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Leicestershire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

TOGETHER WITH AN

Abstract of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

Presented to the County Council,
November 10th, 1915.

LEICESTER :
W. THORNLEY & SON, PRINTERS, BOWLING GREEN STREET.

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Officers of the Medical Department, 1915.

T. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Camb.)

County Medical Officer of Health.

Chief School Medical Officer.

Chief Tuberculosis Administrative Officer.

Tuberculosis Medical Officer:

J. T. CROWE, L.S.A. (Lond.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.)

Assistant:

* N. A. COWARD, M.D., CH.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon.)

Assistant School Medical Officers:

* J. ARNOLD FAIRER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Man.)

* L. T. CHALLONER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Health Visitors. School Nurses, Tuberculosis Inspectors,
and Inspectors of Midwives:

ASBERY, Miss M. J., (Ashby-de-la-Zouch District).

† BURGESS, Miss M. (Lutterworth District).

BRADLEY, Miss A. E. (Market Bosworth District).

CRUISE, Miss M. A. (Melton Mowbray District).

† HUGHES, Miss S. (Market Harborough District).

† SNAPE, Miss L. E. (Markfield District).

WARREN, Mrs. A. E. (Loughborough District).

One vacancy.

The above Officers are Trained Nurses, hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and the Certificate as Sanitary Inspector of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

Chief Clerk:

A. W. OAKEY, C.R.S.I.

* Now on National Service.

† Now on National Nursing Service.

The County
Sanitary and Housing Committee,
1915.

CHARLES GOODACRE, Esq. (Chairman).

Black, J. W.

Cope, T. (*ex-officio*)

Dalglish, R. (*ex-officio*)

Eggington, W.

Forsell, J. T.

Goodman, J. A.

Hill, W. F.

Hincks, H. T.

Hubbard, Beeby

Kendall, J. G.

Kinton, G.

McCarthy, M.

Murray-Baillie, F. D.

Parsons, C. H.

Pickard, A.

Pochin, V. R.

Sanders, J. W.

Stubbs, W.

Topham, L. T.

Turville-Petre, O. H.

Whitwell, H. J.

REPORT.

HEALTH OFFICES,
GREY FRIARS,
LEICESTER.

7th September, 1915.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD DUKE, AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of Leicestershire during the year 1914, this being the seventeenth of such Reports I have published. Included in the Report is a Summary of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County.

The publication of this Report has been again delayed owing to the very late date in some instances of the receipt of the District Reports. It is, however, never an easy matter to prepare a Report of this nature in the midst of the pressure of other important work, and the difficulties this year have been considerably increased by the abnormal conditions consequent upon the depletion of and change in the office staff owing to the war. The Report is confined more or less to the statistical information with such comments thereon as appear to be necessary. At such a time as this one has to be careful to recommend nothing which will involve an expenditure unless it is absolutely necessary.

The population of the County estimated to be living in the middle of the year was 256,990, which is 2,215 more than last year; in the Urban Districts it was 105,057, and in the Rural Districts 151,933. The "natural" increase over last year's estimate was 2,437; it was 1,108 in the Urban and 1,329 in the Rural Districts.

The Birth rate has created a new low record, and is now down to 21·8, and is worse than that for Rural England and Wales, which is 22·2. The Urban rate is 22·8, and the Rural 21·0. By referring to the Birth rate chart in the pages of the Report, the continual decline in the rate during the past ten years will be seen at a glance.

The net Death rate is 12·3, and is the same as that published for last year, and satisfactorily compares with the rate for Rural England and Wales, which is 12·4. The Urban and Rural rates both stand at the same figure as that for the County. In the course of the Report I publish a chart which shows the varying County Death rate during the past decennium. Last year I had to report how much diarrhoeal diseases had played havoc with the child life of the County. I regret that the same conditions prevail this year, and the remarkable rises in the rates of mortality reported last year have, unfortunately, thereby been maintained.

The Infantile Mortality rate, in spite of the large number of deaths from diarrhoea, is slightly better than what it was last year, and the County record compares very favourably with that for Rural England and Wales. The rate of the County is 91, for the Urban Districts 102, and for the Rural Districts 83, per 1,000 net registered births; the figure for Rural England and Wales being 93.

The Zymotic Death rate again stands at 0·7, and this is the third year in succession that it has stood at that point; in the Urban Districts it is 0·9, and in the Rural 0·6. The rate for Rural England and Wales is 0·8.

At the time of writing this Report, Royal Assent has been given to the Notification of Births Act, 1915. This Act provides for the putting into force of the Adoptive Act of 1907 in those Districts where that Act is not already in force. The new Act, therefore, will not affect **this** County, as the Act of 1907 has been operative since 1911.

By a short Act of Parliament the operation of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914 (which was down to come into force on the 1st October, 1915), has been postponed until after the war. I hope, however, that such postponement will not provide an excuse for Local Authorities to wait for that Act to come into operation before really making a proper attack upon the very insanitary conditions which I know prevail in many rural farm-yards in this County. More particularly does it seem essential to me to safeguard and perhaps improve the health of the community now, by rectifying grossly insanitary conditions which have been allowed too long to exist—I refer to the unpaved and filthy yards, to say nothing of the accumulations of farm-yard manure in close proximity to the sheds which one can see almost everywhere. Where there is no proper paving the liquid filth from the refuse deposited must saturate the whole of the farm-yard area, and this filth percolating through the soil must be a danger to the well water. Those essential improvements which are consistent with a pure and wholesome supply of one of the most valuable articles of food should not be delayed.

Safeguarding the meat supply is just as necessary as that of the milk, and in this respect I desire to say that those slaughter houses erected (by butchers doing business in an Urban District) just outside the Urban boundary demand the close supervision of the Inspectors concerned. The reason they are erected just outside the Urban District seems obvious, and I hope their businesses are closely watched—*the information in my possession compels me to say so.*

As regards the general sanitary conditions, I am glad to see that privy middens are gradually being abolished, for at this age they ought never to be tolerated. In a well-appointed Rural District public scavenging should be so well ordered as to make it quite unnecessary for the majority of these abominations to exist, and rapid conversions could then be made. A great deal of prominence has been given these last few years to the distribution of the seeds of communicative diseases by means of flies. It is one thing to publish handbills and tell the public to kill the flies, and another to allow the privy middens and all other offensive accumulations, where they breed, remain. The abolition of the breeding places is where the fly campaign should commence.

The question of housing the working classes has received very considerable attention in nearly every district during the year, and a great many inspections of premises under the Housing Regulations of 1910 have been made, 2,500 more houses having been inspected this year than last.

The treatment of phthisis by the County Council is open to all classes whether insured or not. There is a Sanatorium at Mowsley, near Market Harborough, with accommodation for 50 beds, and there are Residential Dispensaries at Hinckley (22 beds) and Coalville (8 beds). In addition to these Residential Institutions there are out-patient dispensaries at Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Loughborough, and Leicester, and these, except Melton Mowbray, are open once a week.

The vital statistics are calculated as in former years.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord Duke, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. ROBINSON.

County Medical Officer.

REPORT.

Area.—The area of the Administrative County, under the supervision of the County Council, at the Census taken in 1911, was 524,197 acres. The aggregate for the Urban Districts was 38,901, and for the Rural 484,396.

District Reports.—The following statement shews the dates on which the different District Reports were received by me. The County Report cannot be written until all these Reports are to hand, and the Table thus explains why this Report is not presented until nearly the close of the year. A preliminary Report, giving the chief statistics on the health of the County, was presented to the Committee in April, and for their co-operation in this effort I express my thanks to all the District Medical Officers of Health.

URBAN.	RURAL.
Ashby Aug. 4	Ashby March 29
Ashby Woulds May 26	Barrow July 23
Coalville March 5	Belvoir April 28
Hinckley April 17	Billesdon July 23
Loughborough May 1	Blaby July 23
Market Harborough April 19	Castle Donington June 28
Melton July 8	Hallaton July 1
Oadby June 23	Hinckley June 9
Quorn May 5	Loughborough May 6
Shepshed March 24	Lutterworth July 19
Thurmaston June 2	Market Bosworth July 24
Wigston May 18	Market Harborough April 16
	Melton March 16

Statistics.—The statistical information is practically the same as that required to be furnished by the Local Government Board last year. The arrangements concerning transferable death enquiries are now a routine procedure of my Department. By this method of transfer the number of births and deaths published are those which *actually belong to the particular District*, whether they occurred there or not.

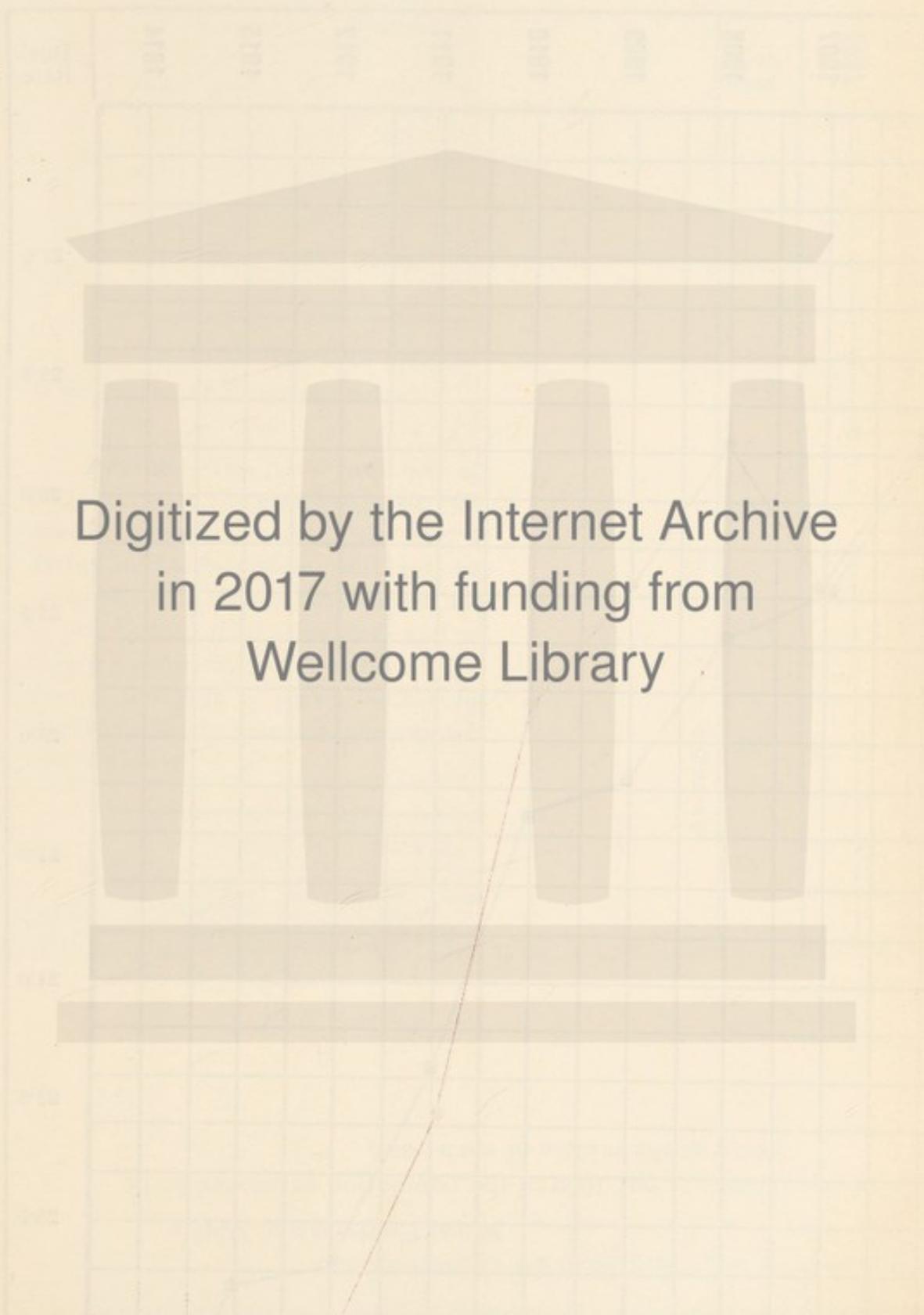
All the rates of calculation (unless otherwise stated) are given per thousand of the estimated population, with one exception, viz., the Infant Mortality Rate is calculated per thousand registered net births.

Population.—The population, as estimated at the middle of each of the past five years, is shewn in the following Table, together with the increase or decrease over that of the previous year, and the natural increase.

YEAR	URBAN			RURAL			COUNTY		
	Populat'n Estimated	Incr. + or Dec - over prev. year	Natural Incre'se	Populat'n Estimated	Incr. + or Dec - over prev. year	Natural Incre'se	Populat'n Estimated	Incr. + or Dec - over prev. year	Natural Incre'se
1910	101,039	+ 941	1295	148,863	+ 1385	1923	249,902	+ 2326	3214
1911	98,700	- 2339	1067	150,876	+ 2013	1604	249,576	- 326	2629
1912	100,067	+ 1367	1156	152,144	+ 2268	1564	252,211	+ 2720	2635
1913	104,062	+ 3995	1152	150,713	- 1431	1515	254,775	+ 2564	2667
1914	105,057	+ 995	1108	151,933	+ 1220	1329	256,990	+ 2215	2437

Births.—I record, in tabular form, the net number of births in each of the past five years, together with the rate and the comparison with the rate for Rural England and Wales:—

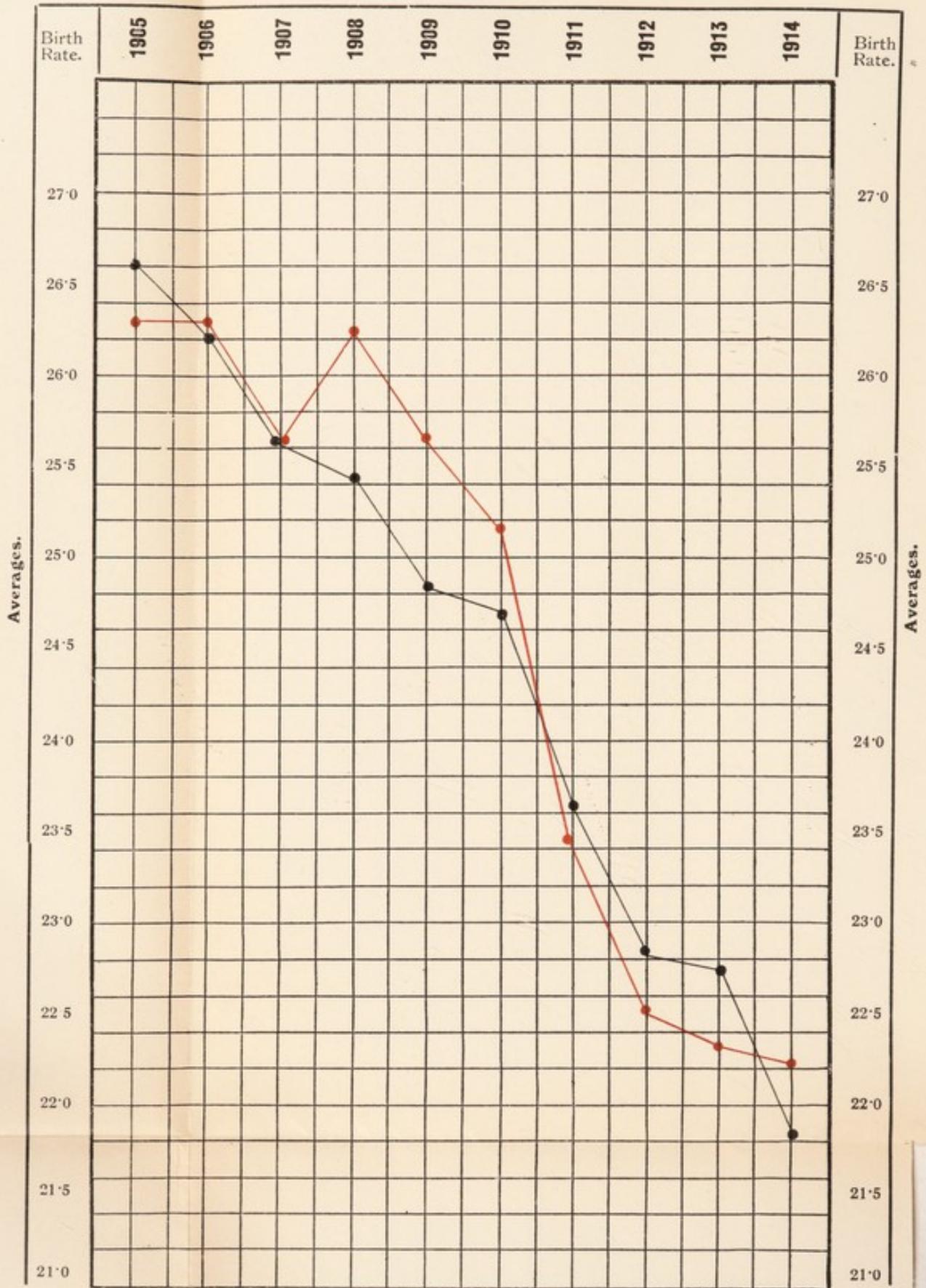
County for the past Decade



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CHART showing decline in Birth Rate in the Administrative County for the past Decennium.



Black line denotes net Birth Rate for Leicestershire.

Red " " " " " " " Rural England and Wales

The Rates on this Chart are per 1000 of the population estimated to be living at the middle of each year.

YEAR	URBAN		RURAL		COUNTY		Rate for Rural Engl'nd and Wales.
	Net No. Registered	Rate	Net No. Registered	Rate.	Net No. Registered	Rate.	
1910	2461	24'3	3702	24'9	6163	24'7	25'0
1911	2421	24'5	3475	23'0	5896	23'6	23'4
1912	2370	23'9	3363	22'2	5733	22'8	22'6
1913	2457	23'6	3343	22'2	5800	22'7	22'3
1914	2404	22'8	3196	21'0	5600	21'8	22'2

The net Birth rate wave over the period of the past ten years is shewn on the Chart opposite.

Deaths.—The total number of Deaths registered in the County during the year was 3,461. Enquiries into the transferable deaths, however, revealed the fact that 572 of these, although dying in Leicestershire, did not belong to us, and were not accepted; but, on the other hand, 274 persons properly belonging to our County died elsewhere, and were credited to us. Having regard to this, the net number of Leicestershire persons who died during the year is shewn in the following Tabular Statement, together with the rate, and the comparative rate for Rural England and Wales:—

YEAR	URBAN.		RURAL.		COUNTY.		Rate for Rural Engl'nd and Wales.
	Net No. Registered	Rate	Net No. Registered	Rate	Net No. Registered	Rate	
1910	1168	11'5	2024	13'6	3192	12'8	12'8
1911	1354	13'7	1871	12'4	3267	13'1	13'1
1912	1214	12'1	1799	11'8	3013	11'9	12'1
1913	1305	12'5	1828	12'1	3133	12'3	12'1
1914	1296	12'3	1867	12'3	3163	12'3	12'4

Twenty per cent. of the total Deaths registered in the County were in public institutions.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1914.

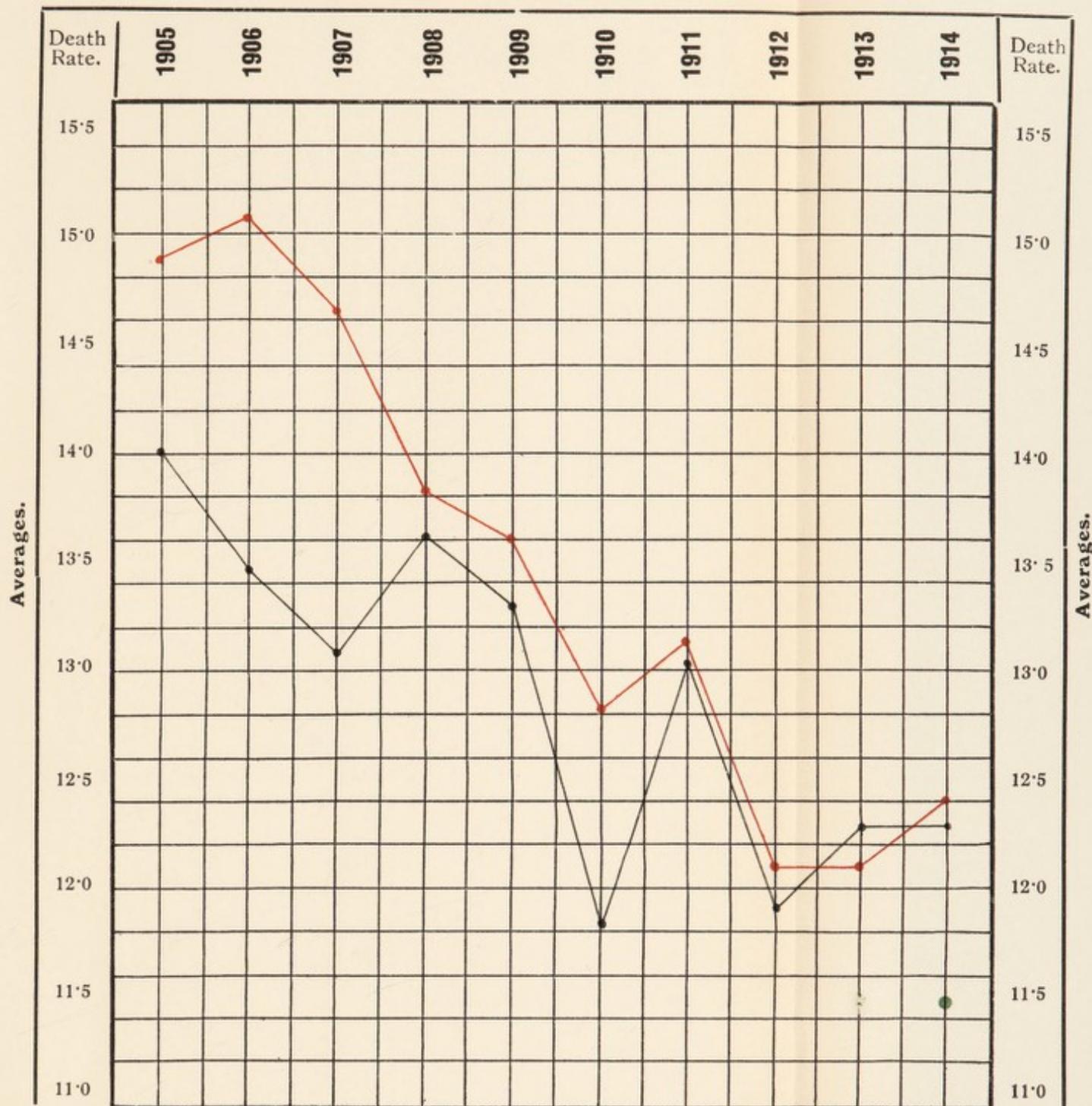
	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.											Percent- age of Total Deaths Regis- tered in Public In- stitutions.		
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.			Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	*Diarr- hoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of Age).			
		Crude.	Net.	Corrected for Standard- ization.									Under 1 year of age per 1000 Births.	
COLUMNS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
†England and Wales	...	23·8	14·0	...	13·7	105	0·05	0·00	0·24	0·08	0·21	0·15	20·41	22·2
†97 Great Towns (Including London)	...	25·0	14·7	...	15·0	114	0·04	0·00	0·35	0·09	0·25	0·16	26·09	28·8
†145 Smaller Towns	...	23·9	12·9	...	13·1	104	0·05	0·00	0·21	0·07	0·18	0·16	19·84	15·3
†England and Wales less the 242 Towns	...	22·2	13·4	...	12·4	93	0·05	0·00	0·12	0·06	0·17	0·14	12·64	15·3
Leicestershire	...	21·8	13·5	12·3	11·5	91	0·02	00·0	0·07	0·01	0·11	0·20	12·85 †	19·7

* Per 1000 Registered Births.

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

‡ The Death Rate per 1000 of the Population is 0·28.

CHART showing the Death Rate in the Administrative County for the past Decennium.

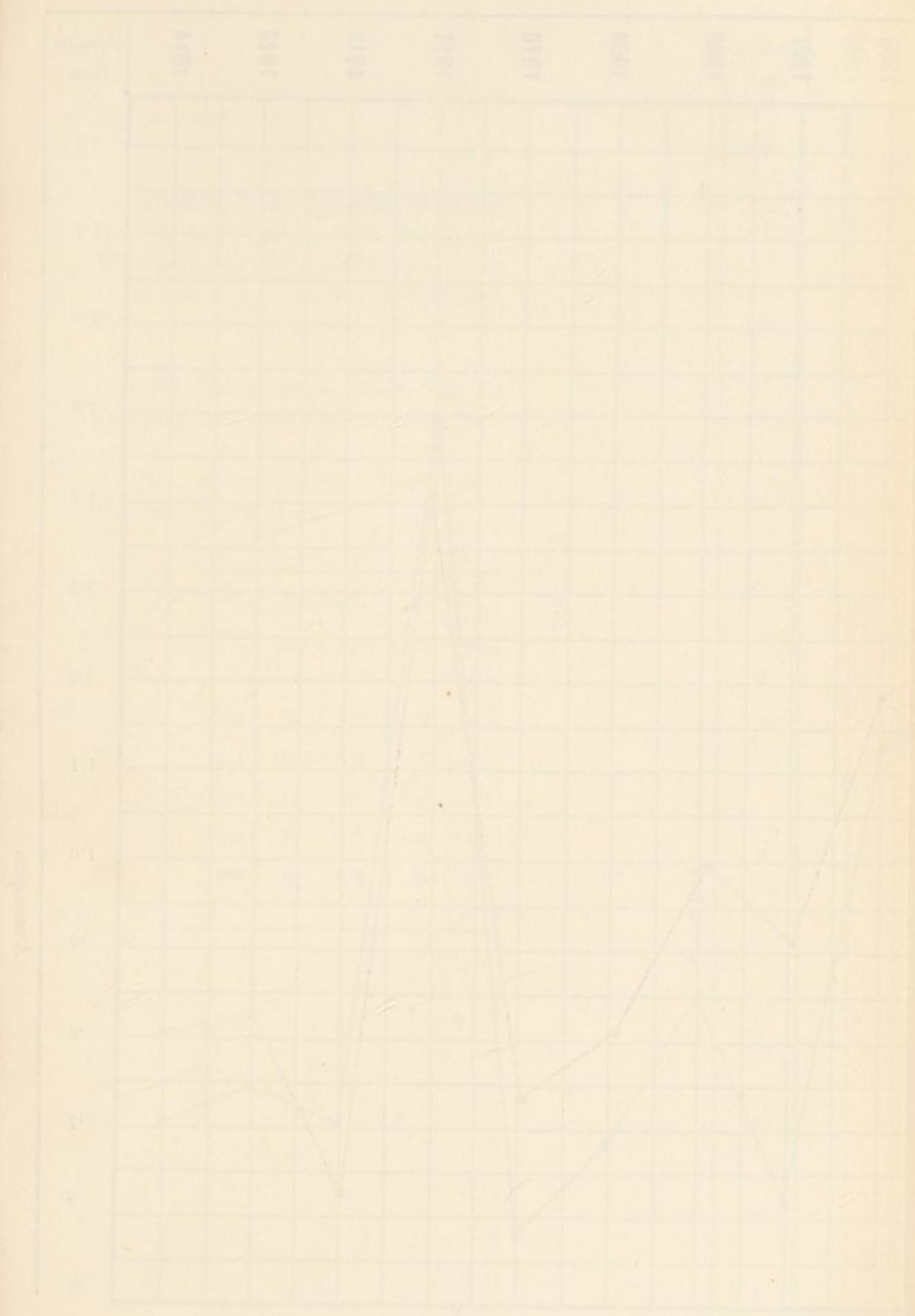


Black line denotes Net Death Rate for Leicestershire.

Red " " " " " " Rural England and Wales.

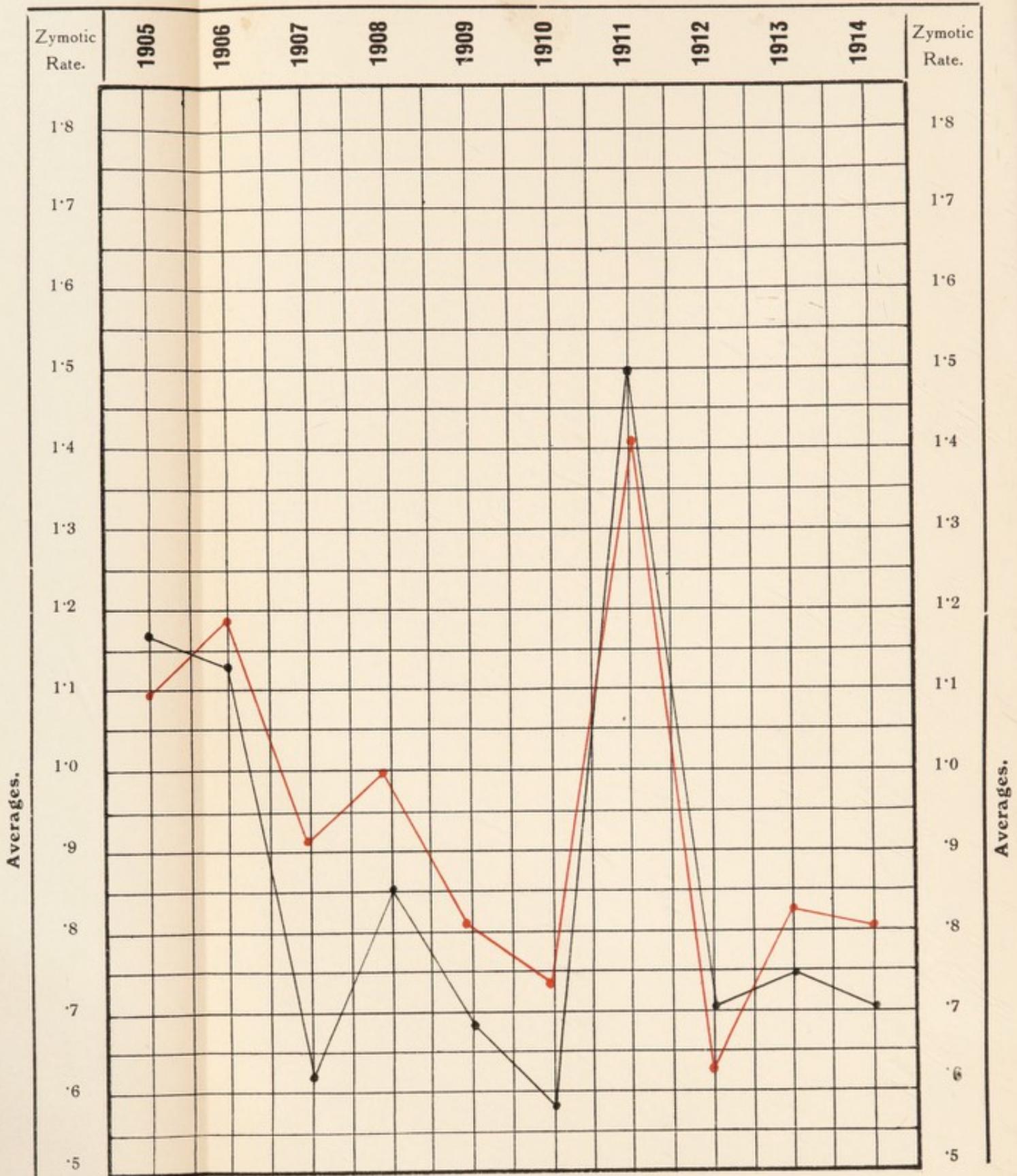
The Green dot denotes the Standardised Net Death Rate for Leicestershire.

The Rates on this Chart are per 1000 of the population estimated to be living at the middle of each year.



The above line shows the average rainfall for the year 1900. The total amount of rainfall for the year is 100.00 inches. The average monthly rainfall is 8.33 inches. The highest monthly rainfall is 15.00 inches in January. The lowest monthly rainfall is 1.00 inch in July.

CHART showing Zymotic Death Rate for the past Decennium.



The Black line denotes Leicestershire.

The Red „ „ Rural England and Wales.

The Rates on this Chart are per 1000 of the population estimated to be living at the middle of each year.

The Chart opposite demonstrates the rate for each year of the past decennium.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The diseases included in the Zymotic group are Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age), and Scarlet Fever.

The Table below shews the number of Deaths from this grouping, the rate, and the rate for Rural England and Wales.

The accompanying Chart also shews the Zymotic wave of the last 10 years:—

YEAR	URBAN.		RURAL.		COUNTY.		Rate for Rural England and Wales
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	
1910	68	0·7	78	0·5	146	0·6	0·7
1911	195	2·0	188	1·2	383	1·5	1·3
1912	74	0·7	104	0·7	178	0·7	0·6
1913	89	0·8	102	0·7	191	0·7	0·8
1914	95	0·9	84	0·6	179	0·7	0·8

Infantile Mortality.—The Infant Mortality rate, being governed in a very large extent by climatic conditions, can only be expected to be a fluctuant. I give below the registered information for the past five years as an interesting record. The Chart on the opposite page also shews the varying rates during the years of the past decennium:—

YEAR	URBAN		RURAL		COUNTY		Rate for Rural England and Wales.
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1910	251	102	287	77	538	87	96·
1911	320	132	327	94	647	110	118·
1912	214	90	251	75	465	81	86·
1913	256	104	288	86	544	94	96·
1914	245	102	264	83	509	91	93·

Infant Mortality.—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.		
			Common Infectious Diseases.		Diarrhoeal Diseases.		Wasting Diseases.		Tuberculous Diseases.		Other Diseases.		
			Common Infectious Diseases.	Infant Mortality	Diarrhoea.	Other.	Premature Birth.	Other.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	All Other.	
URBAN	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		
	1910	102	6.1	2.4	7.3	19.9	23.9	6.5	8.1	19.7	8.1		
	1911	132	4.5	12.4	26.8	19.0	26.8	4.5	8.3	13.2	16.5		
	1912	89	5.4	0.8	1.2	23.0	21.7	4.2	10.0	14.6	8.3		
	1913	104	2.0	3.2	7.3	24.8	27.2	3.7	8.9	16.7	10.2		
	1914	102	7.1	5.8	7.5	24.1	25.8	4.2	5.9	13.3	8.4		
RURAL	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		
	1910	77	5.9	2.2	4.3	18.9	15.4	2.7	8.1	12.7	7.2		
	1911	94	4.0	16.9	6.6	17.3	17.8	3.7	8.1	12.1	7.5		
	1912	75	5.9	0.8	2.0	14.8	17.5	2.0	6.2	14.8	8.0		
	1913	86	5.4	3.9	6.3	17.5	17.5	2.7	8.4	15.8	8.1		
	1914	83	2.8	5.6	3.8	21.3	18.4	1.6	5.0	13.4	10.6		
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	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		
	1910	87	6.0	2.3	5.5	19.3	18.8	4.2	8.1	15.4	7.6		
	1911	110	4.2	15.1	14.9	18.0	21.5	4.1	8.2	12.5	11.2		
	1912	81	5.7	0.8	1.7	18.2	19.3	2.9	7.8	14.7	7.9		
	1913	94	4.0	3.6	6.7	20.7	21.7	3.1	8.6	16.2	9.1		
	1914	91	4.6	5.7	5.4	22.4	21.6	2.7	5.4	13.4	9.6		

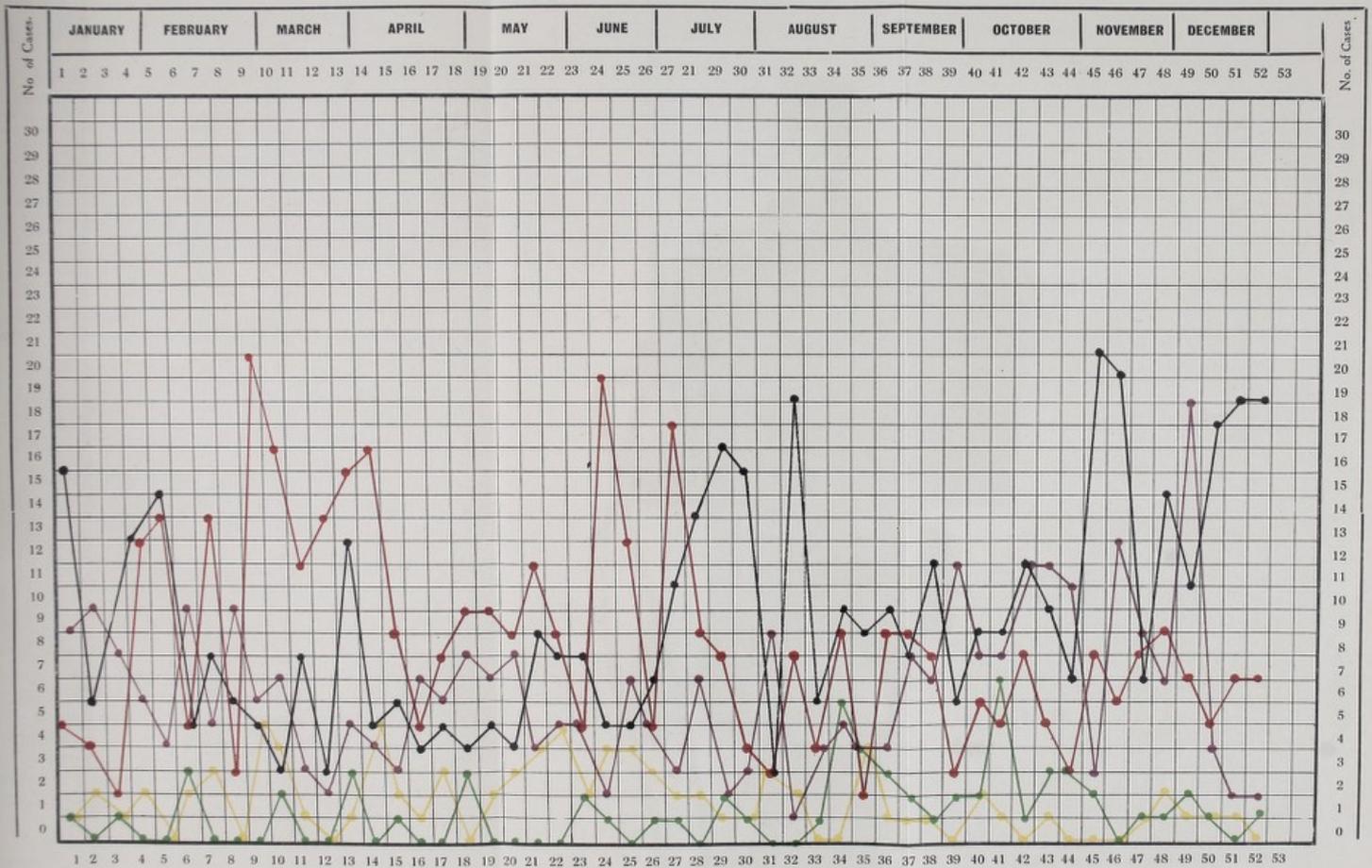
Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The number of each disease notified, whether compulsorily or otherwise, is shewn in the following Schedule:—

DISEASE.		URBAN DISTRICTS.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.
Compulsorily Notifiable.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	163	169	332
	Erysipelas	84	64	148
	Scarlet Fever	272	228	500
	Enteric Fever	30	36	66
	Continued Fever	—	1	1
	Puerperal Fever	5	4	9
	Tuberculosis (Lungs) ..	197	259	456
	Ditto (other forms)	55	39	94
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	6	9	15
Temporarily Notifiable.	Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	—	4	4
	Chicken Pox	12	3	15
	Impetigo	—	4	4
TOTALS.	Notification Act (Compulsory)	554	502	1056
	Ditto (Temporary) ..	12	11	23
	Tuberculosis Regulations ..	252	298	550
	Ophthalmia	6	9	15
GRAND TOTALS ..		824	820	1644

The Chart opposite shews the course of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and other forms of Tuberculosis during each week of the year.

Small-pox.—There was no case of Small-pox during the year. The two County Hospitals—at Syston, near Leicester, and at

CHART showing the number of cases notified each week of the Year of Scarlet Fever (black) Pulmonary Tuberculosis (red); Tuberculosis—other forms—(yellow); Diphtheria (violet); and Typhoid Fever (green) in the Administrative County in 1914.



Snarestone, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch (belonging to the Leicestershire Small-pox Hospital Committee)—are kept in absolute readiness for the immediate reception of any cases which may arise.

Scarlet Fever.—The statistical information relating to this disease is as follows:—

	No. of Notifications.	No. of Deaths.	Attack rate.	Case fatality percent.	Death rate.	Death rate for Rural England and Wales.
Urban Districts	272	0	2·6	Nil	Nil	} 0·06
Rural Districts	228	3	1·5	1·3	0·019	
Whole County, 1914 ..	500	3	1·9	0·6	0·011	
Last 10 years' average ..	559	15	2·3	2·6	0·061	

The disease generally was of a very mild type—so much so that the probability is that unrecognised first cases were the cause of its spread in certain areas. The County Death rate is remarkable, and is largely accounted for by the Urban areas having a “nil” return.

The above Table gives the principle features of the incidence of the disease this year, and they are compared with the corresponding average statistics of the past decennium.

In the Urban Districts, Loughborough had 99 cases, compared with only 26 last year, but not a single death is recorded.

Coalville had 75 cases, where second, third, and even fourth cases were not uncommon in the same family. The question of proper isolation is raised here, for in only a few houses was it found that the facilities for isolating the cases were adequate. Dr. Jamie, the Medical Officer of health, remarks that “an additional two wards to the Isolation Hospital would have been a material measure in arresting the spread of the disease.” In Coalville the mild nature of the outbreak was also demonstrated by the fact that no death occurred.

As regards the Rural Districts, the small district of Belvoir records 22 cases. They were not of an epidemic nature, but were

notified in groups of one, two, three, and four throughout the year. The Medical Officer of Health, in his comments, remarks that the cases "were very difficult to account for." The Hinckley and Market Bosworth Districts provided 25 and 26 cases each respectively, with one fatality.

In the Melton District 71 cases occurred with one death. Dr. Tibbles draws attention to certain points in his experience of the spread of this disease, which, no doubt, applies generally in almost every District. I give an extract from Dr. Tibbles' Report, which is interesting reading. He says:—"Suggestions have been made respecting 'Return cases' and the disinfection. A *return* case is one which occurs in the same house or a neighbour's house soon after a person returns home from the Isolation Hospital. It may be due to various causes, but especially the existence of a sore nose or discharging ear. How many fresh cases have been due to this cause is unknown, but it is not uncommon after a child returns to its own village for another case to occur. Instances could be given. The anxiety of parents to have their children home as soon as possible is obvious. But an anxiety to send home such children as early as possible with the view of relieving the Institution of expense in regard to them may end in increased expenditure by the arrival of fresh cases. With regard to disinfection, I am satisfied that the public part of it is carried out properly. But I have grave doubts about the thoroughness of private disinfection and cleanliness. This especially applies to clothing and other things which are stored in boxes and drawers. With regard to these items the greatest ignorance prevails. People will not destroy discarded articles of clothing, and they are passed on to other families without any disinfection and even without washing. I have evidence on this point in several cases where disease has occurred after distribution of disused clothing. I have also evidence of the disease having broken out afresh after using some article of clothing which had been stored away in a box or drawer for a period of time. There is one thing which cannot readily be overcome, and that is the deficiency of bedrooms in many cottages. There is no convenience whatever for isolation in them; when a fever breaks out the patient cannot be separated from the rest of the family. The mother of the family attends for a few days (during the early days of the fever) upon the sick person and continues to mix with the family, cooking for them, and making their beds, etc. She carries the disease from room to room, from the sick to the well; and

frequently, after the removal of the infected persons, she forgets to wash or disinfect her own clothing; and thus the disease is continued from period to period. Another point of importance is the 'mild cases.' Many children have such a very slight feverish attack, with a little redness and sore throat, that the parents say it was *only a cold*, and refuse to believe it was Scarlet Fever; and when such disease is discovered during the inspection they deny its existence. Such cases are dangerous to the public, because the children are allowed to go out and about, and, when the disease has not been notified, we have no check on the parents until the case or cases are discovered."

Diphtheria and Croup.—The following is the statistical information relating to this disease:—

	No. of Notifications.	No. of Deaths.	Attack rate.	Case fatality percent.	Death rate.	Death rate for Rural England and Wales.
Urban Districts	163	26	1'5	16'0	0'24	} 0'14
Rural Districts	169	25	1'1	14'8	0'16	
Whole County, 1914 ..	332	51	1'3	15'4	0'19	
Last 10 years' average ..	317	34	1'3	10'7	0'14	

The incidence of the disease was about the same as last year, but the fatality was considerably worse. The type of the disease was, therefore, much more severe, and more so in the Urban than in the Rural areas.

The number of Deaths this year total 18 *more* than last year, but the cases notified total 3 *less*!! Last year the case fatality was but 8'1 %—this year it is nearly double.

A study of the foregoing Table of Statistics will shew the special features of the disease this year.

So far as notifications are concerned, Coalville heads the list in the Urban Districts with 44, then comes Market Harborough 40, Loughborough 29, Wigston 14, Hinckley 10, and Shepshed 9. The disease at Hinckley and Shepshed was particularly severe, compared

with the rest of the Urban area, for 40 % of the cases at Hinckley and 33 % of those at Shepshed died. In the Rural Districts the largest number of cases occurred in the Ashby District, where 30 were notified. Blaby had 23, Melton and Hinckley 22 each, Barrow-on-Soar 21, Market Bosworth 13, Castle Donington 12, Loughborough 8, and Lutterworth 5. The disease was most fatal in the districts of Lutterworth, Loughborough, and Market Bosworth, the percentage of the cases which proved fatal being 40, 37·5, and 31 respectively.

Of the cases at Coalville, 21 occurred amongst children between 5 and 15 years of age, and Dr. Jamie says a certain number of these appeared to have originated from unsuspected "carriers" amongst school children. In a large proportion of the cases anti-toxin was used, and the cost defrayed by the Urban Council.

At Hinckley the four deaths which occurred were in children under five years of age. The only cause which could be put forward for the occurrence of some of the cases was in the laying of a new sewer in Rugby Road, the only one being exposed, and, in the words of the Medical Officer of Health, "Here frequently inquisitive children would congregate to see what was being done."

Defective drainage was found to be the cause of all the Shepshed cases. The usual insanitary conditions were found in almost all the cases—no disconnection between the house drain and the sewer, drains not ventilated, and the presence of the old D-trap.

Of the 30 cases in the Ashby Rural District, 28 occurred at Ravenstone, the probable centre of distribution being the school.

In the Castle Donington Rural District 11 of the 12 cases notified came from Kegworth.

Many of the District Councils supply anti-diphtheria serum gratis, both for treatment and as a prophylactic, in those cases who are too poor to pay for it themselves. Also free bacteriological examination is provided by the County Council of swabs taken from doubtful and suspicious cases. During the year 1914 the following Table shews what was done in this latter respect:—

Number of Swabs examined 70

Result: (Positive, 19; Negative, 51).

Amount spent:—

	£	s.	d.
Examinations at 3/6 each ...	12	5	0
Postages, etc.	0	8	11
Membership Fee to Royal Institute of Public Health... ..	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
	£13	14	11
	<hr/>		

The expenditure is limited by the County Council to £25 per annum.

Typhoid Fever.—The following statistics relating to this disease shew its effect upon the County this year:—

	No. of Notifications.	No of Deaths.	Attack rate.	Case fatality percent	Death rate.	Death rate for Rural England and Wales.
Urban Districts	30	3	0·29	10·0	0·03	} 0·05
Rural Districts	36	3	0·24	8·3	0·02	
Whole County, 1914 ..	66	6	0·26	9·1	0·023	
Last 10 years' average ..	84	11	0·34	13·1	0·044	

The record of this disease for the year under review is generally better than last year. There were more cases notified, but the Deaths were comparatively much fewer. Last year the conditions were just the reverse, and 21·1 % of the total cases notified ended fatally. This year that record is not half as much.

At Melton one of the cases was associated with the consumption of contaminated watercress, and three others appear to have been imported by "carriers."

Eight of the nine cases in the Ashby Rural District occurred at Newton Burgoland, and are attributed mainly to the bad water supply from which the area affected was served. In addition to that, the scavenging was very badly carried out, and numerous

filthy closets and refuse accumulations abounded. The village had no proper system of drainage. Dr. Hart, the Medical Officer of Health, drew attention to these matters, and advised the District Council to resort to public scavenging, to provide a new water supply from the Hinckley main (which passes through the village), and to consider the question of installing a proper system of drainage.

In the Hinckley Rural District 11 of the 13 cases occurred at Barwell, and these formed the subject of a Special Report by Dr. O'Connor, the Medical Officer of Health. The Completion of the new Hospital for the Hinckley Urban and Rural Districts has facilitated the administrative control of infectious diseases in those Districts.

Puerperal Fever.

	No. of Notifications.	DEATHS.			Case fatality per cent.
		No.	RATE.		
			Per 1000 births.	Per 1000 of population.	
Urban Districts	5	2	0·83	0·019	40·0
Rural Districts	4	5	1·56	0·033	See notes below.
Whole County	9	7	1·25	0·027	77·7
Last 10 years' averages ...	10	5	0·82	0·020	50·0

The above Table is prepared from the statistical records in my possession, and so far as that goes it is correct. But it is of no comparative value because all the cases of Puerperal Fever, I am sure, are not notified. In two Districts I have proof of this, for both the Blaby and Melton Rural Districts report one death each, but they record no notifications. The result is that the case fatality, although correct on the recorded information, is false in fact.

The ordinary routine procedure prevails as regards the strict supervision of Certified Midwives in cases of this sort. On each case

being notified, inquiries are at once made to ascertain whether there was a Certified Midwife in attendance upon the case, and if so whether any blame whatever attached itself to her. No charge was found against any Midwife in connection with the nine cases this year.

Tuberculosis.

	No. of Notifications.		No. of Deaths.		Case fatality per cent.		Attack rate.		Death rate.	
	Lungs	Other	Lungs	Other	Lungs	Other	Lungs	Other	Lungs	Other
Urban Districts ..	197	55	102	49	51·8	89·0	1·9	0·5	1·0	0·5
Rural Districts ..	259	39	124	28	47·9	71·8	1·7	0·3	0·8	0·2
Whole County ..	456	94	226	77	49·5	81·9	1·8	0·4	0·9	0·3

The cases occurred as follows:—

Urban.

	Lungs.	Other.	Total.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	12	6	18
Ashby Woulds		Nil.	
Coalville	20	6	26
Hinckley	40	17	57
Loughborough	27	8	35
Market Harborough	17	0	17
Melton Mowbray	34	5	39
Oadby	4	2	6
Quorn	5	2	7
Shepshed	19	3	22
Thurmaston	2	1	3
Wigston	17	5	22

Rural.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch:—

Appleby Magna	—	1	1
Coleorton	1	1	2

					Lungs.	Other.	Total.
Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Heather	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Measham	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Normanton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Packington	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Ravenstone	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Swannington	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Swepstone	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Barrow-on-Soar:—							
Anstey	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
Barrow-on-Soar	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Beeby	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Cossington	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Mountsorrel	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
Newtown Linford	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Rearsby	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Rothley	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Sileby	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
Syston	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Thrussington	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Woodhouse	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Belvoir:—							
Bottesford	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Croxton Kerrial	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Barkeston (and Plungar)	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Billesdon:—							
Burton Overy	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Carlton Curlieu	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Great Glen	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Humberstone	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Ilston	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Newton Harcourt	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

					Lungs.	Other.	Total.
Owston	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Stoughton	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Blaby :—							
Blaby	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Cosby	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Countesthorpe	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Croft	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Enderby	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Glenfield	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Kirby Muxloe	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Narborough	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
New Parks	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Thurlaston	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Whetstone	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Castle Donington :—							
Castle Donington	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Diseworth	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hemington	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Kegworth	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hallaton :—							
Hallaton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hinckley :—							
Aston Flamville	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Barwell	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Burbage	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Earl Shilton	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
Higham-on-the-Hill	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Sapcote	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Sharnford	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Stoke Golding	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Stoney Stanton	...	...	...	...	10	10	20

					Lungs.	Other.	Total.
Loughborough:—							
Belton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hathern	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hoton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Long Whatton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Lutterworth:—							
Dunton Bassett	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Gilmorton	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Kimcote and Walton	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Lutterworth	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Misterton and Walcote	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
North Kilworth	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Market Bosworth:—							
Barlestone	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Desford	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Groby	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Ibstock	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Markfield	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
Newbold Verdon	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Norton-juxta-Twycross	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Peckleton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Ratby	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Stanton-under-Bardon	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Shenton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Thornton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Market Harborough:—							
Fleckney	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Husbands Bosworth	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Kibworth Harcourt	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Smeeton Westerby	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Tur Langton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Melton Mowbray:—					Lungs.	Other.	Total.
Asfordby	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Cold Overton	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Gaddesby	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Saxby	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Saxelbye	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Stapleford	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Stathern	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Somerby	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Waltham	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

The County Council undertake the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in their own Institutions in the County.

There is a Sanatorium, with accommodation for 50 beds, situated at Mowsley, near Market Harborough. There are also Residential Dispensaries at Hinckley, for 22 beds, and at Coalville for 8 beds.

Patients suitable for Institutional Treatment are first passed through the Residential Dispensaries for observation purposes, and then transferred to the Sanatorium for extended treatment.

In addition to these Residential Institutions there are Out-Patient Dispensaries at Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Loughborough, and Leicester, and these, except Melton, are open once a week.

Melton is visited when there are several cases to see at the one visit.

Applications for treatment from non-insured persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are considered by the Committee of the County Council once a fortnight. The application should be made through the County Medical Officer, who provides the necessary forms and makes arrangements for the applicant to be examined by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. Applicants who can

afford to pay are required to contribute what they can afford towards the cost of their treatment.

Applications from insured persons are dealt with by the Leicestershire Health Insurance Committee and passed on to the County Council for treatment, with which Authority they have an agreement for the treatment of their cases.

The following statistical information shews what has been done during the past year in respect of the whole routine work of the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—

STATEMENT OF WORK carried out in connection with the Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis during the period from 12th Jan. 1914, to the 31st Dec. 1914 and sundry particulars in connection with the scheme of treatment.

I.—DISPENSARIES.

Situation of Dispensary (stating whether main or branch Dispensary) or Visiting Station.	Number of persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time during the period from 12th January, 1914, to the 31st December, 1914, at or in connection with the Dispensary or Visiting Station and were:—				Total number Examined		Number of persons diagnosed to be suffering from Tuberculosis who were treated or supervised at or in connection with the Dispensary or Visiting Station during the period from 12th January, 1914, to the 31st December, 1914.		Number of persons who were under treatment, supervision, or observation, at or in connection with the Dispensary or Visiting Station, on 31st December, 1914.	
	Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.	Diagnosed as not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Undiagnosed and remaining under Observation.	Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured	
										Insured	Uninsured
Coalville, Residential and Visiting	22	—	—	21	1	20	1	20	1	
Hinckley, Residential and Visiting	40	11	—	35	16	44	5	24	5	
Melton Mowbray, Visiting only	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	
Leicester, Visiting only	139	45	6	116	74	38	—	25	—	
Totals	225	56	6	196	91	102	6	69	6	

II.—SANATORIA, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (including Observation Beds at Dispensaries.)

(1) Name and Situation of Institution.	(2) Number of Beds available for patients sent by the Council.	(3) Number of Patients who were sent by the Council during the period from 1st January, 1914, to the 31st December, 1914.		(4) Number of Patients sent by the Council who were discharged from or died in the Institution during the period from 1st January, 1914, to the 31st December, 1914.		(5) Total number of days during which the Patients referred to in columns 5 and 6 were resident in the Institution.		(6) Number of Patients sent by the Council who were under treatment on the 31st Dec., 1914.		(7) Number of Insured persons and dependants maintained by the Insurance Committee otherwise than through the Council in the Institution on 31st December, 1914.	
		Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured	Insured Persons	Dependants
Mowsley Sanatorium, North Kilworth, Rugby	50	139	8	138	6	8,778	359	22	3	0	0
Hinckley Residential Dispensary, Manor House, Bond St., Hinckley	22	41	3	35	3	976	97	5	—	0	0
Coalville Residential Dispensary, Bakewell St., Coalville, Leicester	8	35	5	31	5	709	88	4	—	0	0
Totals	80	215	36	204	26	10,463	1,005	31	11	—	—

Number of Shelters provided by the Council up to 31st December, 1914, for lending out to patients for use at their homes, 40.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, all cases of this disease became notifiable as from the 1st April of the year under review.

In all, 15 cases were notified, 6 being in the Urban Districts and 9 in the Rural. Four of the 6 Urban cases were at Melton Mowbray.

The Health Visitors make careful enquiries into all cases notified by Midwives as a routine measure.

Measles.

DEATHS.			SCHOOLS CLOSED.				
LEICESTER-SHIRE.		RURAL ENGLAND AND WALES.	Measles alone.			Measles with other Diseases.	
No.	Rate.	Rate.	No.	Ay'ge period in weeks.	No. of Children affected.	No.	No. of children affected.
18	0·07	0·12	43	5	4603	11	1135

The improvement in the prevalence of Measles reported last year has been well maintained. This year's record is even much more satisfactory from every point of view, in spite of the fact that a severe epidemic occurred at Market Harborough early in the year. The prevalence was less, the deaths were much less, and the general Death rate is the lowest recorded since the year 1904. Our Death rate for the year under review is distinctly better also than the return for Rural England and Wales.

The Deaths totalled 18, as against 34 last year and 50 in 1912. Fifteen were in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural. The Deaths in the Urban areas were confined to four Districts only—5 each being at Loughborough and Market Harborough, 4 at Shepshed, and 1 at Ashby Woulds. The Rural deaths were in three separate areas.

Whooping Cough.

DEATHS.			SCHOOLS CLOSED.				
LEICESTER-SHIRE.		RURAL ENGLAND AND WALES.	Whooping Cough alone.			Whooping Cough with other Diseases.	
No.	Rate.	Rate.	No.	Average period of Closure.	No. of Children affected.	No.	No. of Children affected.
29	0·11	0·17	19	5½	1097	13	1434

This disease was apparently more prevalent than last year, and the Death rate is slightly higher. It is, however, well below that published for Rural England and Wales.

Of the 29 Deaths registered in the County, 15 occurred in the Urban, and 14 in the Rural areas.

Diarrhœal Diseases.—These diseases again played some havoc with the child life of the County, and were quite as bad as in the previous year, when the rates of mortality rose remarkably. That rise has, unfortunately, been maintained by the prevailing conditions during the year now being reviewed. There were precisely the same number of total deaths, viz., 84, and 69 of these were of babies under one year of age.

The County Death rate per 1,000 of the population of children under two years of age was 12·85, as against 12·6 last year, and 12·6 for Rural England and Wales. Calculated per 1,000 registered net Births, the rate is 0·28, the same as last year.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that not only are the total number of Deaths from this disease for the whole County the same as last year, but those for the Urban and Rural areas are also the same, viz., 41 and 43 respectively.

The Health Visitors of the County continue to visit the homes where babies have recently been born, and instruct the mothers as to the proper way *and the improper way* of looking after their babies.

The prevention of Diarrhœal diseases is connected in a great measure with the nature of the food given to the infants, its

suitability, and its cleanliness in preparation, and storage. Sanitary conditions, both inside and outside the home, have a great deal to do with it also. The teaching of these points is the object of the Health Visitors' visits, and I hope that considerable benefits will accrue from them.

Mumps.—This complaint appeared to be very troublesome during the year under review. It alone caused the closure of no less than 34 School Departments for an average period of $3\frac{3}{4}$ weeks, and thereby interfered with the education of 1,164 scholars.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Four cases of this disease were notified during 1914. The cases occurred in the Rural Districts of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Barrow-on-Soar, Market Bosworth, and Market Harborough. Two of the cases died.

The case in the Ashby Rural District was at Thringstone village. The patient was removed to Leicester Infirmary.

The case in the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District was at Barkby, and received proper isolation hospital treatment.

The case in the Market Bosworth Rural District occurred at Desford, and terminated fatally.

In the Market Harborough Rural District the case occurred at Kibworth, and this ultimately proved fatal also.

Poliomyelitis.—So far as I am aware, no case of this disease came to notice during the year.

Chicken-pox.—This disease is still notifiable in the Ashby and Belvoir Rural Districts, from the former of which 12 cases, and from the latter 3 cases, were notified.

From the School Closure records it would appear that the complaint was of about the same prevalence as in the two preceding years. Twelve School Departments (against 11 last year) had to be

closed, for that complaint alone, for an average period of $3\frac{3}{4}$ weeks, which affected 913 scholars. Several other Departments were closed jointly for Chicken-pox and some other complaint.

Impetigo.—In the Billesdon Rural District, Impetigo remains compulsorily notifiable, and 4 cases were reported during the year.

Alcoholism.—Eight deaths were due to Alcoholism, against 5 last year. They were divided equally between the Urban and Rural Districts. They occurred as follows:—Loughborough 1, Melton 1, Wigston 2, Ashby Rural 1, Barrow Rural 2, Melton Rural 1.

Cirrhosis of the Liver.—The total number of Deaths from this disease is 27, which is 3 less than last year, and 10 more than in 1912. In the Urban Districts they occurred as follows:—Hinckley 5, Loughborough 3, Market Harborough 2, Melton 1, Wigston 3; the Rural District cases being Ashby 4, Barrow 3, Hallaton 1, Lutterworth 1, Market Bosworth 1, Melton 3.

Organic Heart Disease.—Organic Heart Disease has again this year been responsible for the largest number of Deaths from any one defined disease, and it is a peculiar coincidence that the number is exactly the same as last year, viz., 309.

This is equal to a percentage of 9·7 on the total number of deaths recorded. Last year the percentage was 9·8. Very much comparison cannot be made because this is only the third year that separate statistics have been kept of this disease.

Cancer.—The second highest number of deaths is again claimed by Cancer, to which cause 281 are credited. This is an increase on last year's figures by 20. This year's record is equal to 8·8 per cent. of the whole number of deaths registered.

Congenital Debility, Etc.—The number of Deaths due to this disease (including Malformation and Premature Birth) total 246, being 4 less than last year's record. All but 6 were of infants under one year old.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—The Deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory track, totalled 448. Bronchitis claimed 237, Pneumonia 182, and other diseases 29. Last year the total number was 430, and in the year before it was 443. The larger number of deaths from Bronchitis has caused the increase. Although the number is greater this year, the "infant record" is better than it has been for two years. In infants under one year old there were 75 deaths (Bronchitis 38, Pneumonia 37). Last year the total was 85, and it was 94 in 1912. I have pleasure in recording any marked decrease, because the object of the visitations by the Health Visitors under the Notification of Births Act is to advise mothers as to the way of taking proper care of the infants. Respiratory diseases are, to a great extent, preventable, and I hope it can be said that the lessened number of deaths for two years is at any rate some fruit of the Health Visiting work. Before the war it was a routine practice for the Health Visitors, not only to visit the homes where there were newly-born babies, but also attend at specially-arranged centres for the purpose of giving health talks to mothers on the feeding, clothing, and rearing of infants. This work, however, had to be suspended on account of the depleted Health Visiting staff.

School Closures.—One hundred and seventy School Departments were closed, on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases amongst the children, during the year. The average period of closure was $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and a total number of 13,132 children were affected. Last year the number of Schools closed was much less, and so was the period of closure, but the number of children affected was more. It will be noted that Measles once again is responsible for the largest number of closures.

The following Table shews the record of closures for the year:—

DISEASES.	No. of Departments Closed.	Aver. period of Closure in weeks.	No. on Rolls.
Chicken Pox	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	913
Chicken Pox and Colds	1	3	25
Chicken Pox and Mumps	2	6	344
Chicken Pox and Scarlet Fever	1	4	60
Colds	5	3	254
Colds, Chicken Pox and Mumps	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	565
Diphtheria	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	482
Enteric Fever and Mumps	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	88
Influenza	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	446
Influenza and Coughs	3	2	374
Influenza and Measles	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	98
Influenza and Sickness	1	1	108
Influenza and Whooping Cough	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	118
Measles	43	5	4603
Measles and Chicken Pox	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	147
Measles and Mumps	2	3	261
Measles and Scarlet Fever	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	200
Measles and Whooping Cough	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	493
Mumps	34	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1164
Mumps and Sore Throats	1	4	29
Mumps and Whooping Cough	3	5	621
Scarlet Fever	6	3	311
Scarlet Fever and Colds	1	2	27
Scarlet Fever, Coughs and Whooping Cough	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	49
Scarlet Fever and Sore Throats	1	3	103
Sore Throats and Colds	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	40
Sore Throats and Diphtheria	2	3	59
Whooping Cough	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1097
Whooping Cough, Measles and Colds	1	6	34
Whooping Cough and Colds	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	119
Totals	170	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,132

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.—No further changes in the diseases compulsorily notifiable in the County have been made—Ophthalmia Neonatorum, however, has been made compulsorily notifiable by Regulations of the Local Government Board, and not under the Act.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.—In my Annual Report last year was a Special Report (published as a Supplement thereto) on the Isolation Hospital Accommodation in this County. The matter, on coming up for consideration by the Sanitary Committee of the County Council, was adjourned. I do not, therefore, propose to make any further Report here while the Special Report is under consideration.

Disinfection.—Disinfection, being a most important part of sanitary preventive measures, one is struck with the almost useless attempts made by some of the Sanitary Authorities in this County to disinfect *bedding* and articles of clothing. Some of the methods employed are valueless. They are worse than that, for they provide a sense of false security, which will, in the end, prove disastrous. For those District Councils which have not yet provided steam disinfectors—the only thorough means of disinfection—the matter is a subject for urgent consideration by those Authorities. To attempt to disinfect bedding and articles of clothing (*i.e.*, to attempt to *kill the germs and their spores*, and that is what disinfection means) by “spraying” or “fumigation” is a farce, and is dangerous, because it can do more harm than good.

The following Table speaks for itself. No Authority charged with the health of a District should encourage anything less than a *thorough* system of disinfection after infectious disease.

GENERAL DISINFECTION ARRANGEMENTS. URBAN.

DISTRICT.	ROOMS.		ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.		BEDDING.
	Method adopted.	After fumigation is it the general practice to thoroughly cleanse and strip the wall-paper?	Method adopted.	Method adopted.	
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	Disinfection by Izal, etc.	Yes	Disinfection by Izal	Disinfection by Izal	Method adopted.
ASHBY WOULD	Fumigation with Formalin	Yes	Formalin fumigation	Formalin fumigation	Disinfection by Izal
COALVILLE	Generation of Formaldehyde vapour supplemented by spraying with Chloros, Kerol or M.O.H. fluid	Yes, in certain cases. Advised in all cases	Destruction when necessary	Destruction when necessary	Formalin fumigation
HINCKLEY	Carbolic Kerol and Formalin spraying, Sulphur candles & Formalin lamps used	Yes, if required	Washing with Carbolic and Formalin, also Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	Destruction when necessary
LOUGHBOROUGH	Fumigation with Sulphur, spraying with Formalin, Izal, and perchloride of mercury	Not general practice but is desirable in the opinion of the Inspector	Steam disinfectant, Izal, etc.	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant
MARKET HARBOROUGH	Formalin lamps	No	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant
MELTON MOWBRAY	Spraying and fumigation with Formalin	Where there are more than two layers of paper on the wall	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant
OADBY	Spraying with 2% Kerol solution and fumigation with Formalin	Yes	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant
QUORN	Fumigation with Formalin	Yes	Disinfectants supplied free	Disinfectants supplied free	Disinfectants supplied free
SHEPshed	Fumigation with Sulphur and Spraying with Formalin	Yes	Fumigation	Fumigation	Fumigation
THURMASTON	Fumigation and spraying with Formalin	Yes	Fumigation	Fumigation	Fumigation
WIGSTON	Spraying with Formaldehyde, and also fumigation by Sulphur candles	Yes	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant

RURAL.

DISTRICT.	ROOMS.		ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.	BEDDING.
	Method adopted.	After fumigation is it the general practice to thoroughly cleanse and strip the wall-paper?		
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	Fumigation with Izal Candles	No, unless premises are very dirty	Fumigation	Fumigation
BARROW	Spraying with Formalin, also lamp	Yes	Spraying with Formalin	Spraying with Formalin
BELVOIR	Fumigation with Scherings Dry Formalin Tablets by lamp	Yes	Spray	Spray
BILLESDON	Fumigation and spraying with Formalin	Yes	Steam disinfector	Steam disinfector
BLABY	Spraying with 2% solution of Formalin and Formalin Fumigation. Izal Soap, or Fluid or Kerol Fluid is supplied	Yes *	Steam disinfector	Steam disinfector
CASTLE DONINGTON	By Formalin and Lime-washing walls	Yes	Fumigation by Formalin	Fumigation by Formalin
HALLATON	Fumigation by Formalin	Yes, if dirty or loose	Fumigation by Formalin	Fumigation by Formalin
HINCKLEY	Formalin spray and lamp	Yes	Formalin spray and lamp	Formalin spray and lamp
LOUGHBOROUGH ..	Fumigation by Sulphur Candles and Formaldehyde spray	Only in dirty cases	Taken to Loughboro' Borough Steam disinfector	Taken to Loughboro' Borough Steam disinfector
LUTTERWORTH ..	Spraying with Formalin followed by fumigation by Formalin	Yes	Steam disinfector	Steam disinfector
MARKET BOSWORTH	Fumigation by Formalin	Yes	Fumigation	Fumigation
MARKET HARBOROUGH	Fumigation and spraying with Formalin	No	Instructed to wash everything possible, rest fumigated in room	Destroyed where necessary
MELTON MOWBRAY	Spraying with Formaldehyde	Not after spraying	Steam disinfector	Steam disinfector

* One pound of Izal soap is supplied in each case with instructions to scrub floors, woodwork, furniture, etc., Izal fluid is also supplied.

Adoptive Acts.—The following references are made by the District Medical Officers of Health, in their Annual Reports, regarding the subject, viz.:—

The Medical Officer of Health for Market Harborough Urban District reports that “Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the District, and as regards the standard of efficiency, each case is taken on its merits.”

In the Shepshed Urban District the following Acts have been adopted:—The Burials Act, The Public Libraries Act, The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, and 5, and Sections 52 to 66 of Part 4.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and various Sections of Parts 2, 3, and 4 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, are in force in the Hinckley Rural District.

Building Bye-Laws.—In all the Urban Districts bye-laws have been adopted—and at Oadby their revision is being considered.

The following Tabular Statement shews the position of every Rural District in the matter:—

Rural Districts.

District.	Have Building Byelaws been Adopted for the whole district--if not for what Parishes?
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Blackfordby, Coleorton, Donisthorpe, Heather, Oakthorpe, Ravenstone with Snibstone, Swannington, and Thringstone.
Barrow-on-Soar	Anstey, Barkby, Barrow-on-Soar, Birstall, Mountsorrel, Rothley, Sileby, Syston, and Woodhouse Parishes.
Belvoir	Bottesford.
Billesdon	Bushby, Evington, Humberstone, and Thurnby.
Blaby	Yes.
Castle Donnington	Yes.
Hallaton	No.
Hinckley	Barwell, Burbage, Earl Shilton, Higham on the Hill, Sapcote, Sharnford, Stoke Golding, and Stoney Stanton.
Loughborough	No.
Lutterworth	Ashby Magna, Bitteswell, Broughton Astley, Claybrooke Magna, and Parva, Dunton Bassett, Gilmorton, North Kilworth, Lutterworth, Misterton, Peatling Magna, Shawell, Swinford, Ullesthorpe, and Willoughby Waterless.
Market Bosworth	Yes.
Market Harborough	Kibworth Beauchamp, Kibworth Harcourt, Fleckney, and Smeeton Westerby.
Melton Mowbray	Yes.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—This Act has been in force since 1911. It extends throughout the County area, excepting the Urban District of Market Harborough, where the local Council administers the Act itself, independently of the County scheme. The routine procedure operates as follows:—

Every birth notified, after being registered at the Office, is immediately referred to the Health Visitors to visit. These officers, to a great extent, use their own discretion as to whether a visit should be paid or not. Where their advice is not refused they talk to the mothers on the general bringing up of the baby, more especially as regards feeding, clothing, cleanliness of feeding bottles, etc., and it has been noticed that the mothers really take a great interest in these visits, most of them asking questions, and being only too ready to receive the advice which is offered. In addition to these home visits, "Health Talks" are arranged to be given publicly in various parishes throughout the County, the subject of these talks being "The Feeding and Rearing of Infants."

Notification cards, together with stamped addressed envelopes, are supplied to all medical practitioners and midwives throughout the County. When a notification is received it is registered at the office, the original card being passed on, accompanied by an enquiry card, to the Health Visitor of the District. When the child is one year old, both these cards are returned to the office, and the Health Visitor's report registered.

Every four weeks a list of the births which have been notified is sent to each of the Superintendent Registrars—by arrangement with the Registrar-General—and they check it with the births which they have registered. If they find that they have registered any birth which does not appear on the notification list, they supply me with particulars thereof. The parents are communicated with from the office and sent a card to fill up. When that card is received back, the names of the persons who were in attendance are recorded, and ultimately reported to the Committee for instructions as to what action should be taken against them for failing to notify the birth in accordance with the Act. This is the routine practice now adopted. By this means we have had brought to light a number of women who had practised as midwives, but were not qualified so to do. All of them received a formal warning, and this in the majority of cases was sufficient to stop their practice. In only three cases has it been necessary to take legal proceedings; two women were involved, and convictions were obtained in two cases, the second case against one of the women being withdrawn.

The Act has also been of very great advantage as regards the general practice of certified midwives, inasmuch as the births at

which they are in attendance become promptly known to the Inspectors of Midwives.

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health, in reporting upon the administration of the Act in that District, says:—"The Council provide £40 per annum towards the maintenance of a Health Visitor, exclusively for the Urban District. The work done by her has been of the greatest benefit to the District, both in helping towards the reduction of the Infant Mortality and in regard to the better management and care of children."

The Notification of Births Act, 1915—which at the time of writing has just received Royal Assent—will not affect this County at all. The Act provides for the putting into force of the Act of 1907 (which was an adoptive one) in those Districts where it has not been operative.

Midwives Act, 1902.—The number of registered Midwives who practise in the County is 145. The following Table shews their distribution in the various Sanitary Areas:—

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 ..	10	Barrow-on-Soar ..	14 ,, 9 ,,
Coalville	12	Belvoir	Nil
Hinckley	2	Billesdon	8 ,, 6 ,,
Loughborough ..	8	Blaby	7 ,, 6 ,,
Market Harborough	3	Castle Donington..	3 ,, 3 ,,
Melton Mowbray ..	1	Hallaton	3 ,, 3 ,,
Oadby	2	Hinckley	6 ,, 5 ,,
Quorn	1	Loughborough ..	2 ,, 2 ,,
Shepshed	2	Lutterworth ..	4 ,, 3
Thurmaston	2	Market Bosworth..	22 ,, 16 ,,
Wigston	4	Market Harborough	6 ,, 4 ,,
		Melton Mowbray ..	8 ,, 6 ,,
Totals ..	48	Total ..	97 in 73 parishes.
Total for County 145			

The qualifications of the Midwives are:—Central Midwives' Board Certificate, 60 (Examination 57, Rule B2 3); London Obstetrical Society, 10; bona-fide practice, 74; Rotunda Hospital, 1.

The standard of Midwives is gradually improving. The number registered is an increase of 2 on last year.

The County Council, by their Sanitary Committee, is the Local Supervising Authority under the Act.

During the year the following records were received:—

Medical Help	...	...	...	198
Still Birth	...	...	...	84
Death of Mother or Child	...	...	...	9
Laying out the Dead	...	...	...	36

The Health Visiting Staff, in their capacity of Inspectors of Midwives, visit and record on continuous inspection record cards the result of all inspections made. These cards are kept at the office; all entries *re* the Midwife are carefully scrutinised and irregularities noted and dealt with—sometimes by cautionary letters from the office, and the more severe cases by report to the Local Supervising Authority. It was not found necessary to report any Midwife for any irregularity during the year.

Overcrowding.

	Urban.	Rural.	County.
No. of inspections as to overcrowding ..	166	2388	2554
No. of Nuisances abated	74	98	172

The striking feature of this Return is the large number of inspections carried out in the Rural Areas. A considerable number of nuisances were abated. The Return, to be complete, should state the number of nuisances unabated and the reason given.

The County Sanitary Committee early in the year considered a Special Report on the housing conditions in each parish of the County, based upon the Census Returns of 1911, in respect of the number of persons living in tenements of less than five rooms. The Committee, after considering the position therein put forward, decided to recommend the following "maximum" standards, with not less than 50 square feet of floor space per adult, viz. :—

	Existing Houses.	Future Buildings.
In a 2-roomed house (1 bedroom)	4 persons	3 persons
In a 3-roomed house (2 bedrooms)	5½ persons	4½ persons
In a 4-roomed house (2 bedrooms)	6½ persons	5½ persons
In a 5-roomed house (3 bedrooms)	8 persons	7 persons
In a 6-roomed house (3 bedrooms)	9 persons	8 persons

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—These Acts are administered by the County Police, and the following is a Record of the work done during the year under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912. A copy of this Record has been already sent to the Local Government Board:—

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative substance.	(b) No in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	34	None
Cream	0	None

2. Cream Sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if statements on labels as to preservatives are correct.		TOTAL	(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.			(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Art. v (1) and the provision in Art. v (2) have not been taken.	(d) Particulars of each case in which regulations have not been complied with, & action taken.
¹ Statements correct.	² Statements incorrect.		¹ Above 35 p.c.	² Below 35 p.c.	TOTAL		
0	0	0	0	0	0	None	None

3. Thickening Substances.

(a) Evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream.	(b) Action taken.
None	None

4. Other observations.

The 34 samples of Milk were all taken with the usual formalities under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Food Supply.—Milk.

		Urban	Rural	County		
DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-1889.	DAIRY- MEN, etc.	No. dairymen, etc. (milk sellers) in the district ..	342	1568	1910	
		No. of these regis- tered	309	1358	1667	
		No. of inspections of their premises ..	596	1937	2533	
		No. dairymen, etc. (butter and cheese makers) in the dis- trict	52	505	557	
		No. of inspections of their premises ...	203	784	987	
		No. on register ...	345	1321	1666	
	PREMISES	No. of inspections made	635	1780	2415	
		No. of inspections during milking time	114	377	491	
		No. of contraventions of regulations ..	23	139	162	
		No. found to require Cleansing, etc.	42	241	283	
		No. found to require Structural or sanitary improve- ments ..	23	88	111	
		No. of these require- ments carried out	47	276	323	
		No. of Premises de- riving water supply from wells ..	206	655	861	
		WATER SUPPLY.	No. of samples of such water taken for analysis ..	27	20	47
			Results of Analysis	9	8	17
			Good ..	9	3	12
	Passable		9	9	18	
	LEGAL PRO- CEEDINGS	Condemned	9	9	18	
		Summons issued ..	0	0	0	
		Convictions obtained	0	0	0	

The above Record shews the work done in this County as regards the supervision of the milk supply, and further information in detail as regards each Sanitary Area appears in Table 6 of this Report. I am glad to report progress in this branch of Public Health administration during the year.

The Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, whose operation has been postponed until after the war, will, I hope, greatly improve matters generally. There is, however, no reason why Local Authorities should wait for that Act to come into force before really making an attack upon the insanitary premises where milk is produced. I refer more particularly to the accumulations of farm-yard manure which are allowed to stay far too long in close proximity to the sheds, and the unpaved and filthy yards. I have seen many yards in the Rural Districts where there is no paving, and where the liquid filth, from the refuse deposited, has saturated nearly the whole of the farm-yard area. This condition is, to say the least, an abominable piece of insanitation which ought not to be allowed to exist. Moreover, the water supplies, which are mostly from shallow wells in the Rural Districts, are greatly endangered thereby. Milk never ought to be allowed to be produced under such conditions. The proper paving of farm-yards should proceed more rapidly, and manure from the sheds should be carted right away from them while it is fresh. Every Authority should support their officers to the full in their efforts to effect those essential improvements consistent with a pure and wholesome supply of one of our most valuable foods.

Last year I had to report most adversely upon the general conditions of uncleanness prevailing in the Ashby Rural District, and I am, therefore, all the more pleased this year to publish the following Report, which shews an improvement. The Sanitary Inspector says:—"I am pleased to report an improvement in the regular limewashing of the cowsheds, etc., but even now not that willingness is shewn generally to fall into line with the Regulations, and it is in rare cases where the roofs are ever cleaned down and properly limewashed. Fewer cases have been found of dirty cowsheds, but cases do still exist. I have succeeded, in several instances, in having the farm-yards clear of manure, and the yards levelled up, and a great improvement is noticeable—the tenants themselves appreciating the altered state of things."

It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Sanitary Inspector to bring the conditions to the proper standard will secure the full support of his Authority. It is a farce to adopt Regulations unless there is a determination to enforce them, and there are no Regulations which require a firmer administration than those relating to the public milk supply.

The District Reports generally go to shew that the milk supply under the existing conditions is satisfactory, and premises are regularly inspected. Nearly all the District Councils have appointed Veterinary Inspectors under the Order of 1889. In the Belvoir District most of the dairymen are under contract to notify to the purchasers of their milk any infectious disease which occurs on their premises.

Meat.—The proper supervision of the meat supply is a very important part of a Public Health duty, and I should like to see much more routine work done in this respect in Leicestershire. I suggested, in my Report last year, that the Sanitary Inspectors of Rural Districts, who by reason of the wide area they have to cover cannot give this matter the attention it really deserves, should make a point of carrying out routine inspections of all their Slaughter Houses in the various parishes periodically *when killing is in progress*. It is then that disease is most likely to be detected.

From only 8 of the 25 Districts in this County is there any Report about Food Inspection, and these Reports are summarised as follows:—

DISTRICT.	No. of Seizures.	No. of Summonses.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Parcels surrendered for destruction.
Urban.				
Coalville .. ..	...	..	..	50lbs. tinned food.
Loughborough ...	1	1	..	30
Market Harborough..	1	..	..	1
Melton Mowbray ..	..	..	..	25
Shepshed .. ..	..	..	..	5
Rural.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	..	..	..	4
Blaby .. ..	..	..	..	1
Lutterworth .. ..	..	..	..	3

If this Record were only an indication of the true state of affairs as regards the County meat supply, we could indeed congratulate ourselves!

Legal proceedings were instituted at Loughborough against a butcher for having deposited on his premises unsound meat intended for food. The prosecution, however, failed to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the meat was actually deposited for food, and the case was dismissed, but no costs were granted. The Magistrates, in dismissing the case, observed that the case was a proper one to bring forward.

Offensive Trades.—In the whole County 40 Offensive Trades are established. This is 9 more than last year. Thirty-three are situated in the Urban and 7 in the Rural Districts. In all 69 inspections of them were made, and 2 contraventions of the Bye-Laws in the Urban Districts were found.

The adoption by Local Authorities of Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, would be advantageous to them in the more efficient control of these premises, inasmuch as it extends the list of trades enumerated in Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to "any other trade, business, or manufacture."

Canal Boats.—Thirty-two Canal Boats are registered in the County, 20 being at Loughborough, and 12 in the Barrow Rural District. In all, 134 inspections were made, and 6 contraventions of the Act were noted; no legal proceedings were taken.

Canal Boats are inspected in any of those Districts through which the canal happens to pass.

Slaughter Houses.—The total number of premises in the County is 340. Of these 125 (of which 54 are licensed) are in the Urban Districts. The total number of inspections made is 2,217, and 23 contraventions of the bye-laws (in the Urban Districts) were noted.

I wish to emphasise most strongly the remarks I made last year regarding those slaughter houses or knacker's yards which belong to butchers of Urban Districts, but which are erected in Rural Areas, *just outside the Urban boundary*. Why they are erected there is obvious. They are free from the Regulations as regards licensing, and are also free from the general scrutiny of the

Urban Inspector. Consequently inspection of the premises and the stuff killed there are less frequent than they would be, because of the wide area the Rural Inspector has to cover. There is only one thing to surmise from this, and it should be the object of the Inspector of those Districts where such premises are erected to *give them as much attention as possible*, and if anything is found wrong with the meat killed, or prepared for sale there, *a sound example should be made of it*. *Their businesses should be closely watched*—the information in my possession compels me to say so.

Of course the Slaughter House law is absurd, providing as it does a ready loophole for these screw butchers who wish to avoid the scrutiny of the Urban Inspectors. Rural Inspectors should, therefore, make a special note of this class of slaughter house, or knacker's yard, and not hesitate to take proceedings on the first opportunity.

I am glad to see that more inspections of Slaughter Houses have been made generally this year. The oftener they can be made to conveniently fit in with the "killing time" the more valuable the result, for in that way will the meat supply be watched at the same time.

Common Lodging Houses.—In all 16 Common Lodging Houses are registered, 15 of them being in six Urban Districts. Last year there were 19 altogether. The total number of inspections made was 195, when 8 contraventions of the bye-laws were found.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part V., gives Local Authorities who adopt it additional control over these premises and their keepers.

Vagrants and Tramps. The County Chief Constable has again kindly supplied me with the following information relating to this class of person accommodated at the Common Lodging Houses during the last 10 years. The Chief Constable says:—

"Pursuant to a practice which I have continued during the last 19 years with respect to persons accommodated at the Common Lodging Houses and Casual Wards within the County,

I submit the following figures which disclose the number of nightly visits (not the number of persons) which have been paid to these places during the past 10 years:—

		Common Lodging Houses-		Casual Wards.
1905	...	116,557	...	54,672
1906	...	123,833	...	44,009
1907	...	113,094	...	44,024
1908	...	103,224	...	52,185
1909	...	110,549	...	44,513
1910	...	109,949	...	37,446
1911	...	106,098	...	34,806
1912	...	105,793	...	32,303
1913	...	100,894	...	26,329
1914	...	94,071	...	21,866

The average nightly visits at the Common Lodging Houses for the last 10 years is 110,614. The figures for this year show a decrease on such average of 14·95 per cent., and on the figures for 1913 of 6·76 per cent.

The average nightly attendances at the Casual Wards for the same period is 41,945. The figures for this year show a decrease on such average of 47·86 per cent., and on the figures for 1913 of 16·95 per cent.

Whether this very gratifying decrease in the number of Vagrants and Tramps is attributable to the co-operation of the Bread Station and Way Ticket System which has been in operation in the County during the whole year I cannot definitely say, but I know no other reason beyond possibly the effects of the war during the last five months for such diminution in this undesirable class of persons.

Though the criminal statistics now submitted compare favourably with those of the previous year, I find that no less than 206 of the offences reported have been committed by vagrants and tramps. These include 3 housebreaking, 2 breaking into shops, 28 larcenies, 9 damage, 3 fraud, 109

drunkenness, 16 begging, 2 common assault, 1 assault on police, 2 indecent conduct, 3 stealing growing fruit, etc., etc. Though these figures compare favourably with those of the last year, they still, I suggest, emphasise the urgent need for some more effective steps to be taken to relieve the inhabitants of the County, particularly those who dwell in the Rural Districts, from the depredations and serious menace to comfort created by these wanderers, none of whom have been able to mention any fixed place of abode."

Scavenging.—For a District Council to really adequately give effect to the Housing Regulations of the Local Government Board, a proper system of scavenging is essential.

Privy-ashpits—except in the more isolated cases—never ought to exist to-day. They are an abominable and insanitary convenience, and their almost wholesale abolition is necessary. Those District Councils who have not yet provided for the proper and systematic scavenging of their Districts should do so without delay, for until that has been done privies are almost bound to remain. Pail closets (to which in the large majority of instances privies would be converted) and ashbins (by being emptied weekly) are a far more sanitary convenience, and there should be no stumbling block to this advance being rapidly made. Privies and ashpits are a great menace to the public health in several ways—they endanger the local well water, they attract flies, which in their turn spread the seeds of disease everywhere, and their stench must be a nuisance.

The District Reports shew that a good deal of attention is being paid generally to the conversion of privies to pails or water closets, and I am pleased to note this. For those Districts which are composed mainly of small scattered parishes—not large enough to admit of public scavenging individually—I would put forward the suggestion that selected groupings could be made and one scavenger be appointed for each grouping.

The question of the scavenging of Desford and Barlestone, in the Market Bosworth Rural District, occupied the serious attention of the County Sanitary Committee, who had no alternative, after communication with the District Council thereon, but to report the matter to the Local Government Board. Scavengers are now appointed for those parishes.

The County Sanitary Committee also had reason to take steps with regard to the insanitary conditions at Barwell, in the Hinckley Rural District. Communications were directed to the Local Authority thereon, but as the condition of the village continued to be unsatisfactory, they had no alternative but to call the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter.

Housing of the Working Classes.—The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, made by the Local Government Board under the Housing, Town Planning, Etc, Act, 1909, have been the subject of a great deal of work in every Sanitary District in the County, as the following Statistical Record will shew:—

**HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.
URBAN.**

DISTRICTS.	Inspections and result thereof.						No. dwelling houses closed.		No. dwelling houses demolished.		
	No. Inspected.	Total No. Inspections made.	No. defects found.	No. defects rectified without recourse to Closing Orders.	No. representations to Local Authority.	No. Closing Orders made.	By Voluntary action of owners.	As a result of Closing Orders.	No. which, after making of Closing Orders, put into a fit state for human habitation.	By Voluntary action of owners.	As a result of Closing Orders.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	41	46	6	4	3	..	4	4	0	..	..
Ashby Wolds ..	60	120	44	40	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Coalville ..	277	277	62	38	13	7	6	3	4	..	..
Hinckley ..	101	200	92	69	1	1	1	4	..	1	4
Loughborough ..	162	214	47	16	31	31	47	31	3	47	19
Market Harborough ..	122	150	66	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melton Mowbray ..	316	512	199	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oadby ..	690	748	74	62	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Quorndon ..	440	462	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shepshed ..	80	257	65	20	42	42	..	..	4	..	..
Thurmaston ..	77	154	32	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigston ..	297	519	114	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RURAL.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	242	270	135	120	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Barrow-on-Soar ..	477	1233	388	307	3	2	3	1	..	2	1
Belvoir ..	178	237	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Billesdon ..	452	600	120	110	..	..	3	..	..	2	..
Blaby ..	814	936	255	95	10	8	..	5	..	..	..
Castle Donington ..	205	341	58	44	4	3	..	11	..	11	3
Hallaton ..	86	122	30	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hinckley ..	424	673	202	165	9	5	2	5	3	4	1
Loughborough ..	47	47	34	17	17	17	..	..	..	..	10
Lutterworth ..	258	411	187	214	27	27	7	13	2	..	8
Market Bosworth ..	275	429	212	271	11	5	4	1	2	1	..
Market Harborough ..	405	447	62	..	11	10	..	6	3	1	..
Melton Mowbray ..	180	658	127	8*	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

* Sixty-four repairs in hand, but not carried out.

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	2663	3659	862	528	93	84	62	45	11	48	23
Rural Districts ..	4043	6404	1811	1377	100	78	27	43	10	21	23
Whole County ..	6706	10163	2673	1905	193	162	89	88	21	69	46

In addition to the foregoing Record, the following are the particulars of the work also done as regards insanitary houses and overcrowding under the Public Health Act, 1875, viz. :—

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.
URBAN.**

DISTRICTS.	INSANITARY HOUSES.				OVERCROWDING	
	No. Inspected.	No. cleansed, lime-washed, repaired, &c.	No. condemned.	No. closed.	No. inspected.	Nuisances abated.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	41	41	0	4	4	4
Ashby Woulds ..	60	40	4	4	...	..
Coalville ..	55	14	..	..	75	13
Hinckley ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Loughborough ..	636	42	..	..	32	31
Market Harborough ..	3	3	..	..	8	6
Melton Mowbray ..	11	11	..	..	6	6
Oadby ..	18	16	..	..	10	3
Quorndon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shepshed ..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Thurmaston ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Wigston ..	58	56	..	..	22	6

RURAL.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	..	..	..	..	7	5
Barrow-on-Soar ..	26	5	1	1	1984	21
Belvoir ..	1	1	..	..	13	..
Billesdon ..	47	28	2	..	4	2
Blaby ..	84	38	..	..	42	14
Castle Donington ..	6	4	..	..	3	3
Hallaton ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hinckley ..	11	11	..	3	30	10
Loughborough ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lutterworth ..	49	49	..	..	9	9
Market Bosworth ..	59	59	..	..	275	15
Market Harborough ..	..	..	..	..	17	5
Melton Mowbray ..	3	3	..	..	3	2

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	886	227	4	8	166	74
Rural Districts ..	284	199	3	4	2388	87
Whole County ..	1170	426	7	12	2554	161

In the large majority of instances the District Reports shew a great advance in the work of Housing, and this continues apace.

The year under review has witnessed the completion of 23 houses at Lutterworth, and 12 at Markfield, built by the District Councils, after Inquiries had been held by the Local Government Board. Those at Markfield are all occupied, the majority by families where overcrowding previously existed.

During the year, Local Government Board Inquiries were held under the Housing Acts as follows:—

At Melton Mowbray, on September 2nd, 1914, into a complaint, under Section 10 of the Act of 1909, by certain inhabitant householders of Melton Mowbray, that the Urban Council had failed to exercise their powers under Part III. of the Act of 1890, in a case where it was alleged those powers ought to have been exercised. The Board concluded that there was a need for further house accommodation for the working classes of Melton Mowbray, but as a local builder intended to erect about 40 houses of suitable class for the needs of the town, and as plans for 9 other houses had already been submitted to the Council, they deferred consideration of the complaint for three months.

At Shepshed, on November 5th, 1914, into an application by the Urban Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £1,450, for the purchase of land as a site for the erection of working class dwellings, under Part III. of the Act of 1890.

Meteorology.—The usual Rainfall Table, taken from different localities in the County, and at Southwell, Nottingham, is as follows:—

	Kibworth.	Loughboro'	Market Harboro'	Melton Mowbray	South Wigston.	Southwell Notts.
Jan. ...	1.12	1.13	1.26	1.33	1.13	1.29
Feb. ...	2.20	1.49	1.55	1.48	1.27	1.18
Mar. ...	2.92	2.76	2.41	2.77	2.23	2.37
Apr. ...	1.21	1.30	0.88	1.62	1.22	0.98
May ...	1.20	1.75	1.49	1.51	1.42	1.70
June ...	2.80	2.46	2.53	2.50	2.61	2.16
July ...	2.73	2.63	1.84	2.61	2.06	2.40
Aug. ...	1.51	1.70	1.64	1.50	1.04	2.14
Sept. ...	0.85	0.66	0.76	0.91	0.81	0.65
Oct. ...	1.96	2.33	2.04	1.94	1.90	2.18
Nov. ...	2.70	4.54	2.08	3.01	3.02	2.96
Dec. ..	5.74	5.70	5.21	4.92	5.04	4.59
Total in Inches.	26.94	28.45	23.69	26.10	23.75	24.57

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—The following Local Government Board Inquiries were held regarding these matters during the year:—

At Rothley, on May 8th, 1914, in the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District, into an application for sanction to borrow £14,650 for the purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal.

At Hinckley, on September 9th, 1914, into an application for sanction to borrow the sum of £1,065 for the purpose of providing a pumping main at their sewage disposal works.

The District Reports speak of the satisfactory working of their own particular sewage systems generally. The Ashby Woulds Council have had to consider the great likelihood of a large number of houses for working men being erected in the district, and a consequent extension of the sewers and sewage outfall works. The matter has been discussed with an expert Engineer, and sites have been examined. In this connection the Medical Officer of Health recommends that water closets be provided for *all* the new houses built, and that the outfall works at Donisthorpe Lane be extended to meet the needs of the district which will thereby arise.

The proper ventilation of the sewers of Hinckley is a matter which should occupy the consideration of that Council. The matter is one to which the Medical Officer of Health has called attention in previous Annual Reports, and considers that ventilation shafts should be erected at the dead ends and at the highest points of the sewers in the town.

There is apparently a good deal of pollution taking place in the Knightthorpe district of Loughborough, and in this respect the Medical Officer of Health advises the Authority to take the matter into consideration at the earliest opportunity, as in his opinion it is one of the most pressing matters requiring attention. Although this was brought forward also in last year's Report by the Medical Officer of Health, nothing was apparently done regarding it.

The Urban Council of Oadby have approved of a new scheme of sewage disposal, which is estimated to cost £4,600, application for the borrowing of which sum has been made to the Local Government Board.

A sewage scheme is under consideration for a further portion of the village of Moira. The Ravenstone scheme is reported to be almost complete.

The Rural District Council of Loughborough have under consideration the disposal of the sewage of Hathern, consequent upon the visits of inspection last summer by the Local Government Board Inspectors in the matter.

The sewerage of Long Clawson is a matter which should occupy the attention of the Melton Rural District Council without any further delay, for the sewage is a continual nuisance.

The County Sanitary Committee had under consideration the failure of the Castle Donington Rural District Council to provide sewers for the drainage of a portion of Kegworth. The County Education Committee had contracted for the purchase of a plot of land in that village for the erection of a Council School, but owing to the insanitary condition of the property in the immediate vicinity the County Sanitary Committee requested the Local Authority to provide a sewer to take the drainage of this property, and also that of the proposed school. The Local Authority declined

to do so, although the Education Committee offered to pay half the cost. The County Sanitary Committee were of opinion that the Castle Donington Rural District Council had made default in providing the necessary sewers, and accordingly reported the matter to the Local Government Board. As a result, the District Council subsequently intimated that it was their intention to require the conversion of the existing conservancy system of sewage disposal of the houses near the school site to the water carriage system—the necessary Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be adopted to provide the power to effect these conversions.

Water Supply.—One Local Government Board Inquiry was held regarding this question during the year, viz.:—

At Burbage, in the Hinckley Rural District, on August 18th, 1914, into an application by the District Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £4,400 for works of water supply for the parish.

A good deal of general improvements have been made throughout the Districts of the County as regards the connecting up of houses with existing public supplies in lieu of well water.

At Countesthorpe, in the Blaby Rural District, attention is directed to the exceedingly risky nature of the supply to that parish. The supply is mainly from a gravel stratum at the higher part of the village, and is distributed by stoneware pipes to troughs in the streets and on private property. Pumps are provided at these troughs. The quantity is fair, but as Dr. O'Connor says, "it is difficult to conceive a more risky method of supply, the water being liable to pollution anywhere en route from defective sewers or drains, or contamination of subsoil." The Cottage Homes are supplied from the Leicester Corporation mains.

In the village of Blaby the Medical Officer of Health would like to see greater headway in the substitution of the public supply in lieu of well water.

The provision of a public supply for several villages in the Market Harborough Rural District has received a very great amount of attention by that District Council. The subject is of considerable interest and importance, and I am publishing the Report of the

Medical Officer of Health on the question in full. Dr. Phillips says:—

“The District depends upon its water supply from public or private wells, the majority of which are shallow wells, and the quality of the water is always open to suspicion, and gives rise to grave anxiety in times of drought. In consequence, or as the result, of my Reports during 1913 on the shortness of water, particularly in the villages of Kibworth and Fleckney, a large part of your time has been taken up at the monthly meetings during the past year. At the end of 1913, the Council served notices, under the Water Act, 1878, on 17 of the worst cases. The majority of the owners made every effort to comply with the notices, but although considerable sums of money were spent on sinking new wells, and remedial measures carried out to existing wells, the result was largely a failure. In some cases the owners, realising that a public water scheme cannot be long delayed, urged for an assurance by the Council that if they incurred the considerable expense necessary to supply their property with water, the parishes would not be charged in the near future with the expense of a Public Water Scheme. Having regard to the general conditions of the parishes concerned the Council were of course unable to give this assurance, and in June last they instructed Mr. Coales, the Surveyor to the Market Harborough Urban Council, to report on a scheme for providing Fleckney with a public water supply. I considered at the time that the Kibworths and Smeeton should also be included in the scheme, but this was not carried in your Council. I still consider it most important that any scheme should include the four parishes, and not only one. Firstly, because I have no doubt that a public scheme will eventually be considered necessary for the four parishes. Secondly, on the question of expense, which would bear too hardly on Fleckney if a scheme for that parish only was carried through. After extensive investigations Mr. Coales presented a Report to the Council in October, recommending an excellent scheme, whereby the water could be obtained from the Mowsley Hills. The water is of good quality, and the quantity is sufficient to supply Fleckney, Smeeton, Kibworth Beauchamp, and Kibworth Harbour.

To fully explain Mr. Coales' proposals I cannot do better than quote the following:—

MOWSLEY SPRINGS.

‘I did not think it necessary to make borings at Mowsley, as gravel is in evidence in many directions. Springs flow out of the

gravel on the west, north, and east side of the village. I should estimate the visible amount at 40,000 gallons a day at least, and probably a great deal more could be collected without reducing the water level. This then is the nearest satisfactory source for Fleckney, as one can see the required amount of water continually flowing away. No doubt there are extensive beds of drift gravel hereabouts, not only fed by rainfall from the natural watershed, but by the before mentioned water bearing marlstone rock, which tips from Gumley to Laughton, the water being thrown out by a fault in the strata a mile south-west of Mowsley.

Another advantage in favour of this source would be that, if required in the future, it would produce enough water to supply the two Kibworths and Smeeton in addition to Fleckney.

I took the water level of the only open well I could find in Mowsley, and found it to be 475 feet O.D., and the level of the issuing spring in Mr. Mawby's field (to the north of the village) was 443 feet O.D. Therefore this source would gravitate to Fleckney without pumping, the level required at Fleckney being 420 feet O.D.

Nine-tenths, if not the whole of Kibworth, could also be fed by gravitation from this Mowsley source. I have had the water analysed by Mr. Freeland, and although hard (like all the water in this locality) it is chemically of good quality. Care would have to be taken that it should not be contaminated by the village sewage, and arrangements would have to be made not to interfere with the village water supply, or such supply would have to be substituted by standpipes at convenient points.

I have made up my mind that Mowsley is the best source of supply for Fleckney, the water being abundant, and no pumping or filtering required. A service reservoir to hold two days' supply would be necessary whatever scheme is adopted.

If in the future the Council proposes to use this source for other villages than Fleckney, it does not seem fair to saddle that one village with the whole of the installation costs. I think it well, therefore, to give the estimate of the probable cost of the work in three ways:—

Cost if used for Fleckney alone	... ..	£3,700
Equitable cost for Fleckney if used partly by the Kibworths and Smeeton	... ..	£3,000
Equitable costs to the Kibworths and Smeeton	...	£4,000
Annual outgoings on £3,700 for Fleckney alone	...	£320
Annual outgoings on £3,000 for Fleckney as a joint scheme	... ..	£240
Annual outgoings on £4,000 for Kibworths and Smeeton as a joint scheme...	... ..	£300
The total annual outgoings, therefore (or a joint scheme for Fleckney, Kibworth Harcourt, Kibworth Beauchamp, and Smeeton), would amount to £540 (£240 + £300).		

There are two methods by which these outgoings may be met:—

- (1) By a special rate over the four parishes;
- (2) By a water rate charged only to consumers.

I.—The rateable value of the buildings in this area amounts to £18,593, and the land to £7,342; but land would only pay on one quarter of its value for a special rate, £1,835. Total assessable value, £20,428.

A special rate of 6d. in the £ on £20,428 would produce £510: nearly the amount required to cover the outgoings.

II.—A separate water rate of 1/- in the £ per year should be charged only to consumers of water (this being quite a moderate sum—the same charge as at Market Harborough), and it would produce the whole of the £540 required for the outgoings if only about half the property in the area took the water, without having a special rate at all.

If, however, only a quarter of the property in the area took the water, then a special rate of 3d. in the £ as well would have to be levied. I have given the above calculations to show you approximately how a *joint* scheme from the Mowsley source would work out.

If, on the other hand, you decided to carry out the £3,700⁰ scheme for Fleckney alone, with the £320 a year outgoings, then, in addition to a special rate of 6d. in the £ (producing £128), it would be necessary for three-quarters of the property to be connected with water at 1/- in the £ on the rateable value to produce the remaining £192.

It follows that a joint scheme would be much more advantageous for Fleckney.'

The above scheme was carefully considered by your Council, who approved of it as satisfactory in every way.

It was decided to apply the scheme to Fleckney, as I regret that a majority did not consider the conditions in the parishes of Kibworth Beauchamp, Kibworth Harcourt, and Smeeton sufficiently unsatisfactory to warrant a scheme being forced on them. The Council, however, forwarded copies of the Report to the Parish Councils concerned, recommending them to adopt the scheme as being an excellent and reasonable one.

At the January (1915) meeting, however, a motion to rescind the previous decision of the Council was carried by a majority of one, and the whole matter now stands in abeyance.

I cannot too strongly protest against the January, 1915, decision of the Council, and urge them to favourably re-consider the question at an early date, as, in my opinion, a public water scheme is the only adequate remedy for the unsatisfactory conditions now prevailing in the four parishes."

General Sanitary Work.—The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors was 47,424, and in all 8,275 notices were served to abate nuisances (being 6,544 informal and 1,731 statutory). Legal proceedings were instituted in 5 instances, and 4 convictions were obtained. The number of complaints received was 576.

The Statistical Record giving an exhaustive account of the whole of the Sanitary Inspectors' work during the year may be seen by reference to Table 6 at the end of this Report, and Table 7

shews the special work accomplished under the Factory and Workshops Act.

Billeting of Troops.—Troops were billeted in several districts of the County, and sanitary supervision was exercised by the Local Health Officers, in conjunction with the Military Authorities, as advised in the memoranda issued by the Local Government Board.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Area 39,501 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 98,519. Estimated now 105,057.

Net Birth rate 22·8. Net Death rate 12·3. Standardised net Death rate 12·2.

Infant Mortality 101·9. Zymotic rate 1·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 100, viz.:—Diphtheria 26, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 41, Enteric Fever 3, Measles 15, Whooping Cough 15.

Notification of Infectious diseases 824, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 163, Erysipelas 84, Scarlet Fever 272, Enteric Fever 30, Puerperal Fever 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 197, Other forms of Tuberculosis 55, Chicken Pox 12, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 6.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 102. Rate 0·9.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 49. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 151. Rate 1·4.

The rates for Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality are slightly below those for last year, but there is an increase of 0·2 in the Zymotic rate, the number of deaths showing an increase of 11. The number of Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis is the same as last year, but there is an increase of 11 from those due to Diphtheria. There were no Deaths from Scarlet Fever this year, as against three last year.

The number of notifications of Infectious disease has increased by 26. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified has increased by 87, and the number of Enteric Fever by 14. Pulmonary Tuberculosis has decreased by 48, Other forms of Tuberculosis by 25, and Chicken Pox by 20. Six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs are two less than last year, whilst those from Other Forms of Tuberculosis have increased by 14. The figures are:—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 102, Tuberculous Meningitis 17, Other Tuberculous diseases 32.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, C. R. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Area 4,247 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 4927. Estimated now 4,927.

Net Birth rate 19·4. Net Death rate 14·2. Standardised net Death rate 12·7.

Infant Mortality 62·5. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 49, viz.:—Membranous Croup 2, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 9, Enteric Fever 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 12, Other forms of Tuberculosis 6, Chicken Pox 12, Puerperal Fever 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·2.

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 1·2.

Food Supply: No seizures or surrenders of unwholesome food were made during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The Veterinary Surgeon's Report shows that of over 240 cows examined by him only one was condemned, the milk supply from that animal being immediately stopped.

Housing of the Working Classes: Good work in this direction has been done during the past 12 months. Three houses were closed, and will probably be pulled down. There is a considerable demand for low rented houses, but fresh building has been nearly stopped.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: These were inspected regularly, and generally found satisfactory.

Slaughter Houses: Seven slaughter houses are registered, and 28 inspections of these were made. They were found to be generally satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: The number of workshops registered in the district is 28, including 8 bakehouses. Four nuisances were abated. There are 32 outworkers in 32 houses. Numerous inspections were made, and the very few defects found were soon remedied.

Water Supply: The present supply is only fairly satisfactory. A scheme for meeting the increasing demands of the district has been under consideration, but owing to the war this is having to be put aside. The public supply was substituted for wells in six instances during the year.

Sewage Disposal: The system of disposal of sewage by irrigation at the Council's sewage farm near Packington continues to give every satisfaction. Flushing of the drains is regularly done.

Scavenging: The system of excrement disposal is continued as in previous years by arrangement with farmers in the district. Refuse is disposed of at the Council's own tip.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

ASHBY WOULDLS.

Medical Officer of Health, R. R. W. LOGAN, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area 1,978 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 2,783. Estimated now 2,853.

Net Birth rate 26·63. Net Death rate 9·07. Standardised net Death rate 9·4.

Infant Mortality 53. Zymotic rate 0·4.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 22, viz. :—Scarlet Fever 5, Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 3, Puerperal Fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 7, Other forms of Tuberculosis 4.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 0·7.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·7.

Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 1·4.

Food Supply: No unsound food or tuberculous meat was found.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 16 cowkeepers and 9 dairymen registered. Forty inspections of premises were made. Two premises have been white-washed and 1 repaired. Four cowsheds were inspected. All required washing and structural improvements.

Housing of the Working Classes: Sixty houses have been inspected, of which 44 were defective. Four houses were closed voluntarily. None have been demolished. The provision of storing food is particularly bad in the houses inspected.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 3 slaughter houses, of which only 2 are used. The condition of these is satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: The registered workshops number 6, of which 3 are bakehouses. Seventeen inspections of the premises were made, and defects found in 5, all being remedied. There are 7 outworkers on the register.

Water Supply: Whole of District supplied with water from the Swadlincote and Ashby Waterworks.

Sewage Disposal: The outfall works at Occupation Road receive sewage from Albert Village and Occupation Road. The sewage from Swain's Park is dealt with in a precipitation tank and small filter bed. The enlarged outfall works at Donisthorpe Lane are connected up with the sewer from Moira School and Stone Row. There is no pollution of watercourses. The sewage is slop water only.

Scavenging: Scavenged entirely by contractors at a cost of £166 10s. 0d. The night soil is disposed of on the land, and the ashes in a tip.

Isolation Hospital: No cases of infectious illness were removed to Hospital.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: Provision of better closet accommodation for Albert Village. Scavenging requires constant and frequent supervision.

COALVILLE.

Medical Officer of Health, R. W. JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Area 6,040 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 18,550. Estimated now 19,650.

Net Birth rate 30. Net Death rate 12·7. Standardised net Death rate 13·1.

Infant Mortality 135. Zymotic rate 1·06.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 21, viz.:—Diphtheria 5, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa 15.

Notification of Infectious diseases 158, viz.:—Diphtheria 44, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 75, Enteric Fever 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 20, Other forms of Tuberculosis 6.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 19. Rate 0·97.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 10. Rate 0·51.

Total tuberculous deaths 29. Rate 1·47.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Ninety-eight inspections of premises have been made, of which 12 were during milking time. A number of sanitary improvements have been effected.

Housing of the Working Classes: The number of inspections made was 277. Improvements and alterations were carried out in 84 houses. Seven Closing Orders were made. Sixteen cases of overcrowding were dealt with.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Fifty inspections have been made in all, in the ordinary way and at "killing" time. Requirements have been carried out. The number of offences and complaints was, generally speaking, less than usual.

Factory and Workshop Act: Forty inspections of bakehouses have been made. The sanitary condition of these remains good. Two cases of work being carried on upon infected premises came to light. Minor improvements have been carried out in the factories of the district.

Water Supply: Nearly three-quarters of a mile of new water main has been laid during 1914, and 114 houses have been newly connected up to the water supply system.

Sewage Disposal: One and a half miles of new sewerage has been laid. The 18-inch outfall sewer at Donington-le-Heath has been re-laid. Fifty-three ash-pit privies have been converted into water closets. The effluent have been found satisfactory.

Scavenging: The use of dust-bins is still increasing. The refuse which has manurial value is disposed of upon agricultural land. The dry ash, and dust-bin refuse generally, is carted to a suitable tip.

Isolation Hospital: This is wholly inadequate for the district. At least two other wards of six beds each are required.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The provision of a public abattoir, suitably placed, would be an advantage. A super-heated steam disinfecter is required, and could be conveniently fixed in the Hospital field.

HINCKLEY.

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

Area 3,729 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 12,837. Estimated now 13,270.

Net Birth rate 21·06. Net Death rate 12·1. Standardised net
Death rate 12·2.

Infant Mortality 115·1. Zymotic rate 1·1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 15, viz.:—Whooping
Cough 3, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 4, Diarrhœa
and Enteritis 8.

Notification of Infectious diseases 93, viz.:—Diphtheria 10,
Erysipelas 26, Enteric Fever 2, Scarlet Fever 1, Phthisis
37, Other forms of Tuberculosis 17.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 11. Rate 0·83.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 5. Rate 0·38.

Total tuberculous deaths 16. Rate 1·21.

Food Supply: Three consignments of tinned food were condemned.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 43 premises registered, and
although frequent inspections were made, it was not found
necessary to call attention to any matter. Most of the repair
works ordered in 1913 have been carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Owing to the war, inspection
work has been suspended for six months. Only 101 houses
were inspected during the year. At 69 houses the required
repairs were carried out, including some for which notice
was served during 1913. Five houses were closed during the
year, 4 by order of the Council and 1 voluntarily.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: The 2 common lodging houses were visited several times during the year, and on every occasion the premises were found scrupulously clean and in every way satisfactory.

Slaughter Houses: The condition of the 7 slaughter houses remains good, and no complaints have been received.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are now 45 factories and 50 workshops in the town. In seven cases attention was called to several sanitary matters, and these have all been remedied. The number of bakehouses is 16. All have been inspected periodically, and 1 was completely re-modelled. Several require re-building on more up-to-date lines.

Water Supply: The supply at Snarestone remains good and abundant. Certain properties are still unconnected with the town supply, as no mains are near enough. One sample of well water was analysed and the town supply substituted.

Sewage Disposal: The new sewer in Rugby Road was completed during the year, and appears to have had the desired effect of preventing the flooding after a very slight rainfall. The effluent entering Sketchley Brook has not caused any complaints to be made. A second filter bed has been constructed to ascertain if double filtration will be sufficient, it having been found that one filtration was not enough.

Scavenging: The conversion of pail closets and privy middens into water closets is gradually proceeding. During the year 3 privy middens and 6 pan closets were converted into water closets. Twelve ash-pits were abolished, and 38 galvanised dust-bins provided to existing property.

Isolation Hospital: Thirty-two cases were treated at the Hospital, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 10, Diphtheria 22. The new Isolation Hospital has been completed, and has 12 beds in the Scarlet Fever Ward, and 4 each in the Diphtheria and Enteric Fever Wards. There is also a discharge block, consisting of undressing, bathing, and dressing rooms.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, N. B. M. Blackham, L.R.C.P.I.,
L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

Area 3,045 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 22,990. Estimated now 24,000.

Net Birth rate 21·5. Net Death rate 12·5. Standardised net Death rate 12·5.

Infant Mortality 100. Zymotic rate 1·2.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 29, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Measles 5, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria and Croup 5, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 12.

Notification of Infectious diseases 184, viz.:—Diphtheria 29, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 99, Enteric Fever 12, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 27, Other forms of Tuberculosis 8.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 31. Rate 1·3.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 12. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 43. Rate 1·8.

Food Supply: One seizure of unsound food was made, and a summons issued, but no conviction was obtained. Thirty parcels of food were surrendered in addition. Frequent inspections of slaughter houses are made.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The number of dairymen registered is 90, and 120 inspections of their premises have been made. The milk consumed is of good quality, being obtained from the farms in the neighbourhood.

Housing of the Working Classes: The number of houses inspected was 167, and of these 47 were found to be defective. Defects were remedied in 16 cases without asking for a Closing Order, and 31 Closing Orders were made. Nineteen houses have been demolished as a result of Closing Orders, and 47 were demolished in the New Street and Steeple Row improvement scheme.

Lodging Houses: There are three registered. Fifty-four inspections were made and two contraventions found.

Slaughter Houses: The number of slaughter houses is 22, seven being licensed and 15 registered. The number of inspections made was 636, and eight contraventions were found. Several have been improved, and the conditions generally are better than last year.

Factory and Workshop Act: During the year 345 inspections of premises were made, and in the majority of cases their condition was found to be satisfactory. Ten notices were sent out and complied with. There are 548 outworkers. Two of these have had Infectious disease in their house, and all home work was stopped until after proper disinfection had been carried out.

Water Supply: The supply is ample and continuous, and the Council have under consideration the extension of the mains to Knightthorpe Road. Ten samples of water from wells have been analysed, and all the wells closed owing to the water being bad.

Sewage Disposal: The Sewage Farm and Works have been working satisfactorily. The sewerage and drainage is excellent and sufficient, with the exception of Knightthorpe Road district.

Scavenging is carried out by the Council. The old insanitary ash-pits are gradually being abolished and dustbins provided in their places. The cost of scavenging was £1,235.

Isolation Hospital: Six cases of Diphtheria, 4 of Scarlet Fever, and 12 of Enteric Fever were removed to the Hospital.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: That the sewerage and drainage works of the Knightthorpe Road district be carried out as soon as possible, in view of a considerable amount of pollution taking place in the district.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, J. H. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.

Area 4,520 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 8,853. Estimated now 9,100.

Net Birth rate 17·0. Net Death rate 9·8. Standardised net Death rate 9·8.

Infant Mortality 96·7. Zymotic rate 1·4.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 13, viz.:—Measles 5, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria and Croup 5, Diarrhœa 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 103, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 40, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 38, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 17.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 6. Rate 0·7.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·4.

Total tuberculous deaths 9. Rate 1·0.

Food Supply: One seizure of unsound food was made, and one parcel was surrendered. No summonses were issued.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The milk supply is good, and is carefully supervised. There are 10 dairymen registered in the district, and 120 inspections of their premises have been made. Three contraventions of Regulations were found and rectified.

Housing of the Working Classes: Accommodation is good in the newer parts of the district, but there are still an appreciable number of houses, chiefly in the older parts near the centre of the town, which are not altogether satisfactory. Improvements are gradually being carried out. Defects have been specified in 66 cases and are being rectified. Model Bye-laws are in force.

Adoptive Acts: The Notification of Births Act, 1907, is in force in the District, and is administered by the local Council, independently of the County Scheme, also Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Lodging Houses: The number registered is two. Six inspections were made, but no contraventions were found.

Slaughter Houses: There are 8 in the district, which have received 96 inspections. Three contraventions of Bye-laws were found.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 74 workshops, 18 factories, 5 workplaces, and 17 bakehouses. These premises have received 274 inspections. Two nuisances were abated. There are 13 outworkers in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: The water supply is derived from North Kilworth, and is received in a reservoir above the town. A large underground storage reservoir has been tapped at North Kilworth and connected with the town supply. The water is of considerable hardness, but is of a high standard of purity, and is free from all risks of pollution. There are also 67 private wells.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage system is in good working order, and is self-cleansing. The total area of the sewage farm is now 110 acres, of which 65 are irrigated. It is capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 12,000. Analyses of the effluent have been uniformly satisfactory.

Scavenging: The excrement disposal is effected entirely by the water carriage system of sewers. House refuse is scavenged by the Council's carts, and is deposited at a nursery garden outside the district.

Isolation Hospital: The Hospital contains 20 beds, and provision is made for treating two diseases concurrently. Eighteen cases of Scarlet Fever and four of Diphtheria were treated during the year.

Other Features: There was a considerable epidemic of Measles during the first half of the year, causing five deaths. Of the more common ailments, Arthritis and Dyspepsia are noticeably frequent in the district. There are also a notable number of cases of enlargement of the Thyroid and of Cancer. There were 14 deaths from Cancer.

Recommendations made:

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 2,686 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 9,203. Estimated now 9,850.

Net Birth rate 23·5. Net Death rate 9·7. Standardised net Death rate 9·8.

Infant Mortality 77. Zymotic rate 0·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 3, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 86, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 5, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 26, Enteric Fever 8, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 34, Other forms of Tuberculosis 5.

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

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

Total tuberculous deaths 15. Rate 1·5.

Food Supply: Twenty-five parcels of unsound food were surrendered. No seizures were made.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Seventeen milksellers are registered in the district, and 43 inspections of their premises were made. There are 5 butter and cheesemakers, and 20 inspections of premises took place. Contraventions of Regulations were found in 2 instances and rectified.

Housing of the Working Classes: Five hundred and twelve inspections of 316 houses were made. Defects were found in 199, and rectified without Closing Orders in 133 instances. Inspection is systematic.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: Two lodging houses are registered. Fifty-eight inspections of these were made, and 5 contraventions found.

Slaughter Houses: The number registered is 9. These premises received 530 inspections, and 12 contraventions were found.

Factory and Workshop Act: The number of the register is 80. In 12 cases nuisances were abated. There are also 12 out-workers in 12 houses. There was no infectious disease in any of these.

Water Supply: The quality and quantity of the public water supply were investigated by the Local Government Board during the year. The Medical Officer of Health is of the opinion that as soon as the Treasury can sanction the requisite loan, the Derwent supply should be laid on.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The town is now the headquarters of the Leicestershire Yeomanry. The Death rate is below the average of the District.

OADBY.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 2,164 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 2,609. Estimated now 2,895.

Net Birth rate 24·1. Net Death rate 12·8. Standardised net Death rate 12·4.

Infant mortality 57. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 2, viz.:—Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhoea 1.

Notification of Infectious diseases 10, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 1, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Other forms of Tuberculosis 2.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 1·0.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 2·0.

Food Supply: No seizures or surrenders of unsound food were made.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The number of dairymen registered in the District is 6. Twenty inspections of their premises were made. Two defects were found and remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: Systematic inspection is made. The number of houses dealt with this year was 690, and the number of inspections made 748. Defects were found in 74 houses, and in 62 of these the defects were rectified without the issue of Closing Orders. Three houses were closed as the result of Closing Orders.

Adoptive Acts: Certain parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been submitted to the Local Government Board for approval.

Lodging Houses: There are none in the District.

Slaughter Houses: Three are registered and have received 6 inspections. They were all found to be satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 8 workshops (including 3 bakehouses) on the register. Eight nuisances have been abated. There are 13 outworkers in 13 houses. No infectious disease occurred amongst the latter.

Water Supply: Leicester water is supplied to 610 houses, whilst 86 derive their supply from wells. One well was closed during the year.

Sewage Disposal: During the past year new storm water and foul sewers have been laid in the Leicester Road in order to prevent the use of cesspools. The old portion of the main sewer draining Stoughton Road has been re-laid with 9-inch pipes. The Council have approved of a scheme of sewage disposal works, at an estimated cost of £4,600.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

QUORN.

Medical Officer of Health, H. SKIPWORTH, L.R.C.P.I., L.M.,
M.R.C.S.

Area 2,123 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 2,364. Estimated now 2,364.

Net Birth rate 18·6. Net Death rate 16·9. Standardised net Death rate 15·7.

Infant mortality 45·4. Zymotic rate 0·4.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 13, viz.:—Diphtheria 7, Scarlet Fever 1, Erysipelas 4, Puerperal Fever 1.

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

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 5. Rate 2·1.

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 3·0.

Food Supply: No seizures or surrenders of unsound food were made.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The number of milksellers is 8, and butter and cheesemakers 4. Seventeen inspections of the premises of the former were made, and 10 of the premises of the latter. They were all found to be satisfactory.

Housing of the Working Classes: House accommodation is sufficient. Four hundred and forty houses were inspected, the total number of inspections made being 462. In 61 houses defects were found.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: There are none in the District.

Slaughter Houses: These have all been visited and found satisfactory. There are three registered in the District.

Factory and Workshop Act: The factories and bakehouses have been visited and found satisfactory.

Water Supply: There is an abundant supply from the Leicester Corporation reservoirs. One well has been closed and Leicester water laid on.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: Carried out satisfactorily.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The Medical Officer of Health emphasises the advisability of converting as many pan closets as possible into water closets, the abolition of the 11 remaining middens, and the substitution of water closets and ashbins.

SHEPSHED.

Medical Officer of Health, T. BELL, M.D.

Area 5,280 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 5,542. Estimated now 5,600.

Net Birth rate 24·3. Net Death rate 12·3. Standardised net Death rate 11·9.

Infant Mortality 51·5. Zymotic rate 1·4.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 39, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 9, Erysipelas 3, Scarlet Fever 4, Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 19, Other forms of Tuberculosis 3.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 0·9.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·2.

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 1·1.

Food Supply: Five parcels of unsound food were surrendered. There were no seizures.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Generally speaking, the sheds are kept fairly clean. In 6 cases, however, cleansing was required, and in 7 structural or sanitary improvements were necessary. In 12 cases the requirements were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is still a very great scarcity of good houses available for the working classes. Sanction has been obtained from the Local Government Board to borrow £1,450 for the purchase of land for building purposes. Two pieces of land have been purchased, and steps are now being taken for the erection of some houses on each site. Five cases of overcrowding were investigated, and the nuisance abated in 1.

Adoptive Acts: The Burials Act, The Public Libraries' Act, The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part 3, The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, and 5, and Sections No. 52 to 66 of Part 4.

Slaughter Houses: The 8 slaughter houses were inspected regularly, and always found satisfactory. Inspection of meat is done at the same time. The meat is of a high quality, and only 5 parcels of bad food were found. These were readily surrendered for destruction.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 18 factories and 60 workshops. All were inspected, and 11 notices issued, mostly with regard to cleanliness. In three cases notices were sent prohibiting the giving out of home work to infected houses. There are 6 bakehouses, and a notice was sent to 1 of these.

Water Supply: Nearly two-thirds of the houses are still supplied by wells, but the number is gradually diminishing. Twenty-seven samples were analysed and 17 condemned. In 7 cases the public supply was substituted.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage farm consists of nearly 12 acres, which are used for sewage disposal by broad irrigation. The underdraining of the land was completed at the commencement of the year. The general results have been satisfactory.

Scavenging: This work is done by contract, and in the latter half of the year was not carried out satisfactorily. The District has now been divided into two areas, and a different contractor for each area has been appointed.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —That private individuals shall not be allowed to empty night-soil on gardens near dwelling houses and public roads without immediately digging it in. This practice causes a grave nuisance and a danger to health.

THURMASTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 1,748 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 1,846. Estimated now 1,885.

Net Birth rate 23·3. Net Death rate 14·9. Standardised net Death
rate 14·9.

Infant Mortality 136. Zymotic rate nil.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases nil.

Notification of Infectious diseases 7, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup
1, Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2,
Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 1·6.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·5.

Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 2·1.

Food Supply: There were no seizures or surrenders of bad food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 11 dairymen (milk-sellers)
registered in the District, and 44 inspections of their
premises were made. Structural improvements were
required in 1, but have not yet been carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Inspection is systematic. Seventy-
seven houses were inspected, the total number of inspections
being 154. Defects were found in 32 houses, and were
rectified without Closing Orders in 20.

Lodging Houses: There are none in the District.

Slaughter Houses: Four are registered and 4 licensed. Twenty-four
inspections of these were made, and all were found satis-
factory.

Factory and Workshop Act: The number of workshops (including 2
bakehouses) registered is 11. One nuisance was abated.
There are 17 outworkers in 17 houses. No cases of infectious
illness occurred amongst these.

Water Supply: Leicester water is laid on throughout the village.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

WIGSTON MAGNA.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 1,941 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 8,650. Estimated now 8,733.

Net Birth rate 18·1. Net Death rate 11·5. Standardised net Death
rate 12·0.

Infant Mortality 113. Zymotic rate 0·5.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 60, viz.:—Diphtheria 14,
Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 11, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1,
Pulmonary Tuberculosis 17, Other forms of Tuberculosis 5.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 4. Rate 0·5.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 0·7.

Food Supply: —

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 11 premises on the register, and
these received 36 visits, 10 being during milking time. One
place was found to require structural improvements, and the
requirements were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is a scarcity of houses for
working people, particularly in the South Wigston area. A
scheme for the erection of 22 workmen's dwellings is now
before the Local Government Board for approval. Applica-
tions for the houses greatly exceed their number.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: —

Slaughter Houses: Ten slaughter houses are licensed in the District.
Twenty-five inspections of these premises were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Twenty workshops (including 8 bake-houses) are registered in this District. Six nuisances were abated during the year. The number of outworkers is 356, in 187 houses. Two houses became infected.

Water Supply: In 6 houses Leicester water was substituted for well water.

Sewage Disposal: The whole of the sewers were periodically inspected, flushed, and disinfected. A length of the main sewer leading from Old Wigston has been found defective, and is being renewed. The effluent from the Sewage Farm, discharging into the brook, is satisfactory.

Scavenging: Carried out by the Council's own men. The Council have agreed (subject to approval of the Local Government Board) to purchase the farm at Newgate End, which they have occupied for the last eight years, as a depôt for scavenging appliances and horses.

Isolation Hospital: Twenty cases of infectious diseases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, being 11 Diphtheria and 9 Scarlet Fever.

Other Features: Shortly after the outbreak of the war large numbers of troops were billeted at South Wigston. Sanitary supervision was exercised as far as practicable, and the local sources of food supply were inspected.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Area 475,541 acres. 308 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 150,811. Estimated now 151,933.

Net Birth rate 21·1. Net Death rate 12·3. Standardised net Death rate 11·0.

Infant Mortality 82·6. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 91, viz. :—Diphtheria and Croup 25, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 43, Enteric Fever 3, Measles 3, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping Cough 14.

Notification of Infectious diseases 820, viz. :—Diphtheria and Croup 169, Erysipelas 64, Scarlet Fever 228, Enteric Fever 36, Continued Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 4, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 259, Other forms of Tuberculosis 39, Chicken Pox 3, Ophthalmia 9, Impetigo 4.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 124. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 28. Rate 0·2.

Total tuberculous deaths 152. Rate 1·0.

The rates for Births, Infant Mortality, and Zymotic Deaths show a decrease over last year, when they were 22·2, 86, and 0·7 respectively. The Death rate shows an increase of ·2. The deaths from Zymotic diseases have decreased by 11. Measles show a decrease of 19, Scarlet Fever 2, and Enteric Fever 1, whilst Whooping Cough and Diphtheria show an increase of 2 and 9 respectively. The deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis are the same as last year.

There is a decrease of 256 in the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases. Scarlet Fever has decreased by 174, Erysipelas 19, Diphtheria 13, Chicken Pox 25, Other forms of Tuberculosis 46. Enteric Fever has increased by 14, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis by 6. There were four cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis as against none last year; and there were nine cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Puerperal Fever remains the same as last year, *i.e.*, four cases.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 124, a decrease of 17 on the previous year, and of other Forms of Tuberculosis 28, a decrease of 5.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, G. S. HART, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

Area 31,995 acres. Twenty parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 16,302. Estimated now 16,850.

Net Birth rate 26·2. Net Death rate 13·2. Standardised net Death rate 12·4.

Infant Mortality 92·7. Zymotic rate 1·2.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 20, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria and Croup 6, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 10.

Notification of Infectious diseases 75, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 30, Erysipelas 5, Scarlet Fever 8, Enteric Fever 9, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 15, Other forms of Tuberculosis 7.

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

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·2.
Total tuberculous deaths 11. Rate 0·7.

Food Supply: There were no seizures or surrenders of unsound food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The Veterinary Surgeon reports that during the latter part of the year he found two cases of Tuberculosis of the udder. Three aged and emaciated cows were also condemned and disposed of for slaughter. The general health of the dairy cows in the district is good. The number of milk-sellers is 184, and the number of inspections of their premises 350.

Housing of the Working Classes: There is a need for new houses, owing to the development of the coalfields and other works in and around the district and the consequent steady increase in the population. Seven cases of over-crowding were inspected and five nuisances abated. The number of dwelling houses inspected was 242, and the number of inspections 270. Defects were found in 135 houses, and in 120 of these were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders. Seven houses were closed voluntarily.

Lodging Houses : None in the district.

Slaughter Houses : The slaughter houses in the district are poor structures, but fairly well kept up for the type of building. The number of buildings is 18, and these received 31 inspections.

Factory and Workshop Act : There are 99 workshops (including 11 bakehouses) registered. The number of outworkers is 71, in the same number of houses. No cases of infectious diseases were reported.

Water Supply : The Medical Officer of Health made a house-to-house inspection of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe with reference to the water supply at the end of the year. The results have been reported to the Local Government Board. Twenty samples were taken for analysis, 15 of which were condemned. Nineteen wells and 13 cisterns have been cleansed. The public supply was substituted for well water in 40 cases.

Sewage Disposal : The new system of sewers and sewage disposal works at Ravenstone is now almost complete, and the drains from the various properties are being connected to the new sewers. No complete scheme for dealing with the sewerage of Donisthorpe as a whole has been adopted. A portion of the sewage from Moira and Ashby Road district is now being dealt with on land by tank settlement and irrigation. A scheme is under consideration for dealing with a further portion of the village.

Scavenging : Public scavenging has been in operation for Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe for the greater part of the year, and is proceeding successfully. The Medical Officer of Health would like to see the system adopted throughout the whole district.

Isolation Hospital : No cases of infectious disease were removed to Hospital during the year.

Other Features : —

Recommendations made : —

BARROW-ON-SOAR.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 46,085 acres. Twenty-nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 23,740. Estimated now 24,471.

Net Birth rate 20·5. Net Death rate 13·7. Standardised net Death
rate 12·8.

Infant Mortality 75·4. Zymotic rate 0·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, viz.:—Whooping
Cough 1, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 126, viz.:—Diphtheria and
Croup 20, Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 17, Enteric Fever 4,
Puerperal Fever 3, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 3, Pulmonary
Tuberculosis 63, Other forms of Tuberculosis 3, Cerebro-
Spinal Meningitis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 30. Rate 1·2.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 8. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 38. Rate 1·5.

Food Supply: Four parcels of food were surrendered. There were
no seizures.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 97 premises on the register. Two
hundred and sixty-one inspections were made, 75 being
during milking time. Forty-one premises were found to
require cleansing, and 14 needed structural improvements.
Forty-seven of these defects were remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: The number of dwelling houses
inspected was 477, and the number of inspections 1,233. In
388 houses defects were found, and in 307 were rectified.
Three houses were closed voluntarily, and one as a result of
a Closing Order. In several parishes, especially at Wood-
house Eaves, there is a serious dearth of suitable workmen's
dwellings.

Lodging Houses: There are none in the district.

Slaughter Houses: The number in the district is 33. One hundred and seventeen inspections of premises were made, and all were found satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 82 registered (including 32 bakehouses). Fourteen nuisances were abated. There are 963 outworkers in 528 houses. Seven houses became infected.

Water Supply: Forty-two samples of water were analysed, 24 of which were condemned. Sixteen wells were closed, and seven were cleansed or repaired. In 44 instances the public supply was substituted for well water.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: There is no Isolation Hospital accommodation, and the facilities for the removal of cases, in special circumstances, to the Leicester Hospital have been withdrawn.

Other Features: Troops have been billeted at Syston, and the houses in which they were billeted were all inspected and kept under sanitary supervision.

BELVOIR.

Medical Officer of Health, J. H. GLOVER, M.B., C.M.

Area 17,352 acres. Nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 3,256. Estimated now 3,542.

Net Birth rate 13·8. Net Death rate 14·9. Standardised net Death rate 11·0.

Infant Mortality 102. Zymotic rate 0·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases nil.

Notification of Infectious diseases 36, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 3, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 22, Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Other forms of Tuberculosis 2, Chicken Pox 3.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·6.

Total tuberculous deaths 5. Rate 1·4.

Food Supply: There were no seizures or surrenders of unsound food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 45 dairymen registered in the district. About 18 send milk to London, the remainder being sent to neighbouring towns. There are no Regulations in force referring to Tuberculosis in cows, and no Veterinary Inspector has been appointed. The dairies are kept clean generally.

Housing of the Working Classes: Throughout the year, house-to-house inspection has been carried on. One hundred and seventy-eight cottages have been inspected, but only one was considered unfit for human habitation. This was closed without recourse to a Closing Order. The Council decided to build some new cottages in Bottesford. The ground was selected and surveyed and the price agreed upon, but the tenant refused to allow the land to be taken from him for building purposes. Thirteen cases of overcrowding were inspected and 11 nuisances abated.

Lodging Houses: There are none in the district.

Slaughter Houses: Seven premises are registered, and have each been inspected once. They were all in satisfactory condition.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 33 workshops (including 7 bakehouses) registered in the district. These are, as a rule, kept clean and in satisfactory condition. There are no out-workers.

Water Supply: The drinking water is principally supplied by wells. Two wells have been cleansed or repaired. The River Devon runs through the district, but the water is not fit for drinking purposes unless boiled.

Sewage Disposal: Croxton sewage runs into the River Devon after passing through a filter bed. Knipton sewage goes to a septic tank, the overflow from which runs into the river. Muston, Barrowby, Stainwith, and Bottesford sewage and drainage also run into the river.

Scavenging: In none of the villages is there a scavenger. The Medical Officer of Health again recommends the appointment of one, as he has had some complaints on the subject.

Isolation Hospital: Twenty-one cases of infectious diseases were removed to the Melton and District Hospital. Nineteen were Scarlet Fever cases, and two Diphtheria cases.

Other Features: A list of model Bye-laws is being prepared, having been passed by the Council.

Recommendations made: —

BILLESDON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 52,482 acres. Thirty-eight parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 6,913. Estimated now 6,428.

Net Birth rate 17·8. Net Death rate 13·2. Standardised net Death
rate 11·1.

Infant Mortality 78·9. Zymotic rate 0·0.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases nil.

Notification of Infectious diseases 24, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup
4, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 4, Impetigo 4, Pulmonary
Tuberculosis 10, Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 1·4.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 12. Rate 1·9.

Food Supply: There were no seizures or surrenders of unsound food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: One hundred and five premises are regis-
tered, and received 125 inspections, 35 being during milking
time. Five contraventions of Regulations were found. Ten
premises required cleansing, and five structural improve-
ments. These requirements were all carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Inspection is systematic. The
number of dwelling houses inspected was 452, and the
number of inspections 600. Defects were found in 120 houses,
and in 110 were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders.
Three were closed and two demolished voluntarily.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: None in the district.

Slaughter Houses: There are nine in the district, and they were
each inspected twice. All were found satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: Sixty-three workshops (including 8 bakehouses) are registered. One nuisance was abated. There are 11 outworkers in the same number of houses. No houses became infected during the year.

Water Supply: During the year seven samples of water were analysed, five of which were condemned. Five wells were cleansed or repaired, and in four cases the public supply was substituted for well water.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Birth rate is the lowest ever recorded. The Death rate, though low, is above the average for the district.

BLABY.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 29,378 acres. Twenty-five parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 16,506. Estimated now 17,155.

Net Birth rate 17·8. Net Death rate 10·0. Standardised net Death
rate 10·0.

Infant Mortality 53. Zymotic rate 0·64.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 11, viz.:—Diphtheria 3,
Diarrhoea 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Whooping Cough 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 103, viz.:—Diphtheria 23,
Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 35, Continued Fever 1,
Pulmonary Tuberculosis 32, Other forms of Tuberculosis 2.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 12. Rate 0·7.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 15. Rate 0·9.

Food Supply: One live cow was surrendered for destruction.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 90 milksellers in the District, all
of whom are registered, and 136 inspections of their premises
were made, 27 being at milking time.

Housing of the Working Classes: 814 dwelling-houses were in-
spected, involving 936 inspections. In 255 houses defects
were found; 95 were restified without recourse to Closing
Orders, 10 representations were made, and 8 Closing Orders
Five houses were closed by Closing Order.

Slaughter Houses: Twenty-two in District, of which 47 inspections
were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: 142 (including 24 bakehouses) on
register, in which 23 (6 bakehouses) nuisances were abated.
There are 427 outworkers living in 383 houses, in 7 of which
infectious diseases occurred.

Water Supply: Thirty-four samples of well water were taken for analysis, and 4 condemned; 3 wells were closed, 9 repaired, etc., and in 5 instances the public supply was substituted. More headway in the latter respect is needed at Blaby, and attention is drawn to the risky nature of the Countesthorpe supply.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made:—

CASTLE DONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, T. J. FLETCHER, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.

Area 15,938 acres. Eight parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 6,416. Estimated now 6,464.

Net Birth rate 18·2. Net Death rate 14·3. Standardised net Death rate 12·7.

Infant Mortality 102. Zymotic rate 0·3.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 24, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 12, Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 1, Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 8.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 4. Rate 0·6.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·2.

Total tuberculous deaths 5. Rate 0·8.

Food Supply: There were no seizures or surrenders of unsound food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Eighty-four dairymen (milksellers) are registered in the district, and 158 inspections of their premises were made. Seven notices to limewash were served and complied with. Generally speaking the cowsheds are excellent, and it is unusual to find any requiring structural improvements. It is more difficult to obtain cleanliness, but this is improving.

Housing of the Working Classes: The accommodation is fairly satisfactory. There is no marked shortage of cottages and but little overcrowding. Three of the latter nuisances were abated. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act 205 houses were inspected, 28 of which were repaired by the owners on receipt of notices. Eleven have been demolished, and 12 have been dealt with under the Public Health Act.

Lodging Houses: None registered in the district.

Slaughter Houses: Fifty-eight inspections were made of the 16 premises registered, and five notices served with respect to limewashing and cleansing.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 76 workshops on the register, including 16 bakehouses. Forty-nine inspections were made, and 11 notices served with respect to drainage and want of cleanliness. The nuisances were abated. Three notices to limewash bakehouses were served and complied with.

Water Supply: Most of the houses are supplied with Town water. Two wells have been closed and the public supply substituted. Five samples were analysed, and only two condemned. Four cisterns have been cleansed or repaired.

Scavenging: The new houses in the parishes where there is a public water supply are provided with water closets. Twenty insanitary privies were converted into w.c.'s, and 29 were repaired and limewashed.

Sewage Disposal: The effluent from the filters at the Castle Donington Sewage Farm has been very good, and that from the Kegworth Sewage Farm has improved since the Dortmund tank was built.

Isolation Hospital:

Other Features: The Birth rate is the lowest ever recorded for the district.

Recommendations made: Better regulations for slaughter houses would be of advantage in Castle Donington and Kegworth.

HALLATON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 13,654 acres. Nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 1,867. Estimated now 1,850.

Net Birth rate 15·6. Net Death rate 16·2. Standardised net Death rate 13·1.

Infant Mortality 137. Zymotic rate nil.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases nil.

Notification of Infectious diseases 10, viz.:—Membranous Croup 1,
Scarlet Fever 8, Phthisis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis nil

” ” ” other tuberculous diseases nil.
Total tuberculous deaths nil.

Food Supply: —

Dairies and Cowsheds: Four dairymen are on the register, and eight inspections of their premises were made. The premises are whitewashed twice a year.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1910 Housing Regulations 86 houses were inspected and improvement carried out in 26. One house was inspected under the Public Health Act, and was found to require cleansing. The requirement was carried out.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The number in the district is three. These received eight inspections, and were found to be satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Act: Seven workshops (including six bake-houses) are registered. Twenty-one inspections of the premises were made. One nuisance was abated. There are no outworkers.

Water Supply: One sample was analysed and the water condemned.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage from Hallaton runs to a settling tank and thence to a four acre sewage farm. The effluent is good. The sewage from Horninghold runs to a filter bed and then on to the brook. Provision is also made for land treatment if required. In the other parishes the sewage goes to ditches and brooks. There is pollution of streams at Great Easton and Medbourne.

Scavenging: Two new ash-pits were provided and three cesspools were cleansed or repaired. Scavenging is carried out by the occupiers in all parishes but Medbourne, where there is a public scavenger.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: A scavenger should be provided and pits replaced by pan or earth-closets at Great Easton. The same recommendation with regard to closets is made concerning the parish of Medbourne.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 18,852 acres. Eleven parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 13,827. Estimated now 14,255.

Net Birth rate 20·1. Net Death rate 11·1. Standardised net Death
rate 11·0.

Infant Mortality 128. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 10, viz.:—Whooping
Cough 1, Diphtheria and Croup 2, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 7.

Notification of Infectious diseases 147, viz.:—Diphtheria and
Croup 22, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 25, Enteric Fever 13,
Ophthalmia 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 57, Other forms of
Tuberculosis 18.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 17. Rate 1·2.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 18. Rate 1·3.

Food Supply: There is no record of any work done under this
heading.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 52 premises on the register, and
these were accorded 156 inspections, 75 of which were during
milking time. Three contraventions of Regulations were
found. Seven premises required cleansing and 11 required
structural improvements. The former were all remedied,
and nine of the latter were attended to.

Housing of the Working Classes: Inspection is systematic. Under
the 1910 Housing Regulations inspections were made of 424
houses, the number of inspections being 673. Defects were
found in 202, and in 165 were rectified without recourse to
Closing Orders. Two houses were closed voluntarily and five
as a result of Closing Orders. Five were demolished. Thirty
cases of over-crowding were investigated and 10 abated.

Adoptive Acts: Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment
Acts of 1890 and 1907 are in force in several of the parishes.

Lodging Houses: —

Slaughter Houses: The 12 premises in the district received 76 inspections.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 47 workshops (including 22 bakehouses) registered. Ten nuisances were abated. The number of outworkers is 307 in 298 houses. Ten of the latter became infected during the year.

Water Supply: The public supply has been extended to Burbage. During the year 33 samples of water were analysed, 30 of which were condemned. Forty-nine wells were closed, and 11 were repaired or cleansed. In 34 instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: Is carried out by contract in the parishes of Barwell, Burbage, Earl Shilton, Sapcote, Sharnford, Stoney Stanton, Higham-on-the-Hill, and Stoke Golding. In the remaining parishes it is done by the occupiers.

Isolation Hospital: Twenty-four cases of Infectious Diseases were removed to Hospital.

Other Features: The Birth rate is by far the lowest ever recorded in the district. The Death rate is also below the average.

Recommendations made: The adoption of more modern bye-laws is a matter which the Medical Officer of Health commends to the early consideration of the District Council.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, N. B. M. BLACKHAM, L.R.C.P.I.,
L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

Area 20,344 acres. Thirteen parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 4,579. Estimated now 4,579.

Net Birth rate 18·1. Net Death rate 10·7. Standardised net Death rate 9·2.

Infant Mortality 72·3. Zymotic rate 1·1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 5, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 3, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 15, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 8, Scarlet Fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 1. Rate 0·2.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases nil. Rate nil.

Total tuberculous deaths 1. Rate 0·2.

Food Supply: No unsound foods were found during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Considerable quantities of milk are sent out of the district to London and elsewhere. There are 64 dairy-men registered, and they are all subjected to regular inspection. Fifty-three premises were found to require cleansing, and four required structural improvements. All defects were remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, 47 houses were inspected, defects being found in 34. Seventeen were considered unfit for human habitation. Seventeen Closing Orders were made, which resulted in 10 houses being demolished. Defects in 17 houses were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders. One case of over-crowding was investigated and remedied.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are five in the district, and they received 17 inspections. No contraventions of Regulations were found.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 142 workshops on the register (including 7 bakehouses), and in 11 of them want of cleanliness was detected and remedied. The number of out-workers is 161 in 125 houses. Three houses became infected during the year.

Water Supply: Nanpantan, Prestwold Hall, and Burleigh Hall have the public supply of water from Loughborough. In other parts of the district the supply is from wells. Eleven samples of drinking water were analysed. Six were condemned and the wells were cleansed and repaired.

Sewage Disposal: The system of sewage disposal at Wymeswold has been improved upon, and a satisfactory effluent is obtained. At Burton-on-the-Wolds the sewage is passed over an osier plot, which yields a satisfactory effluent. Throughout the remainder of the district house refuse finds its way in the ordinary manner through the house drain to the village sewer, and thence by lines of natural drainage to the nearest river or brook. The dykes are periodically cleansed.

Scavenging: This is done by the occupiers, there being no public scavengers.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

LUTTERWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. O'CONNOR, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Area 46,701 acres. Twenty-nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 9,932. Estimated now 10,090.

Net Birth rate 18·3. Net Death rate 13·4. Standardised net Death rate 10·7.

Infant Mortality 102·7. Zymotic rate 0·8.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria and Croup 2, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 39, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 5, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 7, Enteric Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 1, Ophthalmia 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13, Other forms of Tuberculosis 4.

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

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

Total tuberculous deaths 5. Rate 0·5.

Food Supply: Three parcels of unsound food were surrendered.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 87 premises on the register, which received 157 inspections, 49 being during milking time. Twenty-three contraventions were found, 20 requiring cleansing and three requiring structural improvements. The defects were all remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: There were 411 inspections of 258 houses during the year, and defects were found in 187. Twenty-seven Closing Orders were made, resulting in 13 houses being closed. Seven were also closed voluntarily. Two were put into a fit state for habitation and eight demolished, as the result of Closing Orders. The year under review has witnessed the completion of 23 working-class dwellings erected by the Council. Many more are required.

Lodging Houses: There is one registered in the District, and this was inspected five times. One contravention was found.

Slaughter Houses: There are 20 in the district, and these received 53 inspections.

Factory and Workshop Act: Fifty-five workshops are registered (including 21 bakehouses). Nine nuisances were abated. The number of outworkers is 34, in 32 houses. There were no cases of Infectious disease amongst them during the year.

Water Supply: During the year 24 samples of water were analysed, 15 of which were condemned. Fifteen wells were cleansed and repaired, and in three instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water.

Sewage Disposal: There was very marked pollution of the brook at Broughton Astley, and slight pollution of brooks or ditches in several other parishes in the district.

Scavenging is carried out by contract in 17 parishes, by occupiers in eight parishes, and by direct labour in the remaining three parishes.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Death rate is below the average for the district.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, T. G. KELLY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Area 61,027 acres. 38 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 21,862. Estimated now 23,030.

Net Birth rate 27·1. Net Death rate 11·2. Standardised net Death rate 10·5.

Infant Mortality 87·7. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 15, viz.:—Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 4, Diarrhœa 8.

Notification of Infectious diseases 85, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup 13, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 26, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1, Ophthalmia 1, Phthisis 33, Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 19. Rate 0·8.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·1.

Total tuberculous deaths 21. Rate 0·9.

Food Supply: There were no seizures or surrenders of bad food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 175 premises, which received 158 inspections, 3 being during milking time. Five were found to require cleansing, and 6 required structural alterations. These defects were all remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: Two hundred and seventy-five dwelling houses have been inspected under the Housing Regulations, chiefly in the parishes of Ibstock and Ratby. Defects were found in 212, most of which have or are being remedied. Closing Orders have been made in regard to 5 cottages, and 6 cottages of the back-to-back variety have been converted into 3.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: None in the District.

Slaughter Houses: There are 25 in the District, which received 50 inspections. No contraventions of Regulations were found.

Factory and Workshop Act: Eighty-one workshops are registered (including 30 bakehouses). Nine nuisances were abated in bakehouses. There are 110 outworkers in 90 houses.

Water Supply: During the year 50 samples of water (including 21 from new wells) were analysed, 6 of which were considered unfit for drinking. One well was closed and 29 were cleansed or repaired.

Sewage Disposal: At Bagworth the effluent sewer from the filter bed and tank has been re-laid to the brook. At Markfield (Shaw Lane) a 6-inch sewer has been laid down the Stanton Lane, together with two manholes, with outfall tank and irrigation trenches. The sewer in Ashby Road, at Markfield, has been extended to take in the drains from the new houses erected by the Council.

Scavenging: Public scavengers have been appointed for Desford and Barlestone, and public scavenging is now in force for all the large villages in the District, except Groby. In the latter village the Groby Granite Company and the Victoria Stone Company see to the work at their cottages, and these comprise about two-thirds of the population.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, E. V. PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D.P.H.

Area 30,234 acres. 22 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 7,773. Estimated now 7,770.

Net Birth rate 19·3. Net Death rate 11·7. Standardised net
Death rate 10·1.

Infant Mortality 60. Zymotic rate 0·6.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 5, viz.:—Measles 1,
Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 3.

Notification of Infectious diseases 15, viz.:—Diphtheria and Croup
5, Scarlet Fever 2, Enteric Fever 1, Cerebro-Spinal
Meningitis 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 6. Rate 0·8.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 0·9.

Food Supply: No action has been taken or required with regard to
food.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are now 47 dairymen and cowkeepers
on the register, and 207 inspections of their premises have
been made. Twenty-four notices have been served, 13 for
structural defects and 11 for cleansing and lime-washing.
The quality of the milk is good.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1910 Regulations 405
houses have received 447 inspections, defects being found in
62. Ten Closing Orders were made, resulting in six houses
being closed. Three were put into a fit state for human
habitation after the issue of Closing Orders, and 1 house has
been demolished voluntarily. Seventeen cases of over-
crowding were investigated, but only 7 of them could be
remedied, 3 of them only by the temporary expedient of
sleeping some of the children at adjoining houses. There
is a serious shortage of houses containing 3 bedrooms. The
question of providing suitable houses has been before the
Council, but the war has made it almost impossible for any-
thing to be done.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The number in the District is 17, and these received 73 inspections, no defects being found.

Factory and Workshop Act: Fifteen workshops (including 13 bake-houses) are registered. Eight nuisances were abated. There are 80 outworkers in the same number of houses. Two houses became infected during the year.

Water Supply: The District depends for its water supply from public or private wells. A scheme for providing Fleckney with a public water supply was passed by the District Council in 1914, but in January, 1915, the decision was rescinded, and matters stand as they were. The wells in the District are shallow. The quality of the water is open to suspicion, and gives rise to grave anxiety in times of drought. Of 16 samples analysed 11 were condemned. Nine wells have been cleaned or repaired.

Sewage Disposal: The villages of Kibworth have a joint sewerage scheme, which comprises 12 acres of grass land for irrigation, with Cosham's patent tanks. Fleckney has a sewerage scheme with Cosham's patent tanks and Adams' automatic sprinkler. In the other villages, cesspools and settling tanks are generally used, the excrement being put on the land.

Scavenging: There are public scavengers for Fleckney and Kibworth. The old-fashioned privies are gradually being converted into pail or water closets. During the year 10 were converted to pails, and 17 to water closets.

Isolation Hospital: An arrangement exists by which infectious cases can be removed to the Blaby Hospital.

Other Features: The Birth rate was slightly higher than for the last three years.

Recommendations made: —

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, W. TIBBLES, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
L.S.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

Area 91,848 acres. 57 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 15,271. Estimated now 15,448.

Net Birth rate 19·8. Net Death rate 10·4. Standardised net
Death rate 8·8.

Infant Mortality 46·2. Zymotic rate 0·5.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, viz.:—Measles 1,
Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria and Croup
1, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 4.

Notification of Infectious diseases 120, viz.:—Diphtheria and
Croup 22, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 71, Enteric Fever 3,
Ophthalmia 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 10. Rate 0·6.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 13. Rate 0·8.

Food Supply: No unsound food was seized or surrendered during
the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The number of dairymen in the District is
406, but only 346 are registered. Two hundred and twenty-
three inspections of premises were made, 11 being during
milking time. Nine premises were found to require cleansing
and 6 required structural improvements. Eleven of the
defects have been remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1910 Housing Regula-
tions 180 houses were inspected, the total number of inspec-
tions being 658. Defects were found in 127 houses, and in
72 have been or are being remedied. One Closing Order was
made, and 1 house closed. Three cases of overcrowding were
inquired into, and 2 of the nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: None in the District.

Slaughter Houses: Twenty-eight slaughter houses were inspected, the number of inspections being 50.

Factory and Workshop Act: Workshops in the District (including 34 bakehouses) number 52, and 5 nuisances were abated in connection with them. There are 23 outworkers in 22 parishes.

Water Supply: Twenty-one samples were analysed, 11 being condemned. One well was closed, 4 were repaired or cleansed, and 2 cisterns were cleansed. In 4 cases cistern waste pipes were disconnected from drains. In no instance has public water been substituted for wells closed or waters condemned.

Sewage Disposal: New sewers have been laid at Scalford and Grimston, and are urgently required at Long Clawson. The Medical Officer of Health remarks that the sewage farms in some villages are not perfect. At Stathern the tanks merely consist of holes dug in the ground, whereas they should be properly constructed of bricks. The sewage of Long Clawson is a continual nuisance, the whole of the sewage going into various watercourses. A new scheme was planned, but nothing has been done. The sewage of Asfordby all goes into the brook, and threatens at some time to become a source of trouble.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: Sixty-two cases of infectious diseases were removed to the Isolation Hospital during the year, being Enteric Fever 3, Diphtheria 19, Scarlet Fever 40.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

Meteorological Record for 1914. 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. inches.	Highest. inches.	Lowest. inches.	Date.	MEANS.					Mean of Month.	EXTREMES.					Total Fall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.
					9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean of Month.		Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.					
Jan.	30.066	30.492	29.488	6th	36.6°	41.4°	36.0°	5.4°	38.7°	55°	9th	14°	1st	6.3	1.33	16	0.41	9th	
Feb.	29.362	30.066	28.628	22nd	41.7°	49.1°	31.7°	17.4°	40.4°	56°	14th	25°	27th	5.6	1.48	16	0.33	21st	
Mar.	29.532	29.991	28.913	20th	41.7°	49.0°	35.2°	13.8°	42.1°	60°	31st	26°	11th	7.9	2.77	19	0.55	7th	
April	29.847	30.493	29.311	7th	55.8°	62.6°	37.9°	24.7°	50.3°	73°	21st	29°	15th	4.1	1.62	12	0.40	11th	
May	30.064	30.335	29.402	7th	53.8°	63.6°	43.5°	20.1°	53.5°	74°	18th	28°	7th	7.1	1.51	13	0.53	22nd	
June	30.039	30.337	29.642	9th	64.6°	68.9°	47.3°	21.6°	58.1°	85°	30th	34°	3rd	5.5	2.50	8	1.20	9th	
July	29.836	30.145	29.575	25th	61.8°	70.0°	52.9°	17.1°	61.5°	85°	1st	45°	4th	8.5	2.61	19	0.78	15th	
Aug.	29.824	30.252	29.553	2nd	62.8°	64.6°	54.3°	10.2°	59.4°	81°	13th	42°	18th	6.6	1.50	11	0.25	1st	
Sept.	30.042	30.351	29.548	14th	57.6°	64.1°	48.6°	15.5°	56.3°	80°	3rd	29°	30th	4.2	0.91	8	0.34	12th	
Oct.	29.798	30.263	29.412	31st	49.9°	56.1°	42.9°	13.2°	49.5°	67°	3rd	28°	28th	5.2	1.94	11	0.49	29th	
Nov.	29.790	30.480	29.243	15th	42.9°	47.7°	35.4°	12.3°	41.6°	58°	30th	24°	21st	7.9	3.01	21	0.50	4th	
Dec.	29.519	30.167	28.867	14th	39.4°	43.8°	31.3°	12.5°	37.6°	54°	2nd	21°	25th	7.2	4.92	22	1.20	28th	

Average Rainfall for 10 years— 26.72 inches.

Total Rainfall in 1914 26.10 inches on 176 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 1904 to 1913 inclusive; and also the figures for 1914.

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 1904 to 1913	11.7	0.2	1.7	131.6	12.0	9.1	87.9	2.5	2.8	89.8	6.4	7.3	40.1	5.5	13.7	5.4	2.3	42.6
	1914	..	..	..	163	26	16.0	84	2	2.4	272	..	..	30	3	10.0	5	2	40.0
RURAL.	Averages 1904 to 1913	3.6	0.3	8.3	184.2	20.5	11.2	111.3	4.0	13.5	469.4	8.7	1.8	45.3	5.2	11.4	5.0	2.1	42.2
	1914	..	..	..	169	25	14.8	64	2	3.1	228	3	1.3	37	3	8.1	4	5	*
WHOLE COUNTY.	Averages 1904 to 1913	15.3	0.5	3.2	315.8	32.5	10.3	199.2	6.5	3.2	559.2	15.1	2.6	85.4	10.7	12.4	10.4	4.4	42.3
	1914	..	..	..	332	51	15.4	148	4	2.7	500	3	0.6	67	6	9.0	9	7	77.8

* See remarks on Puerperal Fever in the Report.

TABLE I.—Showing the Area, Census Population, 1911, Estimated Population, 1914, Number of Inhabited Houses, and the Average Number of Persons per House, 1911; and Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Census 1911.		Estimated Population, 1914.	Census 1911.		Isolation Hospital†	
	Area in Acres.	Population.		No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4247	4927	4927	1085	4.5	No.	—
Ashby Woulds ..	1978	2783	2853	577	4.8	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville	6040	18548	19650	3932	4.7	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley	3729	12837	13200	2873	4.4	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3045	22990	24000	6047	3.8	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4520	8853	9100	1938	4.6	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	2686	9202	9850	2057	4.5	Yes.	Brick.
Oadby	2164	2609	2895	618	4.2	No.	—
Quorn	2123	2363	2364	598	3.9	No.	—
Shepshed	5280	5542	5600	1287	4.3	No.	—
Thurmaston	1748	1824	1885	443	4.1	No.	—
Wigston	1941	8650	8733	2054	4.2	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	39,501	98,519	105,057	23,509	4.2	7	
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Census 1911.		Estimated Population 1914.	Census 1911.		Isolation Hospital†	
	Area in Acres.	Population.		No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31995	16255	16850	3115	4.6	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	46085	23758	24471	5409	4.4	No.	—
Belvoir	17352	3255	3542	853	3.8	Yes.	Brick.
Billesdon	52482	6913	6428	1582	4.3	No.	—
Blaby	29378	19114	17155	4183	4.5	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	15589	6416	6464	1502	4.3	No.	—
Hallaton	13654	1867	1851	493	3.8	No.	—
Hinckley	18852	13825	14255	3053	4.5	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	20344	4579	4579	1103	4.0	No.	—
Lutterworth ..	46701	9931	10090	2497	3.9	No.	—
Market Bosworth ..	61027	21858	23030	4727	4.6	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	30234	7770	7770	1905	4.1	No.	—
Melton Mowbray ..	91848	15271	15448	3606	4.2	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	475,541	150,812	151,933	34,028	4.4	6	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.							
Urban Districts ..	39501	98519	105057	23,509	4.2	7	
Rural Districts ..	475541	150812	151933	34,028	4.4	6	
Totals ..	515,042	249,331	256,990	57,537	4.3	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.

1875
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting.

Name	Address	Profession	Admitted
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Teacher	Jan. 15
Mr. W. B. Jones	456 Elm St.	Physician	Feb. 10
Mr. C. D. Brown	789 Oak St.	Lawyer	Mar. 5
Mr. E. F. Green	1011 Pine St.	Merchant	Apr. 1
Mr. G. H. White	1313 Cedar St.	Farmer	May 15
Mr. I. J. Black	1615 Birch St.	Engineer	Jun. 10
Mr. K. L. Gray	1917 Spruce St.	Artist	Jul. 5
Mr. M. N. Hall	2219 Willow St.	Writer	Aug. 1
Mr. O. P. King	2521 Poplar St.	Banker	Sep. 15
Mr. Q. R. Lee	2823 Hickory St.	Doctor	Oct. 10
Mr. S. T. Young	3125 Chestnut St.	Minister	Nov. 5
Mr. U. V. Adams	3427 Walnut St.	Scientist	Dec. 1

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Mr. S. T. Young
Mr. U. V. Adams

TABLE 2.—VITAL STATISTICS for the Year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS	Year	Population at end of Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS IN DISTRICT			TOTAL DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO THE DISTRICT			DEATHS FROM INFANTILE DIARRHOEA		
			Number	Rate	Per 1,000	Number	Rate	Per 1,000	Number	Rate	Per 1,000	Number	Rate	Per 1,000
Abby-le-Zouk	Averages	4,864	111	22.0	82	15.6	11	164.0	52	10.2	3	0.5		
	1911	4,927	79	19.4	82	18.0	5	62.9	79	14.4	3	0.6		
	1914	4,853	78	16.1	82	16.9	4	62.9	79	14.4	3	0.6		
Abby Wauke	Averages	3,015	78	25.8	31	10.5	1	7	91.4	32	10.7	1	0.3	
	1911	2,853	75	26.3	25	8.8	1	4	33.3	20	9.1	0.5		
	1914	2,853	75	26.3	25	8.8	1	4	33.3	20	9.1	0.5		
Cochille	Averages	18,526	562	30.3	235	12.4	11	63	117.0	241	12.7	24	1.3	
	1911	18,526	562	30.3	235	12.4	11	63	117.0	241	12.7	24	1.3	
	1914	18,526	562	30.3	235	12.4	11	63	117.0	241	12.7	24	1.3	
Hawkey	Averages	12,660	310	24.5	131	10.3	8	49	127.6	179	14.2	15	1.2	
	1911	13,206	278	20.9	131	9.9	8	49	127.6	179	14.2	15	1.2	
	1914	13,206	278	20.9	131	9.9	8	49	127.6	179	14.2	15	1.2	
Loughborough	Averages	28,270	531	18.8	201	7.1	8	54	191.5	248	8.8	5	0.2	
	1911	28,270	531	18.8	201	7.1	8	54	191.5	248	8.8	5	0.2	
	1914	28,270	531	18.8	201	7.1	8	54	191.5	248	8.8	5	0.2	
Market Harborough	Averages	9,102	155	17.0	103	11.3	7	15	66.0	107	11.7	5	0.5	
	1911	9,102	155	17.0	103	11.3	7	15	66.0	107	11.7	5	0.5	
	1914	9,102	155	17.0	103	11.3	7	15	66.0	107	11.7	5	0.5	
Melton Mowbray	Averages	9,260	246	26.6	125	13.5	6	23	93.2	123	13.3	3	0.3	
	1911	9,260	246	26.6	125	13.5	6	23	93.2	123	13.3	3	0.3	
	1914	9,260	246	26.6	125	13.5	6	23	93.2	123	13.3	3	0.3	
Oakby	Averages	2,683	56	20.9	26	9.7	3	4	57.1	26	9.7	2	0.7	
	1911	2,683	56	20.9	26	9.7	3	4	57.1	26	9.7	2	0.7	
	1914	2,683	56	20.9	26	9.7	3	4	57.1	26	9.7	2	0.7	
Quorn	Averages	3,278	50	15.3	26	7.9	2	3	92.5	26	7.9	2	0.6	
	1911	3,278	50	15.3	26	7.9	2	3	92.5	26	7.9	2	0.6	
	1914	3,278	50	15.3	26	7.9	2	3	92.5	26	7.9	2	0.6	
Shepley	Averages	5,600	133	23.8	72	12.9	7	14	111.0	76	13.4	3	0.5	
	1911	5,600	133	23.8	72	12.9	7	14	111.0	76	13.4	3	0.5	
	1914	5,600	133	23.8	72	12.9	7	14	111.0	76	13.4	3	0.5	
Thurston	Averages	1,849	51	27.6	26	13.9	1	2	151.0	26	13.9	2	0.9	
	1911	1,849	51	27.6	26	13.9	1	2	151.0	26	13.9	2	0.9	
	1914	1,849	51	27.6	26	13.9	1	2	151.0	26	13.9	2	0.9	
Wigston	Averages	8,658	174	20.0	81	9.3	11	17	92.2	92	10.6	4	0.4	
	1911	8,658	174	20.0	81	9.3	11	17	92.2	92	10.6	4	0.4	
	1914	8,658	174	20.0	81	9.3	11	17	92.2	92	10.6	4	0.4	
Torrus	Averages	16,029	243	15.2	121	7.5	75	239	166.8	124	7.7	100	6.2	
	1911	16,029	243	15.2	121	7.5	75	239	166.8	124	7.7	100	6.2	
	1914	16,029	243	15.2	121	7.5	75	239	166.8	124	7.7	100	6.2	

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Abby-le-Zouk	Averages	16,189	465	28.8	183	11.3	16	48	161.5	202	12.5	17	1.0
	1911	16,189	465	28.8	183	11.3	16	48	161.5	202	12.5	17	1.0
	1914	16,189	465	28.8	183	11.3	16	48	161.5	202	12.5	17	1.0
Barnwell	Averages	15,756	162	10.3	122	7.7	48	274	172	10.9	23	0.9	
	1911	15,756	162	10.3	122	7.7	48	274	172	10.9	23	0.9	
	1914	15,756	162	10.3	122	7.7	48	274	172	10.9	23	0.9	
Bolsover	Averages	3,077	62	20.1	44	14.3	7	5	102.0	33	10.7	2	0.6
	1911	3,077	62	20.1	44	14.3	7	5	102.0	33	10.7	2	0.6
	1914	3,077	62	20.1	44	14.3	7	5	102.0	33	10.7	2	0.6
Blidenden	Averages	6,268	121	19.3	75	11.9	4	11	87.4	75	11.7	3	0.3
	1911	6,268	121	19.3	75	11.9	4	11	87.4	75	11.7	3	0.3
	1914	6,268	121	19.3	75	11.9	4	11	87.4	75	11.7	3	0.3
Blyth	Averages	18,526	369	20.0	177	9.5	11	31	74	40	2.2	11	0.6
	1911	18,526	369	20.0	177	9.5	11	31	74	40	2.2	11	0.6
	1914	18,526	369	20.0	177	9.5	11	31	74	40	2.2	11	0.6
Castle Donington	Averages	6,817	128	18.9	76	11.1	9	11	79.7	85	12.3	3	0.3
	1911	6,817	128	18.9	76	11.1	9	11	79.7	85	12.3	3	0.3
	1914	6,817	128	18.9	76	11.1	9	11	79.7	85	12.3	3	0.3
Elliott	Averages	1,817	53	29.2	23	12.7	2	1	96	27	14.9	1	0.6
	1911	1,817	53	29.2	23	12.7	2	1	96	27	14.9	1	0.6
	1914	1,817	53	29.2	23	12.7	2	1	96	27	14.9	1	0.6
Hinckley	Averages	13,881	329	23.7	156	11.2	12	29	108	152	11.3	13	0.9
	1911	13,881	329	23.7	156	11.2	12	29	108	152	11.3	13	0.9
	1914	13,881	329	23.7	156	11.2	12	29	108	152	11.3	13	0.9
Loughborough	Averages	4,502	99	22.0	54	12.0	8	8	80.8	41	9.0	3	0.3
	1911	4,502	99	22.0	54	12.0	8	8	80.8	41	9.0	3	0.3
	1914	4,502	99	22.0	54	12.0	8	8	80.8	41	9.0	3	0.3
Lutterworth	Averages	9,944	218	21.9	135	13.5	4	15	75.2	142	14.3	5	0.5
	1911	9,944	218	21.9	135	13.5	4	15	75.2	142	14.3	5	0.5
	1914	9,944	218	21.9	135	13.5	4	15	75.2	142	14.3	5	0.5
Market Bosworth	Averages	21,556	648	30.0	285	13.2	14	56	107	200	12.0	21	1.0
	1911	21,556	648	30.0	285	13.2	14	56	107	200	12.0	21	1.0
	1914	21,556	648	30.0	285	13.2	14	56	107	200	12.0	21	1.0
Market Harborough	Averages	7,565	169	22.3	76	10.1	6	13	100	13.3	3	0.4	
	1911	7,565	169	22.3	76	10.1	6	13	100	13.3	3	0.4	
	1914	7,565	169	22.3	76	10.1	6	13	100	13.3	3	0.4	
Melton Mowbray	Averages	15,319	328	21.4	159	10.4	10	21	142	9.6	6	0.4	
	1911	15,319	328	21.4	159	10.4	10	21	142	9.6	6	0.4	
	1914	15,319	328	21.4	159	10.4	10	21	142	9.6	6	0.4	
Torrus	Averages	17,800	347	19.5	178	10.0	14	58	102	13.5	11	0.6	
	1911	17,800	347	19.5	178	10.0	14	58	102	13.5	11	0.6	
	1914	17,800	347	19.5	178	10.0	14	58	102	13.5	11	0.6	

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts	Averages	165,572	3,436	20.7	1,611	9.8	75	239	146.8	1,251	7.6	100	6.1
	1911	165,572	3,436	20.7	1,611	9.8	75	239	146.8	1,251	7.6	100	6.1
	1914	165,572	3,436	20.7	1,611	9.8	75	239	146.8	1,251	7.6	100	6.1
Rural Districts	Averages	312,929	6,197	19.8	3,418	11.0	248	824	2,555	8.2	114	3.6	
	1911	312,929	6,197	19.8	3,418	11.0	248	824	2,555	8.2	114	3.6	
	1914	312,929	6,197	19.8	3,418	11.0	248	824	2,555	8.2	114	3.6	
Whole County	Averages	478,501	9,633	20.1	5,029	10.4	223	1,063	1,816	10.4	214	6.8	
	1911	478,501	9,633	20.1	5,029	10.4	223	1,063	1,816	10.4	214	6.8	
	1914	478,501	9,633	20.1	5,029	10.4	223	1,063	1,816	10.4	214	6.8	

Notes.—(1) The figures in this table are the whole of those registered during the year, actually occurring within the district. The deaths included in column 12 are those registered in the district, but which occurred elsewhere. (2) The figures in column 13 are those registered in the district, but which occurred elsewhere. (3) The figures in column 14 are those registered in the district, but which occurred elsewhere. (4) The figures in column 15 are those registered in the district, but which occurred elsewhere. (5) The figures in column 16 are those registered in the district, but which occurred

SUMMARY.

TABLE III.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
TOTALS FOR U. DISTRICTS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	12
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	43	1	47	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	6	..	..	108
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	87	6	170	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	20	14	6	..	..	313
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	20	9	45	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	59	18	..	..	..	161
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	11	22	6	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	89	11	..	..	..	150
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	36	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	68
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12
	At all ages.	..	..	..	163	84	272	..	30	..	5	..	..	..	197	55	12	6	..	824
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	34	..	53	..	18	62
TOTALS FOR R. DISTRICTS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	..	13
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	25	1	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	1	84
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	111	2	151	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	38	14	2	..	2	333
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	18	8	23	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	84	11	..	..	1	153
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	12	18	7	..	14	..	1	3	1	..	105	8	..	..	..	169
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	30	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	56
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	12
	At all ages.	..	..	..	169	64	228	..	36	..	1	4	4	..	259	39	3	9	4	820
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	55	..	98	..	4	1	..	71	1
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	15	..	25
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	68	2	92	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	7	..	1	192
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	198	8	321	..	20	..	..	3	..	..	58	28	8	..	2	646
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	38	17	68	..	15	..	3	..	..	..	143	29	..	..	1	314
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	23	40	13	..	22	..	1	6	1	..	194	19	..	..	..	319
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	2	66	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	45	3	..	..	..	124
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	24
	At all ages.	..	..	..	332	148	500	..	66	..	1	9	4	..	156	94	15	15	4	1644
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	89	..	151	..	22	1	..	133	1

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

TABLE III. —Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	11
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	19
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	6
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	2	4	9	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	6	12	..	..	49
	Cases Removed to Hospital.
ASHBY WOLDS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COALVILLE.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	13	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	21	..	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	72
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	8	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	31
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	12
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	44	9	75	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	..	..	..	158
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	16
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	19
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	28
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	18
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	At all ages.	..	..	..	10	26	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	40	17	..	..	..	97
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	8	..	1	12
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	24
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	20	1	49	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	81
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	42
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	24
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	11
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	29	9	99	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	27	8	..	..	..	184
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	6	..	4	..	12	22
MARKET HARBOURGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	27	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	22
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	15
	45 and under 60	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	40	7	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	105
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	4	..	18

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Polionvelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	2	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	22
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	16
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	24
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	10
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	5	4	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5	..	4	..	..
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	4	..	19	6	12
OADBY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	6
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	10
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	1	..	2	1
QUORN.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	5
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	20
	Cases Removed to Hospital.

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	Total.	
SHEPESHED.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	13
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	11
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	9	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	39
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THURMASTON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGSTON MAGNA.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	8
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	20
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	14	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	1	..	..	60
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	35	

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	Total.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	12
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	24	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	35
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	5
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	18
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	30	5	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	7	..	..	75
	Cases Removed to Hospital.
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	5
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	15	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	33
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	33
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	23	1	..	..	..	34
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	10
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	21	12	17	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	63	3	..	3	..	127
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	..	..	..	..	35
BELVOIR.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	14
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	8
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	3	1	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	36
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	Total.	
BILLESDON.	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	10
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	5
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	4	..	24
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BLABY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	11	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	40
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	22
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	27
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	..	..	23	10	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	2	..	..	..	..	103
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	17	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	62	
CASTLE DONINGTON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	24
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.		
HALLATON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.																					
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards
	At all Ages.	1	..	8	1	10
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	At Ages †—Years.																					
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	12	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	58
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	34
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	33
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	22	10	25	..	13	..	..	..	..	57	18	..	2	..	..	..	147
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	14	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.																					
	1 and under 5	1	1
	5 and under 15	7	1	8
	15 and under 25	2	1	3
	25 and under 45	3	3
	45 and under 65
	65 and upwards
	At all Ages.	8	..	2	4	1	15
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Polionyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
LUTTERWORTH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	9
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	10
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	9
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	5	4	7	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	13	4	..	1	..	39
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	12	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	40
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	13
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	16
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	13	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	1	..	1	..	85
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	15
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE III.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1914.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	14	1	49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	66
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	13
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	22	9	71	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	120
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	19	..	40	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
TOTALS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	..	13
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	25	1	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	1	84
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	111	2	151	..	10	..	..	3	..	38	14	2	..	..	2	333
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	18	8	23	..	7	..	1	..	..	84	11	..	..	..	1	153
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	12	18	7	..	14	..	1	3	1	..	105	8	..	..	..	169
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	30	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	56
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	12
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	169	64	228	..	36	..	1	4	4	..	259	39	3	9	4	820
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	55	..	98	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	1	..	..	..	230
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	15	..	25
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	68	2	92	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	7	..	1	192
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	198	8	321	..	20	..	..	3	..	58	28	8	..	..	2	646
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	38	17	68	..	15	..	3	..	..	143	29	..	..	..	1	314
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	23	40	13	..	22	..	1	6	1	..	194	19	..	..	..	319
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	2	66	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	45	3	..	..	..	124
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	24
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	332	148	500	..	66	..	1	9	4	..	456	94	15	15	4	1644
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	89	..	151	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	133	1	..	..	..	397

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

Table V. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

District.	All Causes		Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Meningitis (Not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Suffocation, overlying.	Injury at Birth.	Atelectasis.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Other Causes.
	CAUSE OF DEATH.																														
Under 1 week	68	3	1	5	37	20	2
2 weeks..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..
3 weeks..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..
4 weeks..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..
Total under 4 weeks	101	1	4	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	8	52	27	2
4wks & under 3mth	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	..	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	6	12	..
3mth & under 6mth	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	4	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	1
6mth & under 9mth	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	5	4	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
9mth & under 12mth	32	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Total Deaths under One Year	245	4	11	2	2	..	1	5	4	2	14	..	22	10	14	18	5	..	1	5	..	1	13	58	49	6

Nett Births in the year } legitimate 2332 } 2405
 illegitimate 73

Nett Deaths in the year of } legitimate infants 231 } 245
 illegitimate infants 14

Table V. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

RURAL DISTRICTS

District.	CAUSE OF DEATH.		All Causes.																											
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Meningitis (Not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Suffocation, overlying	Injury at Birth.	Atelectasis.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Other Causes.	
Under 1 week	71	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	43	12	4
2 weeks..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	1	1
3 weeks..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	1
4 weeks..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
Total under 4 weeks	109	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	7	61	22	6
4wks & under 3mth	46	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	6	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	12	3	3
3mth & under 6mth	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	8	6	1	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	5
6mth & under 9mth	57	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	1	1	1	3	3	..	6	13	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1
9mth & under 12mth	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Total Deaths under One Year	262	2	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	2	2	1	4	16	..	16	27	18	12	3	2	1	4	3	1	13	68	46	16	16

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 3106 } 3199 } Net Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 252 } 264 }
 { illegitimate 93 } { illegitimate infants 12 }

Table V. INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.
 WHOLE COUNTY.

District.	CAUSE OF DEATH.		All Causes.																											
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Meningitis (Not Tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Suffocation, overlying	Injury at Birth.	Atelectasis.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Other Causes.	
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	139	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	10	80	32	6
Under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 weeks..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	5	1	..
3 weeks..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	8	1	..
4 weeks..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	4	..	..
Total under 4 weeks	210	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	15	113	49	8
4wks & under 3mth	90	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	9	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	24	3
3mth & under 6mth	73	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	9	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	6
6mth & under 9mth	87	..	..	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	4	2	4	5	..	11	17	13	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	3
9mth & under 12mth	47	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	5	..	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	
Total Deaths under One Year	507	2	..	1	5	..	18	2	..	3	7	5	6	30	..	38	37	32	30	8	2	2	2	9	3	2	26	126	95	22

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 5438 } 5604 }
 { illegitimate 166 }
 Net Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 483 } 509 }
 { illegitimate infants 26 }

TABLE VII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection.*—*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.*—1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	258	25	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	903	44	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	72	2	..
Total	1233	71	Nil.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	229	19	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	875	72	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	221	2	..
Total	1325	93	Nil.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (4)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	487	44	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1778	116	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	293	4	..
Total	2558	164	Nil.

TABLE VII.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.			WHOLE COUNTY.		
	No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.		
	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	41	41		82	82		123	123	
Want of Ventilation	2	1		6	4		8	5	
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..		..	..		..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors	3	3		13	13		16	16	
Other Nuisances	8	8		..	..		8	8	
Insufficient	5	4		13	11		18	15	
Unsuitable or	..	..		..	..		..	..
Defective ..	16	17		11	5		27	22	
Not Separate	..	..		..	..		..	..
for Sexes ..	2	2		5	2	3	7	4	3
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)	..	..		8	..		8	..	
Excluding Offences									
relating to Out-									
work which are in-									
cluded in Part 3 of									
this Report .. .. .	..	..		7	7		7	7	
Total	77	76	..	145	124	3	222	200	3

* Including those specified under Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the F. W. A. as remediable under the P.H.A.

TABLE VII.

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.										Prosecutions.			Instances.					
	Twice in the year.					Once in the year.					Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.			Failing to send Lists.					
	Lists †	Contractors.	Workmen.	Lists †	Contractors.	Workmen.	Lists †	Contractors.	Workmen.	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	8.	9.	10.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made. [S. 110.]	Prosecutions. [Sections 109-110.]
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.				
	URBAN DISTRICTS.																		
Making ..	120	49	1372	35	3	39	45	..	..	3	3	..	7	5	..			
Cleaning and Washing ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Making ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets ..	18	44	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Linen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	139	94	1879	35	3	39	45	..	..	3	3	..	7	5	..			
	RURAL DISTRICTS.																		
Making ..	201	50	2255	14	8	129	96	..	..	7	7	..	30	10	..			
Cleaning and Washing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets ..	2	2	12	3	6	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	203	52	2267	17	14	174	96	..	..	7	7	..	30	10	..			
	WHOLE COUNTY.																		
Making ..	321	99	3627	49	11	168	141	..	..	10	10	..	37	15	..			
Cleaning and Washing ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets ..	3	3	13	3	6	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Linen ..	18	44	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	342	146	4146	52	17	213	141	..	..	10	10	..	37	15	..			

† 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 VII.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Districts.	Number of Workshops on the Register, (S. 131) at the end of the Year.
URBAN	695
RURAL	878
WHOLE COUNTY	1573

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] 1901.	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.] 1901.		Other.	Certificates granted during the year.	In use at the end of the year.
		Notified by H.M. Inspector.	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.			
Columns	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
URBAN	16	17	6	..	1
RURAL	20	13	..	..	..
WHOLE COUNTY	36	30	6	..	1

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907

(SUMMARY OF ACT.)

PART I.

GENERAL.

Sec. 3.—

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

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

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

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

PART III.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

shall be deemed to be a nuisance.

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

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

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

Sec. 39.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Sec. 53.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 post-card giving notice, or by delivering a written notice, of the birth within 36 hours after the birth to the Medical Officer of Health; and the Local Authority shall supply, without charge, addressed and stamped postcards containing a Form of Notice to any Medical Practitioner or Midwife residing or practising in their area who applies for the same.
- (3) Any person failing to give notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

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

Sec. 2.—

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

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

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

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U D.	Repayment of Loan.	30*	797
"	"	Sewerage	30	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	22,492
Hinckley	.. ..	Gas Works	25	8500
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Depôt	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 Depôt	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 Depôt 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.C.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1902.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Sewerage	30	1,451
"	.. "	Land for Scavenging Purposes	60	600
Hinckley	.. "	Offices	31	2,508
"	.. "	Private Street Improvement	20	630
"	.. "	Land for Hospital	50	500
Loughborough	.. B.	Sewage Disposal	30	300
"	.. "	Refuse Destructor	20	1,314
"	.. "	Disinfecter	10	340
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Fire Brigade Station	32	550
"	.. "	Land for Refuse Tip	30	425
Melton Mowbray	.. "	{ Contribution towards cost of constructing a new Road and a Bridge }	30	1,000
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	2,000
Quorndon	.. "	S. and S.D.	31	11,300
Shepshed	.. "	Land for Fire Brigade Purposes	50	50
"	.. "	Land for Depôt 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 Depôt 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	2,188
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	500
"	.. "	Gas Works Purposes	30	5,000
Melton Mowbray	.. "	Water Supply	30	800
Quorn	.. "	Water Supply	29	204
Wigston Magna	.. "	Street Improvement	20	1,471
1904.				
Coalville	.. U.D.	S. and S. D.	27	3,012
"	.. "	"	30	293
Loughborough	.. B.	Electric Undertaking	25	5,000
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	270
"	.. "	Mortuary	30	135
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	825
Melton Mowbray	.. U.D.	Purchase of Property for Street Improvement	50	3,675
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	600
Wigston Magna	.. U.D.	Land for S.D.	60	3,500
"	.. "	S. and S. D.	30	14,049
"	.. "	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	48	775
1905.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	54	2,000
Coalville	.. "	S.D.	30	470
Hinckley	.. "	S.D.	10	50
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	1,358
"	.. "	Land for New Street	60	470
"	.. "	"	5	530
Loughborough	.. B.	Street Improvement	20	73
"	.. "	Land for Ditto	60	257
"	.. "	Street Improvement	20	1,100
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	60	2,000
"	.. "	"	5	1,200
"	.. "	"	60	1,000
"	.. "	"	5	500
Quorn Ion	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	4,212
Wigston Magna	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	4,804
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	276
"	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	13,409
"	.. "	Land for S.D.	30	640

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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	4 0
"	.. "	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	3,350
"	.. "	"	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
1909.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,008
Loughborough	.. B.	Public Walks and Pleasure Ground	20	1,250
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	300
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Paying off Loans	5	199
"	.. "	"	59	2,000
"	.. "	Sewage Disposal	30	2,290
"	.. "	"	15	210
1910.				
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Sewerage	30	250
"	.. "	Water Undertaking	25	292
Loughborough	.. B.	Public Conveniences (Land for)	60	135
"	.. "	"	30	435
"	.. "	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	60	1,910
"	.. "	"	18	537
"	.. "	Street Improvement	20	145
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	350
Quorn	.. "	Bridge, Widening of	25	211
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	470
Wigston Magna	.. "	"	25	2,106

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

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1911.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Paying off Loan	15	3,080
"	"	"	14	350
Coalville	.. U.D.	Contribution towards cost of Bridge	30	600
"	"	Street Improvement	26	500
"	"	"	20	2,900
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	19	1,320
"	"	Water Undertaking (Land for)	60	250
"	"	"	30	265
"	"	"	15	1,016
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Public Offices	30	300
"	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	20	320
"	"	Sewerage and Surface Water Drainage	30	636
Melton Mowbray	.. U.D.	Private Street Improvement	7	285
1912.				
Coalville	.. U.D.	Gas Undertaking	30	1,200
"	"	"	24	3,000
"	"	"	10	400
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Sewerage	30	5,680
"	"	Water Undertaking	30	212
Loughborough	.. B	Refuse Destructor	20	700
"	"	Sewage Disposal	30	900
"	"	"	15	151
"	"	Street Improvement (Land for)	60	240
"	"	"	20	570
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Fire Brigade and Ambulance (Shed, Land)	60	350
"	"	"	30	800
"	"	Sewerage and Surface Water Drainage	30	200
Quorn	.. U.D.	Offices and Public Hall	30	524
1913.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Paying off Loans	45	3,500
Ashby-Woulds	.. "	Water Supply	30	3,560
Coalville	.. "	Sewerage	30	3,474
"	"	Water Supply	30	210
Hinckley	.. "	New street	20	700
"	"	Public Walk and Pleasure Grounds	23	400
Loughborough	.. B	Fire Brigade	30	200
"	"	Fire Engine	10	1,076
"	"	Street Improvements and New Street, Land	60	3,935
"	"	"	20	1,890
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	" Fire Brigade and Ambulance Shed "	30	165
Melton Mowbray	.. "	Street Improvement, Land	60	863
"	"	"	17	200
Shepshed	.. "	Highway Purposes, Land	30	375

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

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

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

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
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
1909.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	Swannington	S. & S.D.	30	4,180
" ..	"	S.D.	15	222
" ..	"	Land for S.D.	60	248
Blaby ..	Enderby	Water Supply	30	2,150
" ..	Narborough	Sewerage	30	750
" ..	Oadby	S.D.	30	333
" ..	"	"	13	200
" ..	"	Land for S.D.	60	512
1910.				
Blaby ..	Glenfield	S. & S.D.	30	1,762
" ..	Oadby	Sewerage	30	428

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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.
1911.					
Blaby	Cosby		S. & S.D. .	30	2,696
"	Narborough		"	30	1,639
Hinckley	Barwell		} Water Supply { (Land for)	60	446
"	"			30	3,742
"	"		} "	19	250
"	Earl Shilton			60	567
"	"		} "	30	5,877
"	"			19	318
"	Stoney Stanton		"	30	150
1912					
Blaby	Whetstone		S. & S.D.	30	3,280
"	"		S.D.	15	340
Castle Donington	Kegworth		S.D.	30	742
1913.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	R. venstone with Snibstone		S.D., Land	60	662
	"		S.D. & S.	30	3,978
	"		S.D.	15	360

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