hallaton Rural District there was a “natural” decrease in the population, there being 38 net deaths against 31 births. In the Belvoir Rural District the position is somewhat better than usual, there being 71 births as against 52 net deaths.

Statistics.—The Tables of Statistics, published at the end of this Report, are the same as in former years. In Table 6 (Sanitary Inspectors' Reports) extended particulars are given of the work done in the various districts in connection with Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

As in former years, every effort has been made to obtain an accurate total of the deaths of persons *belonging* to the County. It is not, however, an easy matter, but the figure I have arrived at is not very far from correct.

The various "rates" are the rates per thousand of the estimated living population, except the Infant Mortality rate, which is the rate of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand of the births.

Births.—The estimated Birth rate of the County continues to decrease, and it is becoming a matter of routine now to record that the rate for the past year is the lowest on record. This was again the case last year. The total number of births registered was 6,151 (with an increased population) as against 6,226 last year, and against 6,328 in the previous decennial average. In spite of an increasing population the actual number of births is decreasing.

The Birth rate was equal to 24·8 per thousand of the estimated population, a decrease of 0·6 on the previous year, and of 2·3 on the previous decennial average. The Birth rate for rural England and Wales was 25·6, or 0·8 better than Leicestershire.

In the Urban Districts 2,535 births were registered, equal to a rate of 25·3, which is 1·1 below last year's and 3·3 below the decennial average. The highest rates were in Coalville 32·0, and Thurmaston 30·8; and the lowest 17·4 at Wigston, and 20·5 and 20·8 at Market Harborough and Quorn respectively.

In the Rural Districts 3,616 births were registered, giving a rate of 24·5, which is 0·2 below last year's, and 1·7 below the decennial average. The highest rates were 31·2 in the Market Bosworth district, and 30·4 in the Ashby district; whilst the lowest were 17·6 in the Hallaton district, and 20·2 and 20·4 in the Belvoir and Billesdon districts respectively.

The decrease in the Birth rate is very much more marked in the Urban than in the Rural Districts. The Wigston Birth rate

is the lowest in the County this year—it is unusual for an Urban District like this to have a lower Birth rate unless in the very sparsely populated Urban Districts.

Deaths.—In arriving at the total net deaths belonging to the County, it is necessary to deduct the deaths of persons not belonging to the County, and which occur in the County, and to add those belonging to the County which occur outside. The number of deaths registered in the County was 3,600, which total includes 381 not belonging to the County. There were also 71 deaths of persons belonging to the County which took place outside. Allowing for these figures, the total net deaths was 3,290, which was 44 less than last year. The net Death rate was 13·3, as against 13·6 last year, and 13·8 the previous quinquennial average. Records of the net deaths have only been available for six years, and the lowest on record is 12·6. The corrected Death rate for rural England and Wales was 13·6.

As usual, the reduced deaths of infants from Summer Diarrhœa has had its effect on the Death rate of the County.

In the Urban Districts the net deaths totalled 1,261, which is 84 less than last year. The net Death rate was 12·6, as against 13·6 last year, and 13·7 the previous quinquennial average. Records of the highest net Death rates were 15·7 at Thurmaston (where the Infant Mortality rate was also highest—181), 15·2 at Melton Mowbray, and 15·1 at Hinckley; whilst the lowest was 9·7 at Market Harborough (where the Infant Mortality rate was also lowest—68), and 11·0 at Wigston.

In the Rural Districts the net deaths registered were 2,012, as against 1,973 last year. The rate was 13·6, being 0·1 higher than last year, and the same as the previous quinquennial average. The highest net Death rate was 21·5 in the Hallaton district; the lowest 10·7 in the Hinckley district. In the Hallaton district the high Death rate was not caused by high Infant Mortality, but in the Hinckley District the low rate was helped by a low Infant Mortality rate.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1909.

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.	Diarrhoea.	
		Crude.	Corrected.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
† England and Wales ..	25·6	14·5	14·5	1·12	0·00	0·35	0·09	0·14	0·20	0·06	0·28	109
† 76 Great Towns ..	25·7	14·7	15·6	1·42	0·00	0·48	0·11	0·15	0·24	0·06	0·38	118
† 143 Smaller Towns ..	24·8	13·9	14·5	1·08	—	0·33	0·09	0·16	0·17	0·06	0·27	111
† England and Wales, less the 219 towns ..	25·6	14·5	13·6	0·80	0·00	0·21	0·06	0·14	0·16	0·06	0·17	98
Leicestershire	24·8	14·5	13·3	0·69	0·00	0·21	0·05	0·15	0·14	0·04	0·10	93

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

In the above Table there is only one town in this County, viz., Loughborough, which is included in the 143 smaller towns, all the rest of the County coming under the heading, "England and Wales less the 219 towns." As the population of Loughborough 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 219 towns—which may be called Rural England and Wales—should be taken.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The Table given above shews the Death rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in the various groupings of England and Wales, and in this County.

The total Zymotic rate for the County was 0·69, as against 0·85 last year, 0·62 in 1907, and a previous decennial average of 1·2, whilst the rate for rural England and Wales was 0·80.

The decreases in the rates for Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea are very gratifying, but the increased rate for Measles is unsatisfactory—this is all the more so because many of the deaths from Measles can be prevented by proper care and nursing.

As usual, the Diphtheria rate for the County is higher than that for rural England and Wales.

At Quorn, and in the Market Harborough Rural, and Belvoir Rural Districts there were no deaths recorded from Zymotic diseases. Quorn had a similar distinction last year.

In the Urban Districts there were 74 Zymotic deaths as against 113 last year, and a previous decennial average of 133. The Zymotic rate was 0·7, as against a previous decennial average of 1·4. The districts with the highest rates were Hinckley 1·6, and Ashby Woulds 1·5. The rate of 0·3 for Coalville is extremely good.

In the Rural Districts there were 98 Zymotic deaths as against 97 last year, and a previous decennial average of 134. The rate was 0·7, against a decennial average of 0·9. The districts with the highest rates were Castle Donington and Barrow, where the rate in each instance was 1·3. A rate of 0·1 for a large district like the Melton Mowbray Rural is very good.

It will be noticed that the Zymotic Death rate was the same (0·7) in both the Urban and Rural Districts.

Infant Mortality.—Last year I had to record that the Infant Mortality for the County was worse than that for rural England and Wales; this year I am pleased to be able to state that not only is it less but it is the lowest on record. The rate for the year was 93, against 113 last year, and a previous decennial average of 121; the rate for rural England and Wales being 98. As this last figure is also very low there was nothing special in Leicestershire to account for our low rate.

The number of deaths recorded was 574, against a decennial average of 764—a difference which, if saved every year for a decade, would produce a population as great as in Quorn.

As previously stated, Summer Diarrhœa is largely responsible for the variations in the Infant Mortality rate. For the year under review this was very marked, especially in the Urban Districts, as reference to the following Table shews.

The Premature Births shew a considerable improvement on last year's very unsatisfactory figure in the Urban Districts. In the Rural Districts the Death rates under this heading are con-

sistently level; in the Urban Districts, however, they are very uneven.

Common infectious diseases have been much less fatal in the Urban Districts, chiefly due to the decrease in deaths from Diarrhoea and Whooping Cough.

With a view to improving the Infant Mortality rate of the County, the County Council have recently (1910) appointed four Health Visitors and Inspectors of Midwives; and have also re-applied to the Local Government Board for their sanction to the adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

The following Table shews the Infant Mortality, divided up under the various headings of groupings of diseases, in the Urban and Rural Districts, and in the whole County for the last four 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
	1909	100	3.5	3.2	6.3	18.5	30.0	5.5	10.6	13.4	9.4
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
	1909	88	5.5	2.8	4.2	21.6	18.5	2.5	8.0	14.1	10.2
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
	1909	93	4.7	2.9	5.5	20.3	23.3	3.7	9.1	13.8	9.9

In the Urban Districts there were 255 deaths (see Table 2), against a previous decennial average of 365. The rate was 100 per thousand births, as against 136 last year, and a previous decennial average of 139. The highest rates were 181 at Thurmaston, and 146 at Hinckley. Considering the very low Birth rate at Wigston, the Infant Mortality rate of 124 in that district is most unsatisfactory; it ought not to have been more than half that figure. The lowest rates were 68 at Market Harborough, 83 at Harborough, and 64 in the Hallaton Rural Districts.

In the Rural Districts there were 319 Zymotic deaths recorded as against 348 last year, and a previous decennial average of 399. The rate was 88 per thousand births, against a decennial average of 108. The highest rates were 127 in the Belvoir District, and in the Billesdon District 120; whilst the lowest were 58 in the Market Harborough District and 64 in the Hallaton Rural Districts.

Lowest on Record.—The following rates are given in the various Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health as the lowest on record:—

Loughborough U.	Death rate	11.7
Shepshed	„ „	11.0
„	Infant Mortality	97.7
Wigston	Birth Rate	17.4
Barrow-on-Soar R.	„ „	22.1
Blaby	Infant Mortality	74.
Market Bosworth ...	„ „	78.

In the County I have to report two “lowest on records,” viz., Birth rate 24.8, Infant Mortality 93.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.—The total number of notifications of Infectious diseases remains much on the same lines as last year. In comparing with the previous years it is better to keep to those diseases usually scheduled under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and to exclude Chicken Pox, Phthisis, and Impetigo—the last of which is notifiable in the Billesdon Rural District only.

The notifications totalled 1,688. Excluding 36 of Chicken Pox, 129 of Phthisis, and 7 of Impetigo, the total is 1,516, as

against 1,131 last year, and bigger than any total since 1905, when it was 1,772.

The total of 1,516 gives an attack rate of 6·1 per thousand living in the County, as against 4·6 last year; the attack rate in the Urban Districts is 7·5, and in the Rural Districts 5·2.

The notifications were Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 305, Erysipelas 195, Scarlet Fever 960, Impetigo 7, Enteric Fever 47, Continued Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 7, Phthisis 129, Chicken Pox 36. There were decreases in Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, and Chicken Pox. The largest increase was in Scarlet Fever; the figure comparing with 359 for last year.

In the Urban Districts the total was 844 notifications, and excluding Phthisis and Chicken Pox it was 750. This last compares with 503 last year and 541 in 1907. The notifications were Diphtheria 122, Erysipelas 100, Scarlet Fever 507, Enteric Fever 16, Puerperal Fever 5, Phthisis 92, Chicken Pox 2. The greatest increase was in Scarlet Fever, whilst there was a considerable decrease in the Diphtheria and Enteric Fever cases.

In the Rural Districts there were 844 notifications. Excluding Phthisis, Chicken Pox, and Impetigo, the total was 766. This latter figure corresponds with a total of 628 last year, 734, 892, and 1,072 in the three preceding years. The notifications were Diphtheria 183, Erysipelas 95, Scarlet Fever 453, Impetigo 7, Enteric Fever 31, Continued Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 2, Phthisis 37, Chicken Pox 34. The large increase was due to the great prevalence of Scarlet Fever, whilst there was a welcome decrease in the Diphtheria and Enteric Fever cases.

It is a curious coincidence that the total of all notifications received in the Urban and in the Rural Districts was exactly the same, viz., 844.

Small Pox.—No case of Small Pox was reported in the County during the year. There have been several epidemics in several parts of the Country recently, which have prompted us to see that our machinery for isolation is absolutely in working order.

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

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was very prevalent generally throughout the County. The Hallaton Rural District was the only one in which no cases were notified. At Ashby, Ashby Woulds, Quorn, and Thurmaston, only three or four cases were notified; in the Hinckley Rural District the cases recorded (14) were very few considering the population and the general prevalence of the disease; all the other districts were affected to a greater or less extent.

Another epidemic wave is apparently present, attacking with considerable force those districts and parishes into which it finds its way. It is clear from the Reports from the District Medical Officers of Health that the disease once introduced has spread more rapidly during the year under review than in the past year or two. It is four years since the previous epidemic wave was at its height, and it is more than probable that this increased prevalence will remain for a year or two.

In some districts first cases have arisen no one knows how; in others the disease was clearly introduced from another district, whilst in another the case was introduced by a caravan.

On the whole, the type of the disease has been very mild; at Asfordby a large number of cases were apparently those of mild sore throats only.

School closure has been resorted to in a larger number of instances than last year. In some cases the benefit has been very considerable. I cannot agree with Dr. Corcoran that school closure at Long Whatton had no appreciable effect on the spread of the outbreak; it appeared to me that it did considerably check the initial outbreak, but that in the subsequent months when the disease had thoroughly spread into the village, undoubtedly closure was not so effective. In all, 15 school departments were closed for a period, on an average, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks each. These closures affected 1,706 children only, so that it cannot be said that, with all the prevalence of the disease we have had, education has been seriously interfered with in this respect.

I do think that some Sanitary Authorities have themselves to blame for a considerable amount of the infectious diseases which occur in their districts. Unless the local Councils are prepared to exercise their powers to the fullest, and carry them out with a firm hand, the public will be lax in their efforts also. Is it to be

expected otherwise? The local Council must instil into the minds of the people the importance, and infectiousness, of infectious diseases, and compel them to use every effort to prevent the spread of such diseases. It is the half-hearted, lacadasical methods which are so fatal to good results.

The total number of cases notified in the County was 960, as against 359 last year, and a previous nonennial average of 767. The attack rate was 3·9 per thousand of the estimated living population, as against 1·5 last year. In the Urban Districts 507 notifications were received, giving an attack rate of 5·1; and in the Rural Districts 453 notifications, shewing an attack rate of 3·1.

It is gratifying to report that the case fatality was the lowest for some years, and was at the rate of 1·25 per cent. of the cases notified. This figure corresponds with 3·0 % last year, 1·4 in 1907, and a previous nonennial average of 2·3. The case fatality was 1·6% in the Urban Districts, and in the Rural 0·9.

The Scarlet Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·05 per thousand living, as against 0·04 for the two previous years; whilst the rate for rural England and Wales was 0·06.

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

At Hinckley the disease was less prevalent than in the two former years. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"There were 34 cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year 1909, as compared with 41 cases in 1908, and 59 cases in 1907. Of these 34 cases, 28 were immediately removed to the Hinckley Isolation Hos-

pital, whereas six cases were isolated at home. There were no deaths, and as there were no deaths in 1908 it shows that the disease was not very virulent. In one case there was no doubt that infection had been conveyed from outside the district, and in one instance five cases took place in one house."

At Loughborough the prevalence was greater, but there was no epidemic. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Fifty-seven cases of this disease were notified, which is 21 more than last year, but is 62 below the average of the last 10 years. There was no epidemicity of the disease at any time, the cases occurring in small clusters from some particular infant school. Exclusion and disinfection usually had the effect of stopping each outbreak."

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"During the year there has been a somewhat extensive epidemic of Scarlet Fever, 83 cases in all have been notified. The cases have been in the main of a very mild nature, and to this fact is to be attributed the continuance and spread of the epidemic. In many cases medical advice has not been summoned, and children have been sent to school when still highly infectious. Two cases only ended fatally."

At Melton Mowbray 108 cases were notified, being 48 in the first quarter of the year, 41 in the second, 13 in the third, and 6 in the last. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"The total, 108, is the highest number of cases recorded since the Notification Act came into force in 1900. The cases during the past year were, on the whole, of a very mild type, and in no instance did the disease prove fatal."

At Shepshed there was rather an extensive epidemic. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Unfortunately I have to record a rather extensive epidemic of this disease. Fifty-three cases were notified, of which one ended fatally. Two cases occurred at Lubcloud Farm, and were imported from Syston. None of the other cases can be traced to these two. The epidemic extended from the beginning of June till the end of the year. A few cases occurred during the month of June, none during July, and a few during August; but when the schools re-opened after the summer holidays, the number of cases suddenly increased. Again, during December, there was a considerable decrease. In many instances 2 and 3 cases (and in one instance 6) occurred in one house."

At Wigston, 53 cases were recorded. Towards the end of the year the South Wigston Girls' School was closed for thorough cleansing and disinfection. The Medical Officer of Health is preparing a Special Report on the effect of Hospital Isolation as at present practised on the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the District.

At Ravenstone, in the Ashby Rural District, 25 cases occurred out of the 44 in the district. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Scarlet Fever was prevalent more or less throughout the year. Ravenstone parish had more than half the cases. The disease was of a mild type, and there were no deaths from this cause. Parents in nearly every case decline to have their children removed to Swannington Hospital, and as long as we have to deal with these cases in their own homes, where isolation is usually impossible, so long must we expect to have a large number of cases during the year."

In, the Barrow Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Considering the very general prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the town of Leicester, where over 1,700 cases were recorded, the incidence in your district of 49 cases cannot be regarded as excessive. The vast majority of these cases occurred in three parishes, viz., Anstey 12, Syston 11, Sileby 10. The disease was uniformly of a mild type, and in no instance was a fatal issue recorded. In the cases at Barrow the infection was presumably acquired from a patient recently discharged from Hospital."

In the Belvoir Rural District 28 cases were notified, 17 of which occurred in Bottesford. One child contracted the disease whilst travelling in a caravan in Lincolnshire. Another child had been to Grantham and was taken ill on his return home. Twenty-four of the 28 cases recorded were removed to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital.

In the Billesdon Rural District 14 cases were recorded, 10 of which occurred at Great Glen. Of these, 6 occurred in one house.

In the Blaby Rural District 78 cases were notified; of these 20 were at Cosby, 17 at Kirby Muxloe, and 12 at Whetstone. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"One of the most unsatisfactory features of the records included in my Annual Reports during the past eight years has been what must be regarded as an excessive prevalence of Scarlet Fever throughout your District. Five years

ago, I furnished in my Annual Report evidence which went to show that the result of Hospital Isolation in your District was an increase—rather than a diminished—prevalence of this disease. In your District, as in many others, 'Return' infection has been a more or less constant source of trouble in its administrative control. During the past six months, results have been so unsatisfactory, that I have had occasion, in conjunction with Dr. Morpott Berridge, to advise the home isolation, in so far as is practicable, of further cases, until the Scarlet Fever pavilion could be thoroughly cleaned and certain sanitary improvements effected. At two recent meetings of your Joint Committee, I made certain recommendations regarding the accommodation at your Hospital, which I shall presently submit in the form of a Special Report."

In the Castle Donington Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Eight cases at Castle Donington and one at Hemington occurred between August 30th and September 7th. They could all be traced to one source of infection—a child who attended the Wesleyan School when in an infectious state after an unrecognised attack."

In the Hinckley Rural District the 14 cases recorded were sporadically distributed in four parishes. Considering the very general prevalence of the disease in Leicester and the County, the notifications were less than expected.

At Long Whatton, in the Loughborough Rural District, 35 cases occurred, and the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The first cases were notified 5 or 6 days after the re-opening of the schools after the Christmas holiday (namely, on January 13th), and 6 cases were notified in rapid succession up to the 18th, all being children attending the school, on that date. After making every enquiry I could think of to elucidate the origin of the outbreak I recommended the closing of the schools for six weeks, which was done accordingly, and the result was most disappointing from a public health point of view. The notifications came in steadily, and by the end of January 13 were received; only 3 cases were notified in February, and I began to have hope that the school closure had a good effect. But in March 4 cases were notified, in April 5, in May 6, in June 3, in July 2. After the summer holidays, when the schools were disinfected (as well as during the closure in January and February), no case occurred until October 11th, and no other until December 29th (an imported case), and

finally one on December 31st, in a family where other cases had occurred previously. I am of opinion that the closing of the school had no appreciable effect on the spread of the outbreak, and I should not have recourse to this procedure under similar circumstances in the future, but should rather trust to a judicious system of exclusion, disinfection of the homes, and especially of the clothing of the patients; in fact, as closely as possible to follow out the recommendations of the recent Memorandum of the Board of Education on these subjects."

At Broughton Astley, in the Lutterworth Rural District, 18 cases occurred, out of the 31 notified, mostly towards the close of the year. The schools were closed from December 6th until after the Christmas holidays.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District of the 58 cases notified, 14 were at Bagworth, and 15 at Ratby.

In the Market Harborough Rural District 19 cases were notified, and these were scattered amongst six parishes.

At Asfordby, in the Melton Rural District, there was a considerable outbreak, 36 cases being notified, of which 18 were treated at the Isolation Hospital. In September, a number of school children were suffering from sore throats, and were not medically attended. After a complete inspection of all the school children, some half dozen were excluded from school on account of their infectious nature. The disease was of a very mild type, and unnotified cases were no doubt the means of spreading the disease. A family at Thorpe Arnold were prosecuted for exposure of Scarlet Fever, and a conviction was obtained.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Year after year I have to record that the Death rate from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup for the County is higher than that in rural England and Wales. This year is no exception to the rule. For all other Zymotic diseases the Death rates this year in the County are more favourable than those in rural England and Wales, except Measles, which is equal. Why is it that Diphtheria is always so much more fatal here?

The Diphtheria rate for the County was 0.15, as against 0.18 last year; whilst the rate for rural England and Wales was 0.14.

The prevalence of the disease was much less than last year, and I was hoping that our unfavourable record would end. The total notifications were 305, as against 521. The number of deaths, however, was nearly as many—38 against 43 last year—and the case fatality 12·4 per cent., as against 8·3. The previous nonennial averages were 299 notifications, 40 deaths, and 13·4 percentage case fatality. The severity of the disease and not the prevalence is the cause of our unfavourable record this year.

In the Urban Districts there were 122 notifications and 15 deaths, giving a case fatality of 12·3 %; whilst the corresponding figures for last year were 235, 15, and 6·4; and a previous nonennial average of 108 notifications, 14 deaths, and a case fatality of 13·0 per cent. In the Rural Districts there were 183 notifications, and 23 deaths, giving a case fatality of 12·5; the corresponding figures for last year were 286, 28, and 9·8; and a previous nonennial average of 191 cases notified, and 26 deaths, giving a case fatality of 13·1.

The anti-toxin treatment has undoubtedly largely reduced the fatality from this disease. Many District Councils in the County provide a free supply. One of the chief advantages in the treatment of Diphtheria, more especially with anti-toxin, is early notification and treatment.

As usual, outbreaks of this disease have been preceded by a prevalence of sore throats. These "throats" are particularly noticeable amongst school children, and it has occurred to me that outbreaks might possibly be averted if some treatment were supplied at the schools for these cases. There are difficulties and obstructions in the way of this preventive measure, but these could possibly be overcome. I am myself in favour of some steps being taken in this direction.

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. As formerly, these examinations have been most helpful in assisting the diagnosis, and of undoubted benefit to the Local Sanitary Authorities in carrying out preventive measures. During the year 88 swabs were used, of which 33 were reported as true Diphtheria, and 55 as not; whilst the approximate total cost of the scheme was £17, being £15 8s. 0d. for swabs examined, about 11s. in respect of postages, and a membership fee to the Royal Institute of Public Health of £1 1s. 0d.

At Coalville 14 cases were notified as compared with 46 in the previous year; most of the cases occurring in Whitwick Ward. Two cases proved fatal. Anti-toxin was supplied by the Council.

At Loughborough 13 cases were notified, which is 1 more than last year, and 4 above the average of the last 10 years.

At Market Harborough 1 of the 9 cases notified proved fatal.

At Melton Mowbray the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The epidemic prevalence of this disease during the last quarter of 1908 formed the subject of a Special Report which I submitted towards the close of that year, and included in my last Annual. As the precautions referred to in these Reports were continued throughout 1909, reiteration on this point is unnecessary. Of the 50 notified cases, 34 were sent to the Isolation Hospital. The cases were in no measure confined to any particular locality, nor were they to an appreciable extent associated with attendance at any special school. The disease was indeed endemic rather than epidemic, the number of notified cases during each quarter of the year being as follows:—First quarter 28, second 17, third 4, fourth 1. Four cases proved fatal."

At Quorn the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"Of the 7 cases of Diphtheria, 5 occurred in one house. One in February, 2 in April, and 2 in November. A case of Scarlet Fever also arose in the same house in December. One of these cases of Diphtheria was of a doubtful character, a swab was sent for bacteriological examination and the Diphtheria bacillus was found."

At Wigston the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Twenty cases of this disease were sporadically distributed in different parts of the town. They occurred at intervals throughout the year, the only months in which I received no notifications being May, August, and November. Most of the cases were of a mild type, but in one instance the disease proved fatal. The majority of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, there being, as nearly as I could ascertain, 2 'return' cases."

In the Ashby Rural District 16 cases were notified, spread over 8 parishes. Three cases at Appleby Magna occurred in one house.

At Barrow-on-Soar, in the Barrow Rural District, 14 cases were notified, and 8 at Mountsorrel, out of 30 in the whole District. The cases were essentially sporadic. Although the majority were of a very mild type, in four instances the disease proved fatal.

In the Blaby Rural District 26 notifications were received, cases coming under observation in 7 parishes; the largest number being 10 at Thurlaston and 8 at Oadby. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For the second successive year, Thurlaston occupies the unenviable position of heading this list. As the diagnosis of doubtful cases was in each instance confirmed by bacteriological examination, there need be no doubt as to its accuracy. The health record of Thurlaston has recently been far from satisfactory, not only as regards Diphtheria, but in respect of other infectious diseases."

In the Castle Donington Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"Cases notified 27, houses infected 19, deaths 4, case fatality 14·8 per cent. The most important outbreak was in October and November, when 12 cases occurred, 10 at Castle Donington and 2 at Lockington. All these patients were children attending the Church School, or secondary infections from them. With one exception the children were all in the Infants' room, and I felt quite certain, although it was impossible to get proof, that the source of infection was a child in that room who had suffered from a mild unrecognised attack. I therefore recommended the closing of this room for three weeks. The County Authority, however, decided to close the whole school as closure of one room only would cause a considerable loss of grant. It is much to be regretted that the Article in the old Education Code, giving Education Authorities the grant for children excluded by order of the Sanitary Authority was omitted from the present Code. In the case of such a school as this at Castle Donington, where there are not separate departments, closure of the infants' room causes a loss of grant to the County Council, and the alternative, closure of the whole school, causes a quite unnecessary interruption to the education of the older children."

In the Hallaton Rural District 8 cases were notified; 7 of these occurred at Medbourne, 1 of which proved fatal. A house-to-house inspection of the village was made, and a number of nuisances have

been subsequently dealt with. The Council is advised to channel the upper part of the brook, and also earnestly recommended to adopt systematic scavenging of refuse and night soil.

In the Lutterworth Rural District 14 cases were notified. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"The cases at Frowlesworth and Leire occurred early in October. Being associated with and preceded by several cases of 'sore throat' among children attending the Frowlesworth School, I had occasion to examine absentees to take swabs from suspicious throats and to advise closure of the school for three weeks. The remaining cases were essentially sporadic, save for the fact that three of those at Lutterworth were in one house."

In the Melton Rural District 35 cases were distributed over 9 parishes; 17 occurring at Nether Broughton and 10 at Asfordby. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The most serious attack occurred at Nether Broughton. This consisted of two outbreaks, January to February, and October to November. It was difficult to assign a cause. But the outbreak appeared to be associated with the use of tub-closet manure from Nottingham. During the previous year several farmers imported a considerable quantity of such refuse, which was accumulated upon the land until a convenient time for its distribution. In September of that year one of these farmers had an attack of Anthrax among his cattle and pigs. About the same time sore throats were prevalent among his farm servants and others who had been associated with the place. The water supply of one of the farms was temporarily polluted by the above-mentioned refuse, and was thought to be the cause of the illness. In January the throats of some children, in the group of houses connected with these farms, had the appearance of scars upon the tonsils, as though they had recently suffered from Diphtheria. These and other cases were unnotified. It is, however, significant that the first notified cases were children who had been in the habit of visiting these houses, which consequently were held to be the point of outbreak of the Diphtheria. Later in the year, when the second outbreak occurred, complaints were made to me about the pollution of the Smite, a stream of water running through the valley, which is crossed by the children when going to and from school. This stream appeared to be polluted from similar causes to those mentioned above, and it was urged that the Diphtheria arose in consequence of this pollution and effluvia arising

from it. The occurrence of Diphtheria at Asfordby is usual. Year by year these outbreaks are recorded, and they are attributed to causes which have been discussed in many reports. The last year was no exception to the rule."

Typhoid Fever.—Another year—for the third year in succession—the prevalence of this disease has gradually decreased. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases in the Urban Districts and a slight decrease in the Rural Districts.

There was only one epidemic during the year, and this was on a small scale. It occurred at New Swannington, in the Ashby Rural District. The outbreak was no doubt due to a polluted water supply, which, bacterially, was found to contain faecal matter. As usual in these cases, the bacteriological examination failed to show the presence of the particular specific germ. The details of this outbreak are given later.

All the other cases in the County were of a sporadic nature. There is the usual list of insanitary conditions prevailing on premises where isolated cases have occurred. Also there are the usual records of imported cases.

Good nursing is the essence of successful treatment, and where no Hospital is available trained nurses can and should be employed by local Authorities to look after these cases.

The total notifications received was 47, as against 81 last year, and 112, 132, and 125 in the three preceding years. The previous nonennial average was 167.

Again, as last year, the unsatisfactory part of the year's return is a still further increase in the case fatality. There were certainly only 9 deaths as compared with 14 last year, but the percentage case fatality is 19·2 (very high), as against 17·3 last year, and a previous nonennial average of 6·0. The disease, therefore, during the year was of a very fatal nature, and more especially so if we remember that the epidemic at New Swannington (13 cases out of the 47 notified in the County) was without fatality.

In the Urban Districts there were 16 notifications and 5 deaths, giving a case fatality of 31·2 per cent., as against a percentage of 19·0 last year, and a previous nonennial average of 9·8. In the Rural Districts 31 notifications were received and 4 deaths recorded, giving a case fatality of 12·9 per cent., as against 15·4 last year, and a previous nonennial average of 12·0. As in the previous three years, the fatality was more severe in the Urban than in the Rural Districts.

The Death rate for the whole County was 0·04, as against 0·06 last year, and 0·04 and 0·07 in the two preceding years; that for rural England and Wales being 0·06.

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

At Hinckley only 5 cases were notified, 2 of which proved fatal. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Insanitary conditions were found in two cases and quickly remedied; one case at the Workhouse was no doubt imported, but the man on admission was so ill that he could give no history, and he ultimately died. Besides this there was one other death."

At Loughborough, as compared with past years, the record is excellent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One case of this disease occurred at a Public Institution and terminated fatally. This is 6 less than last year, and 18 below the average of the last ten years."

At Market Harborough 1 case was notified, this being only the second which has occurred in a period of 5 years.

At Melton Mowbray 4 cases occurred, and 1 proved fatal.

In the Ashby Rural District 15 cases were notified. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"A serious outbreak of Enteric Fever occurred at New Swannington in March last. Thirteen cases were notified between March 23rd and May 4th. Twelve of the cases resided at adjoining houses, or block of houses at the junction of

Brook Lane and Church Lane. I made numerous visits to these premises along with Mr. Turner, your Inspector, and on April 26th I met Dr. Robinson, County Medical Officer, to whom I had notified the outbreak. I also made a special report to the Local Government Board, and on May 15th, Dr. Johnson, one of the Board's Medical Inspectors, came down and visited the locality. The water supply was derived from wells sunk in the small gardens at the back of the houses. These gardens contained in some instances pig-styes of faulty construction, with no proper floors or drainage. The privies were of the old-fashioned midden type, and being not far away from the wells afforded an easy source of contamination. In addition, fowl runs existed in close proximity to these wells, moreover, the gardens were annually manured in the Spring-time for the purpose of cultivation. Samples of water from all these wells were sent off for Chemical Analysis, and in every case were they condemned as unfit for domestic purposes. Further samples were taken and subjected to Bacteriological Examination by an expert. One sample as the result of this examination showed distinct evidence of faecal pollution. This sample was taken from the well supplying the house where the first case occurred. I think, therefore, one might reasonably conclude the outbreak was caused by the polluted water supply. The milk supply of the house was also investigated, but nothing definite was made out from this source as bearing on the case. I advised the closure of all these wells, and the substitution of another supply, and suggested that as the Coalville water main was close at hand, it be utilized as a source of supply, if suitable arrangements could be made. In addition the remedying of the other sanitary defects above noted was urged upon the owners of the properties involved. I am pleased to say none of these cases proved fatal. I believe there was an almost complete absence of diarrhoea in all the cases notified."

In the Blaby Rural District 4 cases were notified, 2 each from Croft and Enderby; one of the latter proved fatal.

In the Hinckley Rural District there were 3 notifications. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"All these cases occurred at Stoney Stanton, 2 of them being presumably associated with a coincident case at Croft, in the Blaby Rural District."

In the Loughborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Two cases of this disease occurred at Long

Whatton in the same house (husband and wife), the husband probably contracted the disease from drinking impure water on his business rounds, and the wife thinking it was only diarrhoea, nursed him, and contracted the disease; in the husband's case the disease terminated fatally; there was no further spread of the disease."

Puerperal Fever.—The cases notified during the year were rather fewer than last year; there being 7 notifications as against 9. The previous nonennial average is 11. Five of the notifications were received in the Urban, and 2 in the Rural Districts.

Each year that comes round I have to record that the Notification Act as regards Puerperal Fever is not properly carried out in the County. This year both in the Hallaton Rural District and in the Market Bosworth Rural District, 1 death is recorded, and yet no notification of the disease was received. Adding the two deaths to the notifications would make the total notifications 9 for the year.

On the receipt of any notification of Puerperal Fever in the County, through the weekly Notification Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health, I make enquiries if the cases had been attended by certified midwives or not. Certified midwives are not required to notify their attendance on Puerperal Fever cases. They are only required to notify that they have called in medical help on account of feverish condition, and this condition may or may not develop into Puerperal Fever. The future developments are not notified.

According to the Official Returns, there were 7 notifications and 3 deaths, the case fatality was 42·8 per cent., as against 66·6 last year, and a previous nonennial average of 45·4.

The mortality per thousand registered births is 0·49, about half last year's figure of 0·96, and against 0·64 in 1907.

Measles.—This disease has been much more prevalent and fatal during the year than formerly. It was peculiarly fatal in the Barrow Rural District, and at Sapcote, in the Hinckley Rural District. I quite agree with Dr. O'Connor's remarks in his Special Report, that, considering the fatality from this disease, it is remarkable that so little is done to prevent its spread.

It is so well known that Measles is one of the most fatal of all the epidemic diseases, and yet it is allowed to run riot at its own sweet will. I do not agree that epidemics of Measles cannot be controlled. The opinions are so often expressed that the advantages of notification are not commensurate with the expense. With this I don't agree. As a contrast, what is the expense of the notification of one case of Small Pox and the isolation thereof? Small Pox has come into notoriety on account of vaccination—I only wish we had a vaccine for Measles. That would at least lead to plenty of platform oratory and the efficient control of the disease.

The number of deaths registered in the County was 53, being 33 in the Rural Districts and 20 in the Urban. The number of deaths in the preceding five years were 22, 27, 25, 77, and 14. Eleven of the deaths were of children under one year of age and 37 of the others between one and five years.

The Death rate for the County was 0·21, against 0·09 last year; that for rural England and Wales being 0·21.

The number of School departments closed for Measles alone was 51, with an average closure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks each. Two other school departments were closed for Measles and Influenza, but these were only closed for a week and a half each. The total number of children affected by school closure was 6,992, or about 17 per cent. of all the children on the Roll.

In the Ashby Woulds Urban District 2 deaths were recorded, both between the ages of one and five.

Coalville was comparatively free from Measles during the year.

At Hinckley the disease was very prevalent and fatal. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"We were congratulating ourselves last year in only having a very few cases of Measles compared with 1907, but to conform to the usual law of alternate years we have had our full share during the year 1909. The disease was very prevalent throughout the whole District in February, March, and April, so much so that it was deemed necessary to close the Infant Departments of all the schools in the town from March 4th

to April 8th, and in continuation of this the Easter holidays lasted from April 9th to April 19th. There were 12 deaths due to this disease, 2 of which were of children under one year, and 9 of children between one and five years."

At Loughborough a few cases occurred, and 1 death was recorded.

In the Wigston Urban District 4 deaths were recorded, all between the ages of one and five.

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Five deaths were registered from this cause. This disease having been epidemic at the close of 1908, at Thringstone and Donisthorpe, was continued into the early part of the following year."

In the Barrow Rural District there were 20 deaths recorded at the following ages:—6 under one year, 11 between one and five years, 1 between five and fifteen, and 2 between fifteen and twenty-five. The Medical Officer of Health wrote a Special Report on the outbreak as follows:—

" (1) *Circumstances under which the Disease became prevalent.*

Early in October an epidemic of more than ordinary severity commenced in the Borough of Leicester, and continued for six months, some 280 deaths being recorded during that period.

The occurrence of an epidemic in Leicester was succeeded, especially after the Christmas holidays, by numerous outbreaks of the disease in adjoining Rural Districts. As these outbreaks appear to have reached epidemic proportions in almost every parish where the disease had not been prevalent during the past few years, Thrussington and Mountsorrel were among the parishes presenting a presumably susceptible population. For Mountsorrel appears to have enjoyed immunity since 1905, while I can find no record of a fatal case in Thrussington during the thirteen years for which I possess Health Reports.

(2) *Conditions of its extension during the Quarter.*

The disease was epidemic in eight parishes in your District, and its periods of prevalence may be judged from the dates of earliest closure and latest re-opening of village schools, as shewn in the following Table:—

Schools.	Closed.	Re-opened.
Waltham-on-the-Wolds ...	Christmas	11th January.
Birstall	Christmas	15th February.
Mountsorrel (vide infra)...	6th February	15th March.
Thrussington (vide infra)	16th February	After Easter.
Anstey Infants'	4th March	15th March.
Barrow (vide infra)	22nd March	3rd May
Sileby	22nd April	1st June
Cossington	18th May	—

MOUNTSORREL.—In the first week of February cases came under observation among children attending the Christ Church Infant School, which was accordingly closed. The disease, however, gained ground in the village, and in the following week the St. Peter's Infant School was also closed. On 3rd March closure was extended to the mixed department of the latter school. All these schools remained closed until 15th March. Six cases proved fatal, all in infants and children under three.

In THRUSSINGTON not only was the disease exceedingly prevalent, but perhaps by reason of a prolonged period of immunity, it was of an exceptionally severe type, and attacked not only infants and children, but also adolescents.

Cases were notified through the school in the second week of February, and on the 16th the school was closed. The first fatal case occurred on 2nd March, and the second on the 9th, both patients being under two years old. Two further fatal cases occurred about a week later, the patients' respective ages being 18 and 20. All four cases were complicated by Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

Owing to the continued prevalence of the disease it became necessary to prolong the period of school closure until after the Easter holidays."

The Report further deals with "(3) *Subsequent behaviour of the epidemic*; (4) *Measures adopted to prevent the spread of Measles*; and (5) *Suggestions for the more efficient control of Measles in Rural Districts*." Under this last heading Dr. O'Connor says:—"Not only do we require statutory prohibition of exposure in public of Measles cases, without the expense attaching to its compulsory notification, but it should be made a punishable offence to knowingly admit children to infected premises on which they do not reside." Also: "I now advise that, whenever an epidemic of more than ordinary severity occurs it should be a routine practice to publicly intimate the fact in all villages in touch with the town or parish in which the disease prevails, and at the same time to warn the public as to the danger of children going to and from infected areas." He concluded his Report by stating: "When we consider that these diseases (Measles and Whooping cough) exact a much heavier annual death-roll than all the notifiable diseases combined, it is not a little remarkable that so little is done to prevent their prevalence."

In the Hinckley Rural District 6 deaths were recorded, 1 under one year of age, and 5 between one and five years. Five of the deaths occurred at Sapcote and one at Stoney Stanton.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the disease was prevalent in many villages in the Spring, particularly at Frisby, Twyford, and Burrow-on-the-Hill.

Whooping Cough.—Judging by the number of deaths and the number of schools closed, Whooping Cough has not been nearly so prevalent during the year under review. It is satisfactory also to record that the Death rate for the County was less than that for rural England and Wales.

The total number of deaths recorded was 34, as against 68 last year, and 29, 30, 52, and 67 in the four preceding years. In the Urban Districts 16 deaths took place, and 18 in the Rural. All the deaths were of children under five years of age; 16 being under one year, and 18 between one and five years.

The Death rate for the County was 0·14 as against 0·27, 0·12, and 0·12 in the three preceding years. That for rural England and Wales was 0·16.

The interference with education, like the Death rate, was just about half what it was in the previous year. There were 10 school departments closed for on an average $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks each, and affecting 826 scholars. This is the least number of closures for the last four years; the figures for the previous three years being 20, 18, and 21.

At Coalville the disease spread from the Whitwick and Coalville Wards to Hugglescote, where it has been prevalent since last September. No death has occurred.

At Hinckley the disease which was prevalent in the last quarter of 1908, continued to the first quarter of 1909. There were 4 deaths; 2 of children under one, and 2 between one and five years of age.

At Loughborough 6 deaths were recorded; 3 being under one, and 3 between one and five years of age.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 6 deaths were recorded, 3 under one year, and 3 between one and five years.

Diarrhœa.—The prevalence and fatality of this complaint—Summer Diarrhœa—were much less than in the previous year; the deaths were about half the number. As usual, the number of deaths from Diarrhœa has largely influenced the Infant Mortality rate.

Climatic conditions largely influence the prevalence of this complaint, because of their effect on insanitary conditions. Last year, with a comparatively cold Summer, favoured the little ones in this respect. The real responsibility, however, rests with the Local Sanitary Authority, who can do a very great deal by preventing filth accumulations in carrying out proper scavenging.

Only 10 deaths occurred in the Urban Districts (as against 38 last year), equal to a rate of 0·10, as against 0·38, and 0·15 in the two preceding years. The Urban Districts in which deaths were recorded were Hinckley 1, Loughborough 5, Shepshed 2, and Wigston 2.

It was curious to relate that the number of deaths was greater in the Rural Districts than in the previous year, there being 16 as against 13. The rate for the Rural Districts was equal to 0·11 per thousand living, as against 0·09 and 0·13 in the two preceeding years. The Rural Districts in which deaths occurred were Ashby 1, Barrow 5, Blaby 4, Castle Donington 1, Lutterworth 1, and Market Bosworth 4.

In the Barrow Rural District 5 deaths were recorded from 4 villages. One of the deaths was between one and five years, and 4 under one year of age.

In the Blaby Rural District 4 deaths were recorded from 4 villages. Three of the deaths were under one year of age, and 1 between one and five.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 4 deaths were recorded in 4 separate parishes. Two were under one year of age, and 2 between one and five.

Phthisis.—There is a considerable decrease in the number of deaths compared with the previous year, and, in addition, the record for the year under review was slightly less than the average of previous years.

Phthisis is now compulsorily notifiable, so far as Poor Law cases are concerned, so that greater knowledge of the prevalence of the cases will be gained, and it is to be hoped with beneficial results. Voluntary notification is not a success. The total notifications received in the County was 137, being 100 from the Urban Districts and 37 from the Rural. Of these notifications 62 were Poor Law and 75 were Voluntary.

The number of deaths totalled 199, which is considerably greater than the notifications. The numbers for the four preceding years were 237, 218, 212, and 202. There were also 107 deaths from other tubercular diseases, making a total of 306 deaths from all forms of tubercle, as against 333 and 330 in the two preceding years. Tubercle caused 8·5 per cent. of all deaths (as against 10 per cent. last year), and Phthisis 5·5 per cent (as against 7·3 and 6·2 in the two preceding years).

The Death rate for the County from Phthisis alone was 0·80 per thousand living, as against 0·97, 0·86, and 0·83 in the three preceding years. In the Urban Districts the rate was 0·84, as against 1·05 and 0·91 in the two previous years; and in the Rural 0·78, as against 0·91, and 0·82 in the two previous years.

The Phthisis Death rate of 0·80 is greater than the total Death rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, which was 0·69.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Coalville Urban District writes:—"This still continues in unabated force; 33 deaths, as compared with 29 for 1908, having been caused by tuberculous disease. Fifteen of these were Tuberculosis of Lung—Phthisis, and 18 from tuberculous affection of other organs. Voluntary notification, as invited by the Council has not effected any good. Little good can be done until compulsory notification is in force. Practically no measures are taken to check its spread. Removal to sanatoria in the early stages, is of benefit to the patient, and may prevent others in contact from contracting it. But such cases often return home to once more spread infection, and many cases are not discovered until too advanced for successful sanatorium treatment, and these also remain at home as 'foci' for spreading the disease. When the extraordinary ravages of this disease, and its preventability are more generally realised, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will deal with the subject. Nothing short of some national system for the notification, isolation, and treatment of all cases of tuberculous disease, will materially reduce the mortality from this cause. Meanwhile it is the duty of every health authority to educate, as far as possible, the population within its area of the importance of this subject."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"There were 12 deaths due to Phthisis in 1909, as compared with 13 deaths in 1908, giving an average rate of one death out of every 15·8, as against one death out of every 15 in 1908. The Sanitary Inspector makes a point of carrying out the usual cleansing and disinfecting of all rooms that have been occupied by patients suffering from this complaint."

At Loughborough the number of notifications received was very much greater than in the previous year, and the number of deaths less. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sixty-eight cases of this disease were notified, which is 49 more than last year,

and 52 above the average of the last four years. It will be noticed from the Tables that there were only 21 deaths this year against 34 last year, when only 19 cases were notified. This goes to show that the increased number of notifications does not indicate any increased incidence of Phthisis in the Borough, but rather shows that the Medical Gentlemen in the Borough have more confidence in the effect of voluntary notification, and also shows the increased attention drawn to the subject by the recent important regulations of the Local Government Board on the subject in connection with poor persons afflicted with this disease."

At Market Harborough voluntary notification of Phthisis is in force, and the disinfection of premises that have been occupied by Phthisical patients is undertaken on request.

At Melton Mowbray the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"There were 13 deaths from tubercular diseases, 9 of which were caused by Consumption. The latter being now compulsorily notifiable in so far as Poor Law cases are concerned, precautions are taken on a more extensive scale than heretofore with a view to disseminating knowledge as to its infectivity. The number of Poor Law notifications which I received during the year is certainly less than I anticipated. In the administrative control of this disease throughout these Combined Districts I owe much to my colleagues in general medical practice, whose advice and instructions as to its infectivity are in many instances far more effective than anything that could be hoped for as a result of official action. Here, as in many other instances, more co-ordinated action throughout the various Districts for which I am Health Officer is much to be desired."

At Shepshed the voluntary notification of Phthisis has not been adopted. "Compulsory notification," says the Medical Officer of Health, "is bound to come." Eight cases were notified under the Poor Law Regulations; each was given a copy of the Instructions to Consumptives, and was also individually advised as to preventive measures.

At Wigston consumption is voluntarily notifiable, and 6 such notifications were received. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"Three suspicious samples of sputum were submitted to me for

bacteriological examination, in two of which the bacillus was present. Disinfection by formalin spray and by steam is carried out after deaths from Consumption.

In the Ashby Rural District only 7 deaths were recorded, which gives a Death rate for the District of 0.44 per thousand of the estimated population.

In the Barrow Rural District 23 deaths were registered, giving a Death rate of 0.96.

In the Lutterworth Rural District 8 deaths were caused by Consumption. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"I would impress the importance of systematic cleansing and disinfection of all premises in which a death has taken place."

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 12 deaths were recorded, giving a Death rate of 0.59.

Mumps.—Judging by the number of schools closed, the prevalence of this disease was very slight, and we have apparently got to the end of the epidemic wave. Only three school departments were closed for an average of $3\frac{3}{4}$ weeks each, and affecting 288 children. The number of school departments closed during the previous four years were: 7, 22, 21, and 4. The year 1905 was, therefore, possibly much the same as 1909, and we must look for another blaze up of this highly infectious complaint in the near future.

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

Chicken-Pox.—Notifications of this complaint were received in the following districts: Ashby Urban 2, Belvoir Rural 4, Billesdon 28, and Melton Mowbray Rural 2. These are about the only Districts in which the disease is now compulsorily notifiable.

The Local Sanitary Authorities should remember to temporarily add Chicken Pox to the schedule of notifiable diseases under the Notification Act in the event of an outbreak of Small Pox. This can be done for one month without the consent of the Local Government Board.

Only one school department was closed for Chicken Pox alone during the year, and one for Chicken Pox and Scarlet Fever jointly. Last year 10 school departments were affected, and 8 and 12 in the two previous years.

Impetigo.—Impetigo is compulsorily notifiable in the Billesdon Rural District. Seven notifications were received, one being between one and five years of age, and the other six between five and fifteen.

In no instance has it come to my knowledge that school attendance has been materially affected by any outbreak of this complaint.

Alcoholism.—Twenty-five deaths were ascribed to Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver, as against 33, 28, 32, and 38 in the four preceding years. Six of the deaths were over 65 years of age, and 9 between 25 and 65. Nine of the deaths took place in the Urban and 16 in the Rural Districts.

School Closure.—The school departments closed during the year were rather more than in the previous year, but somewhat less than the average for the preceding four years. The total number closed was 108, as against 90, 122, 108, and 125 in the four previous years. The number of children affected was 13,463, as against 8,913, 13,700, 13,000, and 18,000 in the four previous years. The average period of closure was $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, as against 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 3 in the four previous years.

A large number of schools were closed on account of Influenza, which was exceedingly prevalent in some districts towards the end of the year. Measles was also responsible for an increased number of closures, as also, to a slight extent, was Scarlet Fever. The interference with school work on account of the prevalence of Diphtheria was, however, reduced to a minimum, as also was it on account of Chicken Pox.

The following Table gives the usual details for the year:—

SCHOOL CLOSURE RECORDS, 1909.

DISEASE.	Number of Departments Closed.	Average period of Closure.	Number of Children on the Rolls.
Diphtheria	1	3 weeks	287
Diphtheria and Sore Throat ...	1	4 „	
Scarlet Fever	15	3½ „	1706
Ditto and Chicken Pox	1	1 „	338
Mumps	3	3¾ „	288
Influenza	17	2½ „	2043
Whooping Cough	10	5½ „	826
Chicken Pox	1	2 „	104
Measles	51	5½ „	6992
Measles and Influenza	2	1½ „	
General Infectious Illness ...	6	3½ „	879
	108		13,463

Average period of closure of the whole = $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.—So far as I have ascertained, the Act remains in force in the various Districts in the County as last year.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—I have again included 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. This will be very useful for reference, especially to those Authorities who contemplate adopting this Act or these parts thereof.

More efforts are being made to prevail on the Local Sanitary Authorities to adopt various Sections, and it is to be hoped that greater success will result from these efforts than in the past. A Local Sanitary Authority that wishes to progress in sanitary matters cannot do without this Act.

In the Borough of Loughborough various Sections have been adopted, and the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"I reported last year that the Town Council had decided to adopt the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. That decision has been carried into operation. Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Part 2—the whole of Parts 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, and also Sections 93 and 95 of Part 10 are now in full force in the Borough. The Order of the Local Government Board was received on the 2nd July, 1909, and that of the Home Office on the 26th July, 1909."

In the Melton Urban District the Medical Officer of Health recommends various Sections, and reports as follows:—"With a view to simplifying certain branches of sanitary administration, I would ask you to consider the advisability of applying to the Local Government Board for sanction to the adoption of the following Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, viz.:—Part II.—Section 25, and such other Sections as may be advised by your Surveyor. Part III.—Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, and 50. Part IV.—The whole. Part V.—Section 69. The adoption of these Sections would materially strengthen your hands in dealing, *inter alia*, with certain sources of insanitation with which it is at present very difficult to cope."

For the Thurmaston Urban District the Medical Officer of Health recommends the adoption of Sections almost similar to those for the Melton Urban District.

For the Barrow, Billesdon, Blaby, and Hallaton Rural Districts the Medical Officer of Health recommends the adoption of Sections almost similar to those for the Melton Urban District.

In the Castle Donington Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I regret that no further steps have been taken towards the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907."

In the Hinckley Rural District some Sections of this Act have been adopted. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"With a view to simplifying certain branches of sanitary administration, you have received the sanction of the Local Government Board to the adoption of the following Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, viz.:—Part II.—Sections 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33. Part III.—Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 50. Part IV.—52 to 66 inclusive, and 68. For the contributory places of Barwell, Burbage, and Earl Shilton: Part II.—Sections 15, 16, 17, and 21. For the contributory places of Higham-on-the-Hill, Sapcote, Sharnford, and Stoke Golding: Part II.—Sections 15, 16, and 17. For the contributory place of Stoney Stanton: Part II.—Sections 15, 16, and 17. Part III.—Sections 39, 40, 41, and 42."

For the Lutterworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health has asked the Local Authority to adopt certain Sections similar to those for the Melton Urban District.

Isolation and Hospital Accommodation.—No new Hospital has been erected during the year under review.

A Special Meeting of the Hinckley Joint Hospital Committee was held to consider the suitability of their present temporary buildings for isolation purposes. The Committee was satisfied that new wards, etc., were necessary.

A movement is on foot to consider the advisability of forming a Joint Hospital for Ashby Urban and Rural, Ashby Woulds, and, possibly, Hartshorne and Seals, or Coalville. Owing to the different terms of contributions to Isolation Hospitals made by the Leicestershire and Derbyshire County Councils, it would, perhaps, save complications if the area of the Hospital were confined to Leicestershire, and consisted of that portion of the Ashby Union in this County.

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 smaller percentage of each class of cases notified was removed to Hospital:—

CASES NOTIFIED WITH THE PERCENTAGE ISOLATED.

	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
COUNTY: Notified ...	305	960	47
Percentage Isolated ...	30·5	31·1	17·0
URBAN: Notified ...	122	507	16
Percentage Isolated ...	42·6	31·0	18·8
RURAL: Notified ...	183	453	31
Percentage Isolated ...	22·4	31·3	16·1

At Ashby, in the early part of the year, the Isolation Hospital was completely destroyed by fire, and an arrangement was entered into with the neighbouring Authority for isolating any cases that required admission. The Hospital was an iron building lined with match-boarding, and was completely gutted in a few minutes. The Hospital was not occupied at the time.

The Ashby Woulds District has a temporary Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"The Hospital has been kept ready for the reception of patients, and two cases of Diphtheria have been admitted and treated there. The sewage (slop water only) from the building is piped to precipitating chamber and filter bed, thence irrigated over grass land. There is only a small quantity at any time. There is accommodation for two distinct diseases, and six beds in each ward."

At Coalville there is need for further accommodation. Only Enteric Fever is isolated. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"During the year this has been used as previously for the treatment of cases of Enteric Fever, where adequate nursing and isolation were impracticable at home. I beg again to urge upon the Council the importance of providing at least two more wards. The disinfectants in use have been Perchloride of Mercury, Formalin, Sulphur Dioxide, Izal Powder, and Sanitas."

At Hinckley a new ward and other buildings are required. All the present wooden structures are ancient and dilapidated. The Hospital Committee are satisfied that new structures are necessary. The Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District says:—"The Joint Hospital for the Hinckley Urban and Hinckley Rural Districts still takes in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria patients. During the year 1909 there were 43 cases of Scarlet Fever received and treated at this institution, as against 42 cases in 1908. Twenty-eight cases were sent from the Hinckley Urban District, and 15 from outside the district. There were no deaths. Four cases of Diphtheria were received during 1909, as compared with 9 cases in 1908. None of these were sent from the Hinckley Urban District. There wasn't a death, as compared with 1 death in 1908. The new administrative block has been a boon and comfort to the Nursing Staff. It is a great pity that the wards for the isolation of patients are not in keeping with the same, but I trust the combined Councils will see their way to build new buildings quickly."

At Loughborough the Hospital was but little used. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An Isolation Hospital is provided for the isolation and treatment of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria. It consists of two iron buildings lined with wood, and painted with non-inflammable paint, and heated with slow combustion stoves. There is a supply of gas and water, and the drains are connected to the town sewers. One building is capable of accommodating 16 patients, and has a kitchen and nurse's room. The other is smaller and accommodates 6 patients. This latter adjoins a good cottage occupied by the caretaker and his wife, which contains another good nurse's room. The dejecta of the patients is emptied into pails with air-tight coverings, and dealt with at the destructors at the sewage farm. Disinfection is accomplished:—(1) By the steam disinfectors at the sewage farm; (2) in the less grave diseases such as Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc., by fumigation with sulphur dioxide. Where considered desirable the walls of infected dwellings are stripped. Two cases of Diphtheria were treated here during the year and each made good recovery. There was no spread of the disease in the home of the patient. Only one case belonged to the Borough."

At Market Harborough temporary buildings have been provided. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An Isolation Hospital is provided, on the outskirts of the town, by the Council.

The use of these premises is subject to the sanction of the Local Authority, and is intended to meet the question of insufficient home isolation. Seventeen cases have been treated at the Hospital during the year. An Isolation Hospital for Small Pox is provided by the County Council at Mowsley, eight miles distant, for the reception of any patients from this Urban area. The Council undertake and provide for all disinfection, both of premises and infected materials, and have an excellent steam disinfecter, with a proper staff to collect and deal with such articles as may require to be disinfected."

At Melton Mowbray 34 cases of Diphtheria, 65 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Enteric Fever were removed to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Isolation Hospital. This is a new Hospital, built according to the plans of the Local Government Board, and is kept well up-to-date in every respect.

At Wigston 15 cases of Diphtheria and 47 of Scarlet Fever were removed to Blaby and Wigston Joint Hospital. At this Hospital there are some buildings of an old and temporary nature. They are overcrowded and quite unsuitable for the purpose. They should be burnt down.

In the Ashby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"In this connection I might say that the Hospital at Swannington is in my opinion quite unsuited for its purpose. There are only two rooms, no discharge block, no residential block for nurses, and no efficient means for disinfecting clothing. Under such circumstances conveyance of infection from the Hospital to the homes of discharged patients is very liable to occur. A considerable sum of money would be required to make the Hospital suitable for dealing with infectious cases properly, and I think your requirements would be better met by joining with some of the neighbouring sanitary areas and having an up-to-date Joint Hospital erected. I would suggest that it be placed in a more central position where the services of a medical man could be easily obtained if any of these sudden emergencies which occasionally arise in such cases should occur amongst the patients. Only one case of Scarlet Fever was removed to Swannington Hospital during the year, nor was the Hospital utilised for any other cases out of your district during the same period."

In the Barrow Rural District 1 case of Enteric Fever from Anstey was removed to Leicester Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"It is here revelant to record that by virtue of an arrangement with the Leicester Corporation you have authorised my sending special cases of infectious disease to the Gilroes Isolation Hospital."

In the Belvoir Rural District 24 of the 28 cases of Scarlet Fever that occurred were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital; also 1 case of Enteric Fever.

In the Blaby Rural District 15 cases of Diphtheria, 44 of Scarlet Fever, and 2 of Enteric Fever were removed to the Joint Hospital.

In the Castle Donington Rural District arrangements have been made with the Shardlow Rural District Council for isolation of some cases at their Hospital.

In the Hinckley Rural District 3 cases of Diphtheria and 12 of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District there is a temporary Hospital to which a new block has recently been added. Twenty cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated there during the year.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District 19 cases of Diphtheria, 33 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Enteric Fever were isolated in the Joint Hospital.

Disinfection.—It is all important that disinfection should be properly and thoroughly carried out. If it is not it better not be done at all. Some of the methods employed in the County at the present time are useless. Particular attention ought to be given to this matter by the local Sanitary Authorities.

Many of the Reports refer specially to the importance of this work, and many recommendations are made.

I have repeatedly advocated the provision of joint disinfecting stations for those districts without proper disinfectors at Hospitals. These could be provided at little cost, and in the event of an Isolation Hospital being provided could be transferred there.

Meteorology.—An additional Meteorological Return (from Market Harborough) is given this 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	Market Harboro
Jan. ...	0.90	1.03	0.94	1.16	0.98	1.06	1.04
Feb. ...	0.59	0.63	0.63	0.80	0.56	0.64	0.54
Mar. ...	2.40	2.90	3.18	3.16	2.47	3.73	2.83
Apr. ...	1.18	1.00	1.27	1.43	1.34	1.10	1.12
May ...	1.47	0.85	1.22	1.41	1.40	1.27	1.30
June ...	2.60	1.86	2.80	3.04	2.79	2.59	2.58
July ...	3.14	1.96	3.23	3.34	2.95	4.08	2.91
Aug. ...	2.33	2.37	2.63	2.42	2.72	2.85	2.44
Sept. ...	2.11	2.62	2.16	2.68	2.54	2.90	2.16
Oct. ...	2.65	2.58	3.07	3.12	3.40	2.87	3.17
Nov. ...	0.45	0.58	0.65	0.64	0.53	0.54	0.71
Dec. ..	3.16	3.91	4.45	3.88	3.31	4.74	3.64
Total in Inches.	22.98	22.29	26.23	27.08	24.99	28.37	24.44

The Belvoir Report contains a Summary of Observations taken at Belvoir Castle Gardens, viz.:—Wind, prevailing direction, S.W.; rainfall, total, 27.90 inches, which fell on 222 days, and is 2.43 inches above the average for the year; the greatest daily fall was 1.25 inches, on August 17th. Barometer, highest reading, 30.717 inches, on January 4th, at 9 a.m.; lowest, 28.507 inches, on December 3rd, at 9 a.m.; mean of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. readings, 29.939 inches. Thermometer, highest in shade, 84°, on August 12th; lowest on the screen, 13°, on January 28th; mean of daily maxima, 53°.84; mean of daily minima, 39°.19; mean temperature of year, 46°.51, which is 1°.50 below the average; lowest on the grass, 10°, on January 8th; highest in the sun, 140°, on May 23rd; mean temperature of the earth at 3 ft., 47°.89. Sunshine, total, 1,608½ hours, which is 96½ hours above the average. There were 61 sunless days.

Bye-Laws.—Several districts are without proper building bye-laws. What is worse almost is that a district should adopt bye-laws and then not administer them properly; endless difficulties must arise under such circumstances.

Adoptive Acts.—The only action that has been taken in the County during the year has been in connection with the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and particulars of this are given under that heading.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—The failure of the Government to provide fresh legislation for the control of these premises is largely responsible for the procrastination of Local Authorities in thoroughly carrying out their duties. The Government Bill last year was withdrawn.

This year a new Dairies, etc., Bill was introduced into Parliament, much on the same lines as the Government Bill last year. The main difference, however, was that the Local Authority for administering the Act was to be the County Council. This Bill also contained the power for a person to sell tuberculous milk or milk from a tuberculous cow if he could prove that such milk had been boiled or otherwise sterilised. This loop-hole for selling milk which, in my opinion, ought absolutely to be destroyed, should not exist. It is a most dangerous proviso.

The total number of dairymen registered in the County was 1,341, as against 1,170 last year. The number of inspections of premises is given at 2,769, as against 1,986 last year. Registration is getting more complete each year, but it is a very slow process in one or two districts.

In the Urban Districts there are 258 dairymen registered, as against 234 last year, and 142 in 1907; in the Rural Districts there are 1,083 registered, as against 936 and 694 in the two preceding years.

The London County Council have utilised their powers of inspecting dairies from which tuberculous milk has been delivered in London. The number of farms inspected was 17, and the number of cows found to be tuberculous 12.

In the Ashby Woulds District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"There are 19 milksellers on the register, 6 premises have required white-washing on inspection, and after notice this has been satisfactorily carried out."

At Coalville much still remains to be done to bring these premises up to a proper standard.

At Hinckley the dairies are, on the whole, found satisfactory.

At Loughborough the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The milk supply of the Borough is from the farms of the district immediately surrounding it. There are 61 Dairies in the Borough, and 21 small Cowsheds, all of which are kept under constant supervision by the Sanitary Inspector, myself, and the Veterinary Inspector. The attention of the last named gentleman is called to all cases of suspicion of tuberculous teats or udders. I have myself made a systematic inspection of all Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops during the year, and have made recommendations with a view of improving the then existing conditions."

At Market Harborough the Council have appointed a Veterinary Inspector, and all premises are regularly and efficiently dealt with.

At Quorn the dairies and cowsheds have been inspected and some defects remedied. Some of these buildings are not modern erections and require all the more attention from the Sanitary Inspector."

At Shepshed improvements are taking place. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"These regulations have been in force for four years, and cowkeepers (53 in number) are registered. Seventy-two inspections were made, and 15 notices (8 for lime-washing and 7 for sanitary improvements) were issued, 14 of which were complied with. Fifty cowsheds are supplied by water from wells, and 3 from the public main. One sample of well water was examined and found good. More frequent cleansing of the floors of the sheds and of the immediate surroundings is desirable."

At Thurmaston 1 nuisance was dealt with. The cowshed was very insanitary through an excessive accumulation of manure.

At Wigston 8 samples of water were analysed from farmyards in the district.

In the Ashby Rural District more modern Regulations are recommended for adoption. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The number of dairymen and milksellers on our register is at present 161, as compared with 134 of last year, and 107 of the year

before. I believe the list is not yet anything like complete, it is very unusual for anyone to apply for registration, unless they have been discovered and urged to do so by your officers, and this in spite of the fact that two years ago printed notices calling upon all those desirous of carrying on the milk business should apply for registration. These notices were posted in every parish in your district. During the year 325 inspections were made. On 7 farms substantial structural improvements have been made. I would again draw your attention to my recommendations of last year, viz.:—‘That the Model Regulations of the Local Government Board be adopted.’ Our powers, under the antiquated regulations now in force, are very limited.”

In the Castle Donington Rural District a number of requirements were dealt with. The Medical Officer of Health says:—“Sixty-two cowkeepers and purveyors of milk are registered, compared with 64 in 1908. The Inspector reports that he has made 287 inspections of the premises, 46 of them being made during milking time. Forty-three sheds were found to require cleansing or lime-washing, and 7 required structural alterations. In all, notices were served and the faulty conditions remedied. A very satisfactory year’s work.”

In the Loughborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—“There are 68 dairymen, cowkeepers, and purveyors of milk in the district, all of whom are registered. One hundred and twelve inspections have been made to such premises. In 32 instances the cowsheds, etc., required cleansing and white-washing, and in every instance this work was done without legal proceedings becoming necessary.”

In the Market Bosworth Rural District much improvement has been effected. The Medical Officer of Health says:—“Particulars of inspections under this heading are dealt with in an appended return, which is furnished by the Sanitary Inspector. I have pleasure in recording this year a very considerable improvement in the condition of the sheds, especially in regard to ventilation and drainage. The contrast in the state of things at my first inspection and at the present time is most marked, although much yet remains to be done in the way of convincing cowkeepers of the paramount necessity of cleanliness.”

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the Return gives 406 dairymen, etc., in the district, of which 207 are registered. Three hundred and fifty inspections of premises were made.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—The Sanitary Committee of the County Council have under consideration for some time the Infant Mortality in the County and the means available for at any rate attempting to reduce this loss of young life. As a result of their deliberations the County Council have now (1910) appointed four Health Visitors and Lady Inspectors of Midwives, and are again applying to the Local Government Board for sanction to their adoption of the Early Notification of Births Act.

Offensive Trades.—From the Sanitary Inspectors' Table (Table 6) it appears that there are 16 offensive trades established in the County, which come under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as against 12 last year. One hundred and fifty 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 15 Canal Boats registered in the County, all being at Loughborough. Inspection of Canal Boats take place in any district through which the Canal passes. In the Urban Districts 73 inspections were recorded, being 59 at Ashby Woulds, 10 at Loughborough, and 4 at Quorn, with frequent inspections at Hinckley; in the Rural Districts 60 inspections were made, being 12 in the Castle Donington, 3 in the Hinckley, 20 in the Market Bosworth, and 25 in the Market Harborough district. The records show that during these inspections no infectious diseases were found on board.

Slaughter Houses.—The total number of these premises licensed or registered in the County is 294, as against 274 last year. The number of inspections returned as being made was 1,296, as against 562 last year. The Returns are, therefore, more complete, and more work has apparently been done in the supervision of these

premises. There is, however, a number of districts from which no Returns are made, in some particulars. This ought not to be, as the proper control of these premises is very important, and more so in Rural Districts nowadays than ever. It is well known that "screw" butchers have small slaughter houses outside large Urban Districts to escape rigorous inspection.

In the Urban Districts there are 96 premises registered or licensed (which is 4 more than last year). Of these 877 inspections were made. No details are given of the work at Shepshed, and no premises at Quorn are either licensed or registered.

In the Rural Districts 198 premises were licensed or registered (an increase of 16 over last year), of which 419 inspections were made. From the Castle Donington district no Return is made of the work done. In the Hallaton, Loughborough, and Lutterworth districts the number of registered or licensed premises is not given. In the Belvoir district no record is given of the number of inspections made.

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 181. The number of premises is the same as last year, and is a decrease of 2 on the number in 1907, and of 3 on that in 1906. In the Urban Districts there are 14 houses, of which 162 inspections were made, together with periodical inspections at Melton Mowbray; and in the Rural Districts there are 4 houses, of which 19 inspections were made.

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"There are no registered Lodging Houses in the district now, but I believe there are at present two premises in the town which although not registered practically carry on this business nightly."

Under Part V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (see appendix), additional powers of control over Lodging houses and Keepers may be obtained by Local Authorities by adopting these Clauses, and I would again recommend them to the consideration of those Authorities who have not yet adopted them, who have Lodging Houses in their districts.

I am indebted to E. Holmes, Esq., the County Chief Constable, for the following Report made by him to the Standing Joint Committee, in January, 1910:—

VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.—“ In accordance with the practice I ”
 “ have observed since 1895, I submit the following precis of the ”
 “ number of persons accommodated during the ten years ending ”
 “ 31st ultimo, at the Common Lodging Houses and Casual Wards ”
 “ throughout the County :—”

“ COMMON LODGING HOUSES.”

“ 1900	...	...	...	...	92,300 ”
“ 1901	...	...	...	...	97,842 ”
“ 1902	...	...	...	...	119,854 ”
“ 1903	...	...	...	...	124,887 ”
“ 1904	...	...	...	...	116,151 ”
“ 1905	...*	...	...	...	116,557 ”
“ 1906	...	...	...	...	123,833 ”
“ 1907	...	...	...	...	113,094 ”
“ 1908	...	...	...	...	103,224 ”
“ 1909	...	...	...	...	110,549 ”

“ CASUAL WARDS.”

“ 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 ”
“ 1909	...	...	...	...	44,513 ”

“ As I pointed out last year, the figures indicated that in ”
 “ comparison with the previous year the number of persons ”
 “ relieved at the Casual Wards had increased by 18·53 per cent., ”
 “ whilst the number of visitors to Common Lodging Houses had ”
 “ decreased 8·72 per cent., and from the figures now submitted, as ”
 “ compared with last year, it appears that there has been a de- ”
 “ crease of 14·7 per cent. in the number of vagrants, and an in- ”

“crease of 7·09 per cent. in the visitors to Common Lodging”
 “Houses, so that whilst the total number of both these classes”
 “remains about the same, the number now attending the Common”
 “Lodging Houses in place of the Casual Wards more nearly”
 “approaches those returned since 1902.”

Midwives Act.—The number of registered Midwives practising in the County is 106, 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	14 in 10 parishes
Ashby Woulds ..	2	Barrow-on-Soar ..	10 „ 8 „
Coalville	7	Belvoir	No Certified Midwife
Hinckley	2	Billesdon	3 „ 3 „
Loughborough ..	8	Blaby	7 „ 6 „
Market Harborough	1	Castle Donington.	2 „ 1 „
Melton Mowbray ..	1	Hallaton	No Certified Midwife
Quorn	No Certified Midwife.	Hinckley	4 „ 4 „
Shepshed	1	Loughborough ..	2 „ 2 „
Thurmaston	1	Lutterworth ..	2 „ 2 „
Wigston	1	Market Bosworth..	23 „ 15 „
		Market Harborough	6 „ 5 „
		Melton Mowbray ..	8 „ 7 „
Totals ..	25	Total ..	81 in 63 parishes.

106

All the above Midwives are resident in the County. Their qualifications are as follows:—Bona fide practice, 84; London Obstetrical Society Certificate, 4; Central Midwives' Board Certificate, 17; British Lying-in Hospital Certificate, 1.

The number registered shews a decrease of 7 on last year.

The Local Supervising Authority have had under consideration the considerable shortage, in some parts of the County, of certified midwives, and the best means of dealing with the same. They have also had under consideration the Reports and Recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the working of the Midwives Act. The Authority came to the conclusion that there were only two ways to deal with the difficulty—(a) to subsidise Midwives, and (b) to form a County Nursing Association, and encourage the formation of local Nursing Associations, which should have Nurse-Midwives on their staff. The latter remedy has been adopted; a County Nursing Association has been formed (in 1910), and its objects are being pushed forward with much energy by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Titley, Barwell Rectory, Hinckley.

It will take some years to get local Nursing Associations formed and midwives provided for the whole County. In the meantime the administration of the Midwives Act, especially in the Rural Districts, will not be an easy matter.

The Inspectors of Midwives recently appointed (1910) will assist very materially in this work. It is too early yet to give any details of the work they are carrying out.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, the Sanitary and Rivers Pollution Committee has been appointed to carry out the duties, and has been renamed the Sanitary and Housing Committee. It is too early yet to give the results of any work done; in fact, a real start has been delayed until some instructions are issued by the Local Government Board.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 16 houses were condemned (3 in the Urban and 13 in the Rural Districts) of which 8 were closed (2 in the Urban and 6 in the Rural Districts). The total number of houses cleansed was 219, being 114 Urban and 105 Rural.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act 15 houses were condemned (6 Urban, 9 Rural), of which 9 were closed (6 Urban, 3 Rural). There were 32 houses made habitable, of which 21 were in the Urban Districts and 11 in the Rural.

A short epitome of the Housing and Town Planning Act is given in the appendix of this Report.

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

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"An inspection of all the houses in the Fox Yard, White Lion Yard, Blue Bell Yard, and Green's Yard, was made during the past year, and notices were served on the owners to thoroughly cleanse and repair the interior, and these were complied with. It is the intention of the Surveyor and myself to continue this inspection in other similar yards in the town, and reports of the same will be duly presented."

At Loughborough the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"There is an abundance of house accommodation of all classes. The cottages inhabited by working people usually consist of a front room, living room, back kitchen, cellar, and three bedrooms. In some of the older parts of the town the cottages are smaller, but even here there are no back to back cottages. In nearly all cases there is a good stretch of garden at the back of the cottage, which I regret to say is not infrequently left uncultivated. New houses in their construction are superintended by the Borough Surveyor and his assistants, the plans for such having been previously passed by the Highway Committee. No action was taken or needed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, during the year under review."

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"The house accommodation for the working classes is on the whole good. All new houses are supervised by the Urban Council and erected under model bye-laws. With the exception of a few of the older yards in Market Harborough there is a good general

sufficiency of open space about the houses. The drainage is good, and there is a continuous supply of water from the mains. In previous reports I have called attention to the fact that in many of the houses provided with water closets, no flushing cisterns are fixed. The Urban Council have enquired into this matter, and do not see their way to condemn this system as a whole, but have decided that measures shall be taken to remedy the defect in all cases where they are advised insanitary conditions are likely to ensue therefrom."

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health says:—Sixteen plans, including 32 houses and 1 extension of a factory, were submitted to and passed by your Council. The total number of houses inhabited in July was 1,270, as compared with 1,244 last year, and with 1,161 at the last census. There were at that time (July) 32 empty houses. The greater number of the inhabited houses (many of recent construction), are most satisfactory, but some of the older properties require attention."

In the Market Harborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"The house accommodation of the working classes generally is good in the District. Not many cottages are being erected in the agricultural villages, but in Fleckney and Kibworth the work of building cottages with modern sanitary improvements rapidly proceeds. The District Council has passed bye-laws applicable to Fleckney, Kibworth, and Smeeton, with regard to new buildings, and all owners are required to submit plans of houses and drainage to the Board before houses are built. The Surveyor has also to inspect before the plans are passed, and no houses are allowed to be inhabited until the owners have satisfied the Council that a good and sufficient supply of water is available. As a rule the inhabitants themselves desire plenty of air space, open surroundings, good gardens, etc., and are clean and thrifty. Work is good and upon the whole satisfactory conditions prevail."

Loans to Local Authorities.—The Loans which have been sanctioned to Local Authorities in Leicestershire during the years 1906 to 1908 are given in list form in the appendix, and will be found very useful for reference purposes.

Overcrowding.—In the whole County 81 nuisances of overcrowding were abated, as against 82 and 46 in the two preceding years; 34 of these were Urban and 47 Rural. For the purposes of carrying out this work 322 inspections of premises were made, being 56 in the Urban Districts and 266 in the Rural. This year's figure include 58 inspections in the Market Bosworth District, and 14 nuisances abated. As no figures were given from this district last year, the amount of work done this year in the whole County, as compared with last, was rather less.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, and River Pollution.—During the year, 6 Local Government Board Inquiries were held into applications for Loans for Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works in various parts of the County, and one Inquiry into a complaint that a Local Authority had failed to provide proper sewers:—

At Wigston the Urban District Council applied for a Loan of £1,956 for the sewerage of Wigston Fields. The loan was not sanctioned because the Urban District Council had failed to carry out other schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal previously sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

At Narborough, in March, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into a complaint that the Blaby Rural District Council had failed to provide proper sewers for the Forest Road area of Narborough. The Inquiry resulted in a sewer being provided.

At Oadby, in the Blaby Rural District, an Inquiry was held in March into an application for a loan of £940, for sewage disposal purposes for Oadby. An additional five acres of land were required and a new Shone's Ejector provided. The loan was sanctioned.

At Swannington, in the Ashby Rural District, an Inquiry was held into an application for a loan of £4,650 for the sewerage and sewage disposal of Swannington. This scheme provides for Swannington village proper—New Swannington, in the same parish, having a separate disposal scheme. The loan was sanctioned.

At Glenfield, in the Blaby Rural District, an application for a loan of £505 for excessive expenditure on a scheme previously carried out was inquired into. The Local Government Board did

not sanction this loan because proper provision had not been made for the sewerage of the Land Society's area in the same parish.

At Market Harborough an Inquiry was held, in July, into an application by the Urban District Council for a loan of £4,400 for works of sewage disposal. The Urban District Council had acquired extra land for treatment purposes and are providing extra plant for settling and for sludge treatment. The loan was sanctioned.

At Castle Donington an Inquiry was held, in December, into an application for a loan of £952 for additional treatment plant and trickle beds for Castle Donington. This loan was not sanctioned because of the insufficiency of the works proposed.

At Ashby Woulds a new sprinkler is to be provided for Donisthorpe Lane Sewage Outfall.

At Coalville both the Kelham Bridge and Snarrow's Sewage Farms have worked satisfactorily, although at the former with any increased amount of sewage the levels might prove awkward. This the Medical Officer of Health reports.

At Loughborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The sewerage and drainage of the Borough is excellent and sufficient. The condition of sewers and house drains is very good. Sewage is disposed of at the Sewage Farm, by:—(1) Dortmund Tanks by which a large amount of heavy sludge is extracted; (2) by irrigation in furrows over a cultivated farm, with specially drained sub-soil; (3) by large bacteria beds, and (4) by broad irrigation.

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The sewerage system is in good working order and self-cleaning. New house drains are tested with water. The Sewage is carried by the main system to the Sewage Farm, situated about two-and-a-half miles east of the town. This has been working satisfactorily during the year. The drains and sewers are kept properly flushed and disinfected by the Council's officials. The excrement disposal is by the water carriage system of sewers, and no bucket system if disposal is in vogue.

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"Broad irrigation is the method employed for sewage disposal. The farm consists of 12 acres, and of these 8 acres are divided by means of

dykes into beds, which have been planted with osiers during the year. The sludge from the detritus chamber and dykes is spread over the remaining 4 acres, on which 'seeds' are grown. The heavy rainfall of the year has made it imperative to employ considerably more labour at the farm than in former years, in order to maintain its efficiency. The detritus chamber and dykes have been regularly cleaned out."

Scavenging, and the Removal of Night Soil.—Great benefits to public health always accrue as the result of the institution of proper scavenging. This cannot be denied.

In many of the larger villages in the County the night soil is removed by scavengers by contract. Complaints of the unsatisfactory way in which these contractors carry out their duties are fewer than they used to be, but still some exist. Many of these contractors are farmers whose busiest time is at that part of the year when the best scavenging work ought to be done, viz., the summer. This is the difficulty.

In this year's district reports scavengers are recommended to be appointed for Thurlaston and Sapcote.

Water Supply.—No Local Government Board Inquiry has been held this year as regards water supply. In most of the districts the supply remains practically the same as last year. Enderby now has its supply from the Leicester Corporation. Hinckley has an increased supply as the result of their new loan, and there is a very much larger quantity of water than they will require for many years; the only fault is that the water is hard.

At Ashby the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The water supply has been much improved during the past year, new springs have been tapped, which considerably increased the previous supply, while analysis shows the water to be of excellent purity."

At Ashby Woulds the cistern at Stone Row is supplied from a spring at Willesley, and not from the old colliery.

At Coalville the public supply is gradually being added to the houses. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"During the year 1909, 283 additional houses have laid on the public water supply. This makes a total of 2,320 houses, as compared with 2,037 in 1908, provided with a proper supply of water."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"The water supply still continues good, and the only complaints received are as to its hardness. The scheme for obtaining an additional supply of water at Snarestone, I am informed, is practically completed, and the Council are to be congratulated in obtaining such a good supply of water. The total yield of both shafts is at present about 700,000 gallons per day, and this is estimated to give a permanent supply of about 540,000 gallons at the end of 20 years. It will therefore be seen that the town will be amply provided for water for many years to come, as the maximum day's consumption last year was 250,000 gallons."

At Loughborough the supply is abundant. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"The water supply of the district is derived from the uplands of the Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district, most of which is grass land. The water has no plumbosolvent action, and is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which the water is stored. The Blackbrook watershed is much the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that the water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook reservoir at Nanpantan, where ample means of filtration of the most recent type are available to render the water free from all risk of pollution. The supply is ample and continuous."

At Market Harborough the water supply is derived from wells. The Medical Officer of Health reports:—"The water supply of the Urban District is derived from a source eight miles distant at North Kilworth, and is received above the town in a reservoir. From this source there is a daily supply available of about 20 gallons per head. The water is of a high standard of purity, though of considerable hardness, and is free from all risks of pollution. In addition to this a large natural underground storage reservoir has been tapped at North Kilworth and connected with the town supply. From this source about 40,000 gallons daily are available. This

supply has been well maintained throughout the year, and the reservoir is now full. Besides this main supply there is an auxiliary supply on the Council's property for the public baths, and for the watering of the markets and streets."

In the Barrow Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"During the year I analysed 14 samples of water, 12 of which proved unsuitable or quite unfit for drinking. Four wells were cleansed or repaired, and seven wells were closed. In 20 instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water. During the summer the water in the Swithland reservoir became contaminated with vegetable organic matter through the rapid proliferation of one of the Algæ (*anabæna*). It became necessary to warn the public as promptly as possible against having recourse to disused wells, a duty which was materially simplified through the good offices of the *Leicester Mercury*."

In the Belvoir Rural District the supply is principally from wells, and partly from the River Devon, which runs through the district.

For the Blaby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"During the year I analysed 26 samples of water, 19 of which proved unsuitable or quite unfit for drinking. Six wells were cleansed or repaired, and in two instances the well was closed. I am glad to be able to report that, owing to your having come to terms with the Corporation of Leicester, for a supply of water for the parish of Enderby, the mains are now being laid, and that with the advent of the Derwent supply, the shortage of water from which the village has suffered for several years need no longer be feared. It is to be hoped that property owners will, by their co-operation, make the scheme a success. For I have reason to believe that, even when the yield is plentiful, the vast majority of the wells in this parish are more or less polluted. It would be in the highest degree desirable that a qualitative analysis should be made of samples of all wells, whose owners decline acceptance of the public supply. This I shall be glad to complete on receiving your instructions. During the year, I did my utmost with a view to securing the Derwent supply for the parishes of Earl Shilton and Barwell, in the Hinckley Rural District. The requisite water main would have passed through Narborough and Huncote, to the material advantage of both these parishes. With the completion

of the Derwent Valley scheme, there will be ample and adequate water available on most reasonable terms, for such of your larger parishes as may be desirous of obtaining it. This is a matter which I would commend to your careful consideration."

In the Hinckley Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"During the year I analysed 8 samples of water, six of which proved unsuitable or quite unfit for drinking. Fifteen wells were cleansed or repaired. I attended a large number of meetings during the year with reference to the provision of a public supply of water for the parishes of Barwell and Earl Shilton. This you have now decided to obtain from the Hinckley Urban District Council, contingent, of course, to the sanction of the Local Government Board. I had myself hoped that the Derwent water would have been obtained from the Leicester Corporation, and that a public supply would thereby have been available in the parishes of Narborough and Huncote."

In the Loughborough Rural District 16 samples of water were analysed, 7 were condemned, and a new supply ordered.

In the Lutterworth Rural District 5 samples were analysed and 3 condemned. Two wells were cleansed and repaired.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"During the year I analysed 32 samples of water, 7 of which proved unsuitable or quite unfit for drinking. Several wells were cleansed or repaired, in 2 instances the wells were closed, and in 4 cases a public supply was substituted."

In the Market Harborough Rural District a great deal of attention has been given to the water supply at Fleckney, and an Engineer has been called in to advise the Council as to the same. This matter is at present under consideration. It appears that there are 84 houses with a population of 384 people (out of a total population of 1,800) which are more or less short of water in varying degrees, some only during the summer months, others continuously; whilst 44 houses, with 190 inhabitants are dependent solely upon one pump (generally called the Town Well), some of the houses being upwards of 200 yards from this pump. These details are taken from the Report of the Engineer.

In the Melton Rural District 4 samples were analysed and 2 condemned. Four wells were cleaned and in 2 instances the public supply was substituted for well water.

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 of the Report. Seventy-three new privies were provided and 218 old ones repaired; most of these occurring in Rural Districts. Two hundred and sixty-nine privies were converted to pails, mostly in Rural Districts, and 175 to water closets, mostly in Urban Districts.

As regards the disposal of house refuse, 237 new ashpits were provided, and 197 old ones were converted to ashbins; also 602 new ashbins were provided.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (a summary of which appears in the Appendix of this Report), gives Local Authorities a fair and equitable way of dealing with the conversion of privies or pail closets to water closets.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Area 46,226 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 88,409. Estimated now 100,098.

Birth rate 25·3. Net Death rate 12·6.

Infant Mortality 100. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 74, viz.:—Measles 20, Scarlet Fever 8, Whooping Cough 16, Diphtheria 15, Enteric Fever 5, Diarrhœa 10.

Notification of Infectious diseases 752, viz.:—Diphtheria 122, Erysipelas 100, Scarlet Fever 507, Enteric Fever 16, Puerperal Fever 5, Chicken Pox 2.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 84. Rate 0·84.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 51. Rate 0·51.

Total tuberculous deaths 135. Rate 1·35.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 64.

„ „ „ Poor Law 36.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

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

Area 3,951 acres

Population (Census 1901) 4,726. Estimated now 4,722.

Birth rate 23·9. Net Death rate 14·1.

Infant Mortality 97·. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic disease 3, viz.:—Whooping Cough.

Notifications of Infectious diseases 12, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 4, Enteric Fever 1, Chicken Pox 2.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 7. Rate 1·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 0·8.
Total tuberculous deaths 11. Rate 2·3.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 1.

„ „ „ Poor Law 2.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Regularly inspected.

Housing of the Working Classes: One house cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Regularly inspected.

Factory and Workshop Act: Two nuisances abated in workshops and one in a bakehouse. No infectious disease amongst outworkers.

Water Supply: Much improved. Increased supply; excellent purity.

Sewage Disposal: Working smoothly. No alterations.

Scavenging: Remains the same; works well.

Isolation Hospital: Was completely destroyed by fire, and arrangements for isolation made with a neighbouring Authority.

Other Feature: The registered Lodging Houses are in excellent order.

Recommendations made: None.

ASHBY WOULD'S.

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

Area 1,939 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 2,799. Estimated now 3,297.

Birth rate 27·9. Net Death rate 13·6.

Infant Mortality 120. Zymotic rate 1·5.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 5, viz.:—Measles 2,
Whooping Cough 3.

Notification of Infectious diseases 9, viz.:—Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas
2, Scarlet Fever 3.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 0·6.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 3. Rate 0·9.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: 19 milksellers on register. Six premises
required lime-washing.

Housing of the Working Classes: —

Adoptive Acts: The Notification of Births Act not adopted.

Slaughter Houses: The three have been satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: No nuisances found.

Water Supply: Three well waters analysed and condemned. Two
wells repaired and cleansed, and public supply substituted
in a third case.

Sewage Disposal: Negotiations for new sprinkler for Donisthorpe
Lane with a view to connecting up the Stone Row sewage.

Scavenging: On the whole satisfactory. Occasional complaints
from outlying parts.

Isolation Hospital: Iron Hospital kept ready; two cases of Diph-
theria admitted.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

COALVILLE.

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

Area 6,229 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 15,281. Estimated now 18,560.

Birth rate 32·0. Net Death rate 12·2.

Infant Mortality 86·. Zymotic rate 0·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 6, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 3, Diphtheria 2, Enteric Fever 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 133, viz.:—Diphtheria 14, Erysipelas 8, Scarlet Fever 106, Enteric Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 1.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 15. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 18. Rate 1·0.
Total tuberculous deaths 33. Rate 1·8.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Much still remains to be done to bring these up to a proper standard.

Housing of the Working Classes: House accommodation fairly satisfactory and sufficient. Very few cases of overcrowding; 72 new houses erected. Six houses cleaned and lime-washed, and 4 were condemned and closed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: 17 registered, 3 licensed—kept in a fairly satisfactory state.

Factory and Workshop Act: Now all registered. Systematic inspections. Several minor sanitary defects remedied.

Water Supply: Public supply laid on to 283 additional houses, making a total of 2,320.

Sewage Disposal: Both the Kelham Bridge and Snarrow's Farms have worked satisfactorily, although at the former the levels might prove awkward in the future.

Scavenging: Received a large amount of attention. Dust-bins are being generally used.

Isolation Hospital: Enteric Fever only isolated. Two cases this year.

Other Features: Scarlet Fever the epidemic of the year. Marked decline in Enteric Fever.

Recommendations made: A public abattoir would be a marked improvement. Two more wards at the Isolation Hospital.

HINCKLEY.

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

Area 3,729 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 11,304. Estimated now 12,100.

Birth rate 27.6. Net Death rate 15.1.

Infant Mortality 146. Zymotic rate 1.6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 20 viz.:— Measles 12, Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria 1, Enteric Fever 2, Diarrhœa 1.

Notifications of Infectious diseases 65, viz.:—Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 24, Scarlet Fever 34, Enteric Fever 5.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 12. Rate 1.0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0.08.

Total tuberculous deaths 13. Rate 1.1.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 0.

„ „ „ Poor Law 5.

Dairies and Cowsheds: All inspected and on the whole found satisfactory. Seven cowsheds require paving and draining.

Housing of the Working Classes: Plans for 75 houses have been passed; 5 cases of over-crowding remedied. Some want of new cottages. Two houses condemned and closed and 21 made habitable.

Adoptive Acts: No notices served under Sections 39-42, Part iii., Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907.

Slaughter Houses: Frequently inspected. Generally satisfactory. More frequent removal of manure required in one or two instances.

Factory and Workshop Act: Insufficient closet accommodation at six factories. Bakehouses generally found in order.

Water Supply: Still continues good. The scheme for an additional supply at Snarestone is practically completed, and there will be an estimated permanent supply of 500,000 gallons daily.

Sewage Disposal: Additional tanks and pumping plant has been completed, and an additional eleven acres of land under-drained. A new agreement has been entered into with the Sketchley Dye Works for the treatment of the waste.

Scavenging: Satisfactory.

Isolation Hospital: Twenty-eight cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated from the Urban District in the Joint Hospital. The new administration block has been a boon.

Other Features: The epidemic of Measles in February, March, and April. The conversion of privies and pans into water closets still continues; very few pan closets now remain.

Recommendations made: New wards and other buildings at the Isolation Hospital. The need for an up-to-date Common Lodging House.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

Area 3,079 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 21,508. Estimated now 24,180.

Birth rate 22·8. Net Death rate 11·7.

Infant mortality 83. Zymotic rate 0·8.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 18, viz.:—Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 6, Diphtheria 4, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 94, viz.:—Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 30, Scarlet Fever 57, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 3.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 21. Rate 0·9.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 15. Rate 0·6.
Total tuberculous deaths 36. Rate 1·5.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 51.

“ “ “ Poor Law 17.

Dairies and Cowsheds: 61 dairies and 21 small cowsheds in the Borough systematically inspected. Suspicious cases of tuberculous teats or udders reported to Veterinary Inspector.

Housing of the Working Classes: Abundance of house accommodation. No action under Housing of the Working Classes Act. Plans for 49 new houses were passed; 62 houses cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: A number of Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, adopted.

Slaughter Houses: All kept in cleanly condition. Three carcasses and 21 parts of carcasses were condemned, seized, and destroyed.

Factory and Workshop Act: 12 nuisances were found and remedied. There were 224 inspections of homes of out-workers, and in five of these latter infectious diseases occurred.

Water Supply: Supply abundant, quality very satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal: The Sewage Farm effluent is good, and there is no pollution of rivers or streams. Privies are being gradually abolished.

Scavenging: Carried out by the Corporation.

Isolation Hospital: Enteric Fever and Diphtheria only isolated. Only one case of Diphtheria from the Borough treated here this year.

Other Features: Rainfall for year at Sewage Farm 22·29, at Nantantan 26·23, at Blackbrook 27·08 inches. Rain fell on 161 days. Remarkable decrease in Infant Mortality.

Recommendation made: Register of offensive trades should be kept.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

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

Area 4,674 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 7,735. Estimated now 9,330.

Birth rate 20·5. Net Death rate 9·7.

Infant Mortality 68. Zymotic rate 0·4.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 4, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 1, Measles 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 100, viz.:—Diphtheria 9, Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 83, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 0·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 0. Rate 0·0.

Total tuberculous deaths 5. Rate 0·5.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Ten registered dairymen; very frequently visited by Veterinary Inspector.

Housing of the Working Classes: On the whole good. Three houses cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: A large number of inspections made of the licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Proper register kept and all premises supervised. One nuisance abated.

Water Supply: High standard of purity, though hard, obtained from North Kilworth; 74 wells still remain in the town.

Sewage Disposal: Working satisfactorily during the year.

Scavenging: Carried out by the District Council.

Isolation Hospital: Seventeen cases treated during the year.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

MELTON MOWBRAY.

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

Area 2,685 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 7,735. Estimated now 8,461.

Birth rate 28·3. Net Death rate 15·2.

Infant Mortality 100. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 5, viz.:—Diphtheria 4,
Enteric Fever 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 167, viz.:—Diphtheria 50,
Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 108, Enteric Fever 4.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 1·1.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 13. Rate 1·5.

Notification of Phthisis—Voluntary 6.

„ „ „ Poor Law 3.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Regularly inspected.

Housing of the Working Classes: —

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Periodically inspected.

Factory and Workshop Act: With a few exceptions they are, from
a sanitary point of view, satisfactory. Nine nuisances
abated.

Water Supply: —

Sewage Disposal: New sewage disposal scheme nearing completion.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: 34 Diphtheria cases, 65 Scarlet Fever cases, and
one case of Enteric Fever were isolated.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The adoption of a number of Sections of
the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Clerical
assistance for the Medical Officer of Health.

QUORN.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. H. SKIPWORTH.

Area 2,220 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 2,173. Estimated now 2,400.

Birth rate 20·8. Net Death rate 13·3.

Infant Mortality 100. Zymotic rate 0·0.

Number of deaths from Zymotic diseases 0.

Notification of Infectious diseases 17, viz.:—Diphtheria 7,
Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 4.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·8.

Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 1·6.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Inspected and some defects remedied.
Some of the buildings are not modern erections.

Housing of the Working Classes: Plans passed for five new houses.
One house cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: None licensed or registered; 8 inspections of
premises made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Premises found in a satisfactory con-
dition.

Water Supply: Chiefly Leicester water supply, which was found
unfit for domestic use in July. Four samples of well water
were analysed; two wells condemned and the public supply
substituted.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage scheme is working satisfactorily.

Scavenging: Well carried out.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: Influenza colds very prevalent in December,
necessitating school closure.

Recommendations made: —

SHEPSHED.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. BELL.

Area 5,425 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 5,293. Estimated now 5,600.

Birth rate 23·7. Net Death rate 12·5.

Infant Mortality 98. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 4, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 62, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 8, Scarlet Fever 53.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 0·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 1·0.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law 8.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Regulations have been in force for four years. Seventy-two inspections were made; 15 notices (8 for lime-washing and 7 for sanitary improvements) were issued and 14 complied with. More frequent cleansing of floors of sheds is desirable.

Housing of the Working Classes: Plans for 32 new houses were passed. One case of overcrowding was dealt with. One house cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: —

Factory and Workshop Act: 15 notices were issued on factories and 3 for insufficient sanitary accommodation, 8 for unsuitable accommodation, and 4 for lime-washing; 6 notices were issued on workshops for lime-washing; 17 houses of home-workers were infected with Scarlet Fever.

Water Supply: Mostly derived from wells; 6 samples analysed and 3 condemned. The supply of water from Loughborough Waterworks is gradually extending.

Sewage Disposal: Broad irrigation. More labour has been necessary during the year owing to the heavy rainfall.

Scavenging: Satisfactory by contract, very few complaints received.

Isolation Hospital:

Other Features: The Infant Mortality is the lowest on record.

Recommendations made: —

THURMASTON.

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

Area 1,762 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 1,732. Estimated now 1,748.

Birth rate 30·8. Net Death rate 15·7.

Infant Mortality 181. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 1, viz.:—Diphtheria.

Notification of Infectious diseases 3, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Scarlet Fever 2.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 1. Rate 0·6.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 0. Rate 0·0.

Total tuberculous deaths 1. Rate 0·6.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: One cowshed was specially dealt with owing to the very insanitary condition through an excessive accumulation of manure.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is about the average quatum of old and more or less dilapidated cottage property.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Twelve inspections made of 4 licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: There is no record of any nuisance being abated.

Water Supply: The Leicester public supply is now provided throughout most of the village.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: Is systematically carried out and no complaints have been received.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections of Parts ii., iii., and v., and the whole of Part iv. The necessity for clerical assistance, and a raid on house flies, with formalin.

WIGSTON.

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

Area 1,947 acres.

Population (Census 1901) 8,404. Estimated now 9,700.

Birth rate 17·4. Net Death rate 11·0.

Infant Mortality 124. Zymotic rate 0·8.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, viz.:—Measles 4,
Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 90, viz.:—Diphtheria 20, Erysipelas 17, Scarlet Fever 53.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 7. Rate 0·7.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·5.
Total tuberculous deaths 10. Rate 1·2.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 6.

„ „ „ Poor Law 1.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Samples of water were analysed from 8
farmyards.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is about the average quatum
of old and dilapidated cottage property; 40 houses cleaned
and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Twenty inspections made of the eleven premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Nuisances were abated in one work-
shop and one bakehouse. In the houses of 17 homeworkers
infectious diseases occurred.

Water Supply: Nearly all the district is supplied from the Leicester
Corporation mains.

Sewage Disposal: A Local Government Board Inquiry was held,
for a loan of £1,956 for the sewerage of Wigston Fields;
assent was withheld until the scheme for the whole town
was commenced.

Scavenging: The abolition of the insanitary pits ought to be pro-
ceeded with with greater expedition.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: Details of disinfection as carried out.

Recommendations made: The adoption of the Public Health Acts
Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections of Parts ii., iii., and
v., and the whole of Part iv. The necessity for clerical
assistance, and a raid on house flies, with formalin.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Area 486,562 acres. 310 Parishes.

Population Census 1901) 137,502. Estimated now 147,478.

Birth rate 24·5. Net Death rate 13·6.

Infant Mortality 88. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 98, viz.:—Measles 33,
Scarlet Fever 4, Whooping Cough 18, Diphtheria 23, Enteric
Fever 4, Diarrhœa 16,

Notification of Infectious diseases 807, viz.:—Diphtheria 183,
Erysipelas 95, Scarlet Fever 453, Impetigo, 7, Enteric Fever
31, Continued Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 2, Chicken Pox 34.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 115. Rate 0·78.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 56. Rate 0·31.

Total tuberculous deaths 171. Rate 1·09.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 11.

„ „ „ Poor Law 26.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

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

Area 31,848 acres. Nineteen parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 14,447. Estimated now 15,675.

Birth rate 30·4. Net Death rate 14·7.

Infant Mortality 111. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 11, viz.:—Measles 5,
Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 4, Diarrhœa 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 91, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 44,
Diphtheria 16, Enteric Fever 15, Puerperal Fever 1,
Erysipelas 15.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 7. Rate 0·4.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 4. Rate 0·2.

Total tuberculous deaths 11. Rate 0·6.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law 1.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Number of dairymen and milksellers on register 161; the list is believed to be nothing like complete. It is very unusual for anyone to apply for registration unless discovered.

Housing of the Working Classes: Eleven houses cleaned and lime-washed. Nine houses condemned, 3 closed, and 3 made habitable.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Regularly inspected. Nineteen in district—3 licensed and 16 registered.

Factory and Workshop Act: There were no nuisances abated or infectious disease present in the homes of outworkers.

Water Supply: Mainly from wells. Swepstone and Newton Burgoland to a certain extent avail themselves of the Hinckley main, which runs through the parishes.

Sewage Disposal: A scheme for Swannington has been approved by the Local Government Board. Schemes for Ravenstone and Measham are being prepared.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: The Hospital at Swannington is quite unsuited for the purpose.

Other Features: Special reference to the outbreak of Enteric Fever at New Swannington and Scarlet Fever at Ravenstone.

Recommendation made: A Joint Isolation Hospital.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.

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

Area 46,470 acres. Thirty parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 21,623. Estimated now 23,919.

Birth rate 22·1. Net Death rate 14·2.

Infant Mortality 111. Zymotic rate 1·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 32, viz.:—Measles 20, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 4, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 98, viz.:—Diphtheria 30, Erysipelas 17, Scarlet Fever 49, Enteric Fever 1, Continued Fever 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 23. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 13. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 36. Rate 1·5.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 8.

„ „ „ Poor Law 7.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Number registered 46; number of inspections 28. Nine premises were found to require lime-washing and 9 structural improvements, which were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is about the average quatum of old and dilapidated cottage property. Plans for 87 new houses have been approved.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Thirty-four inspections made of 34 licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Five nuisances were abated in workshops and 3 in bakehouses. Infectious disease occurred in the homes of 17 outworkers.

Water Supply: Fourteen samples of well water analysed; 12 condemned. In 20 instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water.

Sewage Disposal: The nine Sewage Farms and Schemes have received the usual attention.

Scavenging: The removal of house refuse in 13 of the larger villages has been carried out by 13 contractors very successfully.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: Special Report on outbreaks of Measles, especially at Mountsorrel and Thrussington.

Recommendations made: More frequent and systematic disinfection. The adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections of Parts ii., iii., and v., and the whole of Part iv.

BELVOIR.

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

Area 17,871 acres. Nine parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 3,459. Estimated now 3,509.

Birth rate 20·2. Net Death rate 14·8.

Infant Mortality 127. Zymotic rate 0·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases —

Notification of Infectious diseases 36, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 28, Enteric Fever 1, Chicken Pox 4.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis — Rate —

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases — Rate —

Total tuberculous deaths — Rate —

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 1.

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Clean.

Housing of the Working Classes: Two new cottages have been built at Muston. The housing is fairly good, and the majority of the cottages are kept clean.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: All private and kept clean. Eight licensed or registered.

Factory and Workshop Act: No factories in the district.

Water Supply: Principally from wells, partly from the River Devon.

Sewage Disposal: In Bottesford earth closets have been substituted for the old privy cesspools.

Scavenging: The earth closets and cesspools are cleaned out by the occupiers.

Isolation Hospital: Most of the infectious cases were removed to the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital.

Other Features: Lengthy Report on the 28 Scarlet Fever cases notified in the district. The meteorological Report from Belvoir Castle Gardens.

Recommendations made: —

BILLESDON.

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

Area 52,482 acres. Forty-two parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 6,172. Estimated now 6,068.

Birth rate 20·4. Net Death rate 13·6.

Infant Mortality 120. Zymotic rate 0·2.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 1, viz.:—Whooping Cough.

Notification of Infectious diseases 51, viz.:—Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 14, Chicken Pox 28, Impetigo 7.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 6. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·1.

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 1·1.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 1.

„ „ „ Poor Law 2.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Sixteen premises were found to require white-washing, etc., and 6 structural sanitary improvements, all of which were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is about the average quatum of old and dilapidated cottage property. One house condemned, 5 cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Thirty-two inspections of 10 licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: One nuisance was abated in a workshop.

Water Supply: Seven samples analysed; 3 condemned.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: More frequent and systematic disinfection. The adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act—certain Sections of Parts ii., iii., and v., and the whole of Part iv.

BLABY.

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

Area 31,698 acres. Forty-two parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 16,569. Estimated now 18,068.

Birth rate 21·6. Net Death rate 12·0.

Infant mortality 74. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 11, viz: ;—Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 2, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 4.

Notification of Infectious diseases 125, viz.:—Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 16, Scarlet Fever 78, Enteric Fever 4, Continued Fever 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 13. Rate 0·7.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 10. Rate 0·6.

Total tuberculous deaths 23. Rate 1·3.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law 4.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Twenty-eight premises required white-washing, etc., and the work was carried out. In 2 instances the well water was analysed, and both were condemned.

Housing of the Working Classes: Probably less than the average quatum of old and dilapidated cottage property. Thirty-two houses were cleaned and lime-washed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Seventy-one inspections of 21 licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Twenty-four nuisances abated in workshops and 4 in bakehouses. In the homes of 10 out-workers infectious diseases occurred.

Water Supply: Enderby is being supplied with Leicester Corporation water. Twenty-six samples of well water were analysed; 19 of which were condemned; in 2 instances the well was closed.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: The appointment of a scavenger for Countesthorpe has, within the year, resulted in the abolition of 56 privy pits. A scavenger is recommended for Thurlaston.

Isolation Hospital: The question of the accommodation at the Hospital is under consideration. Forty-four Scarlet Fever cases, and 15 of Diphtheria were isolated.

Other Features: Copy of the notice with regard to Enderby water supply.

Recommendations made: The appointment of scavengers for all villages over 300 population. The adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections of Parts i., ii., iii., and v., and the whole of Part iv.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

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

Area 15,596 acres. Seven parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 6,223. Estimated now 6,223.

Birth rate 24·5. Net Death rate 13·3.

Infant Mortality 78. Zymotic rate 1·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, viz.:—Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 4, Diarrhoea 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 40, viz.:—Diphtheria 27, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 11, Enteric Fever 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 7. Rate 1·1.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases — Rate 0·0.

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 1·1.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Forty-three sheds were found to require cleansing or lime-washing, and 7 structural alterations, all of which were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Five cases of over-crowding dealt with.

Adoptive Acts: No further steps have been taken towards the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Slaughter Houses:

Factory and Workshop Act: The provisions are carried out to a certain extent. A register is kept and some inspections made. The bakehouses are in good condition; two required lime-washing. Infectious disease occurred in three out-workers' houses.

Water Supply: Very little extensions of the public supply at Castle Donington and Kegworth; most of the houses being now supplied. Six samples of well water were analysed, 3 condemned and the public supply substituted.

Sewage Disposal: An extension of the Castle Donington Sewage Scheme is being prepared. Nine new privy middens were erected and 38 repaired.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: Disinfection of houses carried out under the supervision of the Inspector; in some cases the expense is borne by the Council, but generally by the people themselves.

Recommendations made: Various recommendations with regard to the disinfection of houses, which ought to be done at the public charge.

HALLATON.

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

- Area 13,654 acres. Nine parishes.
- Population (Census 1901) 1,925. Estimated now 1,760.
- Birth rate 17·6. Net Death rate 21·5.
- Infant Mortality 64. Zymotic rate 1·1.
- Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 2, viz.:—Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 1.
- Notification of Infectious diseases 10, viz.:—Diphtheria 8, Erysipelas 2.
- Number of deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 1·1.
- „ „ „ other tubercular diseases — Rate 0·0.
- Total tuberculous deaths, 3. Rate 1·1.
- Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —
- „ „ „ Poor Law —
- Dairies and Cowsheds: From the Sanitary Inspector's Report there are 4 cowkeepers or purveyors of milk in the district, 4 registered, and 8 inspections made.
- Housing of the Working Classes: Three houses cleansed and lime-washed. There is about the average quatum of more or less old and dilapidated cottage property.
- Adoptive Acts: —
- Slaughter Houses: None licensed or registered. One inspection made.
- Factory and Workshop Act: There are 8 workshops and 6 bake-houses in the district, in which no nuisances are reported to have occurred.
- Water Supply: One well was cleaned and repaired.
- Sewage Disposal: —
- Scavenging: —
- Isolation Hospital: —
- Other Features: Report on house-to-house inspection of Medbourne and the channelling of the upper part of the brook.
- Recommendations made: The appointment of a scavenger for Medbourne. The adoption of "spraying" for disinfection. The adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections of Parts i., ii., iii., and v., and the whole of Part iv.

HINCKLEY.

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

Area 18,852 acres. Eleven parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 12,636. Estimated now 15,114.

Birth rate 23·6. Net Death rate 10·7.

Infant Mortality 75. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 9, viz.:—Measles 6, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 28, viz.:—Diphtheria 5, Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 14, Enteric Fever 3.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 15. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 12. Rate 0·8.

Total tuberculous deaths 27. Rate 1·8.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law 3.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Forty-five premises required white-washing, etc., which was carried out. Fifty-two premises required structural or sanitary improvements, in 19 of which they were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: One house was condemned and closed and 26 cleaned and lime-washed. There is about the average quatum of old and more or less dilapidated cottage property.

Adoptive Acts: Certain Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted.

Slaughter Houses: Fifty-three inspections were made of the 15 licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Nine nuisances abated in workshops and one in a bakehouse. Infectious disease occurred in 4 outworkers' homes.

Water Supply: Eight samples of well water were analysed and 6 condemned. Arrangements are being made for a public water supply for Barwell and Earl Shilton from the Hinckley town water.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The importance of proper disinfection is emphasized. For the purpose of destroying house flies in infected rooms formalin solution is to be provided.

Recommendations made: With the completion of the new Isolation Hospital, it is to be hoped that a more efficient system of steam disinfection will be introduced.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

Area 20,242 acres. Thirteen parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 4,387. Estimated now 4,387.

Birth rate 24·0. Net Death rate 16·6.

Infant mortality 84. Zymotic rate 0·2.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic disease 1, viz.:—Enteric Fever.

Notification of Infectious diseases 40, viz.:—Diphtheria 2,
Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 35, Enteric Fever 2.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 0·4.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases — Rate 0·0.

Total tuberculous deaths 2. Rate 0·4.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law 2.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Regularly inspected. A Veterinary Inspector appointed to examine cows. Every precaution is used for the detection of tubercular milch-cows, but it is a matter of considerable difficulty. Thirty-two premises required lime-washing, which was carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Four houses condemned and cleaned and lime-washed. Housing accommodation is fairly adequate and suitable. There is practically no supervision over the erection of new houses except as regards drainage and water supply.

Adoptive Acts: Bye-laws have never been adopted.

Slaughter Houses: A general supervision only exercised; no systematic inspection. All cleanly.

Factory and Workshop Act: Want of cleanliness was detected and remedied in nine instances. Infectious disease occurred in homes of 4 outworkers.

Water Supply: Nanpantan has a supply from Loughborough Waterworks. Sixteen samples of well water were analysed and 7 condemned.

Sewage Disposal: Some improvements made at Wymeswold. At Burton-on-the-Wolds the sewage is passed over an osier plot, which has yielded a satisfactory effluent.

Scavenging: Done by the occupiers. No public scavengers.

Isolation Hospital: One case of Diphtheria was isolated.

Other Features: Particulars of the outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Long Whatton, in the early part of the year, when 35 cases occurred.

Recommendations made: —

LUTTERWORTH.

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

Area 46,701 acres. Thirty parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 9,448. Estimated now 9,200.

Birth rate 23·2. Net Death rate 16·0.

Infant Mortality 79. Zymotic rate 0·4.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 4, viz.:—One each from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa.

Notification of Infectious diseases 55, viz.:—Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 31, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 8. Rate 0·9.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 11. Rate 1·2.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law 1.

Dairies and Cowsheds: 217 inspections were made during milking time, 19 premises required lime-washing, etc., which was carried out, and in 10 other instances the requirements of the Sanitary Authority were effected.

Housing of the Working Classes: Seven houses cleaned and lime-washed. Two over-crowding nuisances were abated. There is about the average quatum of old and more or less dilapidated cottage property.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Forty-one inspections of premises are recorded.

Factory and Workshop Act: Four nuisances were abated in workshops and 3 in bakehouses. Infectious diseases occurred in two houses of outworkers.

Water Supply: Twelve samples of well water analysed and 6 condemned. One well was closed, and in two instances the public supply was substituted.

Sewage Disposal: Twenty privy middens were converted to pails and 5 to water closets.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The need for thorough disinfection is emphasised. The use of disinfectant soap is advocated. A raid on the common house fly is to be carried out, and formalin to be supplied for this purpose in infected rooms.

Recommendations made: The adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections of Parts i., ii., iii., and v., and the whole of Part iv.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

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

Area 60,864 acres. Twenty-two parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 18,549. Estimated now 20,300.

Birth rate 31·2. Net Death rate 13·2.

Infant mortality 79. Zymotic rate 0·8.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 17, viz.:—Whooping Cough 6, Diphtheria 5, Diarrhoea 4, Enteric Fever 1, Measles 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 84, viz.:—Diphtheria 12, Erysipelas 13, Scarlet Fever 58, Enteric Fever 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 12. Rate 0·6.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 10. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 22. Rate 1·1.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary 1.

“ “ “ Poor Law 6.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Very considerable improvement in the condition of sheds, especially as to ventilation and drainage. Sixty premises required lime-washing, etc., which was carried out. In 51 instances structural or sanitary improvements were required, and in 40 instances effected.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the Public Health Act, 1875, seven houses were condemned and 5 closed; 17 were cleaned and lime-washed. Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 8 houses were made habitable.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Forty-six inspections were made of 23 licensed or registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: In 4 instances it was found necessary to serve notices in regard to want of cleanliness, and in two cases in respect of defective floor paving, which were duly complied with. No infectious diseases occurred in out-workers' homes.

Water Supply: Thirty-two samples analysed and 7 condemned. Two wells were closed, and in four cases the public supply was substituted. Market Bosworth is partially supplied with Hinckley town water. Thornton has a private supply, and Groby is partially supplied with Leicester water.

Sewage Disposal: Eighteen new privy middens were provided and 98 repaired, and 24 converted to pails.

Scavenging: Scavengers are employed at Bagworth, Ibstock, Market Bosworth, Newbold Verdon, Ratby, Stanton-under-Bardon, and Thornton.

Isolation Hospital: Twenty cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated at the Hospital at Ibstock. The new block has not yet been occupied, but it will be found a distinct improvement on the old one.

Other Features: The report contains a short account of the sanitary work done in each parish during the year, which is most useful for reference.

Recommendations made: There is need for an efficient system of steam disinfection.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

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

Area 32,128 acres. Twenty parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 7,250. Estimated now 7,250.

Birth rate 23·6. Net Death rate 15·3.

Infant Mortality 58. Zymotic rate 0·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases —

Notification of Infectious diseases 27, viz.:—Diphtheria 8, Scarlet Fever 19.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 11. Rate 1·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 13. Rate 1·8.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Forty-five inspections were made of the 29 registered premises. In 5 instances the Sanitary Authority required the white-washing of premises, and in 2 some structural or sanitary improvements, all of which were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Generally good. Bye-laws have been adopted for Fleckney, Kibworth, and Smeeton.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Thirty-five inspections were made of 18 premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Frequently inspected. Two workshops were found not to have sufficient air space, and these defects were remedied.

Water Supply: Fifteen samples analysed, 11 of which were from Fleckney; 8 were condemned as bad, of which 6 were from Fleckney. Considerable attention has been given to the water supply question at Fleckney during the year, and Mr. H. G. Coales, Surveyor, Market Harborough, called in to report and advise.

Sewage Disposal: There are Sewage Disposal Schemes at Kibworth and Fleckney. The Surveyor is making a house-to-house inspection and reporting on every privy, water, or earth closet in the district.

Scavenging:

Isolation Hospital: Three cases of Scarlet Fever were removed from Saddington to the Blaby Hospital.

Other Features: There is a lengthy Report by Mr. Coales, on the water supply of Fleckney. Total rainfall at Kibworth for the year was 24·99 inches.

Recommendations made: The District Council is urged to carry out the recommendations of Mr. Coales in order to avoid the cost of a public water supply for Fleckney.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. W. TIBBLES.

Area 98,156 acres. Fifty-six parishes.

Population (Census 1901) 14,814. Estimated now 16,005.

Birth rate 22·2. Net death rate 12·7.

Infant Mortality 76. Zymotic rate 0·1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 2, viz.:—Diphtheria 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 122, viz.:—Diphtheria 35,
Erysipelas 11, Scarlet Fever 72, Enteric Fever 2, Chicken
Pox 2.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 8. Rate 0·5.

„ „ „ other tuberculous disease 1. Rate 0·1.

Total tuberculous deaths 9. Rate 0·6.

Notifications of Phthisis—Voluntary —

„ „ „ Poor Law —

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 406 premises in the district, of
which 207 are registered, and 350 inspections were made.

Housing of the Working Classes: Four cases of over-crowding dealt
with.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Forty inspections were made of 50 licensed or
registered premises.

Factory and Workshop Act: Infectious disease occurred in 5
homes of outworkers.

Water Supply: Four samples of well water analysed and 2 con-
demned. Four wells were cleaned, and the public supply
substituted for wells in 2 cases.

Sewage Disposal: Eight privy middens provided, 12 repaired, 20
converted to pails, and 1 converted to w.c.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: Thirty-three cases of Scarlet Fever, 19 of
Diphtheria, and 1 of Enteric Fever were removed to the
Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital.

Other Features: Details of the outbreaks of Diphtheria at Nether
Broughton and Scarlet Fever at Asfordby.

Recommendations made:

Meteorological Report for 1909. 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.	Lowest.	Date.	MEANS.				Mean of Month.	EXTREMES.				Total Fall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	
					9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.		Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.			Inches.	Date.
Jan.	30.116	30.629	29.262	15th	35.0°	36.1°	28.8°	7.3°	32.4°	48°	2nd	9°	28th	7.2	12	0.28	7th
Feb.	30.018	30.480	29.385	10th	34.2°	43.5°	27.4°	16.1°	35.4°	54°	4th	17°	23rd	7.2	7	0.25	10th
Mar.	29.253	29.804	29.060	7th	37.0°	43.3°	29.2°	14.1°	36.2°	58°	29th	5°	5th	7.4	20	1.11	6th
April	29.933	30.450	29.469	24th	50.3°	58.4°	31.4°	27.0°	44.9°	69°	9th	25°	2nd	5.6	9	0.43	19th
May	30.083	30.355	29.440	26th	57.1°	65.8°	41.5°	24.3°	53.1°	81°	21st	28°	19th	5.4	11	0.35	24th
June	29.895	30.298	29.268	22nd	55.3°	62.3°	48.6°	13.7°	65.4°	70°	29th	37°	13th	8.1	13	0.65	24th
July	29.840	30.313	29.463	26th	60.4°	70.2°	53.5°	16.7°	61.8°	73°	9th	41°	2nd	7.8	16	1.00	27th
Aug.	29.932	30.222	29.376	18th	64.4°	72.8°	48.9°	23.9°	61.8°	85°	12th	38°	28th	6.2	10	1.38	17th
Sept.	29.989	30.399	29.502	7th	54.5°	60.0°	47.8°	12.2°	55.9°	66°	24th	38°	21st	7.2	18	0.60	23rd
Oct.	29.868	30.229	29.305	5th	49.9°	56.4°	42.3°	14.1°	49.3°	66°	4th	24°	31st	7.6	21	0.45	23rd
Nov.	30.032	30.321	29.197	30th	38.7°	45.2°	31.5°	13.7°	38.3°	56°	4th	24°	9th	5.4	13	0.11	29th
Dec.	29.639	30.452	28.582	3rd	37.2°	42.2°	30.2°	12.0°	36.2°	52°	27th	12°	21st	7.3	22	1.07	21st

Total Rainfall in inches, 28.37 on 172 days.

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 1908 inclusive; and also the figures for 1909.

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 1908	18	0.3	0.2	108	14	13.0	91	2	2.2	345	9	2.6	92	9	9.8	5	3	60
	1909	..	..	..	122	15	12.3	100	2	2.0	507	8	1.6	16	5	31.2	5	0	0.0
RURAL.	Averages 1900 to 1908	12	0.5	4.0	191	26	13.1	136	4	3.0	422	9	2.2	75	9	12.0	6	2	33.3
	1909	..	..	..	183	23	12.6	95	5	5.3	453	4	1.0	33	4	12.1	2	3	..
WHOLE COUNTY.	Averages 1900 to 1908	30	0.8	2.4	299	40	13.4	227	6	2.6	767	18	2.3	167	18	10.8	11	5	45.4
	1909	..	..	..	305	38	12.4	195	7	3.6	960	12	1.2	49	9	18.4	7	3	42.8

TABLE 1.—Showing the Area ; Census Population, Estimated Population, 1909, 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, 1909.	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	No.	
Ashby Woulds ..	1939	3297	2799	529	5.4	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville	6229	18560	15281	3110	4.9	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley	3729	12100	11304	2453	4.4	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3079	24180	21508	4698	4.5	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4674	9330	7735	1628	4.8	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	2685	8461	7454	1602	4.6	Yes.	Brick.
Quorn	2220	2400	2173	488	4.4	No.	
Shepshed	5425	5600	5293	1161	4.4	No.	
Thurmaston ..	1762	1748	1732	397	4.3	No.	
Wigston	1947	9700	8404	1819	4.6	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	37,640	100,098	88,409	18,894	4.67	7	

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population 1909.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospital	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31848	15675	14447	3115	4.6	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	46470	23919	21623	4733	4.5	No.	
Belvoir	17871	3509	3459	859	4.0	Yes.	Brick.
Billesdon	52482	6068	6172	1419	4.3	No.	
Blaby	31698	18068	16569	3556	4.6	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	15596	6223	6223	1435	4.3	No.	
Hallaton	13654	1760	1925	482	4.0	No.	
Hinckley	18852	15114	12636	2716	4.6	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	20242	4387	4387	1036	4.2	No.	
Lutterworth ..	46701	9200	9448	2395	3.9	No.	
Market Bosworth ..	60864	20300	18549	3989	4.6	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	32128	7250	7250	1693	4.5	No.	
Melton Mowbray ..	98156	16005	14814	3424	4.4	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	486,562	147,478	137,502	30,852	4.45	6	

TOTALS FOR COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	37640	100098	88409	18,894	4.67	7	
Rural Districts ..	486562	147478	137502	30,852	4.45	6	
Totals ..	424,202	247,576	225,911	49,746	4.54	13	

† 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.

TABLE 2.—BIRTHS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, VITAL STATISTICS, AND DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

DISTRICT	YEAR	URBAN DISTRICTS.				RURAL DISTRICTS.				TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.								
		Population at the end of the year		Deaths		Population at the end of the year		Deaths		Population at the end of the year		Deaths						
		1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910					
Abby de la Zouch	Averages	4,235	159	281	15.2	128	91	19.0	10.0	10.0	159	281	15.2	128	91	19.0	10.0	10.0
	1909	4,235	159	281	15.2	128	91	19.0	10.0	10.0	159	281	15.2	128	91	19.0	10.0	10.0
Abby Wolds	Averages	2,990	91	105	8.1	31	24	12.4	10.0	10.0	91	105	8.1	31	24	12.4	10.0	10.0
	1909	2,990	91	105	8.1	31	24	12.4	10.0	10.0	91	105	8.1	31	24	12.4	10.0	10.0
Cadville	Averages	16,256	566	330	66	335	115	14.5	10.0	10.0	566	330	66	335	115	14.5	10.0	10.0
	1909	16,256	566	330	66	335	115	14.5	10.0	10.0	566	330	66	335	115	14.5	10.0	10.0
Hindley	Averages	11,640	344	296	55	169	149	13.4	10.0	10.0	344	296	55	169	149	13.4	10.0	10.0
	1909	11,640	344	296	55	169	149	13.4	10.0	10.0	344	296	55	169	149	13.4	10.0	10.0
Loughborough	Averages	22,525	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0
	1909	22,525	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0
Market Harborough	Averages	8,290	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0
	1909	8,290	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0
Milton Montrey	Averages	7,294	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0
	1909	7,294	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0
Quendon	Averages	2,405	38	264	5	112	29	10.2	10.0	10.0	38	264	5	112	29	10.2	10.0	10.0
	1909	2,405	38	264	5	112	29	10.2	10.0	10.0	38	264	5	112	29	10.2	10.0	10.0
Shephall	Averages	5,332	150	281	22	114	73	13.8	10.0	10.0	150	281	22	114	73	13.8	10.0	10.0
	1909	5,332	150	281	22	114	73	13.8	10.0	10.0	150	281	22	114	73	13.8	10.0	10.0
Thurston	Averages	1,718	50	296	8	160	27	13.4	10.0	10.0	50	296	8	160	27	13.4	10.0	10.0
	1909	1,718	50	296	8	160	27	13.4	10.0	10.0	50	296	8	160	27	13.4	10.0	10.0
Wigton	Averages	8,879	225	253	26	121	101	11.2	10.0	10.0	225	253	26	121	101	11.2	10.0	10.0
	1909	8,879	225	253	26	121	101	11.2	10.0	10.0	225	253	26	121	101	11.2	10.0	10.0
Totals	Averages	91,840	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0
	1909	91,840	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0
RURAL DISTRICTS.																		
Abby de la Zouch	Averages	14,781	492	332	36	118	266	13.1	10.0	10.0	492	332	36	118	266	13.1	10.0	10.0
	1909	14,781	492	332	36	118	266	13.1	10.0	10.0	492	332	36	118	266	13.1	10.0	10.0
Barnack	Averages	22,531	581	253	37	115	338	13.3	10.0	10.0	581	253	37	115	338	13.3	10.0	10.0
	1909	22,531	581	253	37	115	338	13.3	10.0	10.0	581	253	37	115	338	13.3	10.0	10.0
Barnack	Averages	2,515	65	175	7	135	49	13.9	10.0	10.0	65	175	7	135	49	13.9	10.0	10.0
	1909	2,515	65	175	7	135	49	13.9	10.0	10.0	65	175	7	135	49	13.9	10.0	10.0
Billand	Averages	6,140	114	183	13	96	178	28.9	10.0	10.0	114	183	13	96	178	28.9	10.0	10.0
	1909	6,140	114	183	13	96	178	28.9	10.0	10.0	114	183	13	96	178	28.9	10.0	10.0
Blithy	Averages	17,613	430	246	41	194	232	12.9	10.0	10.0	430	246	41	194	232	12.9	10.0	10.0
	1909	17,613	430	246	41	194	232	12.9	10.0	10.0	430	246	41	194	232	12.9	10.0	10.0
Castle Donington	Averages	6,228	139	235	12	138	99	14.8	10.0	10.0	139	235	12	138	99	14.8	10.0	10.0
	1909	6,228	139	235	12	138	99	14.8	10.0	10.0	139	235	12	138	99	14.8	10.0	10.0
Hallion	Averages	1,879	39	298	8	76	24	12.8	10.0	10.0	39	298	8	76	24	12.8	10.0	10.0
	1909	1,879	39	298	8	76	24	12.8	10.0	10.0	39	298	8	76	24	12.8	10.0	10.0
Hankley	Averages	15,335	372	258	39	165	165	12.5	10.0	10.0	372	258	39	165	165	12.5	10.0	10.0
	1909	15,335	372	258	39	165	165	12.5	10.0	10.0	372	258	39	165	165	12.5	10.0	10.0
Loughborough	Averages	22,525	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0
	1909	22,525	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0	615	371	60	342	123	13.2	10.0	10.0
Lutterworth	Averages	9,966	214	228	21	99	138	16.8	11.1	11.1	214	228	21	99	138	16.8	11.1	11.1
	1909	9,966	214	228	21	99	138	16.8	11.1	11.1	214	228	21	99	138	16.8	11.1	11.1
Market Harborough	Averages	8,290	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0
	1909	8,290	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0	196	235	18	93	105	10.2	10.0	10.0
Milton Montrey	Averages	7,294	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0
	1909	7,294	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0	222	284	30	155	126	16.1	10.0	10.0
Totals	Averages	91,840	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0
	1909	91,840	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0
TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.																		
Urban Districts	Averages	91,840	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0
	1909	91,840	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0	2,659	2,816	365	1,019	1,244	14.7	10.0	10.0
Rural Districts	Averages	141,101	3,816	3,915	319	1,088	2,005	14.6	10.0	10.0	3,816	3,915	319	1,088	2,005	14.6	10.0	10.0
	1909	141,101	3,816	3,915	319	1,088	2,005	14.6	10.0	10.0	3,816	3,915	319	1,088	2,005	14.6	10.0	10.0
Whole County	Averages	182,941	6,475	6,731	684	2,107	3,249	19.3	10.0	10.0	6,475	6,731	684	2,107	3,249	19.3	10.0	10.0
	1909	182,941	6,475	6,731	684	2,107	3,249	19.3	10.0	10.0	6,475	6,731	684	2,107	3,249	19.3	10.0	10.0

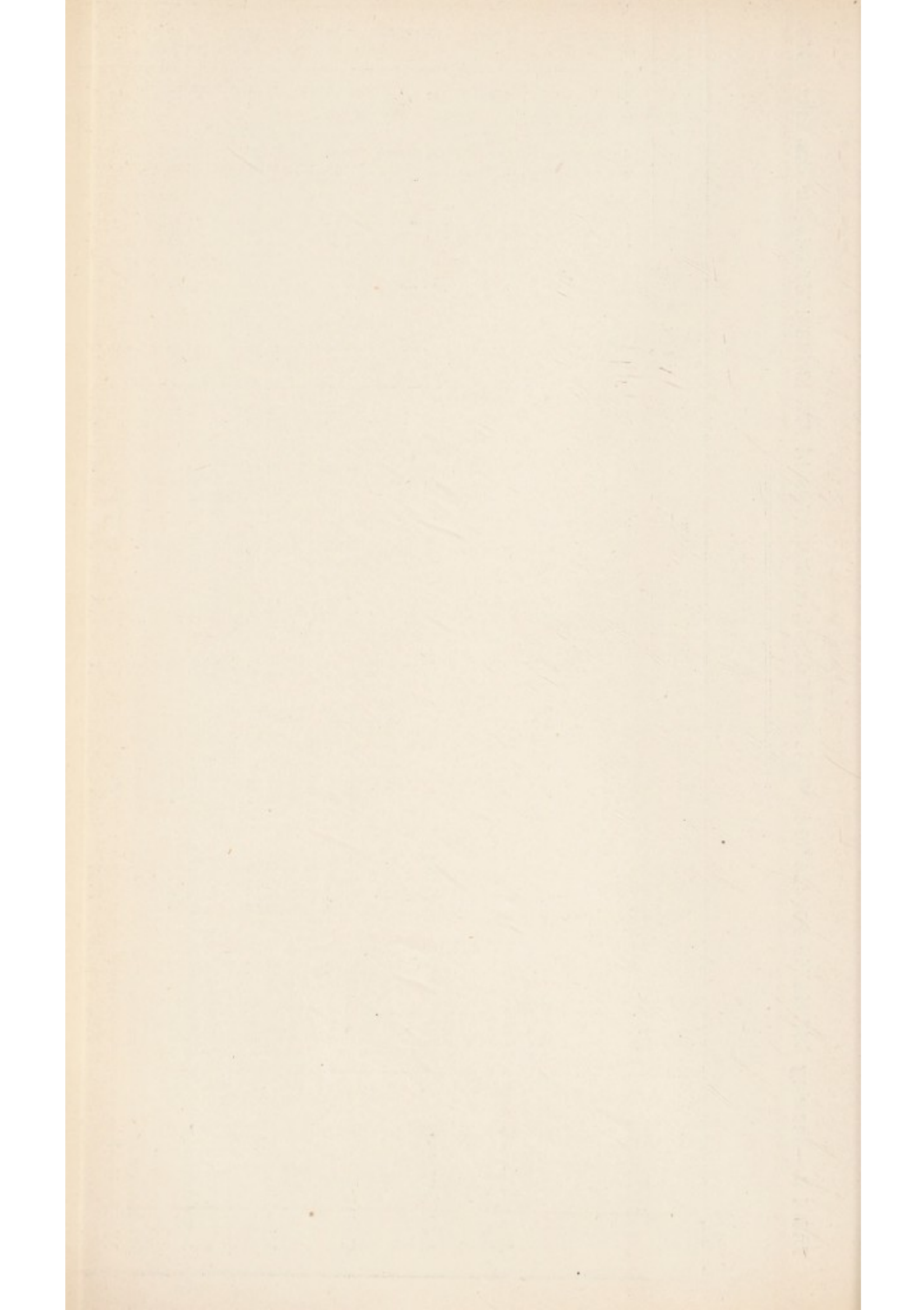


TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1909.

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	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	15
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASHBY WOULDS.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
COALVILLE.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	9
	15 to 25.	..	2	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
	5 to 15.	..	9	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	14	8	106	4	..	..	1	..	..	133
	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 1909.

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	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	25 to 65.	..	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	19
	15 to 25.	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	20	3	..	..	..	2	..	26
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	..	2	24	34	5	..	..	..	5	..	70
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	51
	15 to 25.	..	2	9	6	1	..	..	2	26	..	46
	5 to 15.	..	2	4	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	1 to 5.	..	8	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	13	20	57	1	..	..	3	68	..	162
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
MARKET HARBOUR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
	15 to 25.	..	1	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	5 to 15.	..	5	2	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	61
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	9	6	83	1	..	..	1	..	..	100
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

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 1909.

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	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	14
	15 to 25.	..	5	1	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	21
	5 to 15.	..	28	..	78	1	..	..	..	1	..	108
	1 to 5.	..	12	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	Under 1.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	50	5	108	4	..	..	..	9	..	176
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	34	..	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	100
QUORNDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	7	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
SHEPshed.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	1	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
	1 to 5.	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
SHEPshed.	At all Ages.	..	1	8	53	..	..	..	..	8	..	70
	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 1909.

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.
THURMASTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGSTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	5	15	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	27
	15 to 25.	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	11
	5 to 15.	..	11	..	36	..	..	..	..	2	..	49
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	20	17	53	..	..	..	..	7	..	97
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	15	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	25 to 65.	..	12	58	10	4	..	..	3	62	..	149
	15 to 25.	..	14	20	54	6	..	..	2	33	..	129
	5 to 15.	..	63	9	339	5	..	..	..	5	..	422
	1 to 5.	..	32	1	102	1	..	..	..	..	..	137
	Under 1.	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	At all Ages.	..	122	100	507	16	..	..	5	100	..	852
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	52	..	157	3	..	..	..	..	..	212

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 1909.

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	13	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	19
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	11
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	41
	1 to 5.	..	7	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	16	15	44	15	..	..	1	1	..	92
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	65 and upwards	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	2	9	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	21
	15 to 25.	..	2	3	8	..	..	1	..	7	..	21
	5 to 15.	..	21	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	1 to 5.	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Under 1.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	30	17	49	1	..	1	..	15	..	113
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
BELVOIR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	25
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	2	28	1	..	..	..	1	4	37
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	25

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 1909.

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.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
BILLESDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	31
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	16
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	3	28	7	54
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
BLABY.	65 and upwards	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
	25 to 65.	..	5	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	15
	15 to 25.	..	2	3	15	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	22
	5 to 15.	..	14	1	48	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	66
	1 to 5.	..	5	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	26	16	78	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	129
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	15	..	44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
CASTLE DONINGTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	21	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	1 to 5.	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	..	27	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	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 1909.

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	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
	15 to 25.	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	9
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	5	6	14	3	..	..	..	3	..	31
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	2	1	35	2	..	..	..	2	..	42
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

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 1909.

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
LUTTERWORTH.	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	9
	15 to 25.	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	7	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Under 1.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	13	9	31	1	..	..	1	1	..	56
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	65 and upwards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	19
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
	1 to 5.	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	12	13	58	1	..	..	..	7	..	91
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	3	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	8	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	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 1909.

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.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	25 to 65.	..	7	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	5 to 15.	..	18	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
	1 to 5.	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23
	Under 1.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	35	11	72	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	122
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	19	..	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
	25 to 65.	..	26	60	11	13	..	..	2	20	..	..	132
	15 to 25.	..	13	12	46	8	..	1	..	15	1	..	96
	5 to 15.	..	103	2	302	7	..	1	..	1	21	6	443
	1 to 5.	..	39	1	91	3	..	..	..	..	12	1	147
	Under 1.	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	At all Ages.	..	183	95	453	31	..	2	2	37	34	7	844
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	41	..	142	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	65 and upwards	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	31
	25 to 65.	..	38	118	21	17	..	..	5	82	..	..	281
	15 to 25.	..	27	32	100	14	..	1	2	48	1	..	225
	5 to 15.	..	166	11	641	12	..	1	..	6	22	6	865
	1 to 5.	..	71	2	193	4	..	..	..	..	13	1	284
	Under 1.	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	At all Ages.	..	305	195	960	47	..	2	7	137	36	7	1696
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	93	..	299	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	400

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 1909.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.
HINCKLEY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 5.	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 5.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET HARBOUROUGH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	14	37	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 5.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	7	1	6	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	13	37	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	15	48		
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6		
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	5		
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	24		
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	6	..	11	..	1	..	9	4	10	14	6	..	..	3	1	8	..	8	1	..	42	129		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	29	
QUORNDON.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	16	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	..	7	32	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEPPSHED.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	13	26	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	19		
	15 and under 25	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	13	
	All ages.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	3	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	29	69		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	URBAN DISTRICTS.																																
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	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.		
THURMASTON.	At ages, years																																	
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	7	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	10	
WIGSTON.	At ages, years																																	
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	32	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	12	34	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	
	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	21	
TOTALS.	At ages, years																																	
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	46	58	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	68	4	3	216	423	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	6	..	..	..	..	52	..	33	25	19	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	52	7	4	122	365	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	23	..	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	9	56	
	5 and under 15	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	19	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	16	53	

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
BILLESDON.	At ages, years.							Enteric	Other continued.																							
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	6	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	18	38	
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	4	23		
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	
BLABY.	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Under 1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	8	2	1	31	83		
	All ages.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	..	56	12	21	16	..	2	1	3	2	1	42	4	..	120	320		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	..	4	..	56	12	21	16	..	2	1	3	2	1	42	4	..	120	320		
	At ages, years.																															
CASTLE DONINGTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	8	5	8	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	54	93
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	5	5	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	2	12	58		
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	13		
	5 and under 15	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	7	29	
CASTLE DONINGTON.	Under 1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	13	10	13	15	13	..	1	1	..	8	..	28	5	2	80	217		
	All ages.	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	4	3	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	41	86	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	4	3	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	41	86	
	At ages, years.																															
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	20	39	
CASTLE DONINGTON.	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	10	22		
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	12
	Under 1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	43	83		
CASTLE DONINGTON.	All ages.	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	43	83		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4. — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.																				All Causes.													
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.					
HALLATON.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	13	26				
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
															3	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	17	..	..	..	..		
															..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
HINCKLEY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	32	63	..		
	25 and under 65	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	12	34	..	..	..		
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	15	..	..	..		
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	9	..	..		
	1 and under 5	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	27	..		
															15	12	6	10	10	..	1	1	..	7	18	4	2	60	163	..	..			
															..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	15	36	..	..	..		
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	16	..	..	..		
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..		
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	9	..	..	..		
															2	..	7	6	7	..	..	..	..	3	9	4	..	30	73	..	..	..		
															..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

RURAL DISTRICTS

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Disease and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
LUTTERWORTH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	11	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	34	77	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	6	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	3	37		
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4		
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	5	17		
		1 and under 5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	25	3	2	45	148	
	Under 1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	7	..	..	..	8	3	17	14	8	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	1	..	6	14	
	All ages.	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MARKET BOSWORTH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	3	..	12	99	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	5	1	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	13	5	..	5	12	68	
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	14	
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	20	28
		1 and under 5	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	50
	Under 1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	15	5	115	269		
	All ages.	..	1	..	6	5	5	1	..	4	4	2	1	..	..	12	10	12	15	13	..	..	..	4	..	10	28	2	..	7	11		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	6	10	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	14	42	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	6	24	
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	10
		1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	27	87	
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	2	9	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	2	1	27	87	
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	2	9	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	2	1	27	87	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Gastritis.	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.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	43	86
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	6	2	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	13	1	1	19	58	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	9	
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	27	
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	9	..	2	..	..	2	8	1	11	14	16	16	1	1	..	..	6	1	30	3	1	78	186
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	9	..	1	..	9	2	85	91	33	33	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	126	12	3	433	838
	25 and under 65	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	13	..	10	..	1	..	..	62	11	49	23	44	44	1	3	11	3	..	96	17	16	124	494	
	15 and under 25	..	2	2	..	12	5	1	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	36	4	1	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	13	83	
	5 and under 15	..	20	1	8	10	6	..	1	4	6	..	1	..	..	4	13	..	13	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	9	66	
	Under 1	..	9	..	10	1	1	..	3	10	12	..	2	4	..	3	8	..	29	21	21	..	3	..	1	78	..	4	7	..	114	318
	All ages.	33	6	4	18	23	12	4	44	16	39	3	5	4	115	56	136	156	124	124	1	12	16	4	78	8	238	57	19	726	1951	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	6	19	1	9	..	6	..	3	5	1	4	..	66	16	25	28	24	24	..	3	1	3	2	1	63	5	..	186	477	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	13	..	1	..	13	2	131	149	40	40	..	3	6	..	..	..	194	16	6	649	1261	
	25 and under 65	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	24	1	10	..	2	..	114	19	82	48	61	61	3	3	19	4	..	..	19	24	20	246	859	
	15 and under 25	..	3	6	..	18	5	5	2	..	3	3	1	..	59	6	1	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	1	22	139	
	5 and under 15	..	37	5	18	19	7	..	1	5	8	..	1	..	8	20	1	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	25	119	
	Under 1	..	11	..	16	1	1	..	3	18	22	..	3	10	1	20	..	51	33	33	..	4	..	1	125	1	0	15	..	61	291	
	All ages.	53	6	12	34	38	13	9	69	26	65	3	7	10	199	17	215	283	184	184	3	13	25	5	125	22	369	87	27	1237	3240	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	6	21	1	14	..	9	..	3	5	1	6	1	72	19	38	34	28	28	2	3	2	3	2	1	87	6	..	268	..	

Table 5. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.**
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

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.	Diarrhoea, 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.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.		
Under 1 week	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	
1-2 weeks..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
2-3 weeks..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
3-4 weeks..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Total under 1 month	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	43	12	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	..	3	1	6
1-2 months	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	1	1	1
2-3 months	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
3-4 months	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
4-5 months	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-6 months	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
6-7 months	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
7-8 months	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	1
8-9 months	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
9-10 months	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
10-11 months	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
11-12 months	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total Deaths under One Year	253	2	..	..	2	..	..	7	8	6	10	10	47	15	..	3	58	9	5	5	..	1	1	2	3	27	22	..	12	3	14	

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1909.

100,098

Births in the year { (legitimate) 2535
(illegitimate)

Deaths in the year of { (legitimate infants) 255
(illegitimate infants)

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1261

Table 5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909

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

RURAL DISTRICTS

District.	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.	Diarrhoea, 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.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.		
TOTALS—RURAL DISTRICTS.	Under 1 week	92	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	58	9	3	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	
	1-2 weeks..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	2-3 weeks..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	3-4 weeks..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	
	Total under 1 month	138	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	71	12	3	2	23	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	8	
	1-2 months	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	
	2-3 months	27	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	4	1	..	
	3-4 months	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	
	4-5 months	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	3	..	
	5-6 months	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	2
	6-7 months	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	..	1
	7-8 months	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..
	8-9 months	17	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	3	..	1
9-10 months	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	1	
10-11 months	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	
11-12 months	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	
Total Deaths under One Year	316	3	..	..	9	..	1	10	10	8	10	10	78	16	3	2	46	3	3	3	3	2	2	..	6	29	30	3	21	4	20	

Population.
Estimated to middle of 1909.
147,478

Births in the year { legitimate 3616
illegitimate }

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 319
illegitimate infants }

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 2012

Table 5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

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

WHOLE COUNTY.

District.	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, Muco-enteritis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk.	Starvation.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis.	Tubes Mesenterica.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.			
TOTALS—WHOLE COUNTY.	Under 1 week	150	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	18	3	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	1	7			
	1-2 weeks	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	3			
	2-3 weeks	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	2			
	3-4 weeks	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2			
	Total under 1 month	237	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	114	24	3	3	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	6	..	3	1	14			
	1-2 months	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	8	2	..	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	10	..	1	2			
	2-3 months	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	3	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	..	5	1	5			
	3-4 months	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	1	5			
	4-5 months	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	..	1	1	5			
	5-6 months	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	7	1	1	1	5		
	6-7 months	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	
	7-8 months	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
	8-9 months	35	1	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
	9-10 months	23	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
	10-11 months	14	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	11-12 months	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Total Deaths under One Year	569	5	..	..	11	..	1	17	18	14	20	125	31	3	5	104	12	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	56	52	3	33	7	34	34	

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1909.

247,576

Deaths in the year of

legitimate infants	574.
illegitimate infants	

Births in the year

(legitimate)	6151
(illegitimate)	

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 3290.

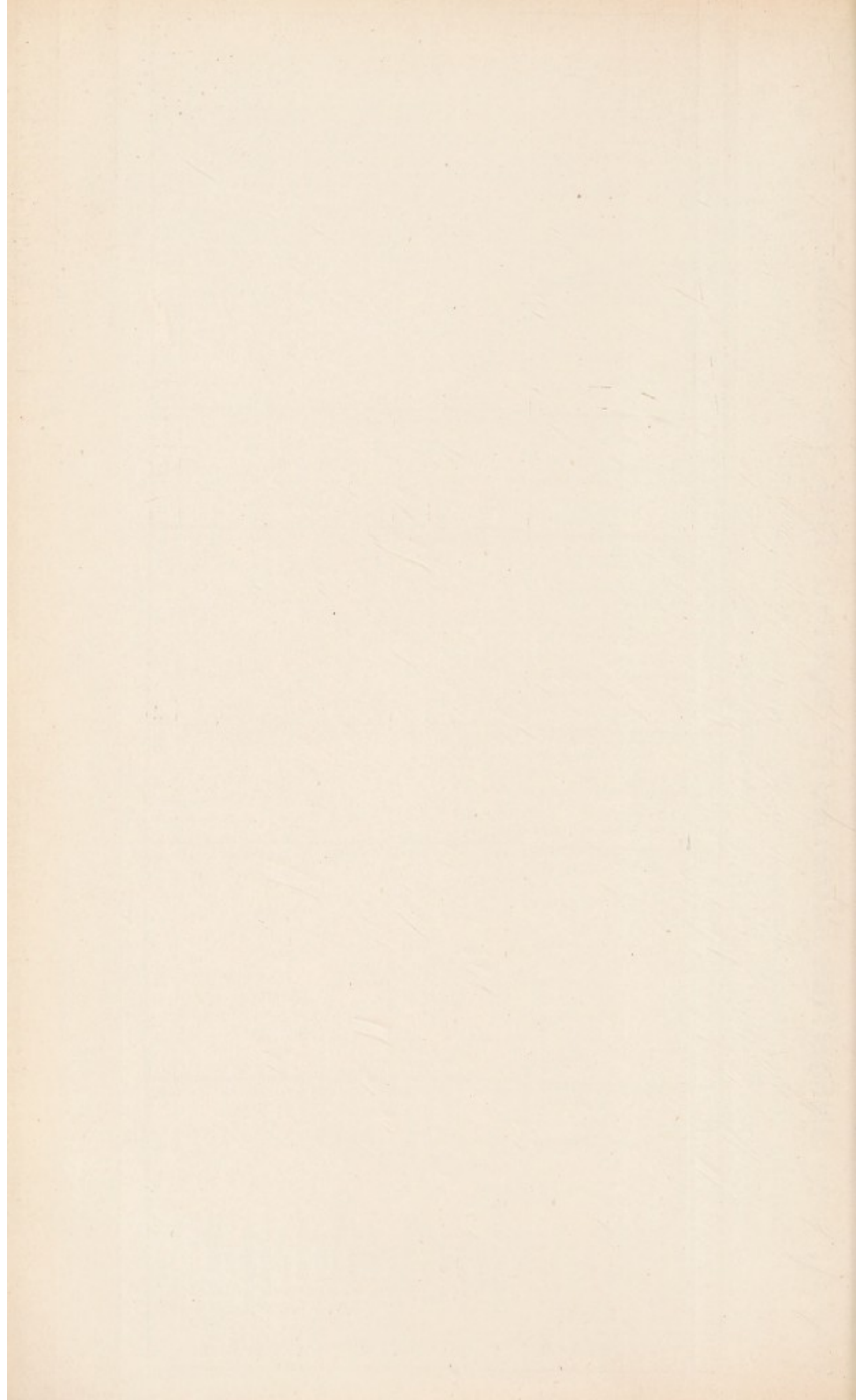


TABLE 6. SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS, 1909

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TABLE 7.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection.*—Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or
Inspectors of Nuisances.—1909.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	22	23	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	71	66	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	56	..	..
Total	1003	89	Nil.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	133	8	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	520	55	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	304	3	..
Total	957	66	Nil.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (4)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	362	31	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1238	121	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	360	3	..
Total	1,960	155	Nil.

TABLE 7.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.				RURAL DISTRICTS.				WHOLE COUNTY.			
	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector		Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector		Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—												
Want of Cleanliness	22	22			36	36			58	58		
Want of Ventilation	..	..			2	2			2	2		
Overcrowding	..	..			1	1			1	1		
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	1	1			1	1			2	2		
Other Nuisances	3	3			10	9			13	12		
Insufficient	10	10			1	1			11	11		
Unsuitable or												
Defective ..	11	10			10	6			21	16		
Not Separate												
for Sexes ..	2	1			6	5			8	6		
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)	2	2			7	7			9	9		
Excluding Offences												
relating to Out-												
work which are in-												
cluded in Part 3 of												
this Report ..	..	..			..	..			..	..		
Total	51	49	..	..	74	68	..	..	125	117	..	..

TABLE 7.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Out-Workers' Lists. Section 107.										Out-Work in Unwholesome Premises: Section 108.				Out-Work in Infected Premises. Sections 109, 110.			
	Lists Received from Employers.					Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.					Instances.		Notices Served.		Prosecutions.		Orders made. [S. 110.]	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.			Prosecutions.					Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.		Prosecutions.		Instances.	
	Outworkers †		Outworkers †			Address of Outworkers' Premises.					received from other Councils.		forwarded to other Councils.		Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	
	Lists †	Contractors	Workmen.	Lists †	Contractors.	Workmen.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
URBAN DISTRICTS.																		
Making and Cleaning and Washing	116	37	1983	5	..	57	91	288	47	..	..	680	2	2	..	24	22	..
Basket Making	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	118	37	1985	6	..	64	91	288	47	..	..	696	2	2	..	24	22	..
RURAL DISTRICTS.																		
Making and Cleaning and Washing	159	144	2667	38	7	722	435	78	32	6	..	490	17	17	..	42	27	..
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	5	..
Total	169	144	2817	38	7	722	437	78	32	6	..	745	17	17	..	52	32	..
WHOLE COUNTY.																		
Making and Cleaning and Washing	275	181	4650	43	7	779	526	366	79	6	..	1170	19	19	..	66	49	..
Basket Making	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	5	..
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	10	..	150	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	5	1	..
Furniture and Upholstery	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	287	181	4802	44	7	786	528	366	81	6	..	1216	19	19	..	76	55	..

† The figures required in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *Total* number of Lists (received from Employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of Out-Workers in those Lists. There are, therefore, double the number of such employers and (approximately) double the number of individual out-workers whose names are given, since in the February and August Lists of the same Employer, the same out-workers' names will often be repeated.

TABLE 7.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Districts.						Number of Workshops on the Register, (S. 131) at the end of the Year.					
URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643
RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741
WHOLE COUNTY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1384

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

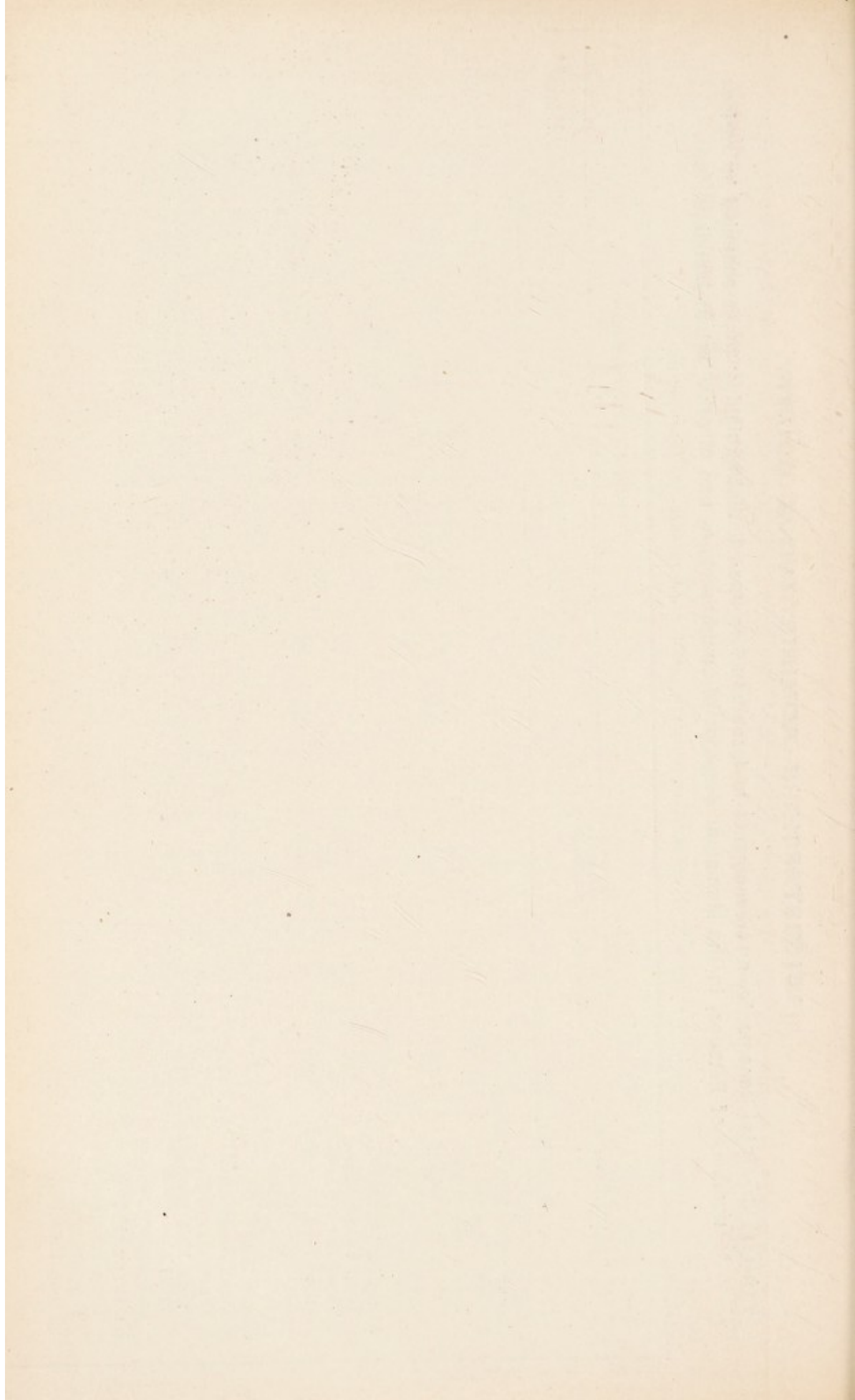
Districts.		Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.				Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101.)	
		Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts. [S. 133]	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops 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	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
RURAL	..	..	12	12	..	..	..
WHOLE COUNTY	..	..	15	15	..	..	..

TABLE 2. Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of Persons, in the Municipal Borough of Loughborough, and in other Urban Districts, 1931.

Note.—The letters M, B., and U.S., respectively denote Municipal Borough, and Urban District.

[illegible]

[illegible]



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, shute, 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 Sec. 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 postcard 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.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

(SHORT EPITOME).

PART I.

HOUSING.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive give facilities for acquisitions for land and other purposes of the Housing Acts. Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (in this part of the Act referred to as the principal Act), shall take effect without adoption. The Local Authority may purchase land compulsorily for purposes of Part III. of the principal Act by an Order submitted to, and confirmed by, the Local Government Board. Loans may be obtained for an extended period, not to exceed 80 years.

Sections 10 to 13 provide powers for enforcing the execution of the Housing Acts. Complaints may be made to the Local Government Board as to default of Urban or Rural Districts under Part II. or Part III. of the principal Act, and the Board, if satisfied, after holding a public Local Inquiry, may make an Order directing the defaulting Authority to act; where this Order is not complied with, the Local Government Board may, with the consent of the County Council, make an Order directing the County Council to act, instead of enforcing the Order on the defaulting Authority. On the complaint of a Parish Council or Meeting or any four inhabitant householders of the district to the County Council of default by a Rural District Council as to Part III. of the principal Act, the County Council may, after holding a public Local Inquiry, resolve to take over the powers with respect either to the whole district or any parish. The Local Government Board may, on application by the County Council, confer on the latter as respects any Rural District all or any of its powers under Part III. of the principal Act. Expenses incurred under this Section (13) to be general County expenses.

Sections 14 to 16 inclusive deal with contracts by landlords, and require that the letting for habitation of a house, or part of a house, after the passing of this Act, at a rental, so far as the Administrative County of Leicestershire is concerned, not exceeding £16, shall imply that the house is in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation except when let on three years', or longer, lease upon certain terms. The landlord is required to keep the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Sections 17 to 21 amend the procedure for closing Orders and demolition Orders, and require Local Authorities to make from time to time inspection of their districts with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and to

comply with such Regulations and keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board. Appeals against a closing Order or demolition Order may be made to the Local Government Board.

Sections 22 to 29 inclusive deal with amendments with respect to improvement and re-construction schemes, and among other matters give the Local Government Board power to permit the Local Authority to modify or abandon their scheme.

Sections 30 to 35 deal with financial matters.

Sections 36 to 46 are general amendments, and give power of entry to premises, power to the Local Government Board to obtain a report on any crowded area, power to two or more Local Authorities to take joint action, the prohibition of back-to-back houses, and power to the Local Government Board to revoke unreasonable bye-laws.

Sections 49 to 51 define that the provisions of this part to be deemed to be part of the appropriate part of the principal Act, and also define the terms "street," "dwelling-house," "owner," and "cottage."

Sections 52 and 53 apply to Scotland.

PART II.

TOWN PLANNING.

Section 56 enables the Local Government Board to make Regulations for, among other things, securing early notice of a proposed scheme to any Council interested in the land.

Section 61 enables the Local Government Board to take action on any representation after holding a public Local Inquiry.

PART III.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Sec. 68 requires the appointment of County Medical Officer of Health, gives to the Local Government Board some power to prescribe the duties of the County Medical Officer, gives the County Medical Officer the same powers of entry as a District Medical Officer of Health, and provides certain conditions with regard to tenure of office.

Sec. 69.—

- (1) The Clerk of a Rural District Council shall forward to the County Medical Officer of Health a copy of such representation, etc., required by Section 45 of the principal Act (given above) to be sent to the County Council.
- (2) A District Medical Officer of Health shall give to the County Medical Officer of Health "any information it is in his power to give, and which the Medical Officer of Health for the County may reasonably require from him for the purposes of his duties prescribed by the Local Government Board."
- (3) Any dispute between the District Clerk, the District Medical Officer of Health, and the County Medical Officer of Health under this Section shall be referred to the Local Government Board, whose decision shall be final and binding.
- (4) Failure of the District Clerk or Medical Officer of Health to comply with this Section, if information is laid by the County Council, renders himself liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

*Sec. 71.—*Every County Council *shall establish* a Public Health and Housing Committee, to which all matters relating to public health and the housing of working classes (except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money) *shall stand referred*. The County Council to receive and consider the Report of the Committee. The County Council *may delegate* to the Committee any of their powers as respects public health and the housing of the working classes, except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money, and except any power of resolving that the powers of the District Council in default should be transferred to the Council.

*Sec. 72.—*The County Council may promote the formation or extension of, and may assist, Societies on the co-operative basis, having for one of their objects the erection or improvement of dwellings for the working classes, and for this purpose may, with the consent of, and subject to Regulations made by, the Local Government Board, make grants or advances to the Society, any such advance not to exceed two-thirds of the value of the property.

L.C.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	620
"	"	"	Water Supply	30	8,095
"	"	"	"	15	1,080
Coalville	..	"	Land for Water Supply	5	500
"	"	"	Water Supply	5	858
Hinckley	..	"	Sewage Disposal	10	800
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,700
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 Depot	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 Depot	50	700
"	"	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	5	1,075
"	"	"	"	50	1,175
"	"	"	"	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 Depot 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
"	..	"	Disinfector	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 Depot 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 Depot 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
"	..	"	"	25	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
Quorndon	..	"	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
1908.					
Hinckley ..	..	U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	2,050
" ..	..	"	"	15	950
" ..	..	"	Water Undertaking	30	14,000
Loughborough ..	..	B.	Land for purposes of P.H.A. 1875	5	185
" ..	..	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Ground	60	3,356
" ..	..	"	"	10	333
" ..	..	"	Refuse Destructor	15	1,234
" ..	..	"	Sewerage	30	175
" ..	..	"	Street Improvement	20	275
" ..	..	"	Land for	60	55
Melton Mowbray ..	..	U.D.	Cattle Market	23	3,500
" ..	..	"	Sewage Disposal	30	16,263
" ..	..	"	"	10	1,507
" ..	..	"	" Land for	60	2,200

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

L.C.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 "	..	Oadby	"	30	200
"	..	"	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	186
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 }	5	500
"	..	Kirkby Mallory	Improvement }		
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	430

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 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	476
" ..	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
1908.				
Blaby ..	Oadby	Sewerage	30	2,465
" ..	"	"	15	835
" ..	Narborough	"	30	750

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

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

District	Amount	Interest on Loans		Total
		1905-6	1906-7	
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